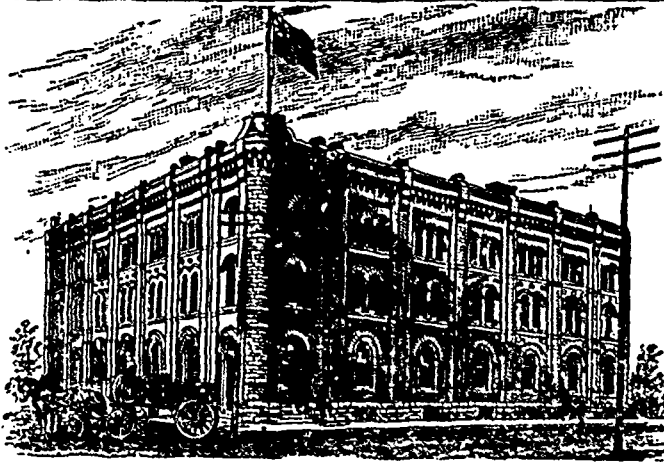


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE very late harvest in Manitoba this season has been an advantage from one point of view, and this is in regard to the supply of binder twine. Earlier in the season, when there was a prospect of harvest coming in considerably earlier, it became apparent that with the very heavy crops in view, there would be a scarcity of twine. Dealers ordered additional supplies from the eastern manufacturers, but the manufacturers were already sold ahead, and were unable to make further contracts on short time. As soon as harvesting was over in Ontario, they would commence to manufacture again solely for the west. The very late harvest here this season has thus given manufacturers an opportunity to fill late and additional orders from western dealers, and the danger of any considerable shortage in the supply of twine has passed away. Had the harvest come in early and quickly, as in some previous years, there would certainly have been a great scramble for binder twine, with the probability that many would have got left.

THE last report of the wheat crop of India for 1888 has been issued. It shows that the return is considerably larger than for last year. Reduced to bushels of 60 pounds each, as shown by a table compiled by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the total yield of the wheat crop of India for 1887-88 is 260,882,112 bushels, grown on 26,854,882 acres, or something under ten bushels per acre. For the previous year the wheat production of the country was 233,125,797 bushels, or say 33,000,000 bushels under this year. The increase in the yield for this year is not important, when compared with a series of past years, as it is shown that the average annual production of wheat for five years, previous to the present crop, was 264,744,965 bushels, and the average annual area 27,825,313 acres. It will thus appear that whilst the present crop is considerably larger than the immediately preceding one, it is not more than a good average as regards total production. India can grow two crops of grain in a year, and has a fall and spring harvest. The crop year ends with the gathering of the spring

crop. The wheat crop is generally grown in the winter season.

THE Manitoba Premier has undoubtedly found ere this, that there is, to use a common saying, no picnic about managing a government. Although in power but a short time, the provincial government has already been placed in more than one very trying situation. The railway situation which wrecked the late Norquay government, has been the great bane of the present administration, and as an outcome of the various aspects of the railway question, a considerable opposition has been developed to the Government within the ranks of its own supporters. There is no denying the fact that a considerable of opposition exists even among the supporters of the administration, to the ratification of the proposed arrangement with the Northern Pacific railway. Whether this feeling exists to any considerable extent among the elected supporters of the administration, it is not yet known, but as the House will soon meet this feature will be made apparent. Still, with the overwhelming majority at its back, the Government could carry the measure through, even with the loss of a number of its supporters. Then there is the Hudson's Bay railway question, which is another great stumbling block. On this question the Premier has been caught napping. Whilst in opposition, politicians will frequently clamor for a measure simply because it is popular with the people. Mr. Greenway forced the late Norquay administration to pass an act granting certain aid to the Hudson's Bay railway. Now when he is in power he has been asked to put this act in force. To do so would be to incur a still further opposition of a very serious nature, from his own supporters. True, the position in which the province is now placed, is quite different from what it was when the Hudson's Bay aid act was passed, but this does not altogether relieve the tender nature of the question for the Government. Growing partly out of these railway questions, and partly perhaps for personal reasons—personal pique, antipathy against certain ministers, or may be a desire for position—there appears to

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A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
DEAR SIR, - In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance of 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 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, 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 we find 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. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennaghan, Managing Director.

have been an intrigue started for the overthrow of the Government, among its own followers. Various rumors of plots and conspiracies to this end have been freely discussed of late, and developments have shown that there was some foundation for these rumors. It is not probable that there was much chance of the success of the movement to hoist the Government, though just sufficient in it to cause some apprehension.

A VERY stringent act has lately been passed in the United States senate, against Chinese immigration into the country. It provides that after the pending treaty is ratified it shall be unlawful for Chinamen or subjects of China to enter the United States, except as officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for pleasure or curiosity, and they must first obtain permission from their Government, and a certificate by which their identity shall be established, which shall be made out by a representative of the United States Government. Masters of vessels are made liable for a heavy penalty for landing a Chinaman without the certificate. The act applies equally to Chinese residents of this country who shall leave it. They shall not be allowed to return unless they have here a wife or child or property of the value of \$1,000 or debts to that amount. The marriage to a wife, to entitle him to return, must have taken place at least a year prior to the date of the permission. Any Chinaman found in the United States not entitled to remain here shall, on conviction, be returned to the country from which he came. The act has no doubt been brought about by the great outcry against the Chinese in San Francisco and other parts of the Pacific coast. This leads the *Industrial World* of Chicago to remark: "The Chinamen of the Pacific coast may not be models of deportment. What ignorant immigrants from other countries are? Without the presence of the Chinamen, however, the Pacific coast would have been twenty years behind its present condition of advancement. In the work of railway construction, ditching, mining, farming, etc., and even in that of in-door servants