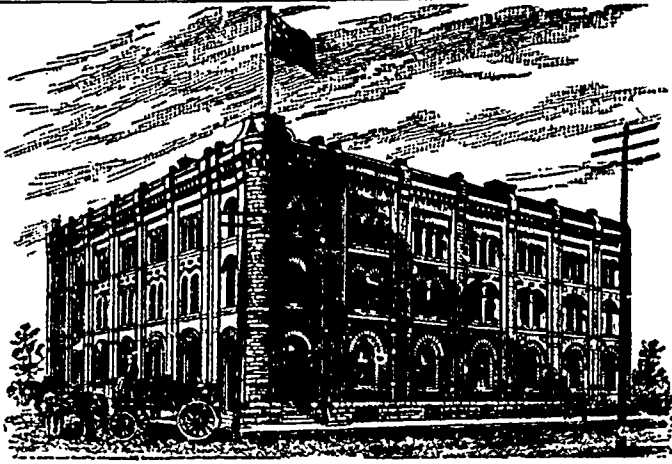


GOODS SOLD TO THE
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DIRECT IMPORTERS

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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SINCE our last issue the progress made by the growing grain crops throughout the province has been such as to satisfy the worst farmer grumblers. Mild cloudy weather with light local showers has prevailed during the week, the temperature in the afternoon going over 70 in the shade some days. Every kind of grain has in consequence made wonderful progress, and although seeding was late this year crops bid fair to be as far ahead by the end of this month as they were in the years of heaviest yield. In some districts farmers are jubilant over what they term the best prospect ever seen at this time of year, and in all localities the outlook is satisfactory. Root crops are undoubtedly behind this year, although a continuation of weather as favorable as that of last week will help to hurry them forward considerably. Still they stand in danger of being damaged somewhat, should there be any frost before the last days in August. The hay crop is also very thin in stand, much of it having been killed out by the drought and prairie fires of the two previous years. Should we get an abundance of rain during June the yield will be ample for all wants, except in closely settled localities where the hay area is a little limited. Although the stand will be thin, the quality will undoubtedly be fine if any reasonable quantity of rain falls during this month. Although grain crops promise as good as we state there is considerable uncertainty about the final results, as an early fall frost might seriously change the aspect of affairs. However frost is the only danger to be dreaded now as all fear of damage from drought is past.

EVIDENTLY United States cattle exporters are not admirers of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and his recent refusal to allow the shipment of their cattle from a Canadian port to the British market has riled them very much. The cattle exporting interest is not powerful in United States politics, or it is probable that Canadians would hear a cry for retaliatory legislation in connection with this matter. If the embargo on United States cattle was a matter of commerce, its enforcement would certainly be a piece of folly as well as one of injustice. When, however, it is enforced merely as a quarantine measure the case wears

a different aspect. United States cattle shipped to Great Britain must be slaughtered at the port of landing, thus making the trade much less profitable at times than it would otherwise be. Canadian cattle are not subjected to the same treatment in Great Britain, and therefore the business is more remunerative to Canadians. As the Minister of Agriculture wisely stated, the mixing of Canadian and United States cattle in this trade, would undoubtedly bring out in England a cry for the treatment of all alike, by the slaughtering of all cattle from this continent at the point of landing in Great Britain. Of course some people will look at the anomaly, of allowing these cattle to be carried thousands of miles through Canadian territory in railway cars, and refusing to allow them to be shipped on separate vessels from a Canadian port. This anomaly can only be explained by the fact, that Canadian railway interests have much greater influence with our Ottawa rulers, than have the trans-Atlantic steamship companies and United States cattle shippers combined.

It seems that the United States Secretary, Blaine, has united his efforts to those of other clamorers, for an American International Bank, and legislation in connection therewith has been laid before Congress. The bill so framed proposes a bank with \$10,000,000 capital, capable of being increased to \$25,000,000, with headquarters in New York or Washington, and branches all over Mexico, Central and South America, while the directorate of twenty-five will comprise fifteen citizens of the United States. The shares will be \$100 each and the liability of stockholders will be limited to the full value of their stock. In favor of the project, Mr. Blaine argues that American firms engaged in the South American trade find that there is no regular basis of exchange between Central and South American countries and the United States, and the bulk of payments had to be made in exchange on London, thus allowing London bankers a profit on every transaction, and causing a loss to American merchants in difference of exchange and other necessary details. That a bank, such as the bill calls for, would be able to hold its own against the old institutions in Thread Needle

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street, London, and other financial institutions of the British metropolis, is very likely, and the extent of the liability of the shareholders will certainly not give the proposed new institution the financial priestage to enable it to successfully compete. There are frantic efforts being made by both exporters and politicians of the United States to gain a footing in those countries of Central and South America which are near neighbors. That a footing is not held there, is due simply to the fact, that tariffs have so increased the costs of production in the United States, that competition with other less burdened nations in these fields near home is impossible. Let the United States reduce tariff and the cost of production, and the markets of America North and South will soon be at the mercy of her manufacturers, but they can never secure a hold on those markets by any banking halucination hatched by Mr. Blaine, so long as present tariffs exist.

The Latest C. P. R. Map.

A fine map of the Canadian Pacific railway, "The World's Highway to the Orient," has been received at this office from D. McNicoll, general passenger agent at Montreal. It is splendidly got up and is in two sections; one showing the eastern part of the line with its numerous American connections together with many valuable details in regard to the railways that surround them, and the other the entire line from the Atlantic to the Pacific with its various steamship connections. Taken altogether this is one of the best railroad maps we have ever received, and we are sure it will be invaluable to business men of every class.

Emerson seems to be picking up and numerous reports from there say that business is better this year than it has been for a long time. The following from the *Times* of last week is a sample of the reports that reach us every week: "Our merchants report last week an unusually good one, and say that business for this season has far exceeded their best expectations." The town debt has also been satisfactorily settled.

G. L. Speirs has disposed of his butcher business at Wawanesa to D. H. Chambers.