

W. F. DOLL, wholesale jeweler, has returned from the east.

THE farmers about Neepawa talk of establishing a cheese factory.

PLANT & GRANT, have brought two hundred sheep into the valley of the Bird Tail, near Birtle.

R. IRONSIDE has sold out his interest in the lumber business at Crystal City, to C. R. Gordon & Co.

THE Birtle council will take action against parties leaving wells open, owing to numerous accidents of cattle falling into such traps.

THE cheese factory project at Manitou has taken definite shape, and it is expected that arrangements will be completed in time to commence operations by the opening of the season. — Rockett will be the manufacturer.

THE Rat Portage *Progress* says insurance rates average five per cent at that place, and some pay as high as 6 per cent. The paper proposes that a steam fire engine should be purchased, followed by an agitation for reasonable insurance rates.

THERE is trouble between the lumber mill men at Keewatin and the Rat Portage council. Keewatin is included in the municipality of Rat Portage. The mill men propose to withdraw and establish a separate municipality, if the Government will allow of such action. The present municipal council derives a considerable revenue in taxes from the mills, which they are loath to give up, whilst the mill men think they are taxed too high in proportion to the benefits which they receive from the council.

THE very sudden death of Colonel Mackeand, of Turner, Mackeand & Co., which occurred early on Sunday morning last, has been the cause of sorrow to many in this city. Col. Mackeand was in good health up to Friday last, when he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, several recurrences of which followed between the first attack and the time of his death. Col. Mackeand was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849. He came to Canada with his parents in 1855, and settled at Hamilton, where he afterwards became connected with the firm of James Turner & Co. On the establishment of the house of Turner, Mackeand & Co. here in 1879, he came to Winnipeg, and has since made himself very popular in connection with this pioneer house. Colonel Mackeand succeeded the late Colonel Kennedy in command of the 90th, and led the gallant boys of this most popular battalion in Canada during the late Saskatchewan campaign. He was highly respected by all the members of the corps, who, with the members of the other military organizations in the city, will do him the last honors which a soldier is entitled to. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest but a few weeks old.

THE annual meeting of the Miniota Mutual Fire Insurance Co., was held lately. This is a farmers' company, having its headquarters at Miniota, Man. The retiring directors, Messrs. Elliott, Doyle, Paynter and Sparling were re-elected. R. D. Coulter, Esq., J. P., of Silver Creek, and Alexander Speers, Esq., of Griswold

were added to the Board. At a subsequent meeting of directors Jas. Elliott, Esq., J. P., was elected president, W. D. Paynter, vice-president, and W. A. Doyle, Esq., J. P., manager, secretary and treasurer.

THE contest in Winnipeg for the Commons has been about narrowed down to a straight party fight by the withdrawal of Mr. MacArthur. True, Mr. Sutherland is not a nominee of a party convention; neither has he espoused the cause of either of the great political parties. On the contrary he has declared himself independent of party influences. But notwithstanding the position taken by Mr. Sutherland, the fact that his support was very largely drawn from the liberals, even whilst another independent candidate remained in the field, gave the contest the appearance of a party battle between him and Mr. Searth with Mr. MacArthur as the independent. Now that the latter gentleman has withdrawn from the contest, the party aspect of the case has been made more apparent. Whilst Mr. Sutherland numbers a few leading Conservatives among his supporters, he has the almost unanimous support of the straight Liberals. The latter are placed in the position of having to choose between Mr. Sutherland and an out-and-out Conservative. Rather than support a gentleman holding such extreme party views as Mr. Searth is known to entertain, the Liberals have as a body silently adopted Mr. Sutherland. The contest will be fought out from this forward almost as a straight party issue, with indications that the vote will be a very close one. A good deal of disappointment has been expressed in some quarters at the withdrawal of Mr. MacArthur from the contest. As the representative of the commercial interests especially, his decision has been regretted by many. The chief reason given by Mr. MacArthur as to the cause of his withdrawal, namely, that a supporter of the present Dominion Government might be elected, has been a matter of surprise to many; but that his action will bring about the desired result, there is yet grave reason to doubt.

THE Toronto *Mail*, in reply to an article in THE COMMERCIAL on the disallowance question, says: "The Winnipeg COMMERCIAL, which for years has been fighting manfully for the cancelling of the disallowance clause, says Manitoba bases her claim to freedom solely "upon the rights of the province to equality with the other provinces." True. But if it were deemed expedient, in the prosecution of a great national work, to disallow certain local charters, say, in Ontario; and if Ontario, in order to secure the completion of the work, tacitly consented through her representatives in Parliament to disallowance, we do not see how she could consistently take her stand upon her "rights" a year or two afterwards and demand free access to the boundary. The theory that the provinces, each of which is dependent on the Federal bounty for the greater portion of its revenue, are so many sovereign, independent and indestructible States, does not appear to have a very strong foundation. though it is sometimes a useful working hypothesis for stump speakers. Manitoba, in our humble opinion, should ask for the repeal of the disallowance clause, not on the debatable ground that the Federal Parliament, which created the province, had no power to circumscribe its constitutional rights in the interest of the whole Dominion; but on the strength of the fact, patent to every intelligent observer, that disallowance is no longer necessary and no longer tolerable, owing to the completion of the Lake Superior section, and to

the growth and expansion of the country. The COMMERCIAL's plea may hit the taste of lawyers, but ours seems to be more understandable and more cogent. Be this as it may, we wish the Manitobans success, though they are not likely to achieve it if they elect to Parliament those candidates who are opposing disallowance simply because Sir John or Mr. Blake has "permitted them to do so." If their convictions on the subject depend for existence on a permit from the party leader, they would be very apt to take the other side if he so ordered them.

In the above the *Mail* fails to take cognizance of the real point at issue. It has been frequently represented (for party purposes and otherwise) that the agreement with the C.P.R. Co., calls for the disallowance of railway charters passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, for the purpose of building roads to the boundary within the limits of the old province. The *Mail* seemed to have fallen into this common error, and although opposed to disallowance, referred to monopoly in Manitoba as a part of the contract with the C.P.R. Co. This was the real point upon which THE COMMERCIAL took issue with the *Mail*. It has never been admitted (except by some for party purposes) here that the monopoly clause in the C.P.R. agreement referred to or was binding upon Manitoba. The disallowance of Manitoba railway charters has been recognized only as a part of the general policy of the Dominion Government, quite independent of the duty of the Government in carrying out the agreement with the C.P.R. Co. The arguments bearing on the point have been so frequently put forth of late that it is unnecessary to again repeat them here. The *Mail's* argument is all right as far as it goes, and all Manitobans will be delighted at the friendly and powerful aid which it has extended to the monopoly-ridden people of this province. The reference which the *Mail* makes to candidates who have been permitted by their party leaders to oppose disallowance, is one worthy of attention at the present time.

After Business Hours.

Happy, indeed, must be the storekeeper or business man who, after a long and weary day's work, can turn his steps towards a home where he may be sure of finding loving ones ready to administer little kindnesses to him. Kindnesses merited, no doubt, by an equal regard on his part towards those who watch for his coming and know that no cross or irritating words will pass his lips. In nine cases out of ten home is to a man whatever he chooses to make it. It would not be natural to expect that the wife and children will long for the father's appearance if when he arrives his first words are disparaging to the manner of housekeeping or of the children's playful pranks. Throw off business cares and oppression when you come back to your family circle, for it will give you a chance to build up your strength for the morrow, thus enabling you to enter with renewed energy upon the duties of each day. Make your home the dearest spot on earth, so dear that if all the rest of the world were to calumniate and forsake you, there will still be one place you can turn to for hope and comfort. The loved ones at home will cling to you alike in pain and sorrow, joy or woe, and now that you have the opportunity to do much for them, you should never allow any chance to go by to bring happiness into their lives.—*Ex.*