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Capital, \$5,799,200 Rest, \$2,145,000

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 Galt, Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton
 Gananoque, Biltzville, Kennebec, Windsor,
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 BRANCHES IN MANITOBA—Winnipeg, A. Wickson, Manager.
 —Brandon, K. S. Phillips.

Bankers in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other points. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited) Liverpool. Commercial Bank of Liverpool Agency in New York 41 Wall Street. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr. Bankers in United States—New York, Bank of New York, N.A.B. Eastern, Merchants National Bank, Chicago, American Exchange National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank, Detroit, First National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, San Francisco, Anglo-California Bank, Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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 Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

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 Life and Accident Insurance. All Approved Forms. Unconditional Policies.

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 Active agents wanted in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

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Encourage Home Manufacturers by smoking
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BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works. Millwrighting.
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 All Kinds of Machinery.
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 A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

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 R. R. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.
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Bank of Ottawa.

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 Capital paid up.....\$1,000,000
 Rest.....\$360,000

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 Alex. Fraser, Esq. Hon. Geo. Bryson Hon. L. R. Church.
 Robert Blackburn, Esq. George Hay, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, ESQ., CASHIER.
 BRANCHES:
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WINNIPEG BRANCH: 369 MAIN STREET:
 We receive accounts of corporations, manufacturers, firms and individuals on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits.
 Sterling and American exchange bought and sold.
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada.
 Letters of Credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.
 Collections promptly attended to.
 F. H. MATHEWSON, MANAGER.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
 339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man
 Municipal, School and other
 Debentures negotiated.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Mitchell Drug Company
 WHOLESALERS DRUGS,
 17 Owen Street, - WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

RICHARD & CO,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Spirits and Cigars
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 Portage la Prairie.....N. G. Leslie, "

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Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates. Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, France, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.
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 Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnetts & Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England.
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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,400,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - \$800,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
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Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
 OF NEW YORK.

Assets on December 31st, 1888. - \$280 to each \$100 of Liabilities.
 DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.
 SHEPPARD HUMANS, President.

LOW RATE OF ASSURANCE. AGENTS WANTED.
 —APPLY TO—
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 Send for our literature forwarded free post. P.O. Box 574.
 Temporary Offices over Bank of Ottawa.

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Wholesale Druggists
 Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilets, etc., etc.
 We carry the largest assortment of CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sundries in the West.
 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
 INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.
 Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
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Commission Merchants
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Green and Dried Fruits.
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ESTABLISHED 1882.
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Sugars and Syrup.
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Starch, Etc.
THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ld. Montreal
Bags, Jute and Cotton, Hessians, Twines.
(Mills and Grain Merchants supplied at lowest prices.)
LONGFORD LUMBER COMPANY, Orillia
Pails, Tubs and Woodenware.
SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe
Canned Goods.
CUDAHY BROS. Milwaukee
Lard, Pork and Smoked Meats.
PIONEER OATMEAL MILLS, Portage la Prairie
Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

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Dealers in

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE

LAMPS, CHINA

**CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,**

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS
330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

GROCERS, ATTENTION!

ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand"

**CONDENSED MILK,
Condensed Coffee and Milk**

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—

Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co. Ld
TRURO.

HENDERSON & BULL, Agents,
WINNIPEG.

**Pure
Manilla
Binding
Twine.**

Lowest Quotations on Application.

MILLER, MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware Merchants,
WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,

The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
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Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

WINNIPEG.

Cornell, Spera & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

We are showing a large assortment of

**Men's Furnishings, Fancy Goods,
Small Wares, Etc.**

Merchants will find it to their advantage to
examine our Stock and compare prices. Our
Stock is now pretty complete. We are filling
orders with all possible despatch. Letter
orders receive special attention.

27 Portage Ave. East,
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H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fancy Goods and Toys.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter
ritories and British Columbia, by
W. S. CRONE.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.

Have now in Store the most complete
range of

INDIAN TEAS

Bought at the late favorable turn in
the market.

BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Also on the way first crop choicest JAPANS
together with first crop CONGOUS.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

Redwood Brewery

**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.**

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
Malting Barley.

Patronise Home Industry

I MANUFACTURE MY OWN

SADDLERY GOODS

and Guarantee Them as Represented.

Head-quarters for HARNESS AND SADDLES.
All kinds of HORSE GOODS, SADDLERY HARD-
WARE, LEATHER and HARNESS MAKERS SUP-
PLIES, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

E. F. HUTCHINGS,

437 MAIN STREET,

Near the Post Office,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches at Calgary, Neepawa and Portage
la Prairie.

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Seventh Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY
SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion	\$0 30 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
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Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East,

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

THE Nanaimo, B.C., *Courier* has ceased publication.

W. J. CARGILL, liveryman, Vancouver, B.C., has sold out.

W. TUCK, grocer, Winnipeg, offers his business for sale.

THOMAS & Co., cigars, etc., Winnipeg, is giving up business.

SOLOMON VENNE, trader, Batoche, has retired from business to his ranch.

A. L. SIFTON, late of Los Angeles, Cal., has opened a law office at Calgary.

GLEASON, of the firm of Gleason & Walker, livery, etc., Deloraine, is dead.

DR. LUCAS, has commenced the practice of his profession, at Cartwright, Man.

ED. MCCARTHY, boot and shoe dealer, Regina, will add clothing to his business.

THE Vancouver, B.C., Wharfage and Storage Co., have been sold out under judgment.

RAT PORTAGE school debentures have been sold to G. A. Stinson, of Toronto, for 101.

F. T. STUART, of the firm of A. B. & F. T. Stuart, bankers and brokers, Deloraine, is dead.

J. C. BANKS has sold out his fruit and confectionery business at Port Arthur, to A. Gazley.

B. AARANSON & Co., clothing and gents' furnishings, Nanaimo, B.C., are seeking an extension.

THE good crops which our farmers are now reaping, says the *Calgary Tribune*, ought to insure a very successful fall fair, which will be held in Calgary on October 9th and 10th.

SIMON, of the firm of Scuitto & Simon, bakers and grocers, Vancouver, B.C., has retired.

R. H. SWINERTON, of the firm of Chas. Green & Co., real estate brokers, Victoria, B.C., has retired.

WM. BROWN, of Balgonic, has opened a wagon and wood repair shop at Qu'Appelle Station.

MESSRS KIRKLAND have sold out their blacksmithing business, at Gladstone, to McNeill, of Brandon.

T. J. LAKE, of Moosomin, Assa., has moved to Rat Portage, where he goes into the butchering business with Philips.

W. E. COWAN, druggist, and O. C. Smith, general merchant, of Deloraine, Man., are recovering from recent illness.

CHALMERS, BROS & BETHUNE have purchased the grist mill at Pilot Mound, Man., and will complete and operate the mill.

J. C. KEITH, manager of the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver, has started for England on a four months leave of absence.

BLACKBURN & DIXON, merchants, are erecting a store building at Dunmore. At present they carry on business in a portion of the hotel.

THOSE interested in the sealing industry at Victoria, B.C., have formed an association to be known as the Sealers' Protective Association.

POSTERS are out announcing the intention of the Stirling agricultural society of holding their first annual exhibition on Sept. 24th, at Saltcoats, at the terminus of the Northwestern Railway.

ROSS, HALL & BROWN, of Rat Portage, are negotiating for the sale of the debentures granted them by the municipality of Rat Portage as a bonus in aid of their saw mill and spur track at that place.

NOTICE is given that the partnership subsisting between Erdman Penner, Julius Siemens and Jacob B. Siemens, as bankers, Grtna, is dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards the said Erdman Penner.

THE loss of Sheriff & Davies, brewers, Minnedosa, Man., by the recent fire, is placed at about \$2,500, with the insurance to the amount of \$1,500. A stone building is to be erected at once to replace the burned building.

A CORRESPONDENT at Newdale, Man., writes on Aug. 30:—There are excellent prospects of good crops yet if the frost holds off for another two weeks. The grain that the hail cut down about six weeks ago, is now over four feet high and ripening fast.

A COPY of the *Japan Gazette* advertising paper published at Yokohama, Japan, has been received at this office. It contains a special supplement, giving "News of the Word," received by mail from Vancouver, by the C. P. R. steamship Abyssinia.

AT a general meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange a committee was appointed to arrange all the details regarding shipments of grain via Duluth, so that when shipments are ready no hitch will occur in the transportation of the grain by that route.

A MEETING was held recently at Fort William East, in the interest of the Port Arthur, Du-

luth and Western railway. A resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting declaring it to be in the interests of the municipality of Neehing to grant the road a bonus of \$15,000.

CALGARY *Tribune*: R. A. JAMES, who was out to his son's rancho at the mouth of High River, brought in a fine sample of fall wheat grown there. A small piece was sown last fall as an experiment, but owing to the dry fall it did not look very promising this spring, although it did not seem to the winterkilled. It looked very backward until the rain came in June when it became to pick up, and it developed into a very good crop and fair sample.

St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: President McNaught, of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads, returned yesterday from a trip to Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. Thursday he made a trip over the country between Portage la Prairie and Lake Manitoba. Yesterday he stated that a line through this section of the country has been decided upon and would be built at once. The distance is about fourteen miles, and the road will be opened for business by Jan. 1st. The object of this line is to develop the business of the lake. In addition to the increased number of fish taken out of the lake each season, the country surrounding is exceedingly rich in timber and marble. When the road is built a line of boats will be put upon the lake. The company will also possibly build in a north-westerly direction from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, a distance of over 100 miles. If built, this line will run between the Manitoba & Northwestern and Canadian Pacific for a distance of about 35 to 40 miles, and then bear off in a northerly direction to the lake.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption at Winnipeg, with duty collected thereon, during the month of August, 1889, together with a comparative statement for the same month of 1888:—

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE	VALUE
	1888.	1889.
Exported.....	\$ 98,710.00	\$ 94,408.00
Imported dutiable....	184,575.00	217,655.00
Imported free.....	30,529.00	34,239.00
Total imported.	\$215,104.00	\$251,894.00
Entered for consumption dutiable.....	\$187,100.00	\$210,792.00
Entered for consumption free.....	30,528.00	34,239.00
Total for consumption.....	\$217,628.00	\$245,031.00
Duty collected.....	55,217.24	62,545.58

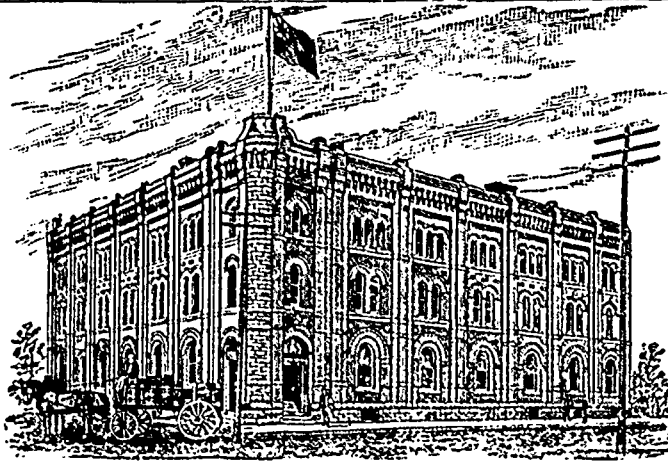
The Inland Revenue collections at Winnipeg for August were:

Spirits.....	\$9,015 33
Malt.....	2,361 35
Tobacco.....	8,270 90
Cigars.....	483 00
Licenses.....	120 00
Petroleum Inspected.....	152 10
Seizures and Fines.....	50 00
Total	\$20,452 68

The transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Banks at Winnipeg during the month of August were as follows:

Deposits.....	\$19,907 00
Withdrawals	30,762 58

Withdrawals exceed deposits by...\$10,765 58

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

With all the mineral wealth of the vast district of Algoma, it is a wonder the Ontario Government does not make a greater effort to encourage the development of the region. Something has been done in the direction of establishing a school of mining in Toronto. Such an institution may be all right enough in a way, but it is hardly the thing to secure practical development. What is wanted is the encouragement of practical mining enterprises on the spot, and not the establishment of technical mining schools at a distance from the mineral region. The establishment of smelters at the most advantageous points in the mining districts, would be the best way to secure the development of the territory. Some substantial aid from the Government to secure smelters at such points as Rat Portage, Fort William, Port Arthur, Thessalon, etc., would seem to be the proper way to encourage the fuller development of the great mineral wealth of Algoma.

The municipal council of Odanah, Man., has adopted the following motion: "Resolved, that this council suggests to the Dominion Government the advisability of the different municipalities having the power to lease the school lands situated within the same, to the persons willing to pay the most for the privilege, and distribute the revenue obtained among the schools." This appears to be a sensible resolution. In the settled districts of Manitoba, no doubt the school lands could be leased to advantage, and if they can be leased, there is no sense in keeping them lying idle. If the government will not sell the lands they should be leased wherever practical. Such a course would help to consolidate settlement, and on this account alone would be a wise policy to pursue. It would even be a good plan to allow persons to cultivate the lands, under proper restrictions, without the payment of rent at least for the first few years, as the lands would thereby be rendered more valuable and more readily saleable.

Loose papers, straw and other rubbish which is often allowed to accumulate about the streets

and around the stores and buildings in towns and villages, are a fruitful source of many "mysterious" fires. In dry weather such accumulations are as easily ignited as punk, and all that is wanted sometimes to start a first-class conflagration, is a spark from some chimney in the neighborhood. A spark from a pipe, or a lighted match carelessly thrown down, will sometimes do the business, while the stub of a cigar, thoughtlessly tossed away, is an excellent medium to convey the dangerous element of fire to the rubbish. The dry leaves from the trees, which gather in the fall of the year about buildings, are also a source of danger. The leaves, together with other rubbish, will drop through the gratings which protect cellar windows, and form a perfect tinder box. A spark or a cigar stub which may be blown or carelessly tossed into one of these fire-traps, is very likely to start a conflagration. Towns and villages should endeavor to minimize the danger from this source by the adoption of by-laws, against allowing the accumulation of rubbish, and individual attention should also be given to the removal of any accumulation of paper, straw, etc., about the back of stores and buildings generally. By exercising care in this direction many a fire could be prevented.

A FEW weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL contained an article deploring the tendency in this country, among farmers and others, to assume financial obligations by the purchase of articles not immediately necessary, and which might be considered as luxuries. The Neepawa Register follows up the same question, and in the course of an article speaks as follows: "We believe that during this year and last thousands of dollars worth of notes have been given by farmers in this district for organs, horses, machinery, etc., which the buyers could very well have done without. In addition, long store bills have been run, which nothing short of the certainty of a heavy crop and high prices could justify." This shows that the remarks made in THE COMMERCIAL were not overdrawn. It is a fact that as a rule farmers are too ready to get into unnecessary indebtedness, on the strength of a

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prospective crop. The wise policy would be to defer the purchase of unnecessary articles until the harvest is secured, and then if there is a surplus of cash, why by all means indulge in the luxury of an organ, carriage, etc., if you can afford it. If the crop does not turn out as good as expected, or is a failure, the reckless buyer is generally placed in a cramped position, and by his inability to meet his obligations, inflicts injury upon some of those who have trusted him, for it is not always the creditor who needs the money the most who is the first one paid. Indeed, the country merchant, who as a rule is working on short capital and needs the money for his goods, is often the one who is compelled to wait the longest, while the farmer pays for the organ or carriage which he could have got along very well without for a year or two. Thus the merchant, who supplies the necessaries of life to the farmer, is often the one who suffers most severely from the recklessness of his customers. These remarks concerning the farmers, are true in principle of a good many others who are not farmers. A conservative policy in regard to assuming liabilities, is almost invariably the best policy in ordinary affairs of life.

LOCAL dealers in some lines, both in wholesale and retail trade, complain of the practice followed to some extent here of sending orders east. Special complaint is made against the Canadian Pacific railway officials, who purchase a large portion of the supplies for their road east. Dealers claim that the C.P.R. people could buy comparatively as cheaply here as in eastern markets, provided they would give orders for as large quantities as they do to eastern dealers. When compelled to buy here, they usually do so in small orders, but when they require a car lot or a large order, it is sent east. Of course local dealers cannot fill a small order here as cheaply as can be supplied east in car lots, but they claim that were large orders given here, they could do relatively as well as eastern dealers. Another point to be remembered is, that the railway companies receive the freight charges on goods brought in, and by purchasing east they lose the profits of freight charges in handling the goods.

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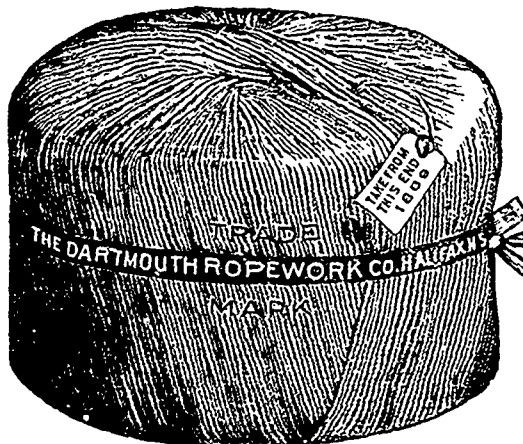
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

THE WHEAT YIELD OF 1889.

During the early portion of July THE COMMERCIAL in more than one article called attention to the misleading crop reports, which were then in circulation, and were being freely forwarded by mail and wire to the east, and it seems now, that the grain of the Northwest is safely harvested, the reports of yields therefrom are also very misleading, and as is generally the case, the less reliable the source, the more misleading the report.

If a visitor felt inclined to base his estimate of the Northwestern grain crop of 1889 upon the result of the harvest in any one section of country, he could by selection of the section supply himself, with a report of the most glowing description, or he could procure one very discouraging indeed. It would all depend upon where he located his observations. With such a variety as this in the crop yield, it can easily be seen how difficult it is to approximate, much less estimate closely the average yield for the Province of Manitoba. An estimate of this kind can be after all but a well judged guess; and even the estimate of average yield given in the last crop bulletin issued by the Provincial Government, although based upon carefully gathered information from all parts of the Province, cannot be rated as anything better than a rough approximation.

Although the difficulty in estimating the Manitoba crop yield is great this year, it is by no means so insurmountable as it was last fall with the 1888 crop. Then the farmer who gathered in 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, had invariably neighbors close beside him, whose crops were not worth cutting; and it was not unfrequent to find two wheat fields on the same section of land, one yielding a good crop, and the other yielding nothing. This year we might use the gambler's phrase, and say that the luck has run in streaks, and with few exceptions the streaks are distinct and clearly defined. Still the distribution of luck has been so erratic as to make the work of reaching an average yield for the whole country anything but a simple or easy contract.

Another marked difference in the crop results of 1888 and 1889 is, that the

more searching the inquiry last year, the more discouraging were the revelations of damage done, and not until the threshing machine had got half way through its season's work was the full extent of damage realised, while this fall the more closely inquiry is made, the more hopeful the prospect of a good yield of wheat becomes, and now that the threshing machine is slowly reducing, or it might be said truly increasing the yield estimates to actual facts, it is apparent, that while wheat will be a short yield for the Northwest, it would be a liberal one for any other portion of this continent, while the quality all over is turning out much superior to the grain produced here in any former year.

Looking matters in the light of the above facts, it would be wisdom for people to wait a month or two in order to secure a better estimate of the average wheat yield, as the threshing machine will give it, and even those who are anxious, to reach the probable aggregate report from this crop, would do well to wait until next summer and secure correct figures. It is evident that neither of those anxious crowds will be displeased with the actual results once they are obtainable. Every indication pointed to a heavy discount coming off the most reliable grain yield estimates of a year ago, and it must be admitted by the most sanguine friend of the Northwest, that the figures of grain exports from the 1888 crop were very disappointing. The indications are that estimates of the 1889 crop are likely to prove too low, and agreeable surprise instead of disappointments will doubtless be felt by the same people, once they hear actual results from this year.

Only about two months ago it did look as if the grain crop of this Province was ruined by drought, and that with a continuation of such weather bread and seed for a coming year would not be by any means certain. Now we are sure of both, and also of being able to export wheat enough to feed for a year a population five times the number of our own at least. This has been accomplished in a year of drought, and it might truly be said during the months of July and August, for all the improvement in crops took place during these two months. Surely such results should close the mouths of the agriculturist wise head (?) who pretend to have studied and reduced to a science the peculiarities connected

with the soil and climate of this wonderful country. Such people will be telling us once more that we have had an exceptional season, a piece of information that has been furnished annually for the past seven years at least. It would be far better for us all to admit the fact, for it is a fact beyond dispute that even in wheat raising, we are as yet only experimenting in Manitoba.

UNNECESSARY GRUMBLING.

Committee's like individuals often get into a state of chronic grumbling, and frequently continue to grumble long after the cause for the dissatisfaction is removed, and there is strong reason to believe that the trading community of Manitoba are committing this foolish blunder at the present time. That there has been cause for grumbling in the past is beyond doubt, but that the cause is now greatly removed is equally certain. But as grumbling is in a great measure a habit, we may expect, that it will continue with many long after the necessity for it ceases, and with some it has developed into a chronic if not incurable disease.

Grumbling finds a tangible source in disappointed expectations, and as a new western community like that of Manitoba is made up largely of persons, who came here with the expectation of becoming rapidly if not suddenly wealthy, is it is not unnatural, that there should be an abnormally large proportion of grumblers here. The number who have rapidly acquired wealth here is not very great, and yet it is safe to say, that an overwhelming majority of our population have bettered their condition since coming to this Province, and the exceptions are rare, in which men have fared worse in a wordly sense since locating here, than they did in the country they came from.

But it is grumbling under the present circumstances, and with the present prospect, that seems most unpardonable on the part of our trading community. That the Province has passed through a few months of slow trade and financial tightness during the summer now near an end, is unquestionable. But a few months of pressure before harvest is to be looked for in a purely agricultural country, and after a damaged crop which brought great disappointment, the past summer's pressure was naturally heavier than usual. But the pressure is now

about over, and the prospect for trade is probably brighter than it ever was before in the history of the Province. A crop of grain is now coming to market, which if somewhat below an average in quantity, promises to be the finest in quality ever produced here. Then there have been commenced building operations in the capital and other cities and towns which will aggregate considerably over half a million dollars in value. Add to this the work of railway construction of this season, and it will be seen, that a money circulation that will tell well in the coming winter has resulted from these undertakings. Lastly we have now the great advantage of railway competition, and for the first time in Manitoba's history there will be competition at dozens of points this winter in carrying our products to the eastern markets. Viewing matters in this light we think it is not only foolish and unnecessary to grumble, but it also does incalculable harm to the Province, as outsiders naturally measure the advantages of a country in accordance with the contentment of its people.

GREAT STRIKES.

The dock labourers strike, which has caused so much excitement and has so paralysed shipping business in the British Metropolis for the past few weeks, furnishes another instance of how complicated, and how threatening to society has become the question of the relationship of capital and labor, and how month after month the solution of that knotty problem grows more difficult.

In this and other countries where people think for themselves there is a class of slightly fossilized, but at the same time solid minds, who view these strikes as unmistakable signs of social as well as commercial degeneracy, and who look approvingly upon the iron-handed efforts with which the great German Chancellor recently sought to crush such movements throughout that empire. Then we have others of different ideas, who look upon these great strikes as evidences of a progress made, in which the labourer has developed a power sufficient to protect him from the oppression of capital in the future. Both classes are prepared to admit, that strikes, while in some instances justifiable, are invariably productive of much injury to all engaged in them. A practical course therefore to follow, is to discover some

means of lessening their number, and thereby lessening their evils. But it is clearly visible, that with these two opposite extremes pulling against each other, it is a matter of great difficulty if not of impossibility to secure the unity of action, so necessary to reach the desired end.

It is becoming an all engrossing consideration in the minds of many, that with the rapid strides which have been made in industrial progress during this present century, the relationship between capital and labor, or to put it more correctly, employer and employe are becoming more strained every day, and the gap between them is becoming wider as time advances. Where to find a cure for this evil, is an unanswerable question at present, although where to find its main cause is not difficult, although hard, if not impossible to remove after it is found.

We have heard much about the good old days of our stern great grand fathers, when the power of the employer over his employe, or the master over his servant as they were respectively called in those days, was almost as great as the power of lord of the soil over his serf. When the craftsman could reach the so called position of a free and competent workman only through a long term of years apprenticeship, the conditions of which were more exacting than anything contained in the enlistment oath of a soldier of the present day. Yet in those days the gap between master and servant was after all more in name than reality, and the relations were with rare exceptions amicable, compared with those of capital and labor in the present day.

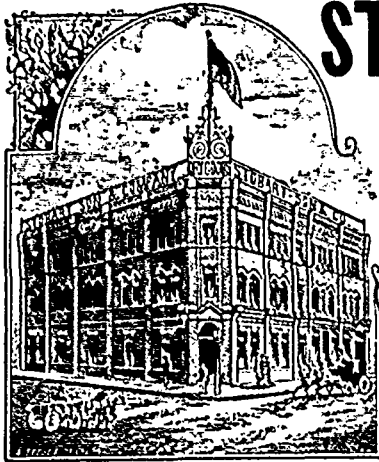
In the boyhood of the grey beards of the present day, before industrial undertakings had begun to be organized on a huge scale, as they now are, and when employers were as a rule individuals or firms composed of only two or three persons, there did not exist the misunderstanding and mistrust existing between capital and labor now, although laws then gave the employer a power over the laborer not allowed to him in the present day. It is only since capital has begun to be organized and concentrated in vast quantities for the carrying on of industrial affairs, that the gap between it and labor has widened, until it seems beyond the power of being successfully bridged. Our age is an age of economy in industry, and the idea is now deep rooted, that concentration is the essence of economy.

That the concentration and organization of capital in industrial affairs secures economy, no one will question who will consider the matter. But the concentration is of men's money, men's skill and men's business acumen; while it does not aim at, but actually opposes any concentration of men's heart power, or consideration for others. This is just the point in which modern organization of capital crushes any mutual considerations between capital and labor. The employer of a century ago with all his power over his employe felt, if he was capable of feeling, that he had a moral responsibility towards those under him. The employer of fifty years ago had similar feelings, for where the interests at stake are directly those of individuals, individual responsibility, must be felt, and that cannot fail to produce more or less mutual consideration.

The action of the directors of the London Docks Companies in the present strike is an example of the absence of individual moral responsibility in connection with the management of large corporations. One of such corporations is simply a colossal pile of so many thousands or perhaps millions of dollars, rubbing and grinding against other similar huge piles, that it may add to the wealth of its owners, none of whom feel any responsibility as to its actions. It is folly to appeal to the better instincts of such a colossal pile. It may be the acme of financial organization, or perfect in its organization for industrial undertaking, but like Frankenstein's monster the heart is omitted in its construction. It utterly lacks individuality, and is equally lacking in the better instincts of an individual.

While capital is being thus concentrated and organized on a basis of sordid economy, it is not surprising that labor should be following a similar course. Its organizations are all aimed to crush individuality, and concentrate its power in masses that will overawe or fight capital as may be required. If such organizations are less grasping or less sordid than those of capital, it is because rifts and creaks are still left in its structure, through which the light of individual responsibility will at times shine even though faintly.

It must be acknowledged, that the prospect of amicable relations between capital and labor being reached are anything but encouraging at present. It is folly to expect that the huge organizations of the present day can be speedily disbanded or dispersed, in order that individual responsibility may again become supreme. The economist would laugh and not without good reason at such a proposal. Still it is the absence of that individual responsibility which is the greatest cause of trouble between capital and labor in the present day, and since it cannot be restored, it remains to be seen what substitute or substitutes can be supplied by social and commercial economists.



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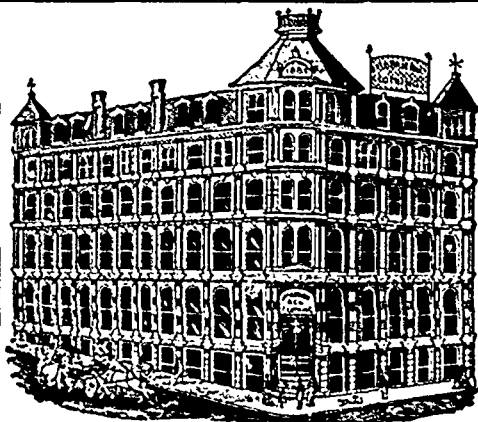
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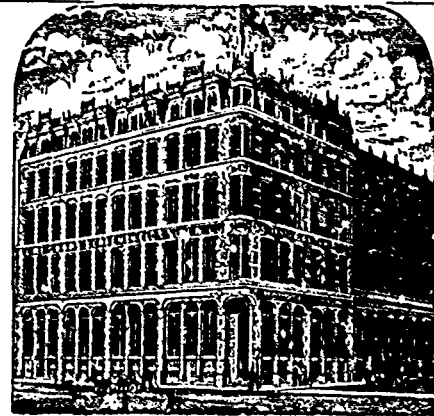
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no new feature to note in connection with monetary affairs in the city. On Wednesday the fourth caused some stir at the different banks, but it passed by very quietly without any mishaps and scarcely any irregularities, although under the smooth surface of affairs there was a great number of renewals, past renewals and other patching up, most of which were arranged at short dates, as it is generally expected, that money will be coming in freely from the country and circulating freely in the city before the fourth of October. Banks have ample funds for all such demands, and will have plenty until the grain movement fairly sets in, calling for its usual share of resources. Banks look for a good season's business, and expect very soon quite an active demand for eastern and British exchange. Nothing has occurred to disturb discount rates which still range from 7 to 8 per cent. In real estate mortgage loans a fair business has set in, which will increase as farmers finish stacking. As yet interest payments are not too well met, but are improving in that respect. The interest rates are steady at 8 per cent. for farm loans, and 7 to 7½ for first-class city loans.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business is still quiet in wholesale circles of the city generally, although in some minor branches there has been considerable activity. The only real bustle in staple branches have been caused by the sending out of fall goods in season lines, which were ordered during the summer. There has been no sorting trade to interfere with this work, and some heavy unloading of goods has taken place during the week. In goods of every day consumption, the situation indicates the turning point about reached, and that the long summer seige of buying from hand to mouth will now be succeeded by a period of more liberal buying. In lines dependant upon contracting and building there has not been the activity that might be looked for at this season of the year, but an improvement is expected now that harvest is about over. Indeed, sales in all lines of staple goods have felt a check from harvest set in, and in many instances wholesalers are not inclined to increase the volume of goods going out on credit, until returns of money are more liberal. This may be confidently looked for before the end of next month. Undoubtedly such returns have been very slender during the past month or so, and no one can find fault with an effort to check any increase to the load of credit in the country.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

All has been rush and hustle to get fall goods shipped to customers, and stocks in this city have received a heavy shake down during the week. There has been no sorting trade worth noting, and none of any consequence is expected during the present month. Reports of collections are not too encouraging, but wholesalers seem quite hopeful on that point, and look for a big improvement very soon.

FRUITS—GREEN.

The trade felt relieved when the cool weather of the past week set in, and the movement has been more healthy since. Concord grapes are

the only addition to last week's variety. Apples are a shade lower and California peaches a little higher in price. Quotations are:—Lemons, \$7 to \$7.50 per box; Oranges—Rodi and Palmero oranges, \$8.50 for 200 size boxes, and \$8 for 100 size box; apples, \$3.75 to \$4 per bbl., as to quality; California plums, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California peaches, \$2.25 to \$2.50; California pears, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box; California grapes, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per crate of 20 pounds, as to variety, several kinds being in the market; Concord grapes, genuine, \$1 a basket of 10 lbs. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3 a bunch, according to quality and size; tomatoes, per box 75c; tomatoes, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bushel basket; Melons, \$3.00 to \$4.50 per dozen, or \$30.00 to \$45 per 100; cucumbers, 50 to 60c per dozen; onions—Southern, \$4.00 per 100 lbs.; Bermuda, in 50 lb. crates, per crate, \$2.25.

GROCERIES.

In this staple branch the report is general that business is on the turn for better, although sales have not as yet shown any marked increase in volume. Still retailers seem to purchase with less timidity. Prices have changed very little, sugars being a little easier. Prices are as follows.—Sugars, yellows, 8½ to 9c, as to quality; granulated, 9½ to 9¾c; lumps, 11 to 11¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 25c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 69c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 28 to 59c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 58c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c; Beaver, 61c; Olderow, 47c; Woodcock, 52d; Silver Ash, 62; Standard Kentucky, 80d. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Business has been quiet during the week, and prices have not changed. Quotations are: Hides, Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c per lb. Calf, 7 to 13 pound skins are quoted at 5c. for No. 1 and 4c. for No. 2. Deacon skins, 10 to 20c each, the lower price for cut skins. Sheepskins 15 to 30c each as to quality; newly killed skins with long wool, bring best prices. Lambskins. 35c each. Tallow quoted: rough, 2½c rendered 4½c; wool, low grades, 10c; shropshire and Southdowns. 11 to 12c; washed, 15c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In heavies the sales of the week have been very limited, and in shelf goods the volume has been light. The harvest in progress has no doubt been the main cause for the latter. Prices of all kinds of iron goods are likely to go up sharply any day. In the cast prices have gone up promptly in sympathy with the advances in Europe, and although no movement from the figures in our last report was made up to the close of last week, it is very probable that this week will open with a sharp advance in nails, bar iron and other iron goods. We subjoin the figures of last issue some of which will no doubt be changed by the time this issue is out. Cut nails were 5c. higher at

Montreal, and Canada plates were higher. Prices here are:—Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.30 to \$3.40; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.00; sheet iron, \$4.00 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 9½c; 1½ inch, 12c; 1¾ inch, 15½c; 2 inch, 23½c; ingot tin, 29 to 30c per lb., bar iron, \$3.10 to \$3.35 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½c nett.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

The situation has changed very little since our last report, and the excitement resulting from the European shortage reported at the Vienna Convention has completely died away, leaving markets on this continent in a rather sinking state. In Chicago there has been plenty of bulling and bearing attempts, none of which have had the effect of widening the range of fluctuations beyond the narrow limit, that might safely be allowed to a scalper's market. On Monday the visible supply figures were not posted, but it was learned that they would show an increase of considerably under 200,000 bushels, a very small increase indeed for this time of year. Still the figures did not seem to startle anyone, and the few operators who saw in these figures a bullish indication were unable to stir prices up beyond a fraction or two, and this they were unable to hold. In other leading markets the feeling was anything but buoyant, while advices from Liverpool and London were of a very discouraging nature. Wheat was but little wanted from this side of the Atlantic, while flour was a dead load to carry, and could scarcely be sold at any price. The great dock labor strike in London, and the fear that the trouble could extend to other ports, and other branches of industry was credited with causing a large show of this dullness in British markets; but the fact that millers there are using the home grain as largely as possible, instead of calling for American supplies, has also much to do with it. The British millers during the reign of fancy prices here last year were forced to such substitutes for the American article, and they are still satisfied to work to some extent with these substitutes.

The situation in Manitoba is still in an undeveloped form. Wheat in limited quantities has been coming in at about a score of country points, but the aggregate receipts all over would only reach a few thousand bushels, and much of this has been simply warehoused by the farmers, many of whom refuse to sell at present prices. Buyers have been offering on a basis of 69c a bushel at Winnipeg, and are evidently determined to buy within a shipping margin this season. Many farmers who are able to hold over their wheat will do so rather than sell at this price, which to them looks almost awfully low, when compared with the fancy figures of last year. So far receipts have been of very fine quality as a rule, although a little smut is reported as having made its appearance at one or two points. Receipts of wheat would probably have been much heavier, had not the con-

tinuous rain of Tuesday and Wednesday completely paralyzed stacking and threshing operations until near the close of the week, when they were resumed. It is very likely that the movement will show a marked increase by the close of the present week, but it will not be in full swing much before the close of September.

FLOUR.

British and Eastern markets have been unusually dull, and exports there have been practically stopped. A few cars have been shipped to Pacific coast points, if wheat should remain at its present price, there may be quite a business done there this winter. Last season fancy wheat prices made it impossible for our millers to ship a sack of flour into the Pacific Coast markets. The local trade has been steady and fairly active, with prices a shade lower than during August. Patents were quoted at \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.30; XXXX, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.20.

MILLSTUFFS.

The shipping demand has been rather light, but stocks here are not heavy. Ton lots of bran sold at \$12, and shorts at \$13. Car lots were quoted \$1 a ton less.

OAT AND CORNMEALS, POT BARLEY.

Prices steady and unchanged. Quotations as follows: Standard per 100 lbs. \$2.60; granulated, \$2.75; rolled oats in 80 lb. sacks, \$3.00. Cornmeal is held at \$1.75 per 100 pounds. Pot barley, \$2 75 and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

OATS.

There is still but little movement, and holders are not eager to sell, until the results of the harvest are more definitively known. If anything prices have stiffened a little, and they may advance considerably very soon, if the crop proves as short as some prophets predict. Car loads on track can be had at 39 to 40c. in bulk, and at two cents higher in sacks. Still the heaviest holders are not anxious to sell at these prices.

BARLEY.

No sales of car lots are as yet reported, but numbers of samples have been shown, and some of very good quality. Good bright samples would sell freely at 50c., and even 51c. has been offered in one case, but holders are disposed to wait until the results of the crop are known, as it is certain that the surplus for export will be very limited, and as the late rains may have injured the color of what is still unstacked, a scramble for choice lots is not improbable.

BUTTER.

The situation is unchanged. Receipts have been light since harvest commenced, but stocks in the city are heavy, and would be quickly supplemented by heavy receipts from the country, if prices were a few cents higher. Very little export business is being done, and holders of choice dairy are not inclined to sell at prices that will admit of exporting. A few small lots of very choice have been bought by local retailers at 15c., but it would be hard to get 14c. for a round lot, 13 to 13½ being the range of offers.

CHEESE.

Factories are still holding heavy stocks, some having their June make still on hand. Some sales of small lots at 8 to 8½c at the factories are reported, but no movement of any consequence has been heard of. Eastern prices and advices do not indicate any probable advance here in the near future.

EGGS.

Case lots can still be had at 14c., and the demand is too light to warrant an advance. In fact another cent would admit of importing from the east with profit.

LARD.

No change to report. Pails of 70 lbs. are quoted at \$2.10, but this price can be shaded.

CURED MEATS.

Eastern exports have been shut off consid-

erably late, as the local packers can now get supplies low enough to undersell the imported goods. Dry salt is quoted at 9½c.; rolls 11 to 11½c.; breakfast bacon 13 to 13½c.; hams 14 to 14½c., the latter price being paid for canvassed only.

LIVE STOCK.

Offerings of cattle are still liberal, and prices are not any higher. Prime local cattle can be had at 3c. live weight, and fair to medium at 2 to 2½c. Hogs are not plentiful, and are quoted at 4 to 4½c. Sheep are quoted easy at 4c. live weight.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is no change to report. Prices hold steady, but not strong, beef carcasses are quoted at 5 to 5½c. Pork at 6½, and Mutton at 9c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 hard closed as follows at Duluth on Sept. 30: Sept., 79c; October, 79½; December, 78 1-16.

Canadian Securities in England.

The Canadian Gazette of Aug. 22nd gives the following quotations for leading Canadian securities in the London markets.

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
British Columbia 4½ per cents	115	1	—
Canada 4 per cents, 1885	112	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents	95	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents	114	—	—
Quebec Province 5 per cents, 1883	114	—	—
Montreal 3 per cents	84½	—	—
Quebec City 6 per cents, 1878	122	—	—
Toronto 4 per cents	108	—	—
do 3½ per cent	96	—	—
Winnipeg, 5 per cents	111	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register)	63	—	—
Ditto shares (London register)	62½	—	—
Ditto first mortgage bonds	100½	½	—
Ditto 3½ per cents	97	½	—
Ditto Algoma branch first mortgage bonds	110	1	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	133	—	—
Ditto first preference	79½	—	½
Manitoba and North-Western first mortgage bonds	110	½	—
Bank of British Columbia	33½	½	—
Bank of B. N. A.	79	—	—
Canada Permanent 4 per cent. debenture stock	100	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage	1	—	—
Trust and Loan, £5 paid	54	—	—
Ditto £3 paid	31	—	—
British American Land	23	—	—
Canada Company	64½	4½	—
Canada North-West Land	41	½	—
Hudson's Bay	2½	½	—
Land C. tion of Canada	—	—	—

From an Needle to an Anchor.

The old saying "From a needle to an anchor" has long been considered about the most expressive commonplace metaphor that can be used in conveying the impression of variety. The merchant's stock which comprised everything saleable, usually brought forth the expression, but it is somewhat of a novelty to see on paper a more literal illustration of the old saying, and this we have in the shape of a ponderous catalogue just issued by Mr. James Ashdown, wholesale hardware merchant of Winnipeg. This volume includes over thirteen hundred pages on which are to be found illustrated lists of every class of hardware, implements, tools, cutlery, silver and plated wares, gas and lamp fixtures and ornaments, bird cages and other fancy wire work, paints, plain and colored glass, and a host of other mercan-

tile commodities connected with the hardware trade, which cannot be enumerated here. The work is no cheaply gotten up pamphlet, but a solid half-calf bound volume, almost as large as a Webster's unabridged. The paper is of the finest tinted book made, and the illustrations, many of which are produced in several colors, are magnificent specimens of printing and lithographic skill and taste, making it in a great measure a work of art. Its arrangement too reflects great praise on its compiler, who has made it a book without which the business library of the country merchant is incomplete. The catalogue is undoubtedly the largest and the finest ever issued by any mercantile house in Canada, and cost, we understand, over ten thousand dollars.

The Crop of Europe.

The official conclusions of the Vienna Seed congress on the European wheat crop show an apparent shortage of 124,146,509 bushels as compared with last year, and 71,527,116 bushels as compared with the average for the preceding five years. The details are as follows:

Country.	1888. Bushels.	1889. Bushels.
Austria	38,738,705	30,049,646
Hungary	136,871,074	89,588,338
Germany	68,112,000	66,895,070
Denmark	4,824,600	6,030,750
Norway	4,420,870	4,420,870
Sweden		
Italy	106,195,792	113,275,511
Switzerland	1,646,400	2,110,770
Holland	19,986,851	25,227,065
Belgium		
France	273,668,345	318,139,451
United Kingdom	74,473,647	95,479,035
Russia	325,054,000	197,854,000
Roumania	52,503,000	35,451,900
Servia	7,603,364	5,930,523

Total.....1,114,098,633 989,952,124

Shortage, 124,147,509.

The European countries for which no averages are given by the Vienna people are Turkey, Greece, Spain and Portugal. Their production last year was as follows:

Turkey	bu	39,046,000
Greece		4,664,000
Spain		101,174,700
Portugal		6,860,000

Total..... 151,744,700

In the absence of data to the contrary it may be assumed that there has been no important change in the production of these four countries. Adopting last year's figures for Turkey, Greece, Spain and Portugal for this year, the total European production for 1889 is therefore shown to be 1,141,696,824 bushels. The European crops for the present and preceding five years compare as follows:

1889	bu	1,141,696,824
1888		1,265,843,333
1887		1,351,312,543
1886		1,190,143,421
1885		1,217,039,982
1884		1,201,880,411

Average for 5 years..... 1,223,223,940

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

Payments during the past week are reported as more satisfactory than for the two weeks previous, but a good deal of anxiety is felt concerning the next 4th, it being one of the principal squaring-up days of the dry goods trade. There is a good deal of money coming due on that date, not only of mercantile bills receivable, but of bills payable. That is, the wholesale merchants have a good many payments to meet, while there is a good deal of money due them by retailers.

It is, however, the millinery openings that have been the feature of the week. The rush of customers into the city this year has been quite large, if not larger, than last year. Wholesale milliners have all made the best preparations to receive them, and as a usual thing everything has been ready for the opening. The qualities and styles are more numerous and varied than before. The buyers in Europe have made very careful selections, and stocks therefore are well assorted. In ribbons, mantels, fancy wool goods and velvets there is reported a very active request, buyers from the country being quite free in purchasing. They report the prospects in their own particular line as being good for an active business. Some merchants report that deliveries of goods ordered this year have been much earlier than usual, and that on this account they are in good condition to receive their customers. However, there is no doubt but that there are some goods still to come forward, and these will have to be placed on the shelves after the rush is over.

The sales reported thus far are heavier than at any previous time, but this had been expected and merchants have laid in larger stocks.

As a usual thing prices have shown a lower tendency, except in the case of woollen goods, which have advanced and are now firm. There has been practically no change in the price of silks. Ostrich feathers have declined and, in fact were never lower, but there is very little enquiry for them, while all fancy feathers are in active request. The sale for plushes is very slow, the price for such goods having so declined that for many buyers they are too common, and they have almost become a drug on the market. Velvets, however, are much more popular, and are selling readily. Repeat orders have been sent over to the other side by many merchants for ribbons, mantles and many lines of fancy goods.

The complaint is made by Toronto wholesalers that owing to lower excursion rates from the west some buyers have passed Toronto and gone to Montreal to make their purchases, while no corresponding advantage has been given Toronto for purchasers from the east.—*Empire*, Aug. 30.

Lumber Cuttings.

Five vessels arrived at Burrard Inlet, B.C., during July, to load lumber for export to Australia and South America.

John Hendry and A. McNair, of the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Westminster, B.C., recently visited Puget Sound to inspect the large saw mills there. The company contemplates extensive improvements in its mills.

Mr. Macaulay, of the Victoria Lumber Co. is visiting the Comox district of Vancouver

Island, examining the extensive timber claims of the company.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co., of Westminster, B.C., is sending an exhibit of cedar and maple panels, doors and carved posts to the Toronto exhibition.

Improvements are being made in the Vancouver sawmill, and it is the intention to ship to foreign countries as soon as the necessary alterations have been made.

A Victoria paper reports the sale of the Hastings mill property at Vancouver, B.C., to an English syndicate, as off, owing to one of the British shareholders declining to dispose of his stock, as according to the agreement all the shareholders must assent to a sale before it can be effected.

J. J. Golden, recently offered for sale by auction, at Winnipeg, a timber limit situated on Stony Creek, near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia, comprising forty two and a half square miles. The property was purchased by J. E. Sybald, of Ottawa, for \$3,000 cash. The limit has been in litigation for some time.

A tug, called the Active, has been completed for the Royal City Mills, Westminster, B.C. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 120 feet; length of keel, 110 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 11 ft. 8 in.; draught, 10½ feet. The boiler is made of ¾ inch steel plate, is 13 feet long by 9 feet in diameter and weighs 17 tons. It has been tested up to 270 lbs. pressure to the square inch, and can work with safety with 170 lbs. pressure. The tug cost over \$30,000.

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All Sizes for all Purposes. Printed in Artistic Designs.

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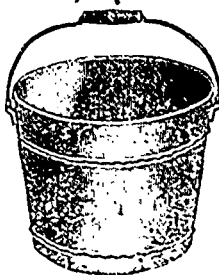
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Our Brands: { Reliance Terrier, Mikado and General Arthur.

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Ask your Wholesale Merchant FOR THEM.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, Sept. 2nd, there was a fair business transacted in wheat, and although there was a heavy selling by big operators the market maintained its firmness until near the close and the improvement made at the early part of the day was lost. Enormous shipments of corn at the latter part of August caused quite a firmness in that cereal. Pork products were irregular and weak. Closing figures were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	77½	77½	79½-1	83½
Corn	33½	33½-1	33½	35½
Oats	19½	19½	20½	22½
Pork	10.25	10.32½	—	—
Lard	6.12½	6.07½	5.82½	—
Short Ribs	5.07½	5.10	—	—

Tuesday's business in the wheat market was not marked by any special feature. The opening was at an advance of ¼ to ½c on yesterday's close, but prices dropped on a large increase in the visible. There was considerable interest in the provision market, pork being the interesting product. The October deal was the point that occupied every attention, the ruling of the Board's attorney being opposed by a heavy dealer which was also concurred in by dealers generally. Closing prices were as follows:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	77½	77½	79½	83½
Corn	33½	33½-1	32½	35½
Oats	19½	19½	20½	22½
Pork	10.40	10.57½	—	—
Lard	6.10	6.02½	5.77½	—
Short Ribs	5.15	4.97½	—	—

There was little of interest on Wednesday in the wheat market and the same may be said

about trade generally. Corn showed a little movement on a frost scare and better prices were obtained. Closing prices were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	77½	77½	79½-1	83½
Corn	31	31	33½	31½-6
Oats	19½-2	19½	20½	23
Pork	10.40	10.50	9.00	—
Lard	6.02½	5.95	5.75	—
Short Ribs	5.07½	5.00	—	—

On Thursday there was very little business of an interesting nature transacted. An unsettled feeling was noticeable throughout the session. Prices at the close was as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	77	77½	78½	83½
Corn	33½	33½	33½	—
Oats	—	—	—	—
Pork	10.50	10.55	—	—
Lard	6.02½-5	5.90	—	—
Short Ribs	—	—	—	—

Friday was but a repetition of yesterday and all products were under the bearish influence. Closing prices were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	76½-3	76½	78	82½
Corn	33½	33½	32½	—
Oats	—	—	—	—
Pork	10.65	10.67½	—	—
Lard	6.02½-5	5.92½	—	—
Short Ribs	—	—	—	—

Minneapolis Markets.

Closing prices for wheat on Thursday, Sept. 4, were as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Dec.	On track
No 1 hard	—	78	—	78½-79
No 1 northern	—	74	74½	75-76½
No 2 "	—	73	72	—

The Northwestern Miller says the flour market has kept up moderately well during the

week, but with a tendency to drag, owing to the decline in wheat and to the stiff ocean freights. Several of the local mills are being overhauled, while the new crop is curing, but the product of those left running has fully met current sales, if not exceeding them. During the late excitement in wheat circles, flour was firm, though not positively higher, and during several days past it has been weak without being materially lower. Higher ocean freights, higher wheat and lower bids from abroad have seriously impaired the chances of doing much export business in patents for the present. With the freights that prevailed much of the time in the past, the entire product might be exported, but with the present impediment of high rates, foreign bids for patents can not be satisfactorily met. During the latter part of the week, there was little inquiry from abroad, for anything better than medium and choice bakers' and low grades. The recent easing off in cash wheat prices enabled Minneapolis millers to get their grain at figures more in harmony with the prices they are compelled to sell flour at. With all the mills of the country able to get cheap wheat from their own vicinity, the competition is very close for domestic trade in patents.

Quotations at the mills for ear or round lots are:—Patents, \$4.50 to \$4.80; second patents, \$4.40 to \$4.60; bakers', \$3.00 to \$3.35; best low grades, \$1.35 to \$1.50 in bags; red dg, o \$1.10 to \$1.30 in bags.

LEVI STOCKTON, gents' furnishings, Brandon, has sold out his stock to Paisley, Miller and Carscaden, and business will be carried on under the firm name of Miller & Co.

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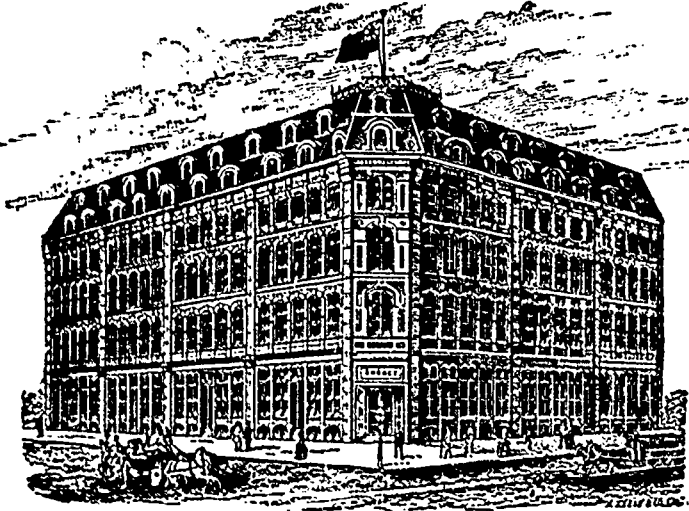
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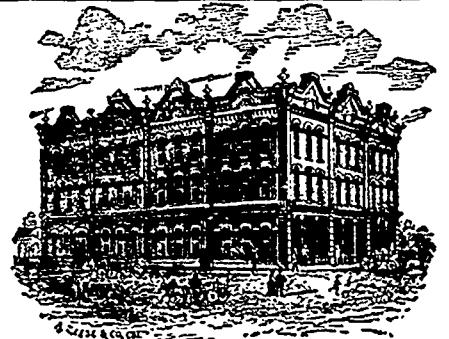
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The only FIRST CLASS solid brick hotel in Winnipeg. Elegant Dining Room.
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Communication.

RENEWALS.

To the Editor of *The Commercial*,

DEAR SIR:—It is pleasing to see THE COMMERCIAL evince so much interest in the welfare of our trade, as exhibited in its editorial on renewals last week. Our trade journals as a rule refrain from inquiring into and following up cause and effect, as a means of obtaining a correct understanding of the evils afflicting our trade. They are too ready to jump at fancy ideas that may occur to them, without subjecting the ideas to a rigid logical examination, in a strict line of argument, and giving the facts that have a bearing on the subject to prove the correctness of the ideas entertained. THE COMMERCIAL justly remarks, that it is indeed a serious matter when nearly one half of the paper falling due on one of the principal settlement days of the year is renewed. It is an unmistakable evidence of the severe straits to which the general trade of the country is driven. And as THE COMMERCIAL wisely says: "It implies that there must be something wrong in the commercial condition of the country." I cannot agree, however, with THE COMMERCIAL in attributing the cause of this disgraceful state of affairs to the lack of a realization by the business men throughout the country, of the obligation implied in a note, nor can I coincide with it in dividing the blame between the wholesale and retail merchants. THE COMMERCIAL has to go still another step if it would lay the blame where it rightly belongs. How is the retail merchant to avoid the necessity forced upon him of having to renew a large proportion of his maturing obligations, when the country is over-loaded with merchandise and depleted of its cash capital, by an Act of Parliament that permits our banks to speculate in *business credits* to the tune of more than three times their paid up capital? What greater lever could we have to over-stocking and unwarrantable competition than that engendered by the natural action of our Banking Law? I refer you to the last statement of our banks from Ottawa, as a proof to substantiate my assertions. By it we see that the loans and discounts of our banks aggregate to the enormous sum of almost 193 millions of dollars. Their paid up capital is 60 millions and their reserve of specie about seven and a quarter millions of dollars. You will observe, Mr. Editor, that their entire capital, and in addition 133 millions of their depositors' money is all invested—absorbed—and in what? 148½ millions in a bundle of promissory notes, based upon stocks of goods far in excess of the requirements of the country; or at least, in excess of the purchasing power of those who need them; and the balance, 44½ millions, in stocks, bonds and debentures.

Now, Mr. Editor, you may lecture the business public, just as others have done before you, and with no better results; because that will never prevent merchants from over stocking, nor will it keep our cash capital in the country, so long as our Banking Act admits of our banks selling their reserves as exchange, and in that way making foreign acceptances a preferential claim on our effects. Our banks' specie reserves are only about 4 per cent of their loans. How is it possible to prevent the depreciation in value of our merchants' assets under such a state of affairs? In England they consider it necessary to carry 40 per cent of reserves to liabilities to maintain the values of the country. That is the stipulation of the Peel Act. Our wise-acres fancy that the country's values can be maintained on a specie reserve of 1.10 of that found necessary in Britain; or, on a proportion of only 4 per cent. to the loans and discounts. This is the cause of the great stimulus given to imports, and it also accounts for the inadequate supply of cash, because our exports of merchandise are always, on an average about 20 millions less than our imports, and the exchange market has to supply this adverse difference from our country's specie. It therefore makes competition

doubly keen, by the over-stock of goods and the depletion of cash. Our banks are always ready to stimulate imports, because they make a profit from the sales of their reserves. This condition of affairs has reduced the profits of our merchants to an alarming extent, as any wholesale man can tell you he is compelled to turn over almost double the quantity of goods to realize only the same profit that he did a few years ago on half the quantity of stock. For this reason individual importers are continuously increasing their imports, and new ones are daily entering the field. The weak wholesale houses, with large stocks are compelled to put forth extra efforts to convert their goods into bills receivable. To accomplish this they will often start new firms in business, and will offer inducements, such as cut prices and longer terms of credit to almost any firm they can prevail upon to buy their goods. The greater the disparity between the large stocks of goods, in the country, and the small supply of cash, the greater quantity of goods will it take to buy one dollar of cash. That is how our merchants' stocks become depreciated in value. And just in proportion to the increase or over-supply of merchandise to the falling off in the supply of cash, will competition become intensified. Add to this the continuously increasing number of bankruptcies, and it will not be difficult for any man to realise to some extent the obstacles that even a firm once possessing ample capital has to contend with. Just imagine, this 148½ millions of promissory notes, held today by our banks, pressing for payment, and little or no cash in circulation in proportion to the large stocks of goods. This is exactly the fix Canadian merchants are in at the present time. When we understand this to be the business situation, I ask, why should the merchants receive the blame. Every merchant that ever commenced business began with the full intention of making a success of it; but, when the action of a country's law creates influences and circumstances that destroy the value of the merchant's assets, it seems very harsh to condemn the merchant for not being able to meet his obligations as they mature. If a merchant does not keep a large and well-assorted stock, his rivals in business will take his customers from him; and, as I have already pointed out, the profits of business are so small that there is actually nothing in it, if a small business. So you see it is almost certain ruin in either case. The truth of the assertion, "not one merchant in twenty is making money," made at the Merchants' Convention in Hamilton, the other day, is fully realised by our struggling business community. We are too ready to look upon effects as if they were the cause. Peruse the discussions before the Convention, recently assembled in Hamilton, and we find that not a man in the large assemblage could see deeper than an effect. They discussed Credit Competition, Inadequate Profits and Bankrupt Stock, but it never dawned upon their brilliant intellects that these were *only the effects* of an underlying cause, that cause creating each and everyone of the effects discussed. The futility of the efforts of the Business Associations, which are to spring from the late Convention, will one day fully hear out the correctness of my assertions.

The only remedy for this disgraceful condition of the country's trade is, to have our Banking Act amended so as to compel the banks to carry reserves sufficient to protect the money of their depositors. That would force the banks to relinquish the shaky accounts they are carrying to-day, and confine their operations more strictly to capital. This restricting of the banks would weed out weak wholesale houses, and curtail the operations of those inclined to fly too much sail, and would also cull out those moneyless retailers who do so much mischief to trade. It would have the effect of transferring the trade of the country, which to-day is upon a credit basis, to that of a capital basis. When we accomplish that there will then exist no necessity for renewing notes. Every merchant should agitate until this most desirable object is attained, if he wishes to

protect the values of his goods and be able to meet his obligations as they mature.

MERCATOR.

August 29th, 1899

Increased Coal Output of Canada.

According to the report of the Geological Survey of Canada, recently issued, the production of coal in the Dominion for 1888 was 5,289,000 tons, against 4,758,000 tons in 1887, an increase of about 500,000 tons. This increase is largely due to the development of coal operations in British Columbia. There the coal output was 413,000 tons in 1887, while in 1888 it was 489,301 tons. A large proportion of the coal mined in British Columbia is dependent upon California for a market. The shipments to that state last year amounted to 315,681 tons. An increase in the output of the Nova Scotia mines is also noticeable, though it is claimed that portions in that section of Canada are still handicapped by the American duty, and likewise by the natural difficulties which present themselves in the attempt to reach the market of Ontario.—*Bradstreet*.

The Wheat Producing Area.

It is stated by the U. S. Consul General at St. Petersburg that the grain producing lands of Russia cover some 450,000 square miles of area—about 300,000,000 acres. This is represented in divisions of about 260,000 square miles of the arable steppes, and 190,000 of the black lands. The area under wheat culture in Russia is about 30,000,000 acres; including rye and other cereals the total area probably is close to 100,000,000 acres, or approximately one third the grain producing territory.

It is alleged that the larger part of the wheat belt of the American continent lies north of the boundary line of the United States, in the Canadian Northwest, where it is estimated that an area equivalent to 500,000,000 acres or more is suitable to wheat production, and the soil especially rich.

These figures suggest the possibilities of extension of wheat culture in Russia and America, the latter being exclusive of the margin for extension within the limits of the United States. In this country grain culture now covers about 150,000,000 acres, of which about 51 per cent is in maize, 26 per cent wheat, 13 per cent oats, 5 per cent barley, rye, etc.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

Moncton sugar refinery stock has recently been sold for \$89 to \$90 per share, the par value of which is \$100.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for August 17 and 24 is largely devoted to the scenes at Wimbledon. These engravings are of peculiar interest, in view of the fact that the last Wimbledon meeting took place this summer. Henceforward it will be to Bisley that our volunteers must look and go for their prizes. The illustrations of the camp, showing the Canadian team under various circumstances, Lady Wautage's cottage, the interior of Lieut.-Col. Bacon's reception tent, the "High street," etc, were especially taken for the *Dominion* and are remarkably good. The other features of the two last numbers are up to the usual high standard.

Eastern Business Changes.**ONTARIO.**

Hugh Kennedy, dentist, Ailsa Craig, is dead.
Thomas Choate, machinist, Warsaw, has assigned.

J. G. Malcolm, carpenter, Toronto, has assigned.

P. McDermott, lumber, South River, has assigned.

James May, machinist, Chatham, has assigned.

E. E. Woodley, builder, Toronto, has suspended.

Eastor & Purrott, painters, Hamilton, have dissolved.

G. P. Angus, shirts, London; style now Angus & Park.

Robert Simmons, general merchant Madoc, has assigned.

George Gillespie, photographer, Shelburne, has assigned.

S. Nelson, miller and shipper, St. Catharines, was burned out.

T. C. Boulee, wholesale upholstery goods, Brantford, has assigned.

D. Smith & Co., general storekeepers, Huntsville, have assigned.

J. L. Dunn & Co., varnishes, Windsor; J. L. Dunn of this firm is dead.

Davidson, Doran & Co., foundry, Kingston; advertises foundry and engine works for sale by auction.

QUEBEC.

E. Furcotte, tins, Quebec, has assigned.

Eusebe & Pierre, butchers, Montreal, have assigned.

A. Perrotton, general storekeeper, Hull, has assigned.

Miss Julie Deschene, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

A. Labaissiere & Ouimet, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Dudevoir, Hetu & Co., butchers, Maisson-neuve, have dissolved.

Grain and Milling.

The Selkirk grist mill is undergoing a thorough overhauling to be in readiness for the new crop.

H. S. Paterson has returned to Portage la Prairie from a three weeks trip to Ontario. He will embark in the grain buying business this winter.

Elevators are being erected at West Lynne, Portage la Prairie and Miami, Man., by the Martin Elevator Co. It is also intended to erect one at Craiglea, on the Morris-Brandon line.

Correspondents from several sections of Manitoba state that grain cut down by hail and by gophers, has taken a sort of second growth, and now gives promise of a good crop. In some instance such grain is over four feet high. It is a couple of weeks later in ripening than the general crop, but if the weather keeps warm for a few days, it will be secured all right.

A correspondent at Strathclair, Man., writes on Aug. 30: The weather for the past week has been everything that could be desired for harvesting, which is progressing favorably. Cutting will be finished next week, except a few fields which the gophers cut down, and should the frost keep off for a week or ten days, this will be ready to cut. The estimated quantity

of grain for shipment from here this season is sixty thousand bushels.

Mr. Alexander, M.P.P. for Souris, Man., while in the city recently states that more injury has resulted to the wheat crop of Manitoba this year from the use of frozen seed, than from all other causes combined. Many fields of grain which have proved a failure, can be traced to the use of frozen seed, though the cause is usually put down to drought or gophers. The idea cannot be impressed too strongly upon the farmers, he says, that the use of the very best seed is the only wise and safe policy for them to pursue. Many farmers sold choice wheat and bought cheap stuff for seed last spring, with the result that their crop has proved a failure, or a poor one. Mr. Alexander says he is certain Manitoba would have nearly double the amount of wheat now, had the farmers taken pains to sow good seed.

M. E. BOUGHTON, merchant, Arden, Man., has formed a partnership with H. D. McCamis.

THE sockeye salmon run in the Fraser river slackened up on Aug. 20 and 21, but the canneries were not fishing to any extent, as they were out of material or behind with work, owing to the heavy run of fish to Aug. 20. The fish were running again freely for the balance of the week, boats averaging from 200 to 300 fish each. The season for netting sockeye salmon, according to the fishery regulations, ended on Aug. 24. On Sept. 1st the season for netting coho salmon opens. Spring salmon are now being netted, and are running freely, but the fish are largely white fleshed and not considered desirable for canning. The canneries are preparing for the coho run, which if up to the average, will increase the pack by about 50,000 cases.

Special Excursion Rates.

Minneapolis Exposition and Minnesota State Fair

—VIA—

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Minneapolis and return for the Exposition on the following dates at ONE FARE for the round trip; tickets good to return to destination until Monday following date of sale, viz:

August 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st, and
September 3rd, 5th, 17th, 19th, 21st,
24th, 26th and 28th.

Every day from September 6th to 14th inclusive, tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis at One Minneapolis Fare for the round trip, good to return to destination one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis, but not later than Sept. 16th.

On account of the Minnesota State Fair tickets will be sold to either St. Paul or Minneapolis and return every day on Sept. 6th to 14th inclusive, good to return one day after being stamped at St. Paul or Minneapolis, but not later than Sept. 16th.

All exposition and State Fair Tickets will include admission coupons at twenty-five cents each for the exposition and fifty cents each for the State Fair, which will be added to the railroad rates.

For rates inquire of ticket agents Northern Pacific Railway.

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British Columbia Branch: W.M. SKENE, Van Horn
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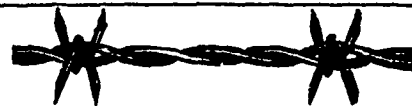
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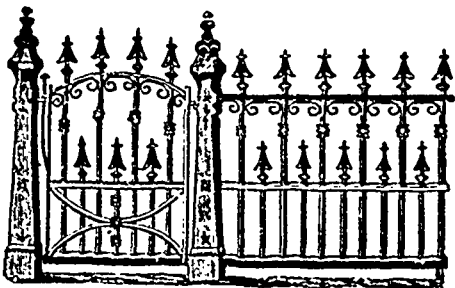
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The Nova Scotia Secretary for Agriculture reports to the Government of that province that the season has been a remarkably favorable one for growth of crops. Good weather in April gave crops a fine start, and conditions since then have ruled favorably, so that all field crops promise abundant yield.

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British Columbia.

The. Wall and J. Hough will open a hotel at Nanaimo, to be known as the Ban'ioral.

Daniel J. Nicholson, of Nicholson & Scott, proprietors of the Globe Hotel, Nanaimo, is dead.

A Mr. Heap is establishing a large furniture factory at Vancouver. He has secured a lease of property on Gold Creek, for the purpose.

The by-law placing a special license tax on commission merchants, at Vancouver, may be withdrawn. In the meantime efforts to collect taxes under the by-law will cease.

An indignation meeting of parties interested in the sealing industry in Behring Sea was held at Victoria, recently. Resolutions were passed asking for compensation for vessels already seized, for protection in the future and for a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

Owing to the death of the late Andrew Welch, a number of changes have taken place in the firm of Welch, Rithet & Co., of which the deceased gentleman was the head. In future the Victoria business will be carried on under the firm name and style of R. P. Rithet & Co. The name of the firm in San Francisco will remain as before—Welch, Rithet & Co.

Westminster Columbian:—It is understood the salmon packers of the Fraser river are making up an exhibit for the Toronto industrial exposition, which will be in every way worthy of the greatest industry of the province. All the principal packing establishments will be represented, and the whole exhibit will present a pyramid 30 feet high, which, without doubt, will prove one of the most interesting features in the whole exhibition. The exhibit as an advertisement will prove of great value to the exhibitors.

At a recent meeting of the Vancouver city council, Ald. McConnell gave a notice of motion as follows: "I hereby give notice that I will, at the next meeting of council introduce a motion to cancel the bonus of \$25,000 offered to the B. C. Smelting Co., also that their forfeit of \$5,000 be forfeited and placed to the credit of the city." The English syndicate which constructed the smelter, has so far failed to operate the works, hence the action as above stated. A considerable expenditure has been made on the work, which will be lost to the company, as well as the bonus, unless the works are put in operation at once.

Vancouver News:—The three blocks on Hastings street belonging to Dr. Lefevre, Capt. Tatlow, and W. E. Thompson, are being put up very rapidly considering their substantial character and the work which is being expended on them. They all give promise of being very handsome buildings and will be a credit to the City. Other handsome brick blocks through the City are also rising quickly. The Dunn-Miller block, Struther's, Delbruck's, Horne's, Turner's, Whotham's and others which, when finished, give an appearance of solidity to the City perhaps never seen in any other town of the same age as Vancouver.

The Fraser river hatchery is being put in readiness for the reception of salmon ova. Mr. Mowat expects to place 10,000,000 salmon eggs

in the hatchery this season. Mr. Mowat reports that the run of sockeye salmon up the Fraser has been something immense, and the Indians had no trouble in securing all they required for the winter's use. The Indians congregate from far and near and do their fishing in the Yale canyon, using dip nets with which they were able to bring out 8 or 10 fish at each dip, so plentiful were the fish. The water in the interior is very low for this season of the year, and, consequently, the conditions are very favorable for salmon spawning. The fish, owing to the low water, cannot get very far up the streams and are forced to spawn only a short distance inland from the principal rivers. In consequence of this the ova will be deeply covered with water when the fall rains begin, and will thus be protected against damage by frost when the cold weather sets in.

The last shipping report, issued by Robert Ward & Co., Victoria, dated Aug. 1st, says:—The freight market has remained firm throughout the month, and at the close owners are reluctant to accept current rates in the expectation of a further advance. Quite a number of charters have been written for lumber cargoes to Australia and more tonnage in this line is enquired for, at our quotations. The British ship Titania, from London, and Danish ship Doris Brodersen, from Liverpool, with general cargoes and the German barque, J. H. Hustede, with coal for the navy, have arrived and are under engagement to return with canned salmon. The salmon season opened fairly well upon our Northern rivers, and will probably yield a pack of 90,000 cases. On the Fraser river the catch has been excellent and continues at this writing; and fully 300,000 cases will be packed before the season closes, nearly the whole of which has been placed for the United Kingdom, with moderate lines for Australia and Eastern Canada.

The Westminster Columbian says: Many of the Indians who have been employed in the canneries during the past two months are leaving for their homes to harvest their crops and prepare for winter. Every day many canoes, loaded to the water's edge with ickus of all kinds, leave for the up river reservations, or for the Indian villages up the coast. This refers principally to the Indians who do a little farming. Those who do not take kindly to the tilling of the soil are departing for Washington Territory and Oregon to take part in the hop harvest, and unusually good inducements are held out to them by the hop growers this year. The Christian Indians, as usual, are accompanied by a priest who will remain with them and watch over their spiritual welfare till they are safe home again. This is considered very necessary by the church, as many of the Indians congregating on the hop fields are heathens, and unrestricted intercourse with these is certain to bear evil fruits. As far as possible the sects are kept separate, but it requires unremitting watchfulness on the part of the clergyman to maintain the strict order of no intercourse.

The Westminster Columbian says:—"Few persons, even in Westminster have any idea of the wages earned by fishermen during the past couple of months. Those fishermen who were lucky-enough to obtain licenses made as much

money in four weeks' fishing as a well paid mechanic makes in a year or fifteen months. The highest amount earned by any fisherman on the river was made by an Indian who fished for Ewen's cannery. In one month this man caught 14,000 fish, for which Ewen paid him in cash \$1,400—an average of over \$50 per day for every day's fishing. Other fishermen earned from \$600 to \$1,200 during the same period. These figures are enough to excite the envy of even a newspaper man." The money earned by the Indians is spent pretty freely with the local dealers, as will be seen by the following item from the same paper:—"This morning 92 Fort Douglas Indians with their canoes and outfit, and accompanied by their band, left on the steamer Irving for home. They took with them no less than 25 tons merchandise, purchased with the earnings of their summer's work in connection with the fishing industry. The Fort Douglas Indians live at the extreme northwestern end of Harrison Lake, and are as reputable a lot of Indians as any on the coast. They have an excellent brass band, which accompanies the chief of the tribe wherever he moves from one point to the other. The band was mustered on deck this morning as the steamer passed the river front and played a number of lively airs as a parting salute to tillieums who remained behind."

Fur Trade Notes.

The Fort William Journal says: Two cars passed through here the other day, the value of their contents reaching the nice little sum of \$117,300.25. They were loaded with furs of almost every conceivable variety, representing black and brown bears, badgers, beavers, ermines, fishers, red, cross and silver foxes, lynx, martins, minks, musquash, otter, racoons, skunks, weenusks, wolves and wolverines. Of this quantity Rat Portage furnished \$33,062.16; Wabigon, \$26,242.66; Savarrie, \$11,060.87, making a total of \$70,365.68. The other car hailed from Winnipeg, and contained furs to the amount of \$46,935.57.

The drying up of the ponds and small lakes during the last few years has been most disastrous to the muskrats. All over this western prairie region a series of dry years has been experienced, which has quite changed the appearance of the country. In sections where ponds and small lakes were numerous, now no surface water will be met with in many miles. Even some of the larger rivers and ponds have practically disappeared. Ducks and water fowl have also been affected by the drying up of the lakes and streams.

Big grain yields are now in order. The following is reported by the Westminster Columbian: Thirhill, of Lulu Island, B.C., tried an experiment with fall wheat last autumn, and the results have been even better than were anticipated. He sowed 14 acres last fall and when the spring opened the shoots soon made their appearance and continued to flourish till harvest time. A few days ago the wheat was threshed, and on measuring it was found the yield averaged 65 bushels to the acre, which, though large, would have been still greater but for the drought in July.

Every Morning at 9.45

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ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS
—AND—
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Leaves Winnipeg for Fargo, Minneapolis and St. Paul, making connections at Grand Forks for Great Falls, Helena and Butte, and all Pacific Coast Points, and at Minneapolis and St. Paul Union Depots for Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, New York, Montreal and all points in Canada and the United States.

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For full particulars, maps, folders, rates of freight, call on or write to

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,
376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen. Traffic Mgr., St. Paul.
F. J. WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Art., St. Paul.

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The best equipped line to

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The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 6.20 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager.
F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager
T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent

HALF FARE.

5--Harvest Excursions--5

AUGUST 6TH AND 20TH, SEPTEMBER 10TH AND 24TH AND OCTOBER 8TH.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, "ALBERT LEA ROUTE,"

will sell upon above named dates round trip excursion tickets to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Missouri, Iowa, Louisiana and Alabama at rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets good 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs granted in the territory to which tickets are sold. For information regarding rates, maps, call on any agent, or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE,
G. T. & P. A., M. & St. L. Ry.,
Minneapolis.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Daily except Sunday.	Express No. 61 Daily.	Central Standard Time.	Miles.	Express No. 54 Daily.	Daily Ex. 8 a.m.
1.25 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	St. Paul	7.30	8.00	7.35
1.10 p.m.	1.32 p.m.	Chicago	9.00	9.30	8.10
12.47 p.m.	1.19 p.m.	Detroit	7.15	10.45	6.10
11.55 a.m.	12.47 p.m.	Toronto	9.10		9.05
11.24 a.m.	12.27 p.m.	New York	7.30	8.50	8.50
10.56 a.m.	12.03 p.m.	Boston	9.35	10.50	10.50
10.17 a.m.	11.55 a.m.	Montreal	8.15		8.15

P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 30	8 00	St. Paul	7 30	8 00
P. M.	A. M.	Chicago	9 00	9 30
P. M.	A. M.	Detroit	7 15	10 45
6 45	10 15	Toronto	9 10	
	9 10	New York	7 30	8 50
	7 00	Boston	9 35	10 50
	8 30	Montreal	8 15	

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on every train.
J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.
H. SWINFORD, General Agent

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

TIME TABLE.

Read Down.	STATIONS.	Read Up.
14 00 Do	Lethbridge	Ar 1 30
16 55	Woodpecker	23 35
16 50	Purple Springs	22 40
17 45 Ar	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 00 Do	Cherry Coulee	20 55
18 50	Winnifred	Do 20 00
20 00	Seven Persons	Ar 19 55
20 55	Dunmore	18 45
22 10 Ar		Do 17 30

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge.
J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE		Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE
18 00		Gladstone	13 20
17 45	35	Necipawa	12 05
18 45	61	Minnedosa	10 33
19 45	70		9 55
20 50	94	Rapid City	8 30
21 30	116	Shoal Lake	8 00
22 30	123	Hirtle	7 00
23 30	155	*Bincarth	5 55
24 10	166	*Russell	5 15
24 40	180	*Langenburg	7 15
1 45	206	*Saltcoats	3 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

*Trains for Bincarth leave Hirtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 22.50, returning, leave Bincarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 5.55. For Russell leave Hirtle Tuesdays only at 22.50; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 5.15. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Hirtle Saturdays only at 22.50, returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 3.40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

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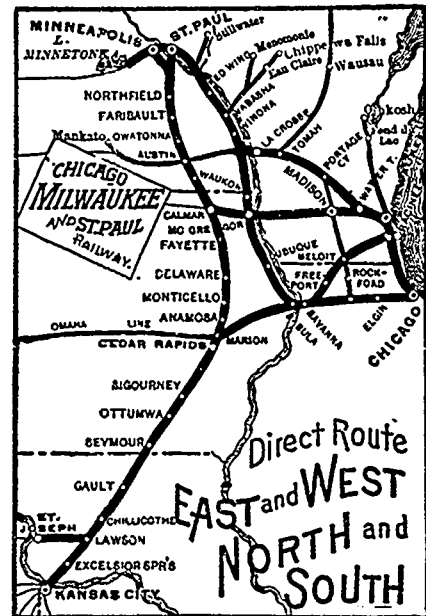
Round Trip Excursion Tickets

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H. J. BELCH,
City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg.
HERBERT SWINFORD,
General Agent, 457 Main St., Winnipeg.
J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.



For tickets, time tables, or any information in regard to the line, apply to any ticket agent in the Northwest, or to W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, 162 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager.
J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Gen'l Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
G. H. HIRAFFORD, Asst. Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
MILWAUKEE.