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 Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton,
 Mitchell, Renfrew, Windsor,
 Hamilton, Napawan, Sherbrooke, Que.
BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Winnipeg, A. Wickson, Manager
 —Brandon, E. S. Phillips.
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 E. K. WKB, Cashier.
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 We receive accounts of corporations, manufacturers, firms and individuals on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. St.irling and American exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued on all the principal ports in Canada. Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere. Collections promptly attended to.
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 Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.
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 Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man., R. T. Rokely, Manager.
 INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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WHOLESALE DRUGS,
 17 Owen Street, - WINNIPEG.
 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
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 Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates. Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, France, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.
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 Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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REGINA, N.W.T.
Wholesale Druggists
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 We carry the largest line of CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sundries in the West.
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 Manufacturers of the Celebrated Iron Frame Linen and Perfect Fitting
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 Equal to hand-made and put up in any style. Sold only to Wholesale and Leading Retail.
 Samples at Rooms 26 and 28 McIntyre Block, P. O. Box 179, WINNIPEG. Represented by E. A. DRISCOLL & CO.

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 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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TEAS.
 We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.
 Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
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Dealers in

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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

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ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand"

**CONDENSED MILK,
Condensed Coffee and Milk**

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—

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—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

Guns, Ammunition,

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Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

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STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

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☞ The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
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Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings,

Fancy Goods, Smallwares, &c.

Our New Samples are nearly all to hand. We are
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Our Travellers will be on the road in a few days. All
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Fancy Goods and Toys.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

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Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter-
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W. S. CRONE.

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Have now in Store the most complete
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INDIAN TEAS

Bought at the late favorable turn in
the market.

☞ BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE. ☞

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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Elevator Works

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Hand, Steam and Hydraulic

ELEVATORS

ALSO

For Factories,
Warehouses,
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OF THE

BOSTWICK

Folding Steel Gates and
Guards.

☞ ESTIMATES FURNISHED. ☞

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**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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Most Extensive Establishment of
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PROPRIETOR,

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Malting Barley.

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Eighth Year of Publication.
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 6, 1890.

Geo. H. McKennett, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has sold out.

Hamilton & Hamilton, of Brandon, will open a store at Alexandria, Man.

W. F. Bernes, harnessmaker, Binscarth, Man., is moving his business to Birtle

J. L. Gould, boots and shoes, McGregor, Man., has added groceries to his business.

The Misses Charbeauveau, of Ottawa, Ont., have opened a dressmaking establishment at Calgary.

CALGARY Steam Laundry Co., laundry, Calgary, have dissolved; John Birss continues the business.

A. Kelly, of Alexander, Kelly & Co., millers, Brandon, Man., has been elected mayor of that place.

Wm. Bell, wholesale and retail meats, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out his retail store to Jas. Penrose, dealer in meats, etc., Winnipeg.

E. H. Irish, late in the harness and saddlery line at Birtle, Man., left on Friday last for Butte City, Montana, where he will go into business.

A LONDON cable of Thursday last says: There is a boom in Canadian Pacific stock. This morning it sold at 77½, and this afternoon one-eighth higher.

The business of W. B. Wright, general dealer, Broadview, Assa., is now continued under the style of Wright & Armstrong. The new partner is from Pembroke, Ont.

At a recent meeting of the Brandon board of trade a resolution was passed requesting that the Dominion Government equalize the duty on flour with that of wheat imported into Canada.

The Manitoba board of underwriters held their annual meeting last Thursday. A. Strang was elected president and R. H. Hayward secretary. The rating committee was re-appointed.

The employes of E. F. Hutchings, wholesale saddler, Winnipeg, met at his office on New Year's eve and made him the recipient of a very handsome gold-headed cane, beautifully engraved, accompanied with an address.

PRESIDENT FISHER, of the Duluth & Winnipeg, states that the company have discontinued work for the winter, but will commence again early in the spring. The company has now 75 miles of road built and about 200 more to build to reach the international boundary.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating the Calgary Street Railway Company. The directors of the company named in the charter are: D. W. Davis, M.P., Major Walker and J. B. Smith, of Smith & West. The charter authorizes the use of horse, steam, electricity, water, or any other power.

The Battleford Herald, the first paper published west of Winnipeg in the Canadian prairie region, has recently completed its eleventh volume. Now there are about forty papers published in the country, outside of Winnipeg. This certainly shows progress during the eleven years. Long may the Herald flourish.

A CORRESPONDENT at Miami, on the Northern Pacific Brandon line says: The town is still growing steadily; two or three more stores will probably open. Patterson & Co., implements, and Frost & Wood, are building warehouses, and the Massey Co. will build in the spring. C. F. Collins is opening a private bank.

NISBET Academy, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, was burned last week. Loss \$11,000, insured \$7,600. Part of the furniture was saved. The Saskatchewan Institute books and collections were mostly destroyed. Nisbet Academy was a brick structure, completed about a year ago, and was owned and conducted by the Presbyterian church.

At the last meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade, the question of the improvement of navigation in the Red River was taken up. W. B. Scarth, M.P., was present, and at his request action was deferred until he could receive some messages concerning the matter from Ottawa. It was decided to ask the Government to make some changes in the inspection act relating to imported petroleum.

It was recently reported in some city papers that the Ogilvie company intended establishing a flour mill at Vancouver, B.C. W. W. Ogilvie, who was at Vancouver last week, stated to reporters of the papers there that such an enterprise was not practical at present, but it might be in the near future, when the supply of wheat from the prairie country east of the Rocky mountains became larger.

A TELEGRAM from Montreal on Friday last says: The Canadian Pacific Railway are about to build a \$75,000 opera house at Vancouver. The plan is prepared by E. G. Hopkins, of this city, and has been accepted, and the contract has been awarded to Thos. Tomkins, of Brockville. The work is to be started at once, and it is calculated to have the structure ready by the first of September.

W. & J. M. PEARSON, proprietors of the Ashley farm and creamery, St. Francois Xavier, Man., are expending a large sum of money in extending their facilities for dairying and stock-raising. They have increased their barns, stables, storerooms, etc., and have fitted up their buildings with steam power which is utilized for heating, cooking fodder, and operating machinery. They have also introduced a good deal of improved machinery into their dairy for butter-making.

THE last number of the Dominion Illustrated devotes several sketches to British Columbia. In the Pacific province there is a wealth of scenery of which the artist may never tire, and the Dominion Illustrated takes full advantage of the opportunities offered. Altogether it is a good number for illustrations of our own Canada. A fine engraving of Cabanel's Venetian Lady will be appreciated by art lovers. The office of the Dominion Illustrated is at 73 St. James street, Montreal, G. E. Desbarats, managing-director.

A MEETING of those interested in establishing a cheese or butter factory at Cypress River, Man., was held recently. A motion was carried to form a joint stock company for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the necessary steps are being taken to incorporate the same. It was the almost unanimous opinion of those present that a creamery for the manufacture of butter was preferable to a cheese factory, as it gives the farmer a better chance to keep up his stock. Stock is now being taken and a committee was appointed to look up a suitable site.

The transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank, Winnipeg, during December were:

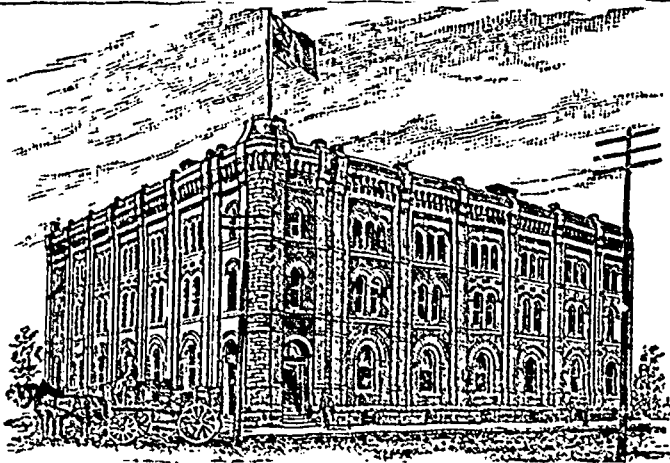
Deposits	\$21,379 00
Withdrawals	33 131 90
Excess of withdrawals over deposits.	\$11,802 90

The Inland Revenue collections at Winnipeg for December were as follows:

Spirits	\$14,400 71
Malt	1,449 13
Tobacco	6,583 40
Cigars	402 09
Petroleum	214 60
Total	\$23,049 84

SUBJOINED is a statement showing the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption, and the duty collected thereon at Winnipeg during December, together with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of 1889:

	Value, 1888.	Value, 1889.
Exported	\$ 63,666 00	\$ 82,471 00
Goods imported, dutiable	101,418 00	106,618 00
Goods, imported, free	21,130 00	27,549 00
Total imported	\$122,548 00	\$134,167 00
Entered for consumption—		
Dutiable	\$100,212 00	\$110,673 00
Entered for consumption—		
Free	21,130 00	27,549 00
Total entered for consumption	\$121,342 00	\$138,222 00
Duty collected	\$ 32,127 84	\$34,637 55

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Travelling Men.

The seventh annual dinner of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, was held at the Clarendon hotel, Winnipeg, on Monday evening last. The affair was a great success, both in point of attendance and order of proceedings. The gentlemen of the road were out in force, with their friends, intent on enjoying themselves. About 150 sat down to the dinner, which it may be remarked did ample justice to the enviable reputation of the Clarendon. There was an abundance of everything mentioned on the bill of fare, which is not always the case at dinners of this kind. Everything, as well, was of the best, and there was no stint in the number of dishes. The large dining room of the hotel afforded ample room for all present, without the disagreeable crush and crowding which is the usual accompaniment of public dinners.

Dinner having been disposed of, Secretary J. M. O'Laughlin read the following:—

To W. M. Ronald, President Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association:

Dear Sir,—We, the members of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, wish to express our high appreciation of the valuable services you have given to this association during the two years you have occupied the position of president. In this, our prairie province, where business of all descriptions is in its infancy, and where the prospects of future success are almost unlimited, it is highly desirable that our officers should be like yourself—men of large experience and great capabilities. From the beginning you have shown the greatest possible interest in our welfare, and when the association required your services you were found where all good Commercial Travellers should be—to the fore. The prosperity which has tended the operations of the association is due in a great measure to the energy with which you have discharged the duties devolving upon you in the two important offices you have filled. We trust that in the future, as in the past, our association may have the benefit of your experience, that you will long remain an active member and that the friendships which have been formed may be

strengthened and perfected as time goes on. We beg to assure you that in retiring from the highest office in the gift of this association you carry with you the best wishes of every member.

Mr. Ronald in reply, thanked the members for the kind expression tendered him. He looked forward to great things for Western Canada and for the association.

The toast list was resumed, President Ronald in the chair. Hon. Mr. Greenway replying to the toast of "The Lieutenant Governor and Legislature." He pointed out in a brief speech that we have a great heritage here, but what we want is people. He quoted statistics to show that we were making progress, but not such as we should hope for. He intimated taking up a vigorous immigration policy during the year. Hon. Mr. Smart followed, giving an account of his own experience when a commercial traveller himself. He, therefore, knew something of the tribulations which the knights of the grip are subjected to.

United States Consul Taylor replied to the toast of "The President." in his usual happy style. He spoke in favor of greater commercial freedom between the United States and Canada, and intimated that if the English speaking people of the world were united, they could control the universe.

Major Coutlee and Capt. Whitlaw replied to the toast of "The Army and Navy." Mr. Whitlaw spoke in a humorous strain and the room resounded with roars of laughter during his remarks. Mayor Ryan also adopted a style of grim humor in his remarks, in replying to the toast of the "City Council," and he made use of the occasion to spring several puns upon the defenceless gathering.

Mr. Riley replied in a more serious and argumentative strain to the toast of "The Commercial and Manufacturing interests." He spoke of the importance of travellers to the commercial interests, and paid a tribute to the ability of our western travellers. The wise manager would endeavor to have good travellers, and they would further try to keep in touch and become personally familiar with their travellers.

Rev. Dr. Duval and Rev. Mr. Croys spoke

GLOXI

We have just received one car load of the Best American Clocks which will be Sold at below Montreal Prices.

Call and get quotations or send for Samples.

W. F. DOLL,

Wholesale Jeweler,
525 Main Street, WINNIPEG

in reply to "The City Clergy," entertaining those present for a short time with neat speeches.

"The Railway Interest," was responded to by Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Dutton, of the Northern Pacific, and Robert Kerr, of the Canadian Pacific.

"The Press" and "The Ladies," wound up the list of toasts. Isaac Campbell responded to the latter in a humorous strain.

About half past one the company sang the national anthem and dispersed, throughout all seeming to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The Infantry Band discoursed music at intervals during the evening, and a quartette led by Mr. Kelly rendered several selections in good form, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

United States Iron in Canada.

Canadian and Scotch pig iron has lapsed into a comatose condition scarcely any orders being received from the West, and very few from local sources of consumption. This is accounted for by the liberal importations of United States pig iron at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton under what Scotch or Canadian pig can be sold for, and as long as this new feature lasts, no improvement in the Scotch, English and Canadian product may be expected. A large firm in Montreal that formerly supplied Scotch pig iron exclusively, is now filling its orders with United States iron, which is fully as good as the trans-Atlantic article, and gives equally as much satisfaction to customers. Time has demonstrated beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt that the United States article is completely monopolizing the Canadian trade, and well it may when it can be sold so much cheaper than our own iron; and this in spite of the big bonus given to Canadian makers in addition to the heavy prohibitive duty. Advice from New York state that the Thomas Company has entered orders for 40,000 tons of forge grade at \$17 per ton at furnace and at \$18 to \$18.70 delivered at tidewater, and has its orders booked for several months ahead, which indicates a strong consumptive demand.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,
Plasters' Hair,
Wheelbarrows

SEND FOR PRICES

528 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.

First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best sample Rooms
the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

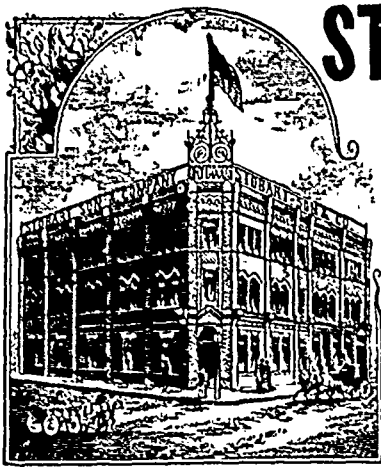
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Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST:

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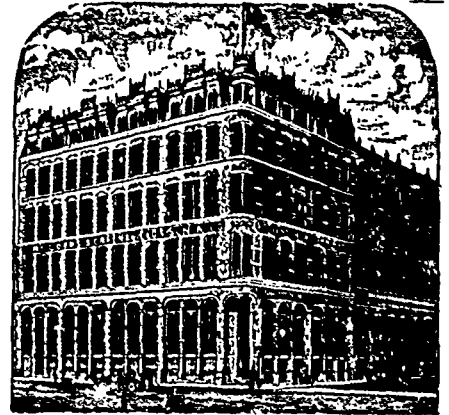
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SPECIAL VALUES IN
Fur Coats and Caps, Mitts, Mocassins,
Gloves and Knitted Woolens.

Rapid City Yarns.



S. GREENSHIELDS, SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730,
732, 734 and 736 Craig Street, **MONTREAL**

Complete Set of Samples with

C. J. Redmond,

Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG
Wm. Skene, Van Horne Block, Vancouver, B.C.

Booth & Langan,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

EAGLE BRAND

**Fine Shoes, Boots, Slippers,
ETC., ETC.**

Every Variety of McKay Sewn, Goodyear
Welts and Hand Sewn.

36 and 38 St. Peter Street, **MONTREAL**
and 54 and 56 Foundling St.

Represented by WM. WILLIAMS,
496 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

The Best Lubricating and Illuminating Oils Manufactured.

74° Deodorized Gasoline for Stove Use
of the best and only reliable article made.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, OFFICE. Western Canada Loan
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Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

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WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

MILLS & HUTCHISON, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS
AND TRIMMINGS.

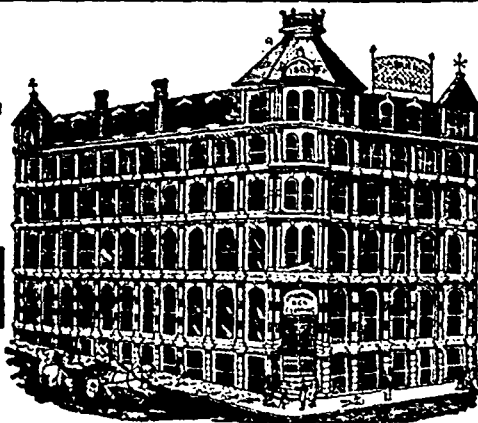
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and
British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the
recommendation of the Board of Trade
of the City of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with
Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business
Enquiries.

35 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Robert McNabb AND Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR.

Samples Expressed to any Point in
the Dominion for Inspection.

No. 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

To the Trade.

We beg to notify the Trade of Manitoba and the North-
west Territories that our Montreal samples are now
complete in

Fancy Goods and Toys for Christmas.

New samples of English, German and American Dry
Goods arriving every day.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

38 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Represented in Manitoba and the Northwest
Territories by JAMES DOWLER, 120 Donald
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**WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,**

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Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS.,

MONTREAL.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS,
Room 8, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS. HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
Streets, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 6, 1890.

RAISING STOCK ON THE PRAIRIE.

It is becoming more apparent every year that stock-raising is to become a great industry throughout the vast prairie region of Western Canada. A few years ago "wheat" was the one great theme in writing or speaking of the prairie country, or at least of Manitoba. Stock-raising was usually only considered in connection with a section of the prairie region, comprising southern Alberta and western Assiniboia territories. These districts undoubtedly have special advantages for raising stock on the ranche principle, but they by no means include the only portions of the country enjoying fine facilities for raising stock. The whole prairie country, vast in its area, may be said to be well adapted to stock-raising. The healthfulness of the climate for cattle has been abundantly demonstrated. Manitoba has never suffered from any disease afflicting cattle, and the uniform, healthy condition of these animals here has frequently been a matter of comment. Sheep and pigs have done well wherever tried, though the former have suffered in some instances from the ravages of wolves. This, however, is but a temporary drawback, and one which will soon disappear.

There has been more trouble with the horse than with the other domestic animals, but this is a matter which can be readily explained. The difficulty is not with the climate, but with the treatment which the animals receive. The supply of horses for Manitoba has been drawn from Ontario, where the animals, as a rule, receive better care than they do here. Cattle, sheep, etc., not being used for beasts of burden, receive much the same treatment here as they do in the east. With the horse it is quite different. These animals are taken off the farm in Ontario, where as a rule, they are handled with great care, and shipped in car lots to the west, arriving here very much the worse for their long journey. To the highly sensitive disposition and fine organism of the horse, the long journey by rail is often very trying, and many of them receive injuries from which they never fully recover. The stabling, as a rule, on the new prairie farms is not at all such as the horses have been accustomed to on the old Ontario farms, and in other ways they are not as carefully treated here as in the east. Another great cause for mortality among imported horses in this country is over-work, or over-driving. Distances are greater here than in the east. It is a well known fact that five or ten miles is considered as great a journey in the east as thirty or forty miles here. An intelligent former Ontario farmer, in discussing recently the causes of mortality among horses, put it down mainly to over-driving. He remarked that he was in the habit of driving distances here in a day which he never would have thought of doing in the east, unless he had wanted to kill his horses. This, he said, is the rule all over the country, and that where horses receive as good care as they have been accustomed to in the east, they do as well here

as elsewhere. As the country settles up, thus shortening distances, and better stabling facilities, etc., are provided, the trouble with horses will disappear. The native horses, which are not accustomed to the great care which is given horses in the east, stand the hard usage which they receive wonderfully well. Raising horses on the western ranches has been attended with even more satisfactory results than in the case of cattle. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that the less careful treatment which imported working horses receive, is the cause of the apparently greater mortality here than in the east.

So far as climatic influences are concerned, there is nothing to fear, but rather the contrary, animals appearing even more healthy here than in the east, with the exception of the horse. As regards the latter the reason for the exception has been shown. On the question of fodder, the name given to our country is sufficient to guarantee this consideration. Prairie, meaning meadow land, alone answers the question of fodder for cattle, sheep and horses. The richness of the natural prairie grass is shown by the fact that the milk of cows here will yield a considerably larger percentage of butter than the eastern average. The wild lands of the east are bush lands, but here they are meadows. From these wild lands hay can be secured for winter feeding, and the length of time during which cattle require to be fed and housed is not longer than in the east, if as long. The fall of snow is light and generally keeps off well into the winter, and the dry grass makes good fodder, as owing to climatic conditions here, it is cured on the ground. This is a great advantage for stock which the west possesses over the east. As the west was once a great pasture for vast herds of wild cattle, so it will become a pasture for far greater numbers of domestic animals.

While stock-raising on a large scale will be carried on by the ranchers of southern Alberta, farmers all over the prairie region will also devote considerable attention to stock in connection with their other pursuits. Indeed, there are advantages in raising stock on a smaller scale, in connection with general farming, as well as on the large ranch principle. The *Edmonton Bulletin* says of cattle in that district:

"Cattle raising is getting to be one of the leading industries of this district. The ranches are mostly small ones, and are likely to continue so, as it would be unwise for any one to have more cattle than he can house and feed during the severe months of winter. The herds are composed of from 25 to 150 head, and are mostly owned by men engaged in mixed farming who combine stock-raising with grain growing. And there is no crop the farmer raises that is surer, and can so readily be turned into money, as cattle. The business of cattle-raising, while it cannot be engaged in here on such a large scale as in those districts of the country where the cattle can pasture out all winter, is a more sure and profitable one, as food and shelter being always provided for them, the losses are a mere nothing, and the gain in this way, more than makes up for the extra expense of providing feed, and caring for them. Cattle here come through a severe winter looking as well as though the season was mild, and any calves born during the winter are housed and cared for instead of being lost by cold and exposure. And further, by every farmer having a herd of cattle on his farm the numbers will be as great in a given area as in the southern

country, when large areas are held by a ranchman or company, for their stock to range over."

This extract, from a paper published at a point 1,000 miles northwest from Winnipeg, will give some idea of the vastness of the country so well adapted to raising stock. The North Saskatchewan country is considered a good stock region throughout, but it does not mark the northern limit of the cattle country. Beyond Edmonton there is a vast region, a considerable portion of which is adapted to raising stock to good advantage.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

The question of giving a discount for cash is a matter which receives a good share of attention from the trade, yet probably not as much attention as its importance demands. In the wholesale trade the discount-for-cash system is regularly established. Everybody knows that the retailer who goes into the market with the spot cash, can buy to very much better advantage than the usual long credit man. Wholesalers are not doing a money-lending business, and they always prefer to sell for cash at a liberal discount, rather than sell on credit with a percentage added. Of course, where credit is given, an increased price must be charged, to allow for interest on investment, to say nothing of the risk of making losses from bad accounts. This is the established system in wholesale trade, and it appears perfectly legitimate.

The question is, why should not the same system be applied to retail trade? Occasionally individual retailers indulge in a spurt of selling for a brief season at a discount for cash. Here and there a retailer has even acknowledged the justice of the system by making it a regular custom to give a discount on cash purchases. Beyond this, however, in the retail trade the cash discount system has not been adopted.

The retailer should have a greater percentage of profit on goods sold for credit. He cannot afford to sell goods on time without allowing something for interest any more than can the wholesaler. In giving credit the retailer also is certain to make losses probably proportionately as great as in the case of the wholesaler. To give credit at all is to make losses, and either in wholesale or retail trade, allowance must be made on credit sales for losses. Why then should not the same system of giving discounts for cash prevail in the retail as well as in the wholesale trade? We will put it another way and say; why should not an increased percentage on the value of goods be charged to the credit customer, to cover interest and the risk taken in selling him in this way.

The retail dealer who buys for cash would consider it unfair were he refused the regulation cash discount. He would say that he was being compelled to pay a higher price to cover the extra cost of selling to credit customers. This is as true of the consumer as of the merchant. Where a system of selling goods at one price either for cash or credit is followed, the cash buyer pays more than the credit customer. In the first place he loses the interest of his money, and he also assists in covering losses from bad debts. Every merchant knows

that he could do business on a very much smaller margin, if he could sell his goods for cash, or on short time with sure pay. This is proof that where one price is charged for cash and credit sales alike, the cash customer is compelled to pay more than his share of the profits. A general system of a recognized discount to cash customers in the retail trade, would be but justice to the consumer who purchases for cash. If carried out faithfully it would further encourage buying for cash. A discount for cash should be allowed large enough to make a marked distinction between cash and credit business. Indeed, considering the losses through giving credit, it is a question if even ten per cent. is great enough to mark the distinction between cash and credit business. At any rate, the losses of many merchants are great enough to wipe out not only a ten per cent. margin, but the whole of the margin which they have on their goods, and a considerable portion of the principal as well. The larger the discount, the greater will be the encouragement to buy for cash. Good customers will thus be led to make an effort to curtail their credit purchases, while as for bad customers, the dealer is better without them.

If the margin on goods is not great enough to allow of a liberal discount for cash, give what discount you think is fair, and increase the price to credit customers to such an extent as to make a sharp distinction between cash and credit business. Credit has been the ruin of a large per centage of business men who fail. It is the cause of a great deal of the hardship brought upon the people in general, as it encourages extravagance, or at least over-buying. Through the freedom of obtaining credit the people have been led into assuming obligations for expensive articles which they could very well have done without, and when crops or other sources of income have not turned out as well as expected, they have been obliged to deny themselves almost the necessities of life, in order that luxuries purchased in the past might be paid for. It is therefore necessary that every encouragement be given to the restriction of the credit system, and by making a marked difference between the cash and credit value of goods, buying for cash would be encouraged. Further, the trade would thus recognize the justice of the argument that the cash buyer is entitled to the saving of the difference between the cost of selling for cash and for credit.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

There is subject for a sermon to business men in an incident which happened in the offices of a well known establishment of this city, on Christmas morning. Reference is made to the reception tendered by Mr. Drewry, of the Redwood brewery here, to his employes. All the employes of the large establishment were gathered in, as is his usual custom on Christmas, and each one was presented with a sum of money. This, however, is not the most important feature of the gathering, to which we wish to direct attention. Accompanying the present to each employe, was a printed copy of an address, and it is this address which is worthy of special mention, and which contains

in itself important lessons to business men. After congratulations and well wishes, Mr. Drewry says:—

"It is a pleasure to me to see the staff contain so many old faces. The changes that take place are few, the majority of you having been with me for years. This is very gratifying, showing mutual satisfaction. Additions to the staff have, of course, been made from time to time, until now it numbers nearly forty, while but a few years ago they might have been counted on the fingers of one hand, and one amongst you will remember the time when he and a single companion constituted the entire staff of the establishment. Referring to the pay-lists, I find that more than twenty of you have been on the rolls two years and over; fifteen, three years and over; eleven, four years and over; ten, five years and over; six, six years and over; three, seven years and over; two, eight years and over, and one, eleven years. I take this opportunity of thanking you all for your attention to my interests and your faithfulness in performing whatever may have been your task, but which I desire shall never be an unreasonable one, etc."

The extract above certainly shows features which are pleasant to contemplate. It is doubtful if many establishments will show as long a period of continuous service on the part of employes as is stated above, especially when it is considered that the business is not an old established concern, and that the present employes represent largely additions to the staff within the last few years. There is certainly a rich lesson for business men in the remarks of Mr. Drewry to his employes. How many men pride themselves upon the length of time which their assistants have been in their service? Yet this is a very important feature, and one which business men should delight in. No more favorable remark may be made about the manager of an establishment than that he retains his employes. To do this, an interest must be taken in employes. They must be shown that their services are appreciated. When this course is followed, it will be the business which will be benefitted principally thereby. All business men are dependent to a more or less extent upon their assistants, and this is especially true of storekeepers. It is, therefore, a wise policy on the part of the merchant to take a lively interest in the welfare of those in his service. It will pay him to do so. The man who cares nothing for his employes than to get work out of them, is not likely to retain them long in his service, and while they are in his service, they are not likely always to consider his interests as carefully as they should. The business man who would discharge an employe because another man comes along and offers to do the work for less wages, is not worthy of a faithful assistant. Yet how many men are there who will do just such things. Mr. Drewry is evidently not one of this kind, and he would probably show any one to the door who would propose something of this nature to him. The address shows that he takes an interest in those in his employ, such as every business man should take. To this feature, no doubt, his great success may, to a considerable extent, be attributed, and in this respect it is deserved.

The incident referred to teaches a lesson which it is to be hoped will not be lost to the reader who has not given this matter the attention which it deserves. From selfish motives

alone no business man can afford to ignore the interests of those in his service. Treat your employes with that consideration which is due them. Have some regard for their interests as well as your own. When you find you have a valuable and trusty man, encourage him and do your best to keep him, and in the end you will be repaid for your trouble.

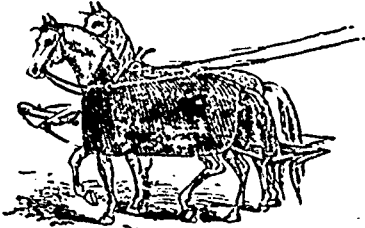
SHIPPING DRESSED MEATS.

It is reported that Sir Lester Kayo, manager of the farming company which commenced operations in the Territories last year, is busy making arrangements for a large shipment of dressed meat to the old country markets. The animals will be slaughtered at the various farms of the company, there being in all between twenty-five and thirty carloads to be shipped. This will make a new departure in the western ranching industry. The long railway haul of about 2,000 miles from the range country to Montreal, as the nearest summer port, is one of the serious disadvantages of the industry. This long journey by rail must seriously reduce the condition of the cattle, to say nothing of the further journey across the ocean from Montreal, upon which they embark at a disadvantage, on account of the tedious trip by rail. If this new experiment of shipping dressed meat instead of cattle proves successful, as it is hoped it will, it will be a matter for congratulation. The product of the ranges should be handled and shipped very much more economically in the form of dressed meats than by shipping the live stock, if it can be shown that the meats can be placed upon the market in good condition.

When our northern outlet via Hudson's Bay is opened, one of the principal exports of this country is likely to be in dressed meats. This route would do away with the necessity of the long railway haul, and would be a specially favorable one for the shipment of dressed meats. The opening of the northern route would probably make a revolution in the industry to this end. With this short and favorable route for the shipment of dressed meats to Great Britain and Europe, the industry would be rendered a very profitable one here, and would give the country immense advantages for raising stock. With a short railway haul, and a short, direct and safe ocean route for the shipment of dressed meats, the prairies of Western Canada would be the most favored portion of the continent for raising stock. The geography of the country renders these features all within our reach. What we have to do is to make use of them. The success of Sir Lester Kayo's scheme to ship dressed meats by the existing long route via Montreal, will tend to show that far more desirable results should be attained by the opening of the northern route. If dressed meat can be successfully shipped by the existing long and risky route, it could be handled to very much better advantage by the short and safe route via Hudson's Bay. There is no doubt but that the shipment of dressed meats would prove far more economical than the mode of shipping live stock, and the opening of the northern route would afford a means of handling the product of the ranches in this way, with the minimum risk.

PORT V. TITON had a bad fire on Friday last, The following were burned out: W. F. Fortune, grocer; M. Sullivan, butcher; Garland, Elliott & Co., clothing; Andrews, barber; A. Clavett, stoves and tinware. The loss is placed at \$10,000, with the following insurance: Garland, Elliott & Co., \$2,000; W. F. Fortune, \$1,800; M. Sullivan, \$600.

Among the most important of the many building operations begun and completed at Kamloops, B.C., says the *Sentinel*, during the year 1889, was the erection of the buildings required for the Industrial School to be opened on the Indian reserve at Kamloops by the Dominion Government.



HOPE & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and Horse Covers.

GUN CASES.

9 McWilliam St. East, - WINNIPEG.

**JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER**

Parties contemplating building New Flour Mills should be sure to get the Best Machinery and the best System or Method of making High Grades of Flour.

The subscriber has built more Roller Mills in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba than any man living; among them the best and largest in the land.

Will be pleased to give Estimates and Plans on any Mill either large or small.

JAMES PYE

218 Third Avenue South,

Minneapolis, - Minn.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

TRY OUR

"WOODCOCK"

SMOKING IN

10c. and 25c Plugs.

The Sweetest and Coolest Smoke of any Tobacco in the market; also our

"OLD CROW"
CHEWING IN 10c PLUGS.

The Highest Grade of BLACK GOODS made in Canada.

WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND

ESPLANADE, TORONTO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

MANITOBA SPRING TRADE, 1890.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE:

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

**OGILVIE MILLING COY,
WINNIPEG.**

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN AND FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY.	DAILY CAPACITY.
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg 1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300 "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 "	

Tobacco and Cigarette Agency.

WM. ROBERTS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

TOBACCONISTS

—AND—

Manufacturers' Agents,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

REPRESENTING:

Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
OLD GOLD AND VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES

P. Lorillard & Co., New Jersey, N. Y.
CLIMAX AND SENSATION CUT PLUG.

Goodwin & Co., New York, U.S.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

National Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky.
PIPER HEIDSEICK CELEBRATED CHEWING.

McAlpin Tobacco Co., Toronto, Ont.
BEAVER CHEWING, SILVER ASH AND CUT
CAVENDISH.

American Cigarette Co., Montreal, Q.
SWEET CAPORALS, DRAGON
And other Leading Brands Cigarettes and
Tobacco.

The New Policy
of the
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY
is (like a bank draft) a
simple
Promise to Pay,
and is
without conditions
on the back.

GEO. BROUGHALL,
Manager for Manitoba, N. W. T. and Algoma.

OFFICE:
375 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG, MAN

Agents can do more business for the Equitable than for any other Company.

Good Territory and Liberal Contracts.

J. P. RICHARDSON, M.L.A.,
General Superintendent, Grenfell, N. W. T.

GEO. C. MARSH, **A. G. MOIR,**
Manager for Calgary. | Manager for Port Arthur.

Royal Soap Works.

Destroyed by Fire, St. Boniface,
25th May, 1889.



Reopened for Business, Winnipeg,
1st November, 1889.

THE TRADE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT THE

ROYAL SOAP CO.

Have Fitted Up, Organized and Opened their

NEW WORKS IN WINNIPEG,

WHICH FOR CONVENIENCE, IMPROVED MODERN APPLIANCES AND CAPACITY ARE

SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION.

The Company are manufacturing a variety of Toilet Soaps that are the best value to be found in this market, besides their unequalled Laundry Soaps in the following Brands:

IVORINE.

IN LONG AND SHORT BARS.

ELECTRIC. HARD WATER. DOMINION.

And the Climax in Laundry Soap, the

ROYAL CROWN

In One Pound Bars. This Soap they assert is the Best-Value of any manufactured in or out of Canada, and they CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

The Royal Soap Company are the Pioneer Soap Manufacturers of the Northwest, and they intend ever to Lead in this Market.

WORKS AND OFFICES:

97 to 101 King Street, - WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

General wholesale trade, as is usually the case at this season of the year, is at a low ebb. The dull season of the year is now being passed through, and in about all branches there is next to nothing doing in the line of new business. In some lines it will not be until signs of spring are clearly marked, that a resurrection of business will be looked for. Stock-taking is quietly proceeding in many warehouses, undisturbed by the demands of purchasers. In textile lines, travellers are going out on the road again for spring orders. The general situation as to prices is firm in textiles, especially in imported woollens. The situation financially is, of course, not improving. A good many renewals are being asked for, and there is considerable uncertainty, if not mistrust, as to what the next few months may develop.

DRUGS.

Prices in this branch are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 50 to 55c; English camphor, 55 to 60c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$7 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; coppers, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitriol, 8 to 10c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins hold strong in outside markets. Quotations here are as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.25 per box, do, 2 boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.25 box; newcurrants, 6½c pound; dried apples 6½c to 7½c per pound, evaporated apples, 12½c; Figs in 10 lb. boxes, per lb., 15c to 16c; choice new season figs 18c lb; Fancy Elme layer figs, 28 lb boxes, 25c lb; figs in 1 lb. cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; Golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, per lb., 9c; California evaporated fruit—apricots, per lb., 18c to 20c; fancy peeled peaches, per lb., 24c to 27c; pitted plums, 12½c; raspberries, 32½c; French prunes, 12½c per lb; Nectarines, 18c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The market is fairly stocked with varieties of fresh fish. Quotations are oysters: \$2.25 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects, for good stock. Cans are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras. Finnen haddies are offering at 10c per pound. Yarmouth bloaters, smoked, per box of 100 fish, \$2.25. Fresh smelts, 12c per pound. Fresh lake fish are quoted: Whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 2½ to 3c; jackfish, 2c per pound.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

There is nothing new in the market, and since the holiday demand business has been very dull. The Toronto Empire has the following to say of apples: "There cannot be noted any greater movement in apples to consumers, and the local market appears to be decidedly quiet. Wholesalers report a slow sale for all apples, although they still hold prices firm. Very little Michigan fruit now remains in the city. It was found that the Michigan apples were not keeping well, so dealers disposed of them as rapidly as possible, in some cases at prices below market quotations. Choice apples may be quoted from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per brl, and medium fruit from \$3 to \$3.25, with inferior

stock going down to \$2.75 per brl." Here prices are steady as follows: Lemons, Messinas, 300 count, \$6.50; 360 count, \$7 per box, do, Malaga, \$6.50 per box; Jamaica oranges, \$6.00, box, Florida oranges, \$5.50 to \$6.00; southern apples, \$4.00 to \$4.25, choice eastern Canada apples, \$4.50 per barrel; California pears, \$4.00 per box; Almeria grapes, \$8 to \$8.50 per keg; choice Cape Cod cranberries, \$10.25 to \$10.50 per barrel; Bell & Cherry cranberries, \$10.25 per barrel; Jersey cranberries, per box of one-third barrel, \$2.60; onions—Southern, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Spanish onions, \$1.25 crate; Cider, per gal., 35c; comb honey, in 14 lb. boxes, 25c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 16c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00.

GROCERIES.

There has been a further decline in the price of sugars at eastern refineries, white having been reduced 3-16c, making in all ¾c reduction; refiners' prices for granulated being 7½c to 7¾c. Willett & Hamlen, New York, in their weekly report, say: "Raws declined ¾c. Refined declined ¾c. In the absence of business quotations must be considered entirely nominal. Receipts to refiners have been remarkably light, but they have not been obliged to call upon importers for further supplies, as the demand for their product has continued to be very small. Under present conditions, even with their small stock, the refiners are tempted to keep out of the market for the time being, with the hope of securing further supplies a little later on at reduced cost. A sale of 98° Cuba centrifugals, afloat, has been made at ¾c cost and freight, and it is rumored that another cargo has since been sold at ¾c on the same basis. Meltings for the week were only 10,017 tons. The total stock in all hands has been reduced to 20,654 tons. Total stock in principal countries at latest uneven dates, is 647,553 tons, against 529,749 tons at same time last year." Coffees are reported firm. Quotations were: Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 7½c, as to quality; granulated, 8½c; lumps, 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 25c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 59c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 47c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator 50c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do. five gallons, \$3.50; do. 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HIDES.

Not much doing in hides, and mostly country offering. On the market here 3½ to 4c was paid for frozen country hides, which is a high valuation in view of the dulness and low prices east, and is as much as could be obtained in the markets of Toronto or Montreal. By grade prices here are quoted as follows: Hides, Winnipeg inspected No. 1, 3½ to 4c; No.

2, 2½ to 3c; No. 3, 2 to 2½c per lb. Calf skins are quoted at 5c. for No. 1 and 4c. for No. 2 and kip are taken at 4 to 5c per pound. Sheep and lambskins are worth about 50 to 65c each for fresh killed skins. Tallow quoted: Rough, 2½ to 3c. rendered 4½ to 5c.

HARDWARE.

In this market business is now very quiet and prices are largely nominal. The feeling, however, is very firm, and it is felt certain that there will be a strong upward tone in prices as soon as the spring movement begins. Dealers cannot replace stocks to sell at ruling prices, and in some lines goods will cost more laid down here in bulk than they could have been bought for here a short time ago. Knowing that stocks cannot be replaced except at much higher prices, the feeling in the trade is very strong, and as soon as an active movement sets in prices are sure to tend upward. A cable from Glasgow, Scotland, dated January 3, says: "The iron market is again greatly excited. Pig iron has advanced to £3 6s per ton, the highest price touched since the recent boom in that commodity was inaugurated." Local prices are nominally unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$1.15 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces. 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch, 13½c; 2 inch, 17c; 2 inch, 26c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb.; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 8½ to 9c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½c nett.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business in this branch is now very dull, and quotations nominal as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 85c per gallon; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 90c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 72c; boiled 75c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.75 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Alabastine, \$7.50 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20 to 2.25.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 3½c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 50c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.

RAW FURS.

Owing to the high prices which have ruled for furs, it is again necessary to caution country dealers against paying top figures for any but the choicest pelts. It is known that the present winter's trade in manufactured furs has not been up to expectations, both in Europe and America. The very mild weather has been against the sale of fur goods, and the higher prices has no doubt also curtailed purchases of

furs. Our valuable native furs have been especially neglected, the demand having been more for astrachan, persian lamb, and seal. In view of these facts, there is rather a nervous feeling prevailing among fur dealers. The tendency is easy and unsettled, and everyone is waiting for the London fur sales this month to determine values. Country buyers therefore require to use special caution and take only prime skins at the higher prices quoted. It is also necessary to warn country buyers against placing too much confidence in quotations sent out by some fur dealers in the United States. These parties quote very high prices in the hope that traders will consign furs to them, but once they have the furs in their hands, they can allow what they like for them. Their plan is to pay the top prices quoted for a few skins and much lower prices for the balance, on the claim that they are not choice skins. Thus, while they pay the big prices for a few skins, the average price for the lot is always much lower than the shippers have expected. Dealers cannot do better than consign their furs for competition in this market. Competition is keen here and the best prices the market will allow are obtained. Winnipeg is the best primary fur market on the continent, and where the furs are, there the best prices will be obtained. This is recognized by traders throughout north-western Ontario, who ship westward to Winnipeg instead of sending their furs east.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Prices in this branch are given as follows:—Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red g' \$10.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

A slightly firmer tone has been noticeable in leading outside wheat markets during the past week, but no gains in prices to speak of have been made. Any improvement was more noticeable in the feeling prevailing, and it was not made apparent in any upward movement in values. Very slight fractional gains in prices were made on some days, but so slight as not to change values noticeably as compared with the previous week. The range of prices was narrow throughout the week, and altogether it cannot be said that prices have done much better than held their own. Evidently the wheat situation on the whole is one of lethargy. The visible supply showed its first decrease last report, and is now on the down grade. The visible supply figures on Monday last showed a decrease of 304,000 bushels. The total visible supply is now 33,971,650 bushels, against 33,321,144 last year, 44,247,626 bushels two years ago, and 62,261,330 bushels three years ago.

Total receipt of spring wheat at leading points in the United States since the commencement of the crop year have been 63,461,000 bushels, against 13,829,000 bushels to the same date a year ago. Receipts of winter wheat on this crop have amounted to 23,673,000 bushels against 26,316,000 bushels a year ago. The grand total of winter and spring wheat received on this crop is 87,134,000 bushels, against 70,145,000 bushels received up to the same date last year.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis, and not included in the visible supply statement, at 2,490,000 bushels, against 2,350,000 bushels last week. This leaves the stocks at the three leading spring wheat points as follows: At Minneapolis (regular houses), 7,616,454; at Minneapolis (private houses), 2,490,000; at St. Paul, 365,000; at Duluth, 4,413,714; total, 14,885,168 bushels.

The wheat situation in Manitoba during last week was slow. The weather was unfavorable for delivering wheat, but anyway there does not appear to be much business left to be done, and the little dribble of wheat coming in is not sufficient to give buyers anything to do. Prices appear to be pretty well maintained, though the feeling among buyers seemed something easier. Prices to farmers for best samples at country points in Manitoba, on Friday last were as follows: Emerson, Dominion City, Greta, Boissevain, Plum Coulee, Brandon, Oak Lake, Kenney, 70c; Stonewall, 72c; Indian Head, 73c; Holland, Glenboro. Carman, Manitou, LaRiviere, Pilot Mound, Killarney, Deloraine, Thornhill, Portage la Prairie, Macgregor, Carberry, Alexander, Griswold, Virden, 75c; Cartwright, Moosomin, 76c.

FLOUR

There has been another sharp advance in the local prices of flour on all grades, amounting to 10c per 100 pounds on patents, 5c on bakers, 15c on XXXX and 10c on superfine. Local prices delivered in the city, or free on cars, in broken lots are now as follows per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.45; second bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.25; Graham flour, \$2.45; middlings, \$2.70 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

Bran is now quoted at \$13, and shorts at \$14 per ton. Ground feed is unchanged at \$26 per ton for ground corn and oats, or other good feed.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Prices are steady at last quotations, and are as follows: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.50 per sack of 80 lbs. Cornmeal is held at \$1.65 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Prices hold very steady, there yet being no change to note in quotations. Lots delivered in the city from store or from imported car lots, still sell at 45c per bushel. On the market there was scarcely anything offering last week.

BUTTER.

The situation in butter is uneventful, and nothing further of importance has transpired since our full report of last week. The belief is still that there is a larger quantity than usual held in the country, but dealers do not appear anxious for consignments. If it is true that there is as large a surplus in the country as is supposed, some more should be made to

ship it east as soon as possible. Western markets are closed for the season, and toward spring there is likely to be less demand east than now. It might not bring very profitable prices shipped east, but if held until spring, and it then appears that there is a surplus, that surplus will have to be disposed of at very low figures. The bulk of sales in this market appear to be made at from 12 to 16c as to quality, for ordinary dairy grades, with some quoting up to 18c for choice.

CHEESE.

Dull at 12½ to 13c.

EGGS.

Limed are still held at 20 to 22c, with a firmer tendency, quotations being mostly at 21 and 22c. Few fresh obtainable at 24 to 25c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

Easy in tone at last week's quotations. Prices are as follows: Dry salt, \$½ to 9c; spiced rolls, 11c to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13; hams, 13 to 13½c per pound; Bologna sausage, 7c per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 lbs.; dried beef, 12½c per lb.

LARD.

Lard is unchanged and is still held in 20 lbs pails at \$2 per pail. Three pound tins 40c each.

DRESSED MEATS.

The quantity of farmers' beef offering was much lighter last week, which was partly perhaps due to bad weather for coming to market. Values, however, were about the same, and ranged about 4 to 5c per pound for sides, for fair to good. There is a firmer tendency in city dressed beef, and though some can be obtained at 5c, wholesale butchers are holding for 5½ to 6c per pound for good beef as to quality. Hogs continue easy in tone. As high as 6c was paid for some choice hogs, in small lots for butchers' use, but about 5½c is the price which packers have paid for good hogs. A good many offered last week were not of good quality, being thin and coarse and would not bring over 5½c. Some lots were refused by packers at 5½c. The general tendency for hogs is easy, owing to the low prices ruling in outside markets. Mutton held at 8c, lamb, 8 to 9c, veal, 5 to 6c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

So far the supply has not been large and prices are well maintained. Importations this season have not amounted to anything, the market being mostly supplied with home production. The demand is expected to be light, now that the holiday season is over, but prices are likely to be maintained, unless large lots should be brought in, which it is not likely will be the case so late in the season. Mild weather in the east has prevented the marketing of poultry as largely as usual, and the supply there has been limited, which is probably the reason that large shipments have not been made from the east to this market. Chickens here brought 8 to 9c, turkeys 12 to 13c, with up to 14c paid for choice birds, ducks and geese 11 to 12c.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are unchanged at last week's quotations. Potatoes are still selling at 70c per bushel to the trade, from store. Quotations are as follows: Carrots \$1.20; parsnips \$1.50 per bushel, beets, \$1.20 per bushel, turnips 50c per bushel, onions \$1.50 per bushel, cabbage \$2.50 per hundred pounds; celery 40c to 60c per dozen; Spanish onions, \$1.20 per crate; southern red, do, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

Last week fire destroyed the pottery works of Keller & Burris, situated on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, a few miles from Victoria, B.C. The loss was total, and amounted to about \$15,000. Insurance small.

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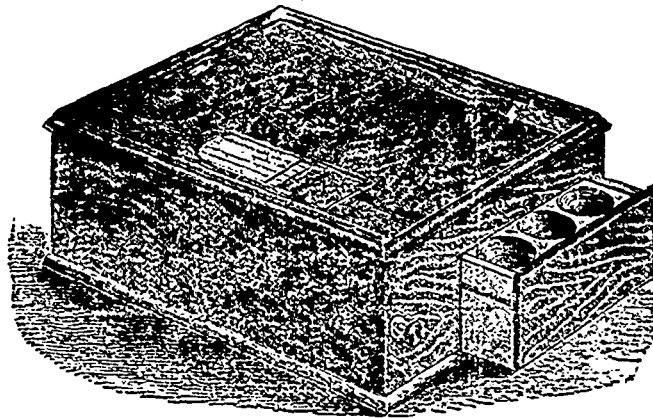
For tinting and decorating walls and ceilings. Mixed with hot water only and applied with a brush it forms a stone-like coating which will not scale nor rub off. It is absolutely free from whitening and the common animal glues which, decomposing on the walls, makes the ordinary kalsomine so objectionable. Alabastine is the cleanest and most healthful wall coating ever discovered. Sample cards showing 12 tints may be had from—

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Sole Agents for MANITOBA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Weekly Trade Report.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's up to Saturday, Dec. 23., reports a continuation of a moderate volume of general trade throughout the country. The mild weather is largely responsible for this having a marked effect upon the sales of coal, woolen goods, and other reasonable staple goods. Throughout some of the western States it is reported that the low prices of farm products are counterbalanced in part by large yields of wheat and corn and the excellent condition of live stock. Farmers in those regions are said to have large quantities of stock to sell. But in the southwest and in the Pacific coast rains, succeeded by dry weather at the southwest, cause uneasiness among country merchants as to large stocks of winter goods remaining unsold. Most varieties of hog products are stronger on a better demand at home and abroad. The New York stock market is firmer on easy money and the probability of more reasonable weather during the remainder of the winter, thus pointing to a better trade in coal and other staples. Money has been erratic, having twice touched 4 per cent per annum on call owing to a natural stringency at this time aided by manipulation. Sterling exchange has been weaker and London could have shipped gold to New York had not the bank of England advanced the discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent. owing to the low state of its reserves. The bank clearings at 37 cities for 1889, aggregated \$55,724,569,241 as reported to Bradstreet's, 13 1/2 per cent more than last year, and 9 per cent over 1887. Exports of wheat (and of flour as wheat) from both coasts of the United States show a total from July 1st, 1889, to date of 51,345,310 bushels as compared with 52,400,000 bushels in a like period one year ago, and with 76,000,000 bushels two years ago. Stocks of wheat at nearly 1,000 points of accumulation in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains on December 28th, as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregated 54,227,176 bushels, a total not differing materially from that reported one month previously, when it was 54,455,455 bushels. One year ago like stocks was reported to this journal amounting to 52,740,403 bushels. Stocks of Indian corn at like points aggregated 13,447,400 bushels, against 9,456,909 bushels a month ago and 12,180,879 bushels one year ago. Stocks of wheat flour last Saturday were 1,657,876 barrels against 1,606,024 one month ago and 2,102,143 barrels one year ago.



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F. PEDDIE, - Winnipeg.

PORT ARTHUR *Sentinel*. R. A. Anders, one of the parties principally interested in the Kakabeka Falls enterprise and who has been here attending to purchasing property, and completing details, left for Minneapolis to day. All preliminaries are now fully completed. Mr. Anderson takes away with him a magnificent plan of the new town site at the Falls. The plan of the town is laid out with an eye to the future, and provides all requirements for a large manufacturing city. This morning a gang of men left for the scene of operations and will go into the woods, having made a contract for getting a large quantity of timber for use in the construction of the concentrating and smelting works and the new hotel. In the meantime the streets are being opened up for the future town. Mr. Anderson states that in four weeks work on the big hotel will be commenced and the building pushed forward. Arrangements have been made with the owners of a portable saw mill to bring his plant to the place to put the building timber in proper shape. The erection of seven dwelling houses has already been contracted for and these with a number of others will go up in early spring.

PORT ARTHUR *Sentinel*: Yesterday a well known prospector received a letter from R. R. Paulison, of Detroit, Mich., stating that the latter "expected to arrive here in the fore part of January, 1890, with a Diamond Drill and all other appliances necessary for making a thorough test of his iron mining properties in the Whitefish and Arrow Lake Bossener ore country adjacent to Port Arthur," than which are none better known to the geologists and mineralogists of this continent, surface assays having yielded as high as 60 per cent. Several buildings, including blacksmith shop, boarding houses, stables, powder magazine, etc., etc., will be erected forthwith, and with the arrival

of the iron works of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway next season, the *Sentinel* is assured that by mid summer of next year, our local railway will be carrying iron ore to Port Arthur, either for shipment to the land of Uncle Sam, or to be converted into "pig" right here at the portals of the "Silver Gateway" to the Canadian Northwest.

WITH the last issue of 1889 the Winnipeg Daily Sun made the following announcement: "With this issue *The Sun* passes under new control and new management. The former proprietors have disposed of their holdings of stock and their directors have accordingly retired. A new board has been elected, consisting of J. B. Somerset, A. M. Naaton, and G. R. Howard, with the first named gentleman as president of the company." No further announcement has since been made, but it is evident from the personnel of the new proprietors, that the Sun will undergo a radical change in its principles, and it is expected that hereafter the paper will support the Dominion Government. It is said that the late proprietors of the paper received 200 per cent for their stock, and in addition the manager was given a bonus of \$10,000 as an inducement to sell out.

REGINA *Journal*. The work on the Long Lake Railway has stopped for the winter. The last gang of men came in on Saturday. A large quantity of material has been unloaded at the end of the track, including over one hundred cars of rails. Ties for the completion of the road are being secured in the Saskatchewan country. Horses and mules are stabled at the first siding, about twenty miles from town, where twenty carloads of oats have already been stored. Work will commence as soon as weather permits in the spring.



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Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
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WHOLESALE PROVISIONS.

DRESSED

HOGS

Having again commenced Packing operations
we are now prepared to buy **Dressed Hogs**
in car lots or less quantities, either delivered at
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Butter, Poultry, etc; handled on Consignment

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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced
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-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES

LONDON, Ont.

Mr. Glass will as usual call upon the trade in Manitoba,
Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Orders by
letter solicited. Send for sample dozen.

JOHN CLARKE.

C. STEVENS.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened a shade lower on Monday, except May option, which started $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher. The tendency during the day was also lower, opening prices being about the highest closing at about the bottom. December ranged from 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, May from 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and July from 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81¢, the latter option closing at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Provisions were about $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢ higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oorn	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Oats	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22
Pork	—	9 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 20	9 50
Lard	—	5 80	5 85	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	4 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tuesday, the last day of 1889, was uneventful in the wheat market. Prices opened steady, but the tendency was lower. The nominal closing price of spring wheat shows a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ from that of the preceding day, but there was nothing sold to go to store, and the decline is based upon the transactions in seller the month. No. 2 was worth 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ at the opening, and closed at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ nominal. The lower grades were sold in the sample market. Spring wheat by sample was in very fair request for choice samples of No. 3 wheat and prices ruled firm. Other kinds were quiet. Free on board and switched lots ranged as follows: No. 2 at 79¢. No. 3 at 66¢ for ordinary, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 76¢ for choice hard, 77 to 79¢ for fancy hard. No. 3 white at 65 to 66¢ for fair, 67¢ for good. No. 4 at 50 to 52¢ for fair, 54 to 55¢ for good, 58 to 61¢ for choice. Closing prices for futures were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Oats	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	9.10	9.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.62
Lard	—	5.85	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.05
Short Ribs	—	4.65	4.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.90

The situation was uninteresting in wheat on Thursday. The range of prices was narrow, but slightly firmer. Closing prices for futures were:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	May.
Wheat	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Oats	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.10	9.05	9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.6
Lard	5.80	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00
Short Ribs	4.65	4.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.75	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was something of an improved tone in wheat on Friday, but the market was uninteresting and with but little range in prices. Futures closed as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	May.
Wheat	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83
Corn	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
Oats	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.35	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	5.80	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.05
Short Ribs	4.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.65	4.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85

Duluth Wheat Market.

On Friday, wheat was a fraction lower, closing at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for cash No. 1 hard; 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; for No. 1 Northern; 72¢ for No. 2 Northern; 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for January No. 1 hard, and 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for May No. 1 hard.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were the closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, Jan. 2:

	Cash	Jan.	May.	On track
No. 1 hard	80	81	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
No. 1 northern	77	73	82	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80
No. 2	75	75	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76-8

Flour and coarse grain:

Patents, sacks, to local dealers	.....	\$1 75 to \$1 89
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots	.....	4 15 to 4 60
In barrels	.....	4 33 to 4 70
Delivered at New England points	.....	5 15 to 5 40
New York points	.....	5 05 to 5 30
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore	.....	5 00 to 5 25
Bakers here	.....	3 00 to 3 60
Superfine	.....	1 70 to 2 25
Red doz, sacks	.....	1 10 to 1 25
Red doz, barrels	.....	1 35 to 1 50

Bran and shorts—The demand was called steadily with a quiet movement of bran at \$5.75 to \$6.25 and of shorts at \$7 to \$7.50.

Oats—Buyers moving slowly and out of common description rather a drag at 19¢ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. White move better than mixed and bring 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for nice clean plump lots by sample.

Hogs—Live hogs quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.65 per 100 pounds, the top price for heavy packing. Dressed pork, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4¢ per pound.—Market Record.

Toronto Produce Market.

Wheat—On December 30, the *Empire* said: Values are rather unsettled, but the demand is good. Holders of Ontario wheat, influenced by the advance in Manitoba grades and the light deliveries owing to bad roads and unfavorable weather in the country, are asking higher prices. On the other hand, buyers point to the States markets, which are easy and have made no advance. Good No. 2 white and red are worth 82¢ at points of shipment. Spring would probably bring the same. There is so little Manitoba wheat moving that it is impossible to say what the actual value of hard is. The stocks are light and well in hand. Reported sales vary in price 3 to 4¢ per bushel. As a rule the inside prices asked to day were \$1.05 for No. 1 hard and \$1 for No. 2. On the following day wheat was held firmer, with an active demand. On spot white was wanted at 86¢, and for red 86 to 87¢ would have been paid. No. 2 up the line was held at 83 to 84¢, with 82¢ bid. No. 1 hard offered at \$1.05 here for one car. Two cars No. 2 hard sold at \$1.02.

Oats—White offered to arrive on track at 30¢; mixed sold outside on the C. P. R. at 27¢, but more were offered at 26 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; white sold on the Grand Trunk west at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Flour—Patent, quoted at \$3.95 to \$4.05; straight roller, \$3.85 to \$3.90; extra, \$3.55 to \$3.60; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.50. Bran, \$10.50 to \$11.

Dairy Produce—Really good butter scarce and wanted, but there was an abundant supply of everything else. Quoted: Creameries, per pound, 22 to 26¢; large rolls, 14 to 16¢; dairy, tubs, 15 to 18¢; store packed, tubs, 10 to 14¢. Cheese—Fine to finest, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11¢.

Eggs—Fresh sold at 22 to 24¢, with a few at 25¢, and lined at 16 to 19¢.

Poultry—Was in liberal supply. Turkeys sold at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11¢; geese at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8¢; ducks at 50 to 75¢, and chickens at 40 to 50¢ a pair.

Provisions—Dressed hogs were unchanged. Local butchers paid \$6 to \$6.25 per cwt for choice bright light weight, but \$5.50 was the top for heavy. A car sold to arrive on track at \$5.33, and packers allowed \$5.40 for consignments. Products were dull and easy. Small lots of long clear sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, lard at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9¢. Mess pork sold at \$13.50 to \$14. Hams, per lb., smoked, at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; bellies, at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; rolls at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; backs 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11¢.

Dried apples—Dealers are taking consignments at 5¢ and are offering at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 6¢ to the retail trade. Evaporated are nominal at 7 to 8¢ for last season's in small lots.

Hides and skins—Hides were dull and easy; cured offered 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Skins firm and in demand at \$1 to \$1.25.—*Empire*.

Montreal Produce Markets.

Grain—The grain market to-day was quiet and inactive. Quotations are nominally the same. Wheat No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 2 do, 99¢ to \$1.01; oats, 29 to 31¢; barley, 48 to 59¢.

Flour and Meal—The flour market continues quiet but firm, and for brands of Manitoba make no concession would be allowed. On 'Change on Tuesday sales were reported of 125 brls patent winter at \$5.15, 100 sacks patent spring \$5, 500 sacks Man. strong bakers' \$4.65, 125 brls straight roller \$4.60, and 125 ditto at \$4.50. We quote:—

Patent winter	.....	\$4 90 to \$5 15
Patent spring	.....	5 00 5 10
Straight roller	.....	4 50 4 65
Extra	.....	4 15 4 25
Superfine	.....	3 00 4 75
City strong bakers'	.....	4 70 4 85
Strong bakers'	.....	4 65 4 80
Super fine, bags	.....	1 50 2 00
Extra, bags	.....	2 00 2 10
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	.....	0 00 1 75
Oatmeal, granulated	.....	0 00 1 85
Oatmeal, rolled	.....	0 00 2 00

Butter—Very little business is heard of, the only sale of importance we noticed being some lots of choice creamery for the Maritime Provinces, which brought 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Medium and other grades are plentiful and move very slowly. Creamery, late made 22 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; townships, choice 17 to 21¢; townships, medium to good, 15 to 18¢; western, good 14 to 16¢; western, medium 11 to 13¢. roll butter 14 to 16¢.

Provisions—The provision market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations:—Canadian short cut, per brl \$14 to \$15.00; mess pork, western, per brl \$13.50 to \$13.75; short cut, western, per brl \$13 to \$13.25; hams, city cured, per lb 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; hams, canned, per lb 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢; lard, pails, per lb 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; bacon, per lb 12 to 13¢; tallow, com. refined per lb 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Dressed Hogs—Quoted in car lots at \$5.50 to \$5.75, and in smaller lots up to \$6 per hundred pounds.

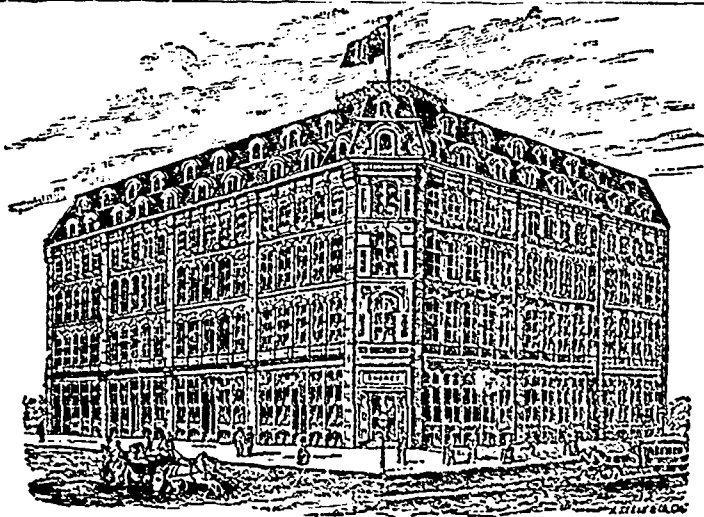
Eggs—Strictly fresh sold at 26 to 27¢; held fresh at 22 to 23¢; stale and ordinary lots 17 to 19¢; choice lined were at 18 to 20¢; and western and ordinary lots at 16 to 17¢.

Dressed Poultry—Market continues firm and and receipts are taken up as fast as they come in. The market is now expected to ease off somewhat. We quote chickens at 7 to 9¢; ducks 9¢; turkeys 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and geese at 7 to 8¢ per lb.

Carberry News: Four new buildings are being erected on Main street. Three of which are implement warehouses, for Frost & Wood, Sylvester & Co. and the Massey Co. respectively.

Minnedosa Tribune: The Birtle roller mill is finished and commenced operations on Monday last. It is a first-class mill in every respect, and has a capacity of 125 barrels per day. It will be another manufacturing establishment added to this section of Manitoba.

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The Fur Trade.

The growth of the fur trade in Canada during the past few years has been something enormous. The increase in the prices of fur goods seems also to have kept well apace with the growth of the business. Although the need for fur garments in Canada is confined to but a few months each year the manufacturers have their hands at work during the whole of the year preparing for the cold season, which generally comes with a rush, and dealers who have an eye to business make it a rule to load up their stores with big stocks. During the present season the sealskin is the chief feature in the fur trade. In fact, if the seal-skin interests were taken away the fur trade would be small. The demand for sealskin goods compared with the supply has caused the values to increase during the past year about 35 per cent. From present appearances the prices will go up fully 40 per cent. by next season. This belief is based on the question of demand and supply. A year or two ago \$250 was considered a high price for a sealskin mantle, while to-day \$300 would not pay for the same article. Still, in the face of this enhanced value, the furriers of Toronto and other cities in Canada, have sold more costly seal-skin mantles during the present season than ever before. This fact shows that, notwithstanding the croak about hard times in certain quarters, there is money in the country somewhere, because furs of this character, as a general rule, are sold for spot cash. And the season has not been a favorable one either, owing to mild weather. What would have been the sale of sealskins had the weather been hard and frosty?

The next article of value in the fur trade just now is the bearskin. This coarse-grained fur is stripped up into boas, which are so fashionable at the present time with the ladies. This long boa forms the whole trimming of any garment which a lady might desire to wear. Even if she wears light clothing with her fur boa hanging around her neck she looks as if she was comfortably clad. Like the sealskin, the bearskin is not a drug on the market as far as prices are concerned. This year the furriers are paying \$50 for a skin, and are glad enough to get it at the price, while for the same class of skin three years ago they would have thrown the seller out of their stores who would have asked the exorbitant sum of \$10 for it. Of course, as the backwoods districts of Canada become settled the bear fast disappears, and the fact that the price of bear skins has quadrupled in three years is as much due to the scarcity of the article as to the greatly increased demand.

Garments lined with fur are in big demand, chiefly in the populous districts. The fur linings are principally of grey Siberian squirrel for the ladies, while the overcoats are lined with mink and muskrat skins. This increased demand has also caused the prices to go up. The price of mink skins has jumped about 50 per cent, while the same can be said as to the value of muskrat skins. Otter collars and cuffs are still in fashion, with the usual fashionable increase in value.

Persian lamb overcoats are still the rage for gentlemen. This is a fur which it appears has come to stay. The more bright and glossy skins are used. In fact many of the furriers are making Persian lamb collars and cuffs for the

cloth jackets worn by ladies. The prices of Persian lamb skins have increased about fifteen per cent. since last winter. Last winter there was a good stock of Persian lambskins in Canada which had been purchased in the United States, but last fall the demand in New York increased to such an extent that the American furriers came over to Canada, repurchased the stock of skins at an advance of ten per cent. in price and paid the duty to the United States to import the same skins back there. The Astrachan fur coats for ladies are not worn much in the cities, but are bought for a serviceable coat by the women of the country. In fact to the farmer's wife the Astrachan coat is cheaper in price and a warmer garment than the cloth one

The trade in buffalo skins has "gone up the flume." To-day buffalo skins are so scarce that a skin that could be bought for \$10 seven or eight years ago cannot be had for \$30. What few skins the wholesale dealers have on hand will be kept for the retailers to display as signs for fur stores.—Toronto Empire.

Dressed Hogs.

Parties just returned from the West state that the hog crop of Upper Canada is even bigger than that of last year, although the average weight of hogs is admitted to be not as heavy. Owing to the mild weather farmers have not killed as freely as they otherwise would have done, but as soon as a steady cold spell sets in killing will become more general, and dealers expect that the bulk of the supply of dressed hogs will be rushed into this market altogether, as the season is already pretty well advanced. Packers here have handled very few hogs so far, owing to prices being too high, but they will soon be prepared to take hold if values will warrant their doing so. The season opened at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs., but have since declined to \$5.50 to \$5.75 for fair to choice lots. Some of our packers, however, state that it will not pay them to barrel hogs at over \$5.25, and one party says he will not pack at over \$5.00. It is scarcely thought, however, that this low figure will be reached for prime stock. The receipts of dressed hogs in this city from Nov. 1st to Dec. 19th, 1889, were 18,233 head, against 14,996 head for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 3,237 hogs. It is anticipated, however, by parties who have been through the hog sections of Western Ontario, that there are larger quantities to come forward than was received during the balance of the season last year.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

C. P. R. Earnings.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company at Montreal on Dec. 30, statements of the results of workings for the year were submitted, which, estimating for the month of December, showed the net earnings for the year above the working expenses to be \$8,029,000, affording a surplus above fixed charges for the year of \$2,250,000, which, added to the surplus from last year, would make a total surplus of \$2,578,000 at the close of the present year. The question of an extra dividend was considered, and it was decided to declare a supplementary dividend of one per

cent., payable February 17th, with the regular one and a half per cent. half yearly dividend from the annuity fund, in the hands of the Dominion Government, making a total for the half year of two and a half per cent., with the intention of continuing a similar half yearly supplementary dividend until the expiry of the annuity in 1893, earnings permitting, and of accumulating further surplus earnings as a dividend reserve fund.

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BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

Preparing Opium in British Columbia.

It is well known that one of the principal and most lucrative employments of the Chinese merchants in British Columbia is in handling opium. The drug is imported in its raw state and prepared by the local Chinamen. The Westminster *Columbian* gives the following account of how the stuff is prepared:—

A *Columbian* reporter strolled into the large Chinese house of Kwong On Wo & Co. this morning on purpose reportorial, and with his inquisitive nose tickled by the fumes of something that smelled like opium. The polite gentleman who superintends the store, immediately advanced from behind the counter and asked in English what the distinguished visitor would like to have; the visitor replied that he would like to see the opium preparing process, and was at once asked to follow his guide to the place where the mysteries of opium preparation are conducted.

There never is more than six feet of straight passage in a Chinese house; they seem to love tortuous, winding, serpentine labyrinths that curve and twist and wriggle like a wounded snake. The establishment of an opium dealer is no exception. At length the room was reached, somewhere in the bowels of the earth, and with less daylight than gloom. The odor of opium was almost overpowering, and the reporter, looking, saw two strange wild figures with bare heads, arms and feet, moving about in the glare of six big charcoal fires. These men were dressed in loose brown suits and seemed very busy. Resting over each fire was a huge brass basin, or caldron, filled to within a few inches of the brim with a dull black liquid, not unlike pitch, and which seethed and foamed and bubbled with the heat. From those receptacles arose a thick vapor, which, diffusing itself about the room, brought to one's nostrils the heavy intoxicating odor of opium. At the left side of the range of fires was one screened off from the others, and on it rested a large caldron filled like the others with a black, bubbling decoction, but one could see, although uninitiated, that it was in a more advanced state of preparation than the others. One of the attendants was busy removing a rich brown scum that came thickly on the surface; for this purpose he used the outside feather of a goose pinion. The reporter's conductor informed him that in that basin bubbled two hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of opium, nearly ready for exportation. It was gleaned that the poppy leaves are first of all grown in India, and from thence sent to China, packed in curious little round bales, not unlike Dutch cheeses, and in this shape it is exported to British Columbia. It is about a year since the opium preparing process was begun in Westminster, and it is increasing at an enormous rate. The license is five hundred dollars per annum, but, compared with the profits of the trade, that is the veriest trifle. No drug or article of commerce returns such enormous profits, although its production, preparation and sale are attended with great risks. The opium when being prepared goes through many processes; the leaves are first of all separated and steeped, then they go into the first day caldron and are boiled for twenty-four hours. Next day they go into the second-day caldron and boil for twenty-four hours again; the third day they have reached a state of complete amalgamation, and the substance resembles

a thick, syrupy liquor, of a rich, deep, Van-dyke brown. It is then taken from the final caldron and allowed to get cold, then it is cut into slabs, pressed into plugs and wrapped up and labelled, and it is then ready for export and sale. The reporter could not help noticing the beauty of finish of the brass utensils; the huge basins were exquisite in form and finish. On several of the smaller receptacles some specimens in Chinese carving of extraordinary beauty were observed and in the designs all the subtle intricacies of the Mongolian artist's fancy were seen. It may be noted that very heavy consignments of the drug are sent across the line.

British Columbia.

Painton & Dyke, pianos, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Walter Wilson, hardware, Nanaimo, contemplates selling out.

It is understood, says the *Victoria Colonist*, that Captain W. Shears, of the dry goods firm of Shears & Page, has received the appointment of appraiser of customs, rendered vacant by the promotion of A. R. Milne to the collectorship.

John Creeden and Herbert Smith have leased the Grand Pacific hotel, Kamloops, and assumed management on the first of January. Mr. Creeden was formerly steward of the government house and afterwards was connected with the Union Club, Victoria. H. Smith was lately manager of the Cosmopolitan hotel, Kamloops.

The business of the Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard has been purchased and will be carried on by Norman D. and H. C. Macaulay.

John Stewart, senior partner of the firm of Stewart & Cash, of the Central hotel, Westminster, is dead. He was a pioneer of the country.

At a meeting of the commercial travellers' association held in Victoria recently, D. E. Brown, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, after the object of the meeting had been explained, offered, on behalf of his road, to meet the views of the association, and place their wholesale friends on the coast in a position to compete with houses as far east as Canmore. After considerable discussion a vote of thanks was tendered the C. P. R. and Mr. Brown, and the meeting adjourned.

On the 7th of January the citizens of Victoria will vote on the industries by-laws. Bonuses are asked for a rice mill, a grist mill, a sugar mill and a paper mill. The amount asked for is some \$60,000.

A further report of the late disastrous fire at New Westminster places the losses as follows: W. & G. Wolfenden, grocers, loss \$20,000, nearly covered by insurance; D. Lyal & Co., stationers, loss \$20,000, insurance \$4,000; Kennedy Bros., publishers of the *Columbian*, loss \$15,000, insurance \$6,000; James Cunningham, hardware, loss \$15,000, insured for about half the loss; Ogle, Campbell & Co., dry goods, loss \$6,000, insurance \$5,000. The buildings occupied by W. & G. Wolfenden were owned by C. G. Major, Lyal's store by T. R. Pearson, and Cunningham's store was the property of the Methodist church. Very little was saved from the stores of Wolfenden and Lyal & Co. Ogle, Campbell & Co.'s stock was about all moved out, but the building did not

burn. The publishers of the *Columbian* have arranged for a new plant, and in the meantime will avail themselves of offers of assistance from contemporary papers to get out their regular issue, in smaller form. D. Lyal & Co. and W. & G. Wolfenden have already opened out in new premises with fresh stocks. A large block will probably be erected on the site of the burned buildings.

General Notes.

The *Montreal Witness* is offering great inducements to its subscribers this year, in the way of books and pictures, comprising 193 different offers, including Macaulay's and Hume's Histories of England, Dickens', Walter Scott's Works, George Eliot, Cooper, Thackeray and Washington Irving's, handsomely bound in sets; also Pansy, and other leading books. The pictures are "The Horse Fair," "The Angelus," "Christ before Pilate," "A Scottish Raid," all celebrated pictures of the day. The *Witness* enters on its forty-fifth year, and continues to be the favorite family newspaper and champion of temperance and moral reform. Its county Historical Story Competition, which every school boy has heard about, and which has created so much interest in the Dominion, is being continued this year, prizes of greater value being offered. The premiums are extended to the subscribers of the *Daily Witness* and the *Northern Messenger*, so that all will have an opportunity to secure them. The prices of the different publications are:—*Daily Witness*, \$3; *Weekly Witness*, \$1; *Northern Messenger*, 30 cents.

Brasstreets reports the total number of failures in the United States for the past year was 11,719, against 10,587 last year. The assets were \$70,093,769, against \$61,999,769, and the liabilities \$140,359,499, against \$122,241,402 last year. The total number in Canada was 1,616, against 1,730 last year; assets \$6,111,555, against \$7,178,744, and liabilities \$13,147,916, against \$15,493,242 last year.

The *Commercial News and Shipping List* estimates the salmon pack of the Pacific coast for the season of 1898 as follows:

Alaska, es	675,000
British Columbia	414,400
Columbia river	328,000
Sacramento river	57,300
Miscellaneous	175,300

Total Pack 1,650,000
As against an estimate of 1,189,372 cases for 1898.

FRANK TAMBLYN, late landlord of the Central hotel, Brandon, is applying for a hotel license at the new town of Wawanessa, on the Northern Pacific Brandon line.

THE flour mill at McGregor, Man., was burned down Monday night last. The mill was completed about a year ago, and was owned by Whitelaw, mill builder, of Woodstock, Ont. It was a roller process mill, with a capacity of 75 barrels per day. Insured for \$6,000, which is the amount of bonus given by the municipality, to establish the mill, and which will mainly go to the municipality. Geo. Rogers, who operated the mill, had an insurance of only \$500, and his loss will be about \$1,000 over insurance. The mill was valued at \$12,000.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, 285 Main St
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Stable Brushes,
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to distinguish them from inferior imitations
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SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

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88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
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are prepared to pay the highest mar-
ket prices.

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PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS
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A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Qua-
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Every pound guaranteed.

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ASSAM, DARJEELING, KANGRA, CACHAR
SYLHET AND KUMAON.

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GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrollea, Ont., respectfully request you to write them for Circulars descriptive of any or all of the following Machinery for which they are sole owners and manufacturers for the Dominion:

The Celebrated Cochrane System of Train Rolls—35% more work with 50% less power. Impossible to put Rolls out of Train. More even granulation and an increase of Patent Flour over any Rolls in the World. These are only a few of the advantages possessed by the Cochrane System.

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ARE THE BEST.

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Eastern Business Changes.
ONTARIO.

Thos. Allan, lumber, Perth, has assigned.
 J. A. Glass, tailor, Georgetown, burnt out.
 Phillip Bros., shoes, Port Hope, has sold out.
 A. J. Marks, builder, Toronto, has assigned.
 A. Daze & Co, shoes, Ottawa, has been closed up.
 Robt. Hannah, shoemaker, Georgetown, burnt out.
 John H. Watkins, fruits, Georgetown, burnt out.
 H. C. Youmans, physician, Mount Forest, dead.
 Hugh Stewart, harness, Norwich, has assigned.
 D. W. Edgar, merchant, Lyndhurst, has assigned.
 S. Burnham, butcher, Mount Alborst, has assigned.
 Mary A. McQuillan, milliner, Guelph, has assigned.
 J. A. McConnell, trader, Rawdon, has assigned.
 M. A. Fox, grocer, Sault St. Marie, has assigned.
 C. A. Ashford, fruit store, Toronto, has assigned.
 F. L. Sanagan, tailor, Toronto, has assigned.
 C. Armstrong, confectioner, Trenton, has assigned.
 Mrs. T. Norris, milliner, West Lorne, has assigned.
 H. S. Bentley, confectioner, Blenheim, has sold out.
 Geo. B. Windover, baker, Petrolia, has sold out.
 Angus McMillan, hotel, West Lorne, has sold out.
 S. M. Robinson, dry goods, Georgetown, has assigned.
 W. D. Powell, bricks, Richmond Hill, has assigned.
 F. P. Fitzmaurice, grocer, St. Catharines, has assigned.
 Haley, Clark & Co., produce, London, gone out of business.
 J. G. Hilborne, general store, South Woodlee, has assigned.
 H. Hendershott, stationery and fancy goods, Toronto, has assigned.
 Donald McKethnie, grocery and crockery, Georgetown, has assigned.
 Miss M. Williams, dressmaker, Toronto, compromising at 25c in the \$ cash.
 Globe Tobacco Works, Windsor, Ont., Detroit, U S, have sold out Canada business.
 W. D. Blanchard, boots and shoes, Toronto, settled with creditors and going out of business.
 David Henderson, stoves and tins, Wallaceburg, has called a meeting of creditors for the 6th inst.
 McKay & Burns, general store, Alvinston, have dissolved partnership, Thos. McKay continues alone.
 Gray & Harold Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of ladies' underwear, have dissolved; Mr. Gray will continue the business under the style of R. H. Gray & Co.

QUEBEC.

Norman Paulet, grocer, Corel, dead.
 Jos. Garneau & Co., shoes, St. Johns, has assigned,

Pierro Blais, general store, St. Floro, has assigned.
 Jos. Beadoin, general store, St. Luc, has assigned.
 N. S. Boisclair, general store, Nicolet, has assigned.
 J. Emile Caron, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned.
 Amboise Deblois, grocer, Quebec, has assigned.
 Noel & Co., hardware, Quebec, offering compromise.
 F. D. Marceau, general store, Is'le Verte, has assigned.
 J. S. Kennedy, general store, Knowlton, has assigned.
 Onesime Cartier, jr., grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 Dilace Bonin, contractor, St. Antoine, has assigned.
 Antoine Trahan, general store, Weedon, has assigned.
 John McCrory & Co., brewers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Merineau & Co., vermicelli, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Jas. King, contractor, Montreal, demand of assignment.
 N. A. Mansfield, general store, Cowansville, has assigned.
 B. Belanger & Frere, general store, Angeline, have assigned.
 P. C. D'Auteuil & Co., dry goods, Quebec, have assigned.
 Ubalde Capistran, grocer, etc., St. Thomas de Pierreville, demand of assignment.
 R. Tyler, wholesale woollens, Montreal, R Tyler, jr., admitted under the style of R. Tyler Sons & Co.
 R. McNabb & Co., manufacturers of ladies' and children's underwear, Montreal, offering compromise.
 Martel & Co., sign painters, Montreal, have dissolved; R. E. Archambault and E. B. Prieur continue under the same style.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. A. Chase, sawmill, Kingsclear, bill of sale for \$1,000.
 Sylvain L. Babin, general store, Wellington, bill of sale for \$214.
 F. W. Robinson, jeweler, Campbelltown, has assigned to Thos. Kerr.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Chas. Schroeder, hotel, Truro, dead.
 A. H. Learment, hotel, Truro, bill of sale for \$1,550.
 Abram W. Bigelow, Cape Canso, bill of sale for \$500.
 M. F. Eagar, wholesale drugs, Halifax, has assigned.
 C. F. Warmunde, jewelry, Amherst, judgment \$319.
 John Nisbet & Co., North Sydney, ship-builder's judgment.
 Michael Mahar, general store, St. Margaret's Bay, judgment for \$143.
 Murdoch McKenzie, laundry, Halifax, has sold out to S. & M. Ungar.
 Seymour Woodill, men's furnishings, etc., Halifax, bill of sale for \$300.
 Halifax Oil Clothing Co., Halifax, have dissolved; Geo McMinn continues.
 W. H. McAlpine, general store, Louisburg, bill of sale for \$500 and \$1,000,

John McDonald, general store, Baddeck, assigned to A. S. McDonald.
 Brightman & Co., grocers, Amherst, assigned to J. R. Lamy and W. T. Pipes.
 Drysdale & Hoyt Bros., marble, Bridgetown and Bridgewater, have dissolved; A. J. Drysdale continues at Bridgewater, and J. & H. Hoyt at Bridgetown.

Dry Goods.

Business with the retail dry goods trade in Toronto has been a decided improvement upon the preceding week, Saturday last being one of the best business days that have been reported to us since last year, and although the day before Christmas was a continuous down-pour of rain, the larger retail dry goods stores were kept busy during the entire day. We also have reports from the country that although trade has not been up to early expectations, still the year is not likely to wind up as badly as some were fearing. Stocks in wholesale hands are beginning to arrive preparatory to the spring trade, and although the feeling is that stocks will not be as heavy as heretofore, the variety will be fully as large, and the retail trade will be able to supply themselves with all their requirements.

Prices continue to advance in many lines and in all lines are steady, the dullness of the past two months not having affected values injuriously. These prices have been maintained in consequence of the very great advance in raw materials in the European markets, so there is very little prospect of any decline for, at any rate, another season.

The wholesale dry goods trade of Canada contend that they will be in a position to supply the retail trade at prices which English wholesale houses will be unwilling to sell, as the advance in England has been much more apparent and more strongly maintained than it is or has been in Canada.

While there are not a great many complaints made as to remittances, it is more because not much was expected than that they have been good. For the next month or two wholesale houses expect to have to do a good deal of renewing, but as the banks seem to have all the money necessary for ordinary accommodation no difficulty is anticipated.—Toronto Empire.

British Trade for Eleven Months.

British trade returns for November are very satisfactory, showing as they do gains in both the import and export trade for the period under review. The large balance in favor of this year's totals for ten months was further enlarged by the November movement, and the result is that the eleven months' export totals are the largest on record, while imports are only slightly below the great boom year of 1883. The import and export figures for November and the eleven months compare with like periods of the preceding two years as follows:

NOVEMBER.			
	1889.	1888.	1887.
Imports.....	£11,397,400	£35,223,935	£32,850,321
Exports.....	22,186,255	19,799,690	19,177,361
ELEVEN MONTHS.			
	1889.	1888.	1887.
Imports.....	£339,215,596	£349,785,401	£327,761,038
Exports.....	727,169,698	214,964,793	301,013,978

British Investments in the United States.

Nothing in the commercial world is more striking than the immense flow of British capital into the United States. It shows in the first place that England has not been ruined by free trade, and in the second place that the English do not regard the United States as "a hostile nation" or give the colonies a commercial preference over it. Whatever may be said as to trade, investment does not closely follow the flag. Possibly the investors may also be feeling, in some degree, decreased confidence in the stability of British as compared with American institutions. The *New York Times* states that a hundred millions of British capital are about to be invested in a single enterprise. From another source we learn that since July of last year eighteen American brewery companies have been bought out in the London market. Canadian experience shows that the British investor is apt to be at once singularly rash and singularly timid, and both in the wrong place: he will refuse the soundest stock and rush into the most speculative enterprise. Let him remember that American sharp-practice, though it has been much exaggerated, is not altogether fabulous, that the United States are a foreign though not a hostile country, and that Anglophobia does sometimes affect the strictness both of commercial dealing and of legal justice.—*The By-stander*

Coffee, Where it Grows and Who Use it.

Within the past twenty years, leading coffee dealers have employed chemists and reduced the process of roasting to an exact science. The coffee is now sold either in bulk or pound packages already for the mill, and the retail grocer generally does the grinding, so that all the housewife has to do is to study the art of preparing the delicious aromatic beverage for the table. Coffee, which is a native of Abyssinia and other equatorial districts of Africa, first came into public notice in the fifteenth century. The earliest written accounts of its use are by Arabian writers of that period. In the city of Aden it became in the latter part of that century a very popular drink, first with lawyers and other studious persons whose occupations made wakefulness desirable, and soon after with all classes. From here its use extended gradually to the cities on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and from thence into Europe. It was publicly sold in Constantinople in 1554, and reached Venice, the great trade mart of Europe, in 1615. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621), is supposed to be the first European writer to mention it. "The Turks," he says, "have a drink they call coffee (for they use no wine), so named of a berry as black as soot and as bitter, which they sip up as warm as they can suffer, because they find by experience that that kind of drink so used, helpeth digestion and procureth alacrity. The first coffee house was opened in London in 1652 by the Greek servant of a Turkey merchant, a Jew by name of Jacob having opened one at Oxford the year previous. By the end of the century the English consumption of coffee had reached 100 tons. The first cultivation of coffee began in the province of Yemen, Arabia, from which the little real Mocha coffee that finds its way to market at the present day is derived. The Dutch transplanted it from

Arabia to Java about the year 1680, from which its culture soon extended through the entire East Indies. It was from some plants sent from Java to Amsterdam about 1712 that the seed was procured from which the entire West Indies and South American product, which now amounts to four-fifths of all the coffee grown in the world, originated. The finest flavored coffee is undoubtedly the Mocha, grown in Yemen, Arabia. The Mocha berry is small, round and of a dark brown color, the richness of the color arising from its being allowed to remain on the trees until so ripe that it can be shaken off. There is very little, if any, of this delicious coffee that over reaches the English or American markets, the entire crop of the district of Yemen being consumed east and southward of Constantinople. The ordinary Mocha coffee of commerce, is the selected berry of the Java and Brazil product, which resemble the Mocha in size and shape, the higher price which it commands, paying for the trouble of picking it out from the mass of ordinary berries. In flavor it is really no better than the ordinary coffee from which it is selected. Java stands next on the list in point of flavor, and as the Java product is considerable, and the size and color of the berries show a marked difference from the American coffees, there is no great danger of an ordinary good judge of coffee being cheated in this article. The berry is larger than that of the American coffees, and of color varying from pale yellow to brown, while the smaller berry of the Rio coffee has a blueish or gray tinge. The Java coffee is chiefly exported to Holland and the United States, England drawing its supplies from Ceylon and Brazil principally. Although coffee is widely distributed and its use common to all civilized countries, the extent to which it is consumed varies greatly. The total production of coffee for a year is estimated by reliable authorities at 1,645,760,000 pounds, or a trifle over one pound per capita for the entire population of the world. In China and Japan, where tea is the common beverage, the use of coffee is practically unknown, and it is probable that among the millions constituting the population of European and Asiatic Russia the consumption is merely nominal. The same may be said of equatorial and southern Africa, where the plant originated and where it now grows in its wild state, the natives neither knowing or caring anything about its delicious qualities. This practically confines its general use to eastern and southern Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Asia Minor, India and America. The per capita consumption of Holland is the highest of any country, being twenty one pounds. Denmark and Belgium follow next in order, with thirteen and a half pounds. The United States comes third in the list, with a per capita consumption of nine and a half, and a steady increase of about five per cent. annually. Germany comes next in order, closely followed by France, as coffee consuming countries, while the coffee consumption of England falls below that of any of the chief European countries, and is on the decline. It will be seen by the subjoined estimates of the world's crop of coffee, that American coffee practically monopolizes the trade, and its use in south and central America is capable of indefinite expansion. The quantities have been reduced to the equivalent of Rio bags:

	Bags of 260 lbs
Rio	4 350,000
Santos	2,250,000
Behia	110,000
Java	529,000
Padang and other East Indian coffees	300,000
Venezuela (Laguayra, Porto Cabella and Maracaibo)	500,000
British East India	102,000
Costa Rica	200,000
Porto Rico	525,000
Hayti	600,000
African, New Grenada, Jamaica and Manila	300,000
Guatemala	120,000
Mexican	100,000
Ceylon	200,000

Total 10,536,000, or 1,691,760 pounds.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Western Trade and News Notes.

John Kerr has opened out in the tailoring line at Calgary.

A Frenchman has opened a store at the new town of Greenway, Man., on the N.P. Brandon line.

Petitions are being signed all along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway asking for increased mail accommodation, the present tri-weekly one not being at all satisfactory.

The trades & Labor Council of Vancouver, B.C., held a meeting recently. The state of organized labor in Vancouver was discussed at some length by McRae and Irvine, in the course of whose remarks it was stated there are now 500 organized workmen in the city.

The Vancouver Lumber Mill, Burrard Inlet, B.C., was sold last week at Sheriff's sale for \$8,000. The purchaser was a Mr. Talley, who came here some months ago from Michigan to enter into the lumber business. Failure in this instance was the result of insufficient capital.

The *Minnedosa Tribune* of Thursday last says: "Minnedosa has been, and is now, a higher market for wheat than any other town in the province, yet you may look in vain in the Winnipeg journals, including the *Commercial*, for quotations of the Minnedosa market. Why is this?" The answer is that the C. P. R. company furnishes market reports of all towns on its lines in Manitoba. Minnedosa not being on the C. P. R. is not reported. The following are the prices given for grain at Minnedosa, according to the *Tribune*: Wheat, 75c; oats, 45c; barley, 35c.

Vancouver World: Douglas & Co., real estate and financial agents, have removed from 75 to 139 Cordova street, and now have handsome offices in which to transact the large business they have already worked up. Mr. Douglas, the senior member of the firm, was for years proprietor of the *Emerson International*, and for six years the representative of Emerson in the Manitoba Legislature, and in those positions acquired an extensive acquaintance and connection throughout the Dominion, which will doubtless be the means of bringing considerable capital to Vancouver for investment. The junior member of the firm is B. B. Johnston, a former well-known business man of Toronto, and later of Manitoba.

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—William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

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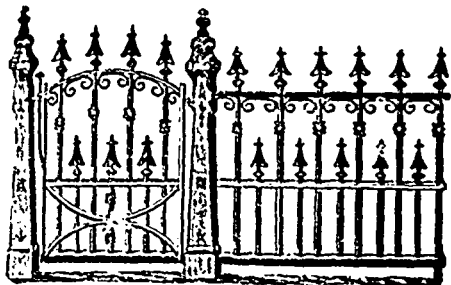
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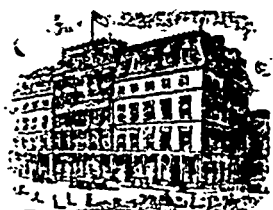
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Beware of Imitations.

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W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Manufacturers of Horse Collars, Boots
and Shoe Uppers, etc.

25 and 27 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.

One Block from Union Railway Depot.

A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

PALMER HOUSE,

REGINA, ASSINIBOIA,

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

Fres Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite

C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

TIME TABLE.

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
No. 1 Daily.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 Do.....	Lethbridge.....	Ar 1 30
16 55.....	Woodpecker.....	23 35
18 50.....	Purple Springs.....	22 40
17 45 Ar {		
18 00 Do {	Grassy Lake.....	21 45
18 50.....	Cherry Coulee.....	20 55
20 00.....	Winnifred.....	Do 20 00
20 55.....	Seven Persons.....	Ar 19 55
22 10 Ar.....	Dunmore.....	Do 17 30

E. T. GALT,
Manager,
Lethbridge.

J. BAILEY,
Supt.,
Lethbridge.

Canadian Excursions!

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST

—FRM—
**ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS
—AND—
MANITOBA
RAILWAY**

Has given a favorable opportunity to visit the Eastern Provinces of Canada through a series of Low Rate Excursions.

The following announcement is made for the present season: From Stations on its lines North of and including Winnipeg, Grand Forks and Crookston and West to Montreal, tickets will be sold at Excursion Rates on the following days:

Nov. 11, 18 and 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1899; JAN. 6, 7, and 18, 1899

Stop-over privileges and money days time will be granted on these tickets with 15 additional days time on payment of \$5, or \$3 day payment of \$10 extra. Tickets will be issued to points in Ontario and Quebec west of and including Montreal.

A choice of routes will be given through the principal cities of the continent. The "Manitoba" train service is unequalled, and with Palace Dining and Sleeping Cars and Free Tourist Sleeping Cars the journey back to the scenes of early days will be made over the favorite line with comfort and luxury. For all information or address any agent of the Manitoba Railway for full particulars regarding rates, baggage, sleeping berths, etc., or write

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,
376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.
F. J. WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

**Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry
THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,**

The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARE.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m., St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 10:30 a.m.

The sleeping cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager.
F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEDSDALE, General Passenger Agent.

Canadians, Attention!

**Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway
Albert Lea Route**

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1899, and January, 1899, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.
\$10 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$10
TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delay and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1899.

North Bound		STATIONS.	South Bound	
Paily Passenger	Daily except Sunday		Passenger	Freight
No. 53	No. 55	Miles from Winnipeg.	Central Standard Time.	No. 54 No. 56
1.30p	4.20p	0 A	Winnipeg	10.50a 4.30p
1.25p	4.17p	1.0	Kennedy Avenue	10.53a 4.35p
1.15p	4.12p	2.0	Portage Junction	10.57a 4.45p
12.40p	3.40p	9.0	St. Norbert	11.11a 6.08p
12.20p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.24a 5.37p
11.32a	3.27p	23.6	St. Agathe	11.42a 6.05p
11.12a	3.19p	27.4	Union Point	11.50a 6.21p
10.47a	3.07p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.02p 7.04p
10.11a	2.48p	40.4	Morris	12.20p 7.09p
9.42a	2.31p	46.8	St. Jean	1.34p 7.35p
8.58a	2.13p	50.0	Letellier	12.55p 8.12p
8.15a	1.49p	65.0	W. Lyons	1.17p 8.57p
7.00a	7.46p	68.1	Pembina	1.25p 9.05p
	10.10a	203	Grand Forks	5.20p
	5.25a		Winnipeg Junction	9.50p
	8.35a		Minneapolis	6.35a
	8.00p		St. Paul	7.05a
Westward.				Eastward.
	10.20a		Bismarck	12.35a
	10.11p		Millers City	11.06a
	2.50p		Helena	7.20p
	10.50a		Spokane Falls	12.40a
	5.40p		Pasco Junction	6.10p
	6.45a		Portland	7.00a
			(via R. O. & N.)	
	6.45a		Tacoma	6.45a
			via Cascade div.	
	3.15p		Portland	10.00p
			(via Cascade div.)	

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily ex. su	STATIONS.	Daily ex. su
11.10a	Winnipeg	6.45p
11.00a	Kennedy Avenue	6.49p
10.57a	Portage Junction	6.58p
1.34	Headingley	7.31p
10.40a	Horse Plains	7.55p
9.35a	Gravel Pit Spur	8.20p
9.18a	Fustaco	8.41p
8.52	Oak Hill	9.03p
8.25a	Assiniboine bridge	9.3 p
8.10a	Portage la Prairie	9.45p

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54.

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PASS	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS
Tuesday			Monday
Thursday			Wednesday
and			and
Saturday			Friday
LEAVE			ARRIVE
10 15		Portage la Prairie	14 15
1 18 00	35	Gladstone	1 12 00
1 19 00	61	Necipawa	1 11 23
2 00 00	79	Minnedosa	10 40
		Rapid City	9 15
2 1 46	115	Snod Lake	8 45
1 23 00	138	Hirtle	1 7 45
2 3 38	155	Bismarck	6 47
		Russell	6 10
2 4 15	166	Lanzenburg	5 40
2 4 45	180	Saltcoats	4 40
1 45	200		
ARRIVE			LEAVE

13 miles.

*Trains for Bismarck leave Hirtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00; returning leave Bismarck Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6.47. For Russell leave Hirtle Tuesdays only at 23.00; returning leave Hirtle Wednesdays only at 6.10. For Lanzenburg and Saltcoats leave Hirtle Saturdays only at 23.00; returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 4.40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 23.10, returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.15.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.

For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

**16-GRAND WINTER-16
EXCURSIONS**

—FROM—

MANITOBA TO MONTREAL

And all Points West in Ontario

—VIA THE—

**Northern Pacific
And Manitoba Railway.**

The Only Dining Car Line between Manitoba and Ontario Points by way of St. Paul and Chicago.

Tickets for Sale on the following dates:

Daily from Dec. 16th to 23rd, and January 6th to 8th, inclusive.

\$40 {FARE ROUND TRIP} \$40

90 DAYS {LIMIT OF TICKETS} 90 DAYS
NINETY DAYS

Good going and returning 15 days each way, with stop-over privileges. Limit of tickets can be extended a further period of 15 days on the payment of \$5, or 30 days on the payment of \$10, by applying to agent of railroad at point of destination mentioned on ticket.

For further information, maps, time tables and tickets via the Dining Car Line, write or apply to any of the agents of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway, or to

H. J. BELCH,
City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg.

HERBERT SWINFORD,
General Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.



Fast Mail Line

—WITH—

VESTIBULE TRAINS

between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Trans-Continental Route
between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha and the Pacific Coast.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

5,750 Miles of Road connecting all principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply to the nearest station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSSELL MILLER, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, write to H. G. HAGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.