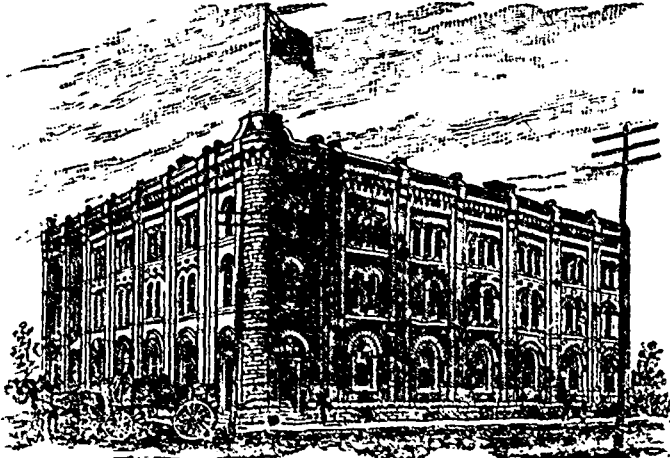


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Scottish Home Rule Association has issued a circular which has been scattered broadcast throughout the English speaking world, setting forth "Scotland's claim for home rule." The circular opens out in the following brazen manner: "I would be obliged if you would give publicity to this circular letter, so that our countrymen may be informed of the struggle that we are making to secure our political freedom. The movement is the people's movement, and we are therefore compelled to appeal for sympathy and assistance to our fellow-countrymen abroad, many of whom are enjoying the privileges of political freedom. We intend to form a Scottish Party in Parliament, and with this object in view, we may, at the first general election, have to contest several seats in the interests of our country. For this, and other purposes of the association, we require funds, and we trust that we shall have a favorable response to the appeal we now make to the patriotism of our countrymen. May I express the hope that you will open a subscription list." etc., etc. This brazen appeal will surely make true Scotchmen blush for shame at the degradation to which certain of their countrymen have sunk. The movers in this home rule scheme seem to have forgotten all about that manly independence of character which is supposed to belong so thoroughly to the Scotchman the world over, and which has kept the sons of the land of heather from occupying the position of the mendicant. Like their Irish pattern, evidently the main thing these Scotch home rulers want is "funds." There's the rub. They are evidently ready, like the Irish agitators at home and their fenian associates abroad, to rake in the hard earnings of foolish servant girls, in order to carry on their agitation, which is probably engineered for the purpose of carrying a few aspirants for political fame into Parliament. Do Scottish members of Parliament require to be bought up to be induced to advocate their country's welfare in Parliament? It would seem so from this circular. If Scotland is receiving any injustice at the hands of the British Parliament (which the circular fails to show), let her members unite to present her cause. If Scotland does not receive a full measure of jus

tice from Parliament, it is probably her own fault. But it is a shame that Scotchmen should so forget themselves as to adopt the Irish home rule plan of begging in foreign countries for funds to squander in a political agitation, aye, and perhaps to buy up and corrupt the electorate, in order to further the ambitious schemes of a few designing wire-pullers. Let Scotchmen at home fight out their own political battles, honestly and honorably, and they will receive justice. Let Irish agitators do as they like, but Scotchmen should refuse to countenance a movement which commences by advertising their country the world over as a supplicant and poor mendicant. The president of this Scottish home rule association, is the "Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane," but a "noble" gentleman should blush to have his name attached to such a supplicant petition. The Province of Manitoba, with a handful of people numbering only 100,000, has fought for years for her political rights against the Dominion. Our cause was far more pressing than anything shown in the case of Scotland in the home rule association's circular, yet Manitobans would have been ashamed to have engineered a begging scheme. If Scotchmen want a greater measure of home rule, by all means let them agitate for it; but Scotchmen should set their foot on this scheme of gathering in shekels by advertising the country throughout the world as a nation of paupers. O! Scotland, how hast thou fallen from thy dignified, independent and exalted position, to become a supplicant mendicant for the charity of the world.

The new customs regulations, or rather amendments to the regulations, will be received with favor by the commercial community—especially that portion of the act of amendment which provides for the appointment of a board to settle disputes. Merchants have frequently had cause to regret the arbitrary powers of customs officers and special agents in the past. The new customs amendment act provides for the appointment of a board of customs, consisting of the commissioner and assistant commissioner of customs and Dominion appraiser to be appointed under the

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE MILLING CO. 22d 1887

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

DEAR SIR: In handing you our check for \$1361.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at the time we had considerable work on the mill as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also was very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. We are,

Yours very truly,
THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

amended act, to determine the rate of duty payable on any goods, concerning which there is a dispute, and to consider and determine disputes of all kinds which may arise in carrying out the provisions of the customs act. Dominion customs appraisers will have jurisdiction in all ports of Canada. Attempts at smuggling are made punishable by forfeiture of goods and a sum equal to their value in addition, together with, on conviction before two justices of the peace, a fine of not more than \$200 or less than \$50 or to imprisonment for not more than a year nor less than one month, or to both. Any person sending false invoices with goods brought into Canada, shall thereby forfeit all claim to payment for such goods, and any bill of exchange held for payment of same shall cease to be collectable.

An exchange says: "Some startling revelations as to the manufacture of lard at points in the Western States have been made before the Congressional Committee on Agriculture at Washington. One witness testified that he had seen the men slaughtering a great many diseased hogs, most of them suffering from what is known as cholera. One firm told him that but little white grease was made now and also that his foreman had recently bought 2,000 smothered hogs, which were put into the tanks and went into prime steam lard. It was also proved that diseased hogs were cut up and packed with sound ones and their hams cured and sold on the markets; besides which it was a common thing to adulterate lard with beef fat and cotton seed oil. As the Dominion imported 3,386,216 pounds of lard, and 2,363,950 pounds of bacon and hams from the United States last year for home consumption, it would be an interesting question to know how much, if any, of these imports came from places where diseased hogs are cured and packed and lard adulterated in the manner described." A great deal of Chicago lard and cured hog product is imported into Western Canada, and therefore it will be interesting, and perhaps a little disgusting to the consumer to learn the above facts. It has long been known that pure western lard is a thing of the past, cotton seed oil and leaf