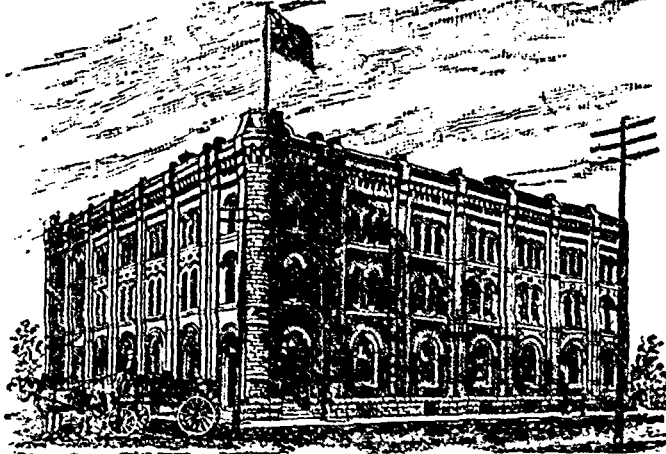


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD OF THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

AMONGST the railway projects which are likely to be pushed forward this season is the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle road. The Qu'Appelle Progress learns with satisfaction that the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company have completed such financial arrangements as will enable them to carry on the speedy construction of the road. The land grant has been secured on condition that the company complete that portion of the line between Qu'Appelle station and Fort Qu'Appelle by the 31st of July next, and one hundred miles before the 31st of December next. A private letter from Ottawa conveys the information that construction will be proceeded with in earnest as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

It is not unlikely but that the liquor question will form an important part in the next Territorial elections. This has long been a burning question in the Territories. In the eastern portion of Assiniboia and perhaps some other sections, the present prohibitory regulations are well observed, and are popular with the people. Over a large portion of the Territories, however, especially in the west, the prohibitory regulations are most unpopular, and are set at open defiance by the people. All those who have travelled to any extent in the territories, are well aware that in many sections, prohibition is simply a farce. Whiskey smuggling and illicit selling are carried on freely, whilst the authorities do not receive that moral support from the people necessary to enable them to successfully cope with the offenders. The absurd system of making the Governor, through the permit system, the dictator as to who shall and who shall not bring liquor into the country, is open to condemnation from both those in favor of prohibition and those who are opposed to the principle of prohibition. This outrageous permit system, together with the abuses which it has been subjected to, has undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the unpopularity of the liquor regulations in force in the Territories. This permit system should be abolished without delay, if prohibition is to be continued in the

Territories. On the other hand, there is evidently a division of opinion as to the advisability of abolishing the prohibitory regulations entirely. In portions of the Territories there is certainly a strong sentiment in favor of strict prohibition; but taking the Territories as a whole, there would doubtless be a large majority in favor of a license system instead of the present regulations. Commissioner Herchimer, of the Territorial police force, says, in his annual report, recently published: The enforcement of the prohibitory laws is more difficult than ever, the sympathy of many of the settlers being generally against us in this matter. Large quantities of liquor have been seized and spilt, but a great deal more illicit liquor has undoubtedly been used under the cloak of the permit system. Liquor is run into the country in every conceivable manner, in barrels of sugar, salt, and as ginger ale, and even in neatly constructed imitation eggs, and respectable people, who otherwise are honest, will resort to every device to evade the liquor law, and when caught they have generally the quantity covered by their permits, it is really curious the extraordinary length of time some holders of permits can hold their liquor. The permit system should be done away with in the first place if the law is to be enforced, and the law itself should be cleared of the technicalities that have enabled so many to escape punishment this last year. The importation and manufacture of a good article of lager beer, under stringent inland revenue regulations, would, in my opinion, greatly assist the satisfactory settlement of this vexed question.

The proposal to annex Newfoundland to Canada is creating a lively agitation in the Island colony. Papers to hand are filled with discussions of the question pro and con. The people, judging from the tone of the press, appear to be divided on the question, there being at least a strong minority if not a majority, opposed to the proposed union. The local ministry appears to stand three to two in favor of at least negotiating the question with the Dominion. Nineteen years ago Newfoundland emphatically declined to unite with the Dominion.

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.

218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

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 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 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. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

It will, therefore, be interesting to note with what favor the Islanders will now receive the proposals. The Canada of to-day is quite a different country from the Canada of that time, and this fact may somewhat alter the decision which will shortly be arrived at. The strongest opposition to union will come from the merchants, whose system of doing business is different from that in vogue in Canada, and who fear the influence of Canadian trade customs. The effect upon trade arising from the proposed union would be considerable. Customs duties in Newfoundland are said to be fully as high as in Canada, but a number of commodities now imported from Canada, upon which there are duties, would come in free under the union. Upon flour Newfoundland receives a duty of 30 cents per barrel. Should the proposed union be carried out, Manitoba and Canadian flour would have a monopoly of the markets, which are now partly supplied from the United States. Canadian textile and other goods would also take the place of many lines now imported from Britain. As to the resources of Newfoundland, very little is known in Canada. The soil is generally considered to be unsuited to agriculture, but it is claimed that fertile districts exist in the interior. The population is small and exists in scattered settlements along the coast. The people have followed the sea and coast fisheries for a livelihood, and given little attention to agriculture or other pursuits. In seasons when the fisheries turn out favorable, the people are prosperous, but in unfavorable seasons they are often reduced to great poverty, and taking one year with another, the amount spent for poor relief is very much greater than in Canada. The people are mostly of Irish descent, and they occasionally make it interesting for each other in Orange and Green feuds. The imports to the Island amount to about \$6,000,000 annually, and the exports in 1887, which was a very favorable year, amounted to \$5,800,000, an increase over 1886, of nearly \$1,000,000. The revenue of the Colony amounts generally to something over \$1,250,000. The public debt is over \$3,000,000. It is said that the average amount expended in poor relief is about \$200,000, a very large sum