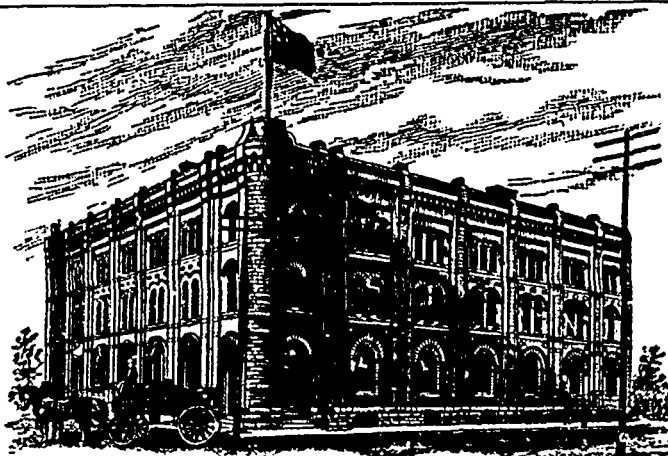


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



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.

SEEMINGLY the friends of liquor prohibition in the State of Iowa are not going to have the smooth sailing they expected in trying to secure from Congress the power of absolute prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors, which by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on "original packages" they were declared not to possess. Senator Wilson's bill in favor of unrestrained rights of the State is meeting with determined opposition as an unconstitutional measure, which seeks to delegate to the states a portion of the power vested in Congress only. One senator pointed out how the measure could be used to protect the distillers, brewers and wine makers of one state from competition with those of other states.

The more recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the Minnesota dressed meat law, by which that state sought to prohibit the importation of dressed meats, unless inspection of the animal had been made within the state and within twenty-four hours before slaughtering, seems to cause quite a little indignation in Minnesota itself, while in almost every other state, Iowa included, the decision is considered a just one by the press, and the state law is condemned as an attempt to monopolize the dressed meat trade of the state for its own butchers, stock dealers and stock raisers. The two decisions come pretty near to forming a parallel, and their immediate results will be watched carefully not only by prohibitionists and their opponents, but by men who study the relations of local and central government. There will doubtless soon be other such cases, as the anomaly of a state possessing no power in the restrictions of commerce, and yet possessing a control of its criminal jurisdiction which enables it to make a crime of what is legitimate trading in another state, cannot but be fruitful of squabbles over central and local authority.

The Hudson Bay railway project is still kept dangling before the eyes of the people of Manitoba, although it does not seem to cause the same enthusiasm among speculators which it did before the Governor-General-in-Council got hold of its arrangements. A rumor to the effect

that aid from the Dominion had taken the form of a cash payment annually of \$80,000, or equal to a 4 per cent. guarantee on \$2,000,000 for that length of time. There is no reliable corroboration of this rumor, and it is probably as true as many others which have lately been in circulation. Some people have begun to lose confidence in the Governor-General-in-Council and will not believe that any material aid will be forthcoming. On the other hand many shrewd men are more hopeful than ever before. They argue that Sir John's Government, in undertaking to settle the question of aid by the Governor-General-in-Council, practically assumed the responsibility of doing something calculated to secure the speedy construction of the road. It would certainly be unpleasant for them to have to acknowledge at next session of parliament that the Governor-General-in-Council did not possess either liberality or business sagacity enough to be able to insure success of the project. That its construction, if it goes on this year, will be commenced and carried on for a party purpose is certain, and Sir John and his colleagues have the whole business now, where they can manipulate it to suit their own ends. It matters little, however, how things are worked if the road is only constructed, and few here, outside of a small clique, care whether the construction is done under Government supervision or the supervision of a company. No one outside of that same clique has any faith in the work being done by the original proprietors, unless the Dominion Government require its construction for party purposes.

SINCE last issue the progress made by the grain crop of Manitoba has been satisfactory in the fullest sense. The wild storm which swept from the Rocky Mountains eastward two weeks ago passing over the province during the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May seems to have swept away the unsettled weather and night frosts with which May opened, and the warm weather of last week has made a complete change in the appearance of the country. On Sunday week trees were bare and in bud at the best, while yesterday they were almost in full foliage, and all around has now quite a summer aspect. As the ground contains plenty of moisture, the warmth of last week gave growth a big start,

WHOLESALE JEWELER.
Manufacturer and Importer of
Watches, Diamonds,
Jewelry, Clocks, Etc.
Tools, Material,
Etc., Etc.

Prices guaranteed as low as any House in Canada. Write for quotations. Call and see us when in the City.

433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

W. F. DOLL.

and wheat appears above the ground in the latest sown fields, while it is beginning to assume a swardy appearance in the early sown ones. In some districts very heavy rains have fallen, and in every district there has been plenty of moisture to give wheat crops the best start they have had in the history of the province. What little nipping of the blade was done by frosts two weeks ago has now disappeared, and the growing grain everywhere has a very healthy appearance, while the land all over gives promise of being thick. What the acreage sown will figure up to, will not be known until the Government crop bulletin appears sometime this month, but it is a certainty that the area is considerably larger than that of 1889, when it was 624,000 acres in wheat. Of course some of our hopeful people are beginning to figure up the millions of bushels available for export this year, but all such calculations are premature guessing of the wildest kind. Experience has taught us the truth of the couplet "many a slip," and all we can now speak of with surety is a large acreage of grain sown, which has got a grand start, and is now beyond the reach of damage by drought.

Grain and Milling.

The Neepawa flour and grist mill has been reopened.

The grain elevator of Delahay Bros., at Cobden, burst on the 18th, scattering 8,030 bushels of peas on the ground. The heavy timbers of the building were split into kindling wood.

The Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrolia, talk of removing their works for the manufacture of flour machinery to London, provided they get some substantial encouragement.

The Ontario Government issued its spring crop bulletin in May. A decline is reported in the area of barley sown, but in spring wheat the amount has been considerably increased. Fall wheat promises a fair crop.

Minneapolis has nine "regular" elevators, with a total capacity of 10,300,000 bushels. They are as follows: "A" 1 and "A" 2, "Union," "Star," "St. Anthony," "Transfer," "B" 1 and "B" 2, and "Interior" 1. In addition to those there are twelve private elevators, with a total capacity of 5,115,000 bushels.