

—THE—

Clarendon Hotel,



WINNIPEG.

Opened April 1st, 1888.

(The proprietors have closed their New Douglass House business)

Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see
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wheat at just such prices as they have a mind to pay for it. There is certainly a very great misunderstanding about all this. At one time, when the hard wheat production of America was limited in extent and area, the Minneapolis millers, by means of an elevator monopoly system, managed to purchase their wheat at abnormally low prices. That day has now passed away. The great extension of the hard wheat area, together with the construction of many competing lines of railway throughout the region, has rendered it absolutely impossible for Minneapolis millers to control the hard wheat production, neither can they obtain the wheat at prices below the market value. Railways are now running all through the country, carrying the wheat to different competing points. Minneapolis manages to draw a large share of the wheat, and why? Because she pays the highest prices for it. Let British millers put this in their pipe and smoke it. With the railway and grain-purchasing competition now going on, it is absurd to think that Minneapolis

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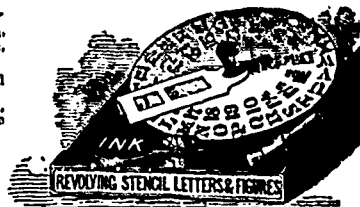
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millers can purchase a bushel of wheat at less than its value. Minneapolis, in competition with Duluth, has drawn a larger proportion of wheat than the latter, simply because Minneapolis millers could afford to pay better prices than Duluth exporters. If British millers go into this elevator scheme, they will find they will be obliged to pay the utmost farthing for the wheat, which it is worth, and the question is, whether they will be able to pay as high a price for it as Minneapolis millers, considering the favorable features which the latter have for manufacturing and shipping their flour.

THE nominations for the general election for the province of Manitoba, held on July 4th, resulted in the return by acclamation of eleven supporters of the Greenway Government. No supporters of the Opposition were returned by acclamation. The result of the nominations indicates that the election will simply be a walk over for the Government, who go into the contest with nearly one-third of the members of the House already elected in their favor. The Government is almost certain of a majority of fifteen, in the total House of thirty-eight members. The elections by acclamation include Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin.

THE liquor question is one of the troublesome matters which both political parties will have to contend with, in the coming presidential election in the United States. There is quite a strong sentiment in some parts of the country against the saloons. But the saloon men have votes, and they also control the votes of a large number of persons who are not directly interested in the liquor trade. Then there is the influential landlord class, who own premises used for saloons, and who would not care to lose their rents by the closing of the saloons. From the saloon "bum" up to the landlord and manufacturer, there are a large number of men whose votes are as good as the prohibitionist, and these parties must not be offended. The

element opposed to the saloons, and we might say to saloon politics, must also receive some deference from the political parties, and thus political are placed in the ridiculous position of attempting to ride two horses of different colors, in opposite directions, at one and the same time. The liquor question introduces one of the sore points in connection with the reduction of taxation. Both parties acknowledge that there must be a reduction of taxation, as the rapidly increasing revenue is now greatly in excess of expenditure. The proposal to reduce the revenue by abolishing the internal revenue tax upon liquors, tobaccos, etc., meets with the opposition of the anti-saloon men. There are only two ways to reduce the revenue, namely: the repeal of the internal taxes, or the reduction of the import duties. The Republicans, who are pledged to maintain the protective duties, are therefore in a dilemma. On the other hand, the large liquor manufacturers are in favor of a continuance of the tax on liquors, as it enables them the better to monopolize and control production. The Democrats, who have been frequently considered the friends of the liquor interest, will therefore get themselves into trouble by declaring in favor of the abolition of the internal tax on liquors. The question is accordingly a delicate one to handle for both parties.

Wholesale prices at Victoria, B.C. were: Flour Hungarian, \$5.70; strong bakers' \$5; Oregon flour—Royal, \$5; superfine, \$4; snowflake, \$5; wheat, per ton \$32.50; oats, per ton, \$28; barley, per ton, \$37.50; middlings, per ton, \$26.50; bran, per ton, \$22.50; ground feed, per ton, \$32.50; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; oatmeal, \$3.50; hay, per ton, baled, \$20; apples, per box, \$2.50; eggs, per doz., native, 30c; imported, per doz., 20c; butter, roll, native, per lb., 30c; imported, per lb., 27c; Canadian cheese, 14c; California cheese, 20c; hams, 17c; bacon, 16c; shoulders, 11c; rolled, 14c; lard, 17c; beef, per lb., 7c; mutton, 8c; lamb, each, \$3; veal, per lb., dressed, 14c; tallow, 23c; hides, cow, per lb., 3c; skins, sheep, each, 20 to 60c.