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 GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
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 Berlin, Elmdale, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Que.
 Brampton, Kingston, Perth, St. Thomas.
 Chatham, London, Prescott, Toronto.
 Galt, Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton.
 Gasparoua, Mitchell, Lennoxville, Windsor.
 Hamilton, Westboro, Sherbrooke, Que.
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 - Brandon, E. S. Phillips, " "
 Bankers in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other points, The City of London Bank (Limited), Liverpool Commercial Bank of Liverpool, Agency in New York—51 Wall Street, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr. agents. Bankers in United States—New York Bank of New York, N. A. B. Western Merchants National Bank, Chicago, American Exchange National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank, Detroit, First National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Montreal, Toronto, and all Ontario banks. 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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 E. K. WEBB, Cashier.

F. L. PATTON, Manager, - - WINNIPEG.
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MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES NEGOTIATED
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated Iron, Frame Linen and Perfect Fitting
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Bank of Ottawa.

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 Rest.....\$400,000
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 Sterling and American exchange bought and sold.
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 Collections promptly attended to.
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 Municipal, School and other
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Wholesale Dealers in
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 SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL
JOHN HALLAM
 88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
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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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RESERVE FUND, - - - \$850,000.00.
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 hold 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.

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HEAD OFFICE: - MONTREAL.
Capital and Assets - \$2,000,000.
 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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 For the Collection of Old and Worthless Debts anywhere in the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or United States.
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 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.
 ✎ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✎

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DUNBAR, McMASTER & Co. Ld. Gilford, Ireland
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CONDENSED MILK,
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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For Sale By All Wholesale Grocers.
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Our travellers are now out on sorting trip.
Stock is well assorted yet although many lines
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Mackenzie, Powis & Co.

Have now in Store the most complete
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Bought at the late favorable turn in
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Household Stained Glass from Original
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Fine Ales, Extra Porter
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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially 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.

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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, APRIL 21, 1890.

Manitoba.

McGregor is having a building boom.

Dudley White, of the *Brandon Sun*, will start a paper at Birtle.

Several new stores and buildings are being built on the south side of the river at Carman.

Rapid City wants a tailor. It is said that the place affords a good opening for such a tradesman.

Nelson, from Newdale, will have charge of the cheese factory which is being established at Gladstone.

Chief License Inspector Clark of Manitoba has received 154 applications for liquor licenses for the year 1890-91.

G. A. Griffith, general storekeeper, Balmoral, has sold out his grocery business to one Delhi, and is removing from here.

Winnipeg stonemasons and bricklayers have amalgamated their organizations. They have decided to work nine hours per day only.

A colonist train, with 200 passengers, who take 13 cars of stock, left Toronto Tuesday evening last for Manitoba and the Territories.

The Northwest Central railway proposes bridging the Assiniboine river at Brandon. Plans of the proposed work have been prepared.

Smith & Burton, grocers, of Brandon, will open a wholesale produce business in Vancouver, B.C., in connection with their Brandon business.

The Portage la Prairie board of trade has taken up the discussion of the questions of, "The best fire protection," "The coupon system" and other practical questions.

Plans are being prepared for a handsome building for the Imperial Bank in Portage la

Prairie. The building will be solid brick with stone foundation; it will be heated with hot water and will cost about \$10,000. Work will be begun on it at once.

The Northwest Central Railway will be put in shape at once for a train service over the first fifty miles of the road completed last year. It is expected that fifty miles of new road will be built this year.

The merchants of Manitou have signed a document agreeing to close their stores at 7.30 p.m., (Saturdays and days previous to holidays excepted). The new arrangement will remain in force from 1st May to 15th September.

Johnson & Barclay, of the Portage oatmeal mill, who established a pork-packing business at Portage la Prairie last fall, have been so successful in this line that they have purchased and are fitting up a larger building for a packing factory.

The Manitou board of trade has taken up the question of collecting timber dues, and will investigate the custom of seizing wood, posts, etc., even without suspicion that the same were cut unlawfully. The board proposes to enter a vigorous protest against the actions of Government timber agents.

The mail service on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway is very unsatisfactory to the people along the line. Under the present arrangement the mails to and from Winnipeg lie over one day at Portage la Prairie, where they are transferred to and from the Canadian Pacific. It is very necessary that the mails for the northwestern country should be sent direct from Winnipeg by the Northwestern trains instead of by the C.P.R. to Portage.

A number of tenders for the supply of clothing for the members of the Winnipeg fire brigade were opened at the last meeting of the city council and the following were accepted: For serge suits, the Hudson's Bay Co., \$19.75 each; for rubber boots, Geo. Ryan, \$3.95; for rubber coats, A. A. Andrews, \$4.50; for caps for the men (plain), \$1.55; three of the same with the word "lieutenant" in the centre, \$3.50; and three more of the same with gold instead of silver with the word "captain" in the centre, \$3.50; one of the same for the chief with extra heavy gold leaf having the word "chief" in the centre, and with gold cord running around, \$5.13.

The Portage *Liberal* says: "Owing to the stringency of the money markets, two or three of our business men are temporarily embarrassed, and are asking extensions of time to collect in outstanding accounts. As these gentlemen have accounts enough due them to cover their liabilities, outside of their stock assets, it is expected that they will not have much difficulty in arranging to resume business. The trouble has been caused by the action of one or two creditors in these cases. The bankrupt laws of Canada, or rather the lack of laws, offer no premium to creditors to act in concert for the benefit of an embarrassed merchant."

The Brandon correspondent of the *Winnipeg Free Press* writes as follows: "Indications are not wanting that Brandon, notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, will experience during the season just opening perhaps the best one in the building line that she has ever had. Several large buildings are now under way and contracts for other large structures will soon be signed. Mr. Fleming has a

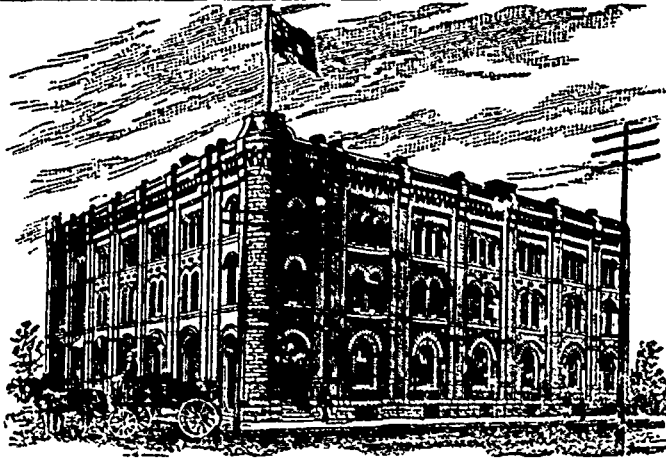
large gang of men excavating for a \$20,000 three-story wholesale and retail drug store on the corner of Eighth street and Rosser avenue. Plans are being prepared by Architect Schillinglaw for the new registry office, work upon which will soon commence, costing over \$11,000. The foundation of the new post office is about completed and the brick work contractor, Ham-bury, expects soon to commence. As this building is to cost upwards of \$45,000, a considerable portion of this sum should find its way into the hands of the people to be employed on the building this summer. The British North America Bank have purchased the material for their proposed large bank building that will be erected on the corner of Tenth street and Rosser, the site of the cremated Masonic hall. The Imperial Bank, following the footsteps of the other monied institution, has decided to put up a handsome building wherein to do business on the opposite corner. A. C. Fraser and John A. Montgomery, it is stated, will each erect brick stores for themselves. The experimental farm buildings will be completed this year. Besides those enumerated above, there are many other buildings talked of, but it is too soon in the season to speak definitely of them. It is particularly noticeable that five of the structures mentioned above will in all probability eclipse in point of cost any one at present standing in the city and as a consequence will help to give the business portion of the city a solidity of appearance that at present it does not possess.

Alberta.

The *Calgary Tribune* reports the arrival of considerable numbers of fine stock for the Alberta ranges.

The *Calgary Tribune* says: "A large number of settlers have arrived during the last few days. Four families consisting of twenty members from Bruce and Essex Centre will settle here, and quite a number of young men from the east are staying at the various hotels.

The *Calgary Tribune* has the following sensible article regarding a flour mill: A great deal has been said from time to time about a flouring mill for Calgary, and still nothing has been done, nor is likely to be done, until the farmers themselves make a stir and show that they can raise the wheat without a doubt every year. We believe there is no trouble in doing this, but yet every farmer wants to sow some wheat every year and thus prove beyond a doubt that if a mill comes there will be wheat to grind. Mr. Orr telegraphs that Judge Cross will erect a flouring mill at Calgary, provided that a bonus of \$8,000 is granted by the town, but we believe that with the line of railroad built to the north, and on the farmers showing that wheat can be grown, a mill will be erected without any bonus whatever, and, further, we know of a gentleman who will put in a mill at Sheep Creek or High River next year, if the farmers of that locality show him that they can raise good wheat crops this year. We would suggest that every farmer put in some wheat, from one acre to five acres, and publish the result in the fall at threshing time. We know very well that for the last two years there were good crops of wheat raised all over the country, and that with proper cultivation the same results can be obtained every year, and the farmers should send their experiences in this respect to the *Tribune* for publication.

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

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DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

In fact if each one would send the amount of wheat raised last year and have it published, it would be a surprise to many and would be productive of good results, and would do a great deal to refute the often expressed idea that this country cannot raise wheat, and they would thus do a great deal towards having a flour mill erected in the vicinity.

Assiniboia.

H. J. Ruffles, druggist, Moosomin is dead.

J. E. Welsh has opened a grocery store at Moose Jaw.

J. F. Mowat lately burned out at Regina is opening out with a new stock of dry goods.

THE estate of Annable & Co., general merchants, Moose Jaw, will be offered for sale on the premises, on April 23, by auction. The stock amounts to \$5,036, and book debts \$1,700.

L. C. ROGERS is opening in the boot and shoe line at Regina. He will also carry a stock of furnishings. He takes over the bankrupt stock of W. G. Watts, boots and shoes, Regina. L. C. Rogers is a brother of Geo. H. Rogers, merchant, Winnipeg.

Northwestern Ontario.

Machinery is arriving for the reduction works at Rat Portage.

The Ontario Government has granted \$4,500 to bridge Portage Bay at Keewatin; also \$1,000 to improve the roads between Rat Portage and Keewatin on condition that each municipality grant \$250 for the same purpose.

The Canadian Pacific Railway says the Port Arthur *Sentinel* has over 2,000 tons of Manitoba flour stored here and the lower floor of the elevator is being filled with more, all of which will be shipped by their steamships on the opening of navigation.

Rat Portage people want the Ontario Government to buy off the lease of the Lake of the Woods islands to the Keewatin Lumber Company. A petition is being prepared upon the subject. The Rat Portage *News* says: "The lease held by the Keewatin Lumber Company of all the islands south of the steamboat channel in the Lake of the Woods is the cause of considerable annoyance to miners and those desir-

ous of settling on islands. In some cases well known to everyone here, improvements have been made on islands and after considerable outlay has been made the whole has been confiscated for trespassing. The Sultana island now being contested is another injustice to the public owing to the lease."

Dairy Matters.

C. F. Burrows expects to commence operating the cheese factory at St. Leon, Man., the 1st of next month. The patrons of the factory own about 150 cows.

The Manitoba cheese factory will be conducted this season by H. Rockett, who has been engaged to manufacture at 3½ cents per pound. S. Cruthers has been appointed treasurer and S. E. Watson, secretary. Following is the report of the working of the factory for last year as submitted by the auditors:—We find that the total number of lbs of milk received at the factory from the 6th day of May to the 30th day of September, 1889, were 379,650—much the greater amount received any month being in July. From the above quantity of milk there were manufactured 38,730 lbs of cheese, or 642 boxes, being an average of 60.32 lbs per box. The total value of cheese manufactured was, \$3,513.43; total cost and charges in manufacturing, \$1,229.05; net value, \$2,284.38. Number of lbs of cheese sold to merchants, 35,386; do. patrons, 3,344; total lbs of cheese sold, 38,730. Value of cheese sold to merchants, \$5,192.68; do. patrons, \$317.99. Total value of cheese sold, \$3,510.67. Gross average value of cheese per lb, .09064c; net average value of cheese per lb, .0589c; entire cost per lb in manufacturing, .03172c. The average number of lbs of milk required in the manufacturing of a pound of cheese during the season was 9.80. The total loss in weight of cheese through cutt ½ for patrons was during the whole season 32 lbs. The net value realized per 100 lbs of milk over all expenses of charges yielded an average of 60 17-100ths cents. The whole cost involved in running the factory, exclusive of the manufacturers' price of 3 cents per lb of cheese, has amounted to only a trifle over 17-100ths of a cent per lb of cheese manufactured, which we consider very low indeed, and is made

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Wholesale Jeweler,

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up of such items as the following: Secretary's fee, \$42.50; stationary and printing, \$8.05; telegraphing, 85 cents; balance of rent \$10. Total running expenses, \$61.40.

Personal.

Jos. Tasse, of Tasse, Wood & Co., Montreal, was in the city last week.

J. H. Glass, of Stevens, Glass & Clarke, manufacturers of boots and shoes, London, Ont., arrived in the city last week.

Alex. Fraser, better known as Scndie, and a favorite among the gentlemen of the road, arrived in the city from the east last week.

Mr. Clearihue, representing Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers of gloves, moccasins, etc., Brockville, Ont., was in Winnipeg last week on his return from the west.

Montreal Journal of Commerce: It has finally been decided by the creditors of Isbister Bros., general storekeepers of Petrolia and Port Arthur to wind up the estate. An offer of 40 cents in the dollar was made, but the affairs of the firm were so complicated that the former course was preferred.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the proprietors of the bank of British North America was recently held in London, when the net profits were shown to be slightly less than the previous year, being £84,668 as against £85,058. The directors decided to pay the usual dividend, 7½ per cent, and to add £5,000 to the reserve. This fund now reaches £255,000. The officers' pension fund, started four years ago, was increased by the addition of £2,000, and now exceeds £6,000. The year 1889 was an uneventful one in the history of the bank. Discount rates in America, it was stated, had been much the same as those of the previous year. Higher rates prevailed in London during the latter part of the year, but they did not affect the bank's profits very much, as nearly all its resources were employed in Canada. A deserved compliment was paid to the officers of the bank, and the result arrived at by the meeting was that the character of the bank's business had maintained its high standard and been in all respects satisfactory to the proprietors.

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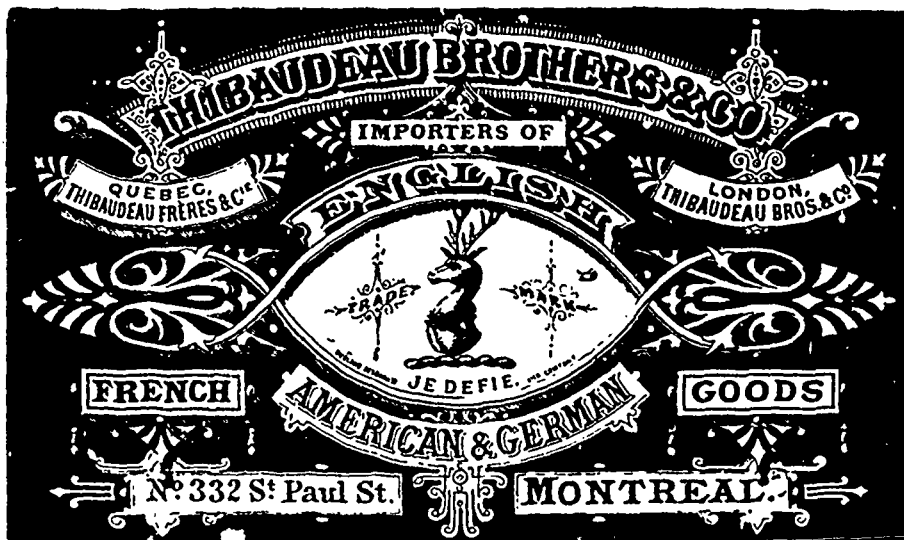
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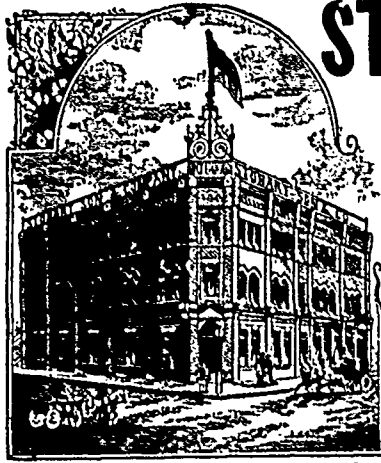
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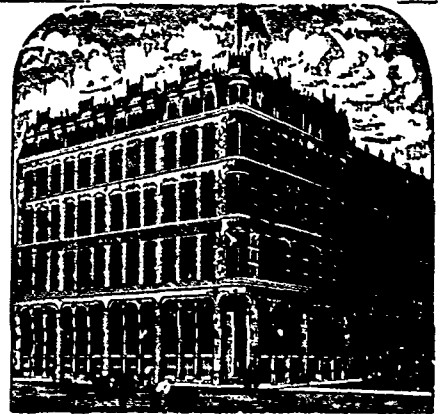
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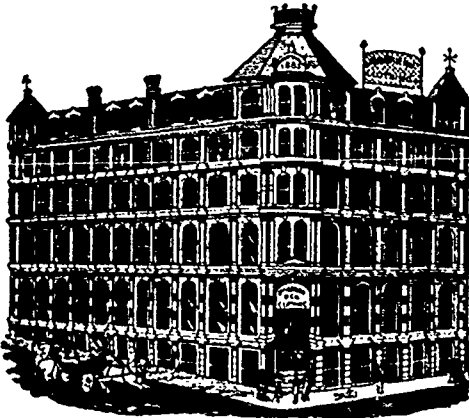
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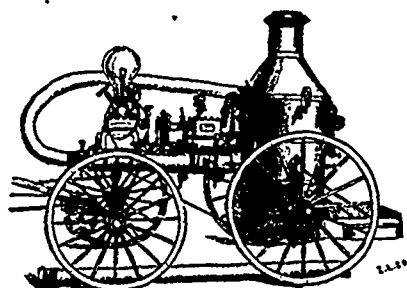
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 21, 1890.

OUR OTTAWA REPRESENTATION.

It has been a popular belief throughout the West that the only way to gain favors or even justice from the Dominion Government would be to send to Parliament supporters of the Government. It has been frequently urged that this is the only course which we could pursue in order to obtain our desires from the Dominion. Those who went on this theory, and they appear to have been in the majority, argue that as we have but a small population and a proportionately small representation in Parliament, we must be on the Government side to get a hearing at all. If we sent opposition members, it was claimed that they would not be strong enough in numbers to enforce their claims upon the Government, and that being opposed to the Government they would receive no countenance whatever. A more fallacious idea than this is all through could not have been invented, and yet it is the one which has dominated the West for years, to the great disadvantage of the country. As a result of this belief the West has continued to send a solid representation of Government supporters to Ottawa, term after term. Some of these—in fact we may say almost all of them—have been straight, out and out party men, and simply tools in the hands of the leaders at Ottawa.

It is high time that the people of the West should see the utter absurdity of this belief that it is necessary to send supporters of the Government to Ottawa in order to have our claims recognized. We have received several lessons which should be sufficient to show the error under which we have labored. As a general rule, it may be stated that so long as the people return supporters of a Government, it can be considered that they are in favor of the policy pursued by the Government. This was shown to be the case when the West returned supporters of the Government, while at the same time carrying on an agitation against the policy of the Government in regard to this part of Canada. The effect was to greatly lessen the influence of the agitation, cause eastern people to believe that we were not in earnest, and prolong the existence of the evils of which we complained.

At the present time the people of the West are almost in a body opposed to the leading feature of the present Dominion Government. The protective policy of the Dominion is utterly at variance with our best interests all along the line. Western Canada including Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, has fifteen supporters of the Government in the Commons at Ottawa and one Oppositionist, with the result that the burdens of "protection" have recently been greatly increased, while not one of these fifteen elective representatives lifted up his voice in defence of his constituency. The real issue between the people of the West and the Dominion Government at the present time is the tariff. Now, what are we going to

do about it? If we follow up our old policy we will agitate at home against the tariff, and send members to Parliament to support the Government and counteract the influence of the agitation. Very absurd to be sure; but it is just what we have been doing in the past, and are perhaps liable to do in the future.

If we are to convince the people of the East that we really believe the tariff is as injurious to this country as we profess to believe it is, a different policy will have to be pursued. We must send men to Ottawa who are thoroughly opposed to that policy, and who will be prepared to give no quarter until the evil has been remedied. We will then show that we are in earnest in the matter. The franchise gives the people an opportunity to pronounce upon the policy of their rulers, and it should be made use of to that end, and not merely to return scheming partisans to office to serve their own personal ends. In view of our numerically small representation at Ottawa it is only the more necessary that we should send good, independent men, who will make their presence felt, and stand up vigorously in defence of the interests of their constituents. Our representation, though small, is sufficient to make an impression, if we send the right kind of men. The idea that it is necessary to send abject supporters of the Government should be exploded. It would be equally as erroneous to send partisans of the opposite side of politics. There are plenty of good men in this country who are not bound to either party; who have sufficient independence to act first in the interests of the country, and who have no axes to grind. These are the men we need, and if we had a solid representation at Ottawa of this class now, instead of a solid compact of straight Government supporters, the recent additional tariff impositions upon the West would not have been accomplished so easily.

HARD TIMES.

There has been a good deal of grumbling during the past few months about hard times. In fact the talk of hard times and slow payments has become chronic among all classes of people. Of course the more it is talked about the harder the times seem to be, until many have made themselves believe that matters are a good deal worse than they really are. Some have even arrived at the conclusion that this is the closest season the country has experienced in its recent history. Now if those who are inclined to take such a gloomy view of the situation will only take time to weigh the matter thoroughly, instead of being carried away by all the pessimistic utterances which they hear, they will discover that matters are not nearly as bad as they have been represented. With all the talk of hard times, it must be evident to all those who have been acquainted with the situation here for the last eight or ten years, that the present condition of the country cannot be compared with the existing conditions in the few years previous to 1886 and 1897. There is no comparison we say between the condition of the country then and now. There is considerable financial closeness at present to be sure, and a good many people are hard up in the matter of ways and means; but when

we take a fair view of the matter, we cannot but conclude that the country is in a happy and prosperous condition when considered in comparison with the depression of about 1884-85. The present condition of the country is infinitely better; so much better that the comparison is like that of light with darkness.

At the time of the depression of a few years ago, nearly all our settlers were new-comers. They were people who had come in with the heavy immigration of the "boom" years. They had taken up land or had gone into business with big ideas. Every one expected to get rich in a few years. With the bright prospects ahead which all could see at that time, there was not that care which there should have been in investing funds. Those who brought money very soon had it invested—often sunk—while the majority started out with little or nothing to work with but things that they were obliged to go in debt for. Under these circumstances a couple of poor crops left the country in very bad shape. Our settlers were only getting nicely located in their new prairie homes, and they had little or nothing about them, and were depending entirely upon their first crops. A very few of them had any capital to start with, and those who brought a little money with them were as a rule not any better off on account of the careless way in which they had spent their means. Crop failures of those years therefore caused great hardship. Then the country was also suffering from the effects of the "boom," with all its extravagance, recklessness and waste, and this added to the depression caused by poor crops.

Now the situation is quite different. Immigration has been lighter of late years, and nearly all our settlers have been long enough on their farms to get things in better shape. They have had some good crops since the close period of a few years ago, and they have improved their farms, and have surrounded themselves with comforts and conveniences. They also have plenty of stock, and are less dependent upon grain crops. Though they may be a little hard up for ready money, yet their condition in other respects is not to be compared with that of a few years ago. Then many of our settlers were not able to supply themselves with butter, as they had not procured stock. Many carloads of butter were being imported. Now we have abundance of butter for local use, and considerable for export from the province. Even beef had to be imported in those days to a considerable extent. Butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, meats, and many other things formerly imported for local consumption, because our settlers had not progressed sufficiently to produce these things at home, are now to be had in abundance from our farmers, which all goes to show that they are not in such a bad state after all, and are infinitely better off than they were a few years ago.

The difference between the condition of the country now and a few years ago may be shown in other ways. During our former depression the banks turned the key in their vaults and refused to let out their capital; loan companies refused to take new business and made strenuous efforts to wind-up outstanding loans; many of the eastern wholesale houses even withdrew their agents and travellers, from

the country. We do not hear anything of this nature now. The loan companies are all willing to do business at lower rates than they formerly demanded, and the banks appear to be as anxious to do business as ever. Though wholesalers have made some bad accounts, they are still pushing trade as keenly as ever. Confidence in the future, which a few years ago had been lost to many but the more optimistic, is now unshaken. We have had some big crops since our last season of depression, and everybody believes we will have them again. Even should we have a poor crop this year, the condition of the country will still be better than it was in 1884-85. We lived through that period, and will live through this and prosper.

One thing should be thought of when there is a disposition to grumble. This is, that the country has steadily moved forward, even in the close seasons. Development has steadily gone ahead, railroads have been built, and we have as a people increased almost rapidly in the direction of prosperity and wealth. Poor crops or good crops, the general movement has been forward. Progress we have been making all the time. That the financial depression now felt is so great is due to the reckless credit system which is the curse of the country. If business had been carried on in the past on something like a rational, business basis, there would not be much reason for grumbling even at present. If the present depression will be the cause of bringing about a reform in this respect, it will be a blessing in disguise.

SPREADING ACCOUNTS.

It is a wise caution which counsels merchants to keep their accounts in a few hands. One of the frequent causes of trouble to dealers is the spreading of accounts. Credit business and over buying are the two great disturbing factors in trade in this country. To these two causes may be traced nearly all the failures in business which are occurring from time to time. One of these main causes of trouble—over-buying—is directly associated with promiscuous buying. The merchant who confines his business to as few houses as possible is, as a rule, fairly safe from the evils of over-buying. But as soon as he begins to spread his accounts then the danger is present. It is almost an impossibility for a merchant to buy widely without over-buying. No matter how small the amount of individual purchases may be, there is likely to be over buying when every traveller who comes along is given an order.

Recent assignments in this country have shown that the bad custom of spreading accounts is largely followed. In almost every instance these failures have shown that buying from far too many houses was indulged in. The number of creditors having claims against each estate has varied from twenty all the way up to sixty. Some of these failures, with a stock of \$8,000 or \$10,000 would show a list of creditors surprisingly large. A wholesale dealer, in speaking of this fact, said that some of the small traders have more creditors than the wholesale houses. Of course where there are so many creditors, it is usually a difficult matter to come to an arrangement with the debtor even where the circumstances are favorable

or some satisfactory arrangement between the debtor and his creditors. The larger the number of creditors the more difficult it will always be to come to an understanding, in case the merchant finds himself in close quarters. This is one of the evils of spreading accounts. Through over-buying a merchant may find himself temporarily in close circumstances, and be obliged to ask for leniency on the part of his creditors. Under such circumstances it is always a serious disadvantage to have too many accounts.

Thus, in addition to bringing on trouble through over-buying, the spreading of accounts places the merchant at a disadvantage when trouble does come. Where a large number of bills from different houses are falling due, the merchant must be kept in a constant state of anxiety. If the same aggregate of liabilities were confined to a few accounts, there would not be the same worry as when they are spread among a large number of houses, in a close season. If at a certain close time the merchant only has a thousand dollars to pay on bills aggregating double or more of that amount, it will be a good deal more satisfactory to have the liabilities in only two or three hands than in a dozen.

This aspect of the case makes wide buying undesirable, for no matter how carefully a business may be conducted, if the merchant buys on credit at all, there are likely to be times when he will be obliged to ask for some leniency on the part of his creditors. This view of the case, however, is really of less importance than the tendency the spreading of accounts has to lead to over-buying. The safe plan for merchants doing a credit business is therefore to confine their accounts to as few hands as possible. Select your houses and stick to them as long as they treat you fairly. Do not divide up your custom among several houses when you can do well enough with one, and never leave one house for another without some good reason. The temptation to buy from many hands is great, but it is a temptation to be carefully guarded against, as one liable to lead to trouble in the future. Commercial travellers as a rule are decent, gentlemanly fellows, and when they have called upon a merchant many times in succession, it is sometimes not easy to overcome their persuasive qualities and refrain from giving them an order. The merchant may have no intention of spreading out his accounts in that particular branch, but this man is such a decent fellow that he will just give him a little order. The next time it will be still harder to put him off. He will want a larger order, and will probably get it, and another account is added to the list. The same procedure is carried out with others, until twice or three times as many accounts have been opened as there is any necessity for. When the day of adversity comes the evil of this course is shown, though sometimes too late to make amends.

A good plan for merchants would be not to open new accounts unless to procure goods which are really needed, and which cannot be purchased to advantage from those with whom you are already dealing. To give an order to a traveller because he is a good fellow, means often that you are taking goods which you do not need, and to that extent it is overstocking. It is also opening the door to further overstock-

ing in the future. The careful and intelligent merchant will therefore avoid spreading accounts the same as he would avoid any of the other principal evils which he knows he should endeavor to steer clear of.

CHEAPER FUEL.

Manitoba will have a new source of coal supply next winter, by the opening of the coal mines in Southern Manitoba to railway communication. These coal mines are several hundreds of miles nearer the centres of population in the province, than the western mines from which a large portion of our fuel supply has previously been drawn. The prospect is therefore very good for a reduction in the price of coal next winter to the extent of a couple of dollars per ton. The nearest mines now operated are at Medicine Hat, 660 miles west of Winnipeg, while the Galt mines at Lothbridge, whence the largest supply of coal is drawn are another 100 miles farther away. The mines in Southern Manitoba, to be reached by a railway this year, are only about 200 miles from Winnipeg. It is thus evident that a great saving should be made in the cost of placing the coal in this market. Before the close of the Legislature a bill was introduced providing that the Government may aid a proposed railway to these mines, to the extent of not over \$1,200 per mile. The railway would run from Deloraine to the mines a distance of about seventeen miles. The company agrees to sell coal from its mines in Winnipeg, or any other point in Manitoba at an equal distance from the mines, at a price not in excess of \$5.50 per ton. This will mean a reduction of about \$2 per ton in the price of coal. The company has secured a land grant from the Dominion Government of 6,400 acres per mile, so that with the combined aid granted, there is every assurance that the road will be built at once. Considerable work has already been done at the mines in developing the property, and some coal has been taken out and distributed at points along the Deloraine railway line, the coal being hauled to Deloraine with horses. This has been done to test the quality of the coal. With this coal district opened to railway communication next summer, and a probability that the Souris coal country will also be reached this year by one or two roads, the prospects are good for an abundance of cheap fuel next winter.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railway building in British Columbia is likely to take a spurt this year. The provincial legislature has granted a subsidy of 200,000 acres of land to the Columbia and Kootenay railway. This road is to be built by the Canadian Pacific, and tenders for clearing and grading the line have already been called for. The road will form a connecting link between extensive inland stretches of navigation on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers in the south-eastern portion of the province. Steamers will be placed on these navigable waters. The Shuswap and Okanagan railway has also received valuable aid from the legislature. Last year the sum of \$200,000, or about \$4,000 per mile, of a cash subsidy was voted by the provincial legislature and the Dominion Govern-

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DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
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Complete range of Samples with Andrew Callender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

ment also voted a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, or a total of \$163,000 to this road. The proposition now is that the provincial government shall take over the subsidy voted by the Dominion Government and guarantee interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for 35 years on a sum of money sufficient to build the road the sum not to exceed \$1,250,000. This road would also connect with extensive navigable water stretches. It is understood that the road has been leased to the Canadian Pacific, and will be operated by the latter company when constructed. The Canadian Pacific people have evidently determined upon a vigorous course of action in opening up the interior of British Columbia. H. Abbott, Pacific coast superintendent of the C.P.R., recently said:—"The present work is but a small slice of what will eventually be undertaken by the Canadian Pacific in Kootenay district. The short line now being built may eventually form a portion of a line running through Crow's Nest Pass and joining the main line at Hope. We are also considering the advisability of constructing a branch line from Revelstoke south to Kootenay lake. This would give the miners direct railway communication with the smelters. The C.P.R. management are alive to the necessities of the hour and are determined, by providing the necessary transportation facilities to control the traffic of the mining districts of Kootenay." In addition to the proposed roads already mentioned, there are the two roads which will connect British Columbia with the railway system of the Pacific coast states to the south, and which it is expected will be completed this year. One of these roads will connect with the Canadian Pacific at Mission station, east of Vancouver, and the other, which is supposed to be controlled by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, will run northward from Puget Sound, reaching New Westminster and Vancouver.

OGILVIE MILLING COY, WINNIPEG.

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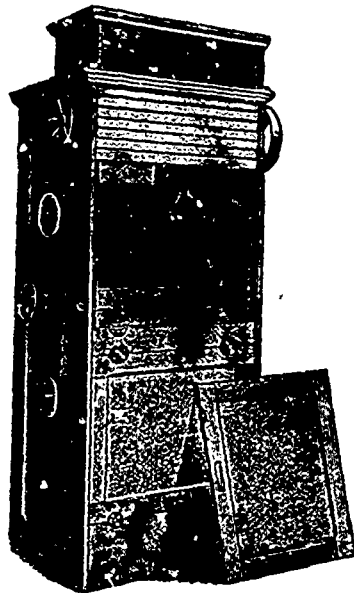
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BOYNTON GRAVITY SCALPER.
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—APPLY TO—

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The many friends of E. F. Pye, head of the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, will be glad to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe attack of illness.

The Grand Trunk expects to have the tunnel under the St. Clair river between Sarnia and Port Huron completed this year.

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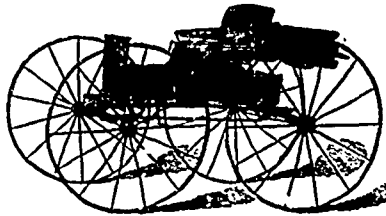
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To the Millers and the Milling Trade of the Great Northwest:

GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Company, of Petrolea, Ont., respectfully request you to write them for Circulars descriptive of any or all of the following Machinery for which they are sole owners and manufacturers for the Dominion:

The Celebrated Cochrane System of Train Rolls—35% more work with 50% less power. Impossible to put Rolls out of Train. More even granulation and an increase of Patent Flour over any Rolls in the World. These are only a few of the advantages possessed by the Cochrane System.

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New Mills Built or Old Ones, of any capacity, remodeled to our system and guaranteed to make better work than your neighbors. A full line of Mill and Millers' Supplies.

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ARE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT

60 Princess Street, - Winnipeg.

In lines handled we are prepared to meet the best buyers in the country. During the month we will issue Complete Catalogue. In the meantime we are prepared to fill orders for nearly everything in the line of PATENT MEDICINES known to the Drug Trade.

In Heavy Stables Drugs and Drug Sundries we will be glad to quote prices to the Drug and General Store Trade

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Will continue to receive our best attention. For several years we have been the largest dealers in these Goods in the West. The secret of our success in this department is "Good Value," "Despatch" and shipping only the brands ordered. We never ship "Something just as good."

We are Sole Wholesale Agents for S. Davis & Sons' "MAURICIO" and "TURKISH CAP" Cigars, long regarded in the West as the best value in the Market. Davis' other standard brands and leading lines of other prominent manufactures always on hand.

We handle nothing in either the Drug or Tobacco Departments we cannot get from first hands. Our Travellers are now on the road with Samples of Toilets, Toilet Soaps (over one hundred different lines), Cigars and Tobacconists' Sundries.

Our Shipper has instructions to ship all Goods on day in which orders are received. Telegraph, Mail and Telephone Orders Solicited.

Telephone No. 212.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Business at the banks has been of about the average nature and at steady rates, and there is very little likelihood of a change in discount figures. All the monetary institutions appear anxious enough to do business at the old rates, on anything like good security. There has been considerable business in mortgage loans on city property, and in this business there is even a disposition to cut interest rates. Some loans have recently been made at very low rates, which would indicate that city property is coming to be regarded as very desirable security. It is understood that loans have been made at as low as 6 per cent. on choice city property, though the ordinary quotations are 7 to 9 per cent., and 8 per cent. for ordinary farm loans, for small amounts.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

DRUGS.

A steady and fairly large trade is doing in this branch. The position of camphor is strong, and prices have advanced in sympathy with foreign markets. Prices here are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, 1.25c \$1.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75. English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters have a tendency to advance. No cans were obtainable last week. Halibut was out of the market, but fresh supplies are expected. The variety of fresh fish obtainable is narrowing. Lake Winnipeg fresh fish are selling as follows: Whitefish, 8c per pound, sturgeon, 8c per pound; jackfish, 1c, pickerel 4c. Lake Superior trout, 10c. Fresh salt water fish are quoted: Salmon, 18c; halibut, 20c; cod, 8c; haddock, 10c per pound; B. C. black cod, 15c. Fresh brook trout, 25c per pound. Smoked finnan haddies, 12½c per pound; smoked whitefish, 10c per pound; smoked gold-eyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, in 100 lbs kegs, 5c per pound. Oysters: \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects. Can oysters are quoted at 35c for standard, 40c for selects, and 45c for extras.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Business is becoming fairly active in this branch, and now that weather favorable for shipping may be safely counted upon, a brisk trade is looked for. A few new lines are coming in the market. The banana season has now fairly set in, and stocks of these are plentiful, at easier prices. Some strawberries have been received in small quantities, but not sufficient at a time to be quotable. Apples are unchanged. Prices are: Lemons, Messinas, 360 count, \$6.00; 300 count, \$6.50 per box. California seedling oranges, \$4.50 to \$5 per box; California navel seedless oranges, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per box; Messina blood oranges, \$7.50 a box; do half boxes, \$3.55. Apples, \$4.50 for good up to \$7 per barrel for fancy stand stock. Bananas, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bunch. Comb honey 22c per pound. Maple syrup, gallon cans, \$1.25c each

maple sugar, 14 to 15c per pound. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; Sicilian, filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 18c; cocoanuts, per hundred \$9.00; hickory nuts 10c per pound.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

There is an easier tone in leather. Spanish sole is quoted 2c lower, and B. Z. kip is at inside quotation. There have been declines in leather in eastern markets, though it is peculiar that at the same time that this decline has taken place in leather, hide dealers have advanced prices for hides ½ cent per pound. Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 24 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der/dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 per dozen.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The situation in linseed oil appears a little mixed. At the present time Canadian markets are not well supplied, stocks being very light, and manufacturers hardly able to keep up with the demand. Importations from England are expected soon, which may have some influence upon the markets, though the general situation is considered strong. Eastern papers report considerable cutting in white lead. Quotations here are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 75c per gal; turpentine, in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 77c; boiled 80c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The boom which started at Chicago has put considerable life in the wheat situation generally. Last week was an active one in wheat markets, and the leading characteristics were heavy trading, wide and rapid fluctuations in prices, and a nervous, excitable feeling. Prices varied 3 to 4c within a few minutes at Chicago on some days. Crop news were as conflicting as ever. In South Dakota seeding is reported to be well advanced, and the rainfall has been above the average. In North Dakota the rainfall has been below the average, and the soil is said to be dry.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States, both coasts, for the nine months ending March 31 equal \$2,352,304 bushels, against 67,591,050 bushels for the corresponding nine

months of the fiscal and crop year 1888-89. This shows an increase of 14,771,244 bushels, of which 9,400,073 bushels is in the form of flour. The total exports from the Pacific coast foot up 2,176,317 bushels less than they were during the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal and crop year. The exports from the United States last April, May and June were at the rate of about 6,500,000 bushels a month. They promise to be rather heavier this year. The visible supply decreased 886,697 bushels, and the total is now 20,525,565 bushels against 21,412,262 bushels a year ago.

In Manitoba, last week was fairly favorable for seeding, and reports received from the country indicated that farmers are getting along rapidly with their work. By the close of the week wheat seeding in some of the earlier districts would be nearly completed. The disappearance of the snow has not left as much water as was expected in the ponds, the ground having been so dry from last year that it has absorbed the great amount of water from the heavy snow fall of last winter. Manitoba wheat has advanced in eastern markets. The Toronto *Empire* of Tuesday last reports offerings of No. 1 hard at \$1.10, and No. 2 at \$1.08, for May delivery, and four cars of No. 2 hard sold at \$1.12, for immediate delivery. The day before as high as \$1.15 had been asked for No. 1 hard at Toronto.

FLOUR.

The situation in flour remains very firm, and the strong feeling has been increased by the recent upward move in wheat. Local flour prices have advanced 5 to 10c, high grades showing a greater proportionate advance. Eastern markets were also showing an upward tendency. The Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday last said:—"The flour market was excited today and nobody was prepared to give quotations. In the morning it was announced on 'Change that the millers had decided to move up prices on some of the staple grades, and they have done so, but values are still unsettled and may go still higher yet, according to all accounts." The Toronto *Empire* of the same date says:—"The markets were again very strong to-day, but buyers are inclined to hold off. There were sales of Manitoba strong bakers' on track yesterday at \$4.90, and of Manitoba patents at \$5.30." At Winnipeg prices are as follows per 100 pounds to the local trade: Patents \$2.75; strong bakers, \$2.50; second bakers, \$2.05; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.20; Graham flour, 2.50; middlings, \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS AND FEED.

There is no further change in bran and shorts. Millstuffs are firm and in good demand, with the supply hardly equal to requirements. Prices held at \$14 for bran and \$16 for shorts. Ground feed is firm, owing to the advancing tendency south, which increases the cost of importations. Ton lots sell here at \$21 per ton.

MEALS, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Prices are quoted as follows: Standard, \$2.30; granulated, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.50 persack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.40. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Oats continue very firm in sympathy with the advancing tendency south. Prices range from 45 to 50c according to quality, and higher prices are sometimes asked for choice seed oats, in small lots. Oats are also firmer in eastern markets, quotations at Toronto ranging from 33 to 35c.

BUTTER.

There is yet very little new butter moving. The lateness of the season this year is favorable to the reducing of stocks of old butter before the new commodity begins to move freely. It

is also thought that feed being scarce this year, and cattle not in good condition, it will be very late before any considerable quantity of new butter comes in, this will give holders of old butter the best chance to reduce their stocks as low as possible, and they may come out better than it was expected they would a short time ago. Had new butter commenced to move freely as early as it did last year, it would have been very bad for holders of large stocks of old. Prices do not show any material change, and sales are very slow, only very small quantities being taken by the city trade, and no large sales reported. Prices range from 12 to 15c as to quality and quantity taken.

EGGS.

Easier in tone. Dealers were selling at 14c per dozen up to the close of last week, though some were peddled about the city to the trade at 13c.

LARD.

Firm and again higher, being now quoted at \$2.25 per pail of 20 pounds.

CURED MEATS.

There is great strength in meats, and a strong feeling in all markets. It is now apparent that prices will go beyond the advance necessary to cover the increased duty. In fact prices have already advanced to a greater extent than the increase in the duty. The increase in duty amounted to 1c per pound, while prices have advanced altogether $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c on some lines, and further advances are not unlikely. Prices are being steadily advanced in eastern markets, and at Chicago a regular "boom" has been going on in provisions. Pork sold up \$1 per barrel at Chicago on one day and there have been sharp advances in all provisions. In the local markets hams and long clear were sold $\frac{1}{2}$ c under quotations in some instances, but the general tendency is strong, with a probability that outside quotations will be adhered to. Prices here are: Long clear dry salt bacon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the higher price for boned; smoked hams, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound; mess pork, \$18 per bbl.; bologna sausage, 7c, German bologna, 9c per pound; fresh pork sausage, 8c per pound; pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per kit of about 20 pounds; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per packet.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is firmness in everything in the meat line except veal. Beef is firm and selling from 7 to 8c as to quality; mutton is scarce and jobbing at 14c per pound. A supply of mutton from the west was expected in a day or two. Pork is also in light supply and brings from 7 to 8c. Veal plentiful at 7 to 8c.

POULTRY.

Scarce, and high prices readily realized for good birds. Chickens will bring 15 to 16c; turkeys 20c, and ducks and geese 14c per pound. Some wild ducks, the first of the season were offering last week, and brought from 50 to 60c per pair. Any considerable quantity, however, would not bring this price.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

The situation in hides is not strong. Though an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c was made in eastern markets a short time ago, yet this was made in the face of low prices and a decline in leather. Country hides are worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c per pound. Heavy steers are worth $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1, and No. 1 cows $\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ c for heavy steer and $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 2 cows; No. 3, 2c. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 50 to 55c. Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c for rough and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c for rendered.

HAY.

Scarcely and loose offered. Pressed on track plentiful, at \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes brought 70 to 75c on the market, and few offering. Imported are quoted at 60 to 70c per bushel. Quotations are as follows: Carrots, \$1.50; parsnips \$1.75 per bushel, beets, \$1.50 per bushel, turnips 45 to 50c per bushel, onions 4 to 5c per pound, cabbage \$3.00 \$4.00 per hundred pounds.

THOS. HOWELL, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, has given up business and moved to Seattle, Washington.

TRACKLAYING will be resumed on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Morris-Brandon branch on Monday, and will be finished to Brandon in a couple of weeks.

The recent sales of Port Arthur debentures were at a fraction above par for five per cents and twelve per cent. premium for sixes. Two years ago sixes were only supposed to be worth about ninety.

C. P. R. engineers began surveys last week for an extension of the south-western branch from Glenboro to Melita, where the road will form a junction with the branch running south-west from Brandon, now under construction.

The James block on the corner of Main and Market streets, Winnipeg, occupied by Thos. Brownlow, was sold on Monday last to E. F. Hutchings, saddler, of this city. The building is a three story solid brick, and the price agreed on is \$20,000.

THE insolvent estate of E. Lyall, merchant tailor, will be sold at a rate on the dollar by public auction on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at the office of the official assignee, Winnipeg. The stock consists of: Stock and fixtures, \$3,457.81; Book accounts, \$1,555.57; Building, exclusive of land, \$560.

W. N. JOHNSON & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and findings, and manufacturers of leather goods, have added another department to their business. They have now commenced the manufacture of harness of all kinds. The firm has now quite a large manufacturing department, including shoe uppers, horse collars, harness, and sundry lines in leather work.

Brandon Times. Among the best known merchants on Rosser avenue is one, whom nearly everybody calls John A. Brown. It so happens that Brown is not his name at all, but is the name of the people whom he has lived with from infancy and who may be said to have adopted him, and given him their name. After this, Mr. Brown will assume his own name, which is John A. Montgomery, and will to all his business under that name.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C.R.R. Pacific division, passed through Winnipeg Wednesday in his private car on the way to Montreal. While here he gave orders to have over two hundred men sent to Revelstoke, B.C., at the end of this month to work on the railway to be built between the Columbia River and Kootenay Lake. One hundred men have already been sent out. Work on the road was commenced last week.

E. S. Hill has assumed full management of the Northwest Aerated Water Company, of Winnipeg. Mr. Hill has been interested in this industry for some time, having been practically owner of the business since it was started. Now that he will devote his entire attention to the management of the establishment, it may be expected to flourish. George McCallagh, for some years with the Carberry Milling and Brewing Company, has been appointed traveller for the works.

An evidence of the growing importance of sheep raising in the Northwest is to be found in the increased demand for preparations necessary to insure the health of sheep while raising. Three or four years ago such a commodity as McDougall's Sheep Dip, so widely

and generally used by sheep farmers in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries, could scarcely be purchased here. Now it is brought into the country in car lots, its great value to sheep raisers being well known by all such, and the manufacturers have been compelled to appoint agents for Manitoba. Messrs. Miller, Morse & Co., wholesale hardware men of Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for this province, the Territories and British Columbia.

British Columbia.

E. V. Engleman, barber, etc., Vancouver, was sold out by the sheriff.

H. Ferring has started a salmon smoking establishment at Brownsville.

Mrs. James Russell, dealer in fancy goods, Victoria, is offering to sell out.

The Victoria electric street railway will be extended to Esquimalt at once.

Haywood & Black, real estate, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

A new company is being formed to take over and operate the Vancouver foundry.

The will of the late Donald Chisholm, M.P., bequeaths all his property to his niece, Miss Chisholm.

A pop-corn merchant has been fined \$5 at Victoria for allowing his cart to stand in the street over night.

Nanaimo will vote on a by-law to issue debentures to the amount of \$50,000, to be used principally on street improvements.

The stock of Whitfield Bros., boots and shoes, Nanaimo, has been sold by auction to A. B. Erskine for the sum of \$5,575.00.

The partnership existing between Gilmore & Clark, clothing, Vancouver, has been dissolved. Clark will continue the business in future.

The Victoria Board of Trade is making application to the Dominion Government for \$100,000 to dredge and otherwise improve Victoria harbor.

The hardware merchants of New Westminster have agreed to close their places of business at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons on and after May 3rd.

John Boyd, an old and respected resident of British Columbia, is dead. Only a few days previous to his demise, he sold out his grocery and liquor business at Victoria.

The Vancouver Refinery Company has opened temporary offices on Granville street. The clearing of the ground for the site of the refinery is being pushed with vigor.

The North Arm and Ladner's Landing Electric Street Railway Company will apply for incorporation under the general joint stock companies Act. The capital stock will be \$250,000 in 100 shares.

Koland, Smith & Co. have purchased a \$4,000 plant for a steam laundry to be established at Victoria. This is of special interest when considering the competition from the numerous Chinese laundries.

The contract for excavating for the basement of the Canada Western Hotel at Victoria has been let to J. Haggerty. The work, of which blasting will be the principal feature, is to be completed in three months from the present time. The contract price is between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

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JAS. HADDOCK & CO.,
271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

The New Westminster Electric Light & Supply Company has purchased the business and good will of the Vancouver Electric Company from McPhee Bros., and now controls the business on the Mainland.

Work on the bridge over the Fraser river at Mission Station is being actively pushed, and a large number of men are now employed on the contract. This is the bridge which is being built by the C. P. R. for the railway which is to connect the C. P. R. with Puget Sound ports.

Victoria *Colonist*. Mr. Irving, of Portland, who last year invested heavily in Victoria suburban property, has decided to erect a magnificent \$25,000 residence at the corner of Belcher and Moss streets. The new home will be highly creditable to the aristocratic portion of the city which it will adorn.

The sale of the steamers *Rainbow* and *Amelia* to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. has been completed. By the deal Turner, Beeton & Co. have disposed of their steamers to the C.P.N. Co., and the only service for the present between the two ports, Victoria and Westminster, will be the latter company's regular lines.

The Victoria gas company are putting in an additional gasometer, which will contain 100,000 cubic feet prepared for telescoping, making the whole capacity 220,000 cubic feet. The large addition has been made necessary owing to the increase in the consumption of gas during 1889, which was 50 per cent. more than 1888. The company are also importing a number of gas cooking stoves and will make a special rate of \$1.25 per 1,000 feet for gas supplied for stoves.

Nanaimo Free Press: The Nanaimo harbor presents at the present time a very busy appearance and in a few more days we may expect to witness a still more interesting spectacle, judging by the vessels that are on route for this port. It is the general impression among the

business people of the city that the coal trade will continue to thrive all through the coming summer. The mines of the district indicate a fair prospect for the future so we may expect to have a bright summer.

Campbell & Anderson have succeeded to the business of Jas. Cunningham, hardware and crockery dealer, New Westminster. A. O. Campbell, senior member of the new firm, is well known through his connection with the very successful business of Oglo, Campbell & Co., clothing and dry goods, New Westminster. R. F. Anderson has been general agent at New Westminster for the Canadian Pacific Railway for some time. The business to which they succeed has been established for twenty-eight years, and is one of the oldest and most successful in the province. The late proprietor retires with more than a competence.

The Westminster *Columbian* says: - Even the fisherman who least like to speak on the subject are now willing to admit that the run of spring salmon in the Fraser river this year is really wonderful. Never in the history of the river since white men came a net in it has such a run been known, and the oldest Indians agree that they never heard of such a marvellous season. Every day the fishermen come in with handsome catches, 20, 25, 30 and even 40 fish to a boat, and then after working only a portion of the day. Last night, however, topped all records, and every boat that fished even a couple of tides captured at least 25 fish. One lucky fisherman caught 50 fine salmon in one drift, the largest catch of spring salmon on record at one haul. Unfortunately the demand for salmon in the east is dropping off, and if the present run continues the fisherman will be obliged to salt the larger portion of their catch.

The Westminster *Columbian* has the following to say regarding the fishing licenses for salmon in the Fraser river: "General surprise has been expressed that the canners have not taken advantage of the great run of spring

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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salmon and commenced packing operations. In other years when the spring run has not been nearly so good many of the canners had commenced packing before this time, more for the purpose of getting their staff together for the season than for the profits made from the product. On being interviewed on this subject, several prominent cannerymen gave as their reason for not commencing work that the conditions on which they are allowed fishing licenses are considered by the packers generally to be so unfair that they do not intend packing the spring run. Furthermore they will not take out licenses at the fee fixed by the Government, and they will pack the sockeye run without licenses if in the meantime the fee has not been made equal in all cases. The cannerymen say they do not object to paying \$20 for each license, but insist everyone should be treated alike, packers, freezers and fishermen. They will maintain a solid front against discrimination, and are confident that in the end their demands will be granted. This is how matters stand at present and no change may be expected till the sockeye run comes to hand,



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Arthur.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
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TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

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PORK PACKERS,

For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long
Clear, Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna
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&c., &c., &c.

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Encourage Home Industry by Asking your
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they are not excelled.

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Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced
Roll, Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear
Bacon, Bologna Sausage.

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
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Hops, Grain, Baled Hay

And all kinds of Produce, Fish, Game and
Poultry Handled in Season.

Advances made on Consignments. Consignments of all
kinds of Produce Solicited.

72 Colborne Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

49 QUADRA STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Commission -:- Merchants

And Manufacturers' Agents.

All kinds of Produce Handled.

Advances made on Consignments of Butter
and Eggs.

Best Market Price obtained for all Goods
and Prompt Settlements.

TRUE BUSINESS PRINCIPLE, Buy and Sell for Cash!

Provisions and Staple Groceries
Lower than any House in
the Trade.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

A. McDONALD AND CO.,

228 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

To Fish Dealers, Butchers, Etc.

I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all
kinds of Salt Water Fish at lowest market prices.
I pack in specially devised boxes, well iced, and my
shipment usually give the best of satisfaction.
Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.

R. V. WINCH,

Wholesale and Export Fish Merchant,

66 CORDOVA STREET,

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FISH!

Fresh White Fish, Salmon, Haddock
Cod, Mackerel, Herring,

OYSTERS IN BULK AND SHELL, ETC.,

Also a large variety of every
SALTED, DRIED AND SMOKED
Goods obtainable for this market.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. H. DAVIS

3 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.

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Thouret, Fitzgibbon & Co.

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FACTORY AGENTS FOR

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Underwear, Linens, Woolens, Hosiery,
Jackets, Embroideries, Buttons, Etc.

Represented by H. A. DRISCOLL & CO.,
ROOMS 26 AND 28 McINTYRE BLOCK,
P.O. Box 179, WINNIPEG.

James Flanagan,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat took a great spurt on Saturday, April 12, jumping from 84c for April option at the close on Friday to 88c at the close on Saturday. On Monday, April 14, prices started 1 1/2 to 2c higher than Saturday's close. Fluctuations were wide ranging 3 to 4c, and it was difficult to follow the market. Prices differed 1c at the same moment in different trades. May ranged from 89 to 93c, June from 89 1/2 to 93c, and July from 85 1/2 to 88 1/2c. There was great activity and strength in all commodities. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May	June	July
Wheat.....	89 1/2	90	90	86 1/2
Corn	32 1/2	33	33 1/2	34 1/2
Oats	—	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2
Pork	—	12.85	12.77 1/2	12.87 1/2
Lard	—	6.47 1/2	6.60	6.67 1/2
Short Ribs.....	—	5.00	5.05	5.70

On Tuesday May wheat ranged from 86 1/2 to 90c, June from 87 1/2 to 89 1/2c, and July 85 1/2 to 87 1/2c. Prices dropped 2c in a few seconds from the opening. Trading was mainly in July. There was heavy buying on country account. Closing was about 3c lower for May and June and 1 1/2c lower for July. Pork was the only article on the list which maintained yesterday's values, and this advanced 35c to the close. The market for cash spring wheat lots in store was weak and declined about 3c in sympathy with an equivalent drop in futures. The nominal price of No. 2 in store at the close was 86 1/2c. Spring wheat by sample was dull and values were weak and lower. The offerings were only moderate. Free on board and switched lots sold as follows: No. 3 at 72 to 73c for good, 76 to 77c for choice. No. 3 white at 75c. No. 4 at 62c for good. Futures closed as follows:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	—	87	87 1/2	85 1/2
Corn	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Oats	—	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork	—	13.00	13.10	13.25
Lard	—	6.40	6.45	6.50
Short Ribs	—	5.55	5.60	5.65

Wheat opened some lower on Wednesday, but recovered and made sharp advances. May opened at 86 1/2c and ranged from 86 1/2 to 89 1/2c. June ranged from 87 to 89 1/2c, and July from 84 1/2 to 86 1/2c. Country buying was large. Provisions made further sharp gains, especially pork, which advanced 95c per barrel and closed 40c higher. Closing prices for futures were:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	88 1/2
Corn	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Oats	—	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork	—	13.40	13.55	13.65
Lard	—	6.52 1/2	6.55	6.60
Short Ribs	—	5.65	5.70	5.75

The market was irregular and unsettled on Thursday, breaking sharply during the last half hour, and closing at the bottom for the session, and 3/4 to 1 cent lower than yesterday. The market started strong and higher on bullish cables and country orders, and prices were advanced somewhat on bad crop news. Realizing sales caused little breaks, but there was no great advantage to either side until about 1 o'clock, when free selling started the decline. Closing prices were:—

	April.	May.	June	July.
Wheat	—	89	88 1/2	85 1/2
Corn	—	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Oats	—	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork	—	13.25	—	13.55
Lard	—	6.55	6.60-62 1/2	6.65-7 1/2
Short Ribs	—	5.60	6.65	5.70-9 1/2

On Friday the market was active within a narrow range and closed 1/2 to 3/4 higher than yesterday. July sold between 85 1/2 and 86 1/2c. The close was strong, as follows:—

	April.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	—	89 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2
Corn	—	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Oats	—	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork	—	13.20	13.32 1/2	13.45
Lard	—	6.50-2 1/2	6.55-7 1/2	6.60-2 1/2
Ribs	—	5.67 1/2	5.65	5.72 1/2

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Wednesday:—

	April.	May.	July.	On track
No. 1 hard	86	86	87 1/2	87
No. 1 northern	85	85 1/2	86 1/2	86
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	82-84

Flour—High grade flours show a sharp advance —

Patent sacks, to local dealers.....	84 00 to 84 05
Patents, to ship, sacks, car lots.....	4 05 to 4 70
In barrels.....	4 65 to 4 95
Delivered at New England points.....	5 50 to 5 70
New York points	5 40 to 5 60
Delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	5 35 to 5 55
Bakers here.....	3 00 to 3 60
Superfine.....	1 70 to 2 50
Red dog, sacks.....	1 10 to 1 25
Red dog, barrels.....	1 25 to 1 50

Bran and shorts—The bran market was quite well sustained at about \$9.25 to-day, though some was sold below that. Shorts were weaker and went at about the price of bran, for the common quality with the usual difference for choice.

Corn—A little corn was offered on track at 31c, with offers to sell at 31 from store f.o.b. for ordinary lots by sample.

Oats—There was an active demand for seed late yesterday, and prices for them were stiff among holders to-day, with some choice held at 27. Good white for feeding were held at 23 1/2 to 24 1/2, with some mixed held at 23.

Barley—Nominal at 29 to 35 for common stained samples.

Feed—The market remained firm at about \$12.50 f.o.b. for good feed.

Hay—The hay market was firm at 7.75 for choice upland with little for sale. Some of the common lots of wild held in store moved slowly with good wild going slowly at \$6 to \$7.

Dressed meats—Hogs, light to choice, 4 1/2 to 5c; do., fair to good, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; veal, fair to choice, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c; do., common, 2 to 4c; mutton, common to extra, 7 to 8c; lambs, good to choice, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; beef, choice, 3 to 4c; do., good to choice, 2 to 2 1/2c.

Eggs—held at 10 1/2c.
Potatoes—Steady at 30 to 35c per bushel in car lots.

Apples—held at \$3 to \$5 per barrel as to quality.

A Fine Establishment.

W. F. Doll, wholesale jeweller, has evidently prospered since he located in Winnipeg a few years ago. A few months ago he purchased one of the stores in the Bird block, Main street, and he has since had this fitted up and now occupies it for his jewelry business. The location is 433-35 Main street, at a fine, central position a little north of the post office. The building has been fitted up in good shape, and Mr. Doll now claims that he has the finest wholesale jewelry warehouse in Canada. This is a strong claim, but he is quite emphatic on this point. The building is three stories high,

with basement, thus affording four floors, and all this space is taken up by the requirements of the business. The size of each floor is 80 feet deep by 25 feet wide inside the walls, and the main floor has a sixteen feet coiling, making it light and airy. The main floor is fitted up with show cases, etc., and is used for the showroom with the offices in the rear. Packing and shipping is done from the basement, which is also used for storing heavy packages. The second and third floors are used for the manufacturing departments, etc. All classes of general jewelers' work is manufactured, in solid gold and silver goods, also repairing.

The stock carried is of a varied nature. It is not confined to a few lines as is usually the case, but embraces everything relating to the jewelers trade. Watches, diamonds, solid, plate and gilt jewelry, clocks, silver and electroplated ware, optical goods, watchmakers' and jewelers' tools and supplies, plush goods for jewelers, are the principal departments. To carry such a variety of lines requires close attention and wide experience in buying.

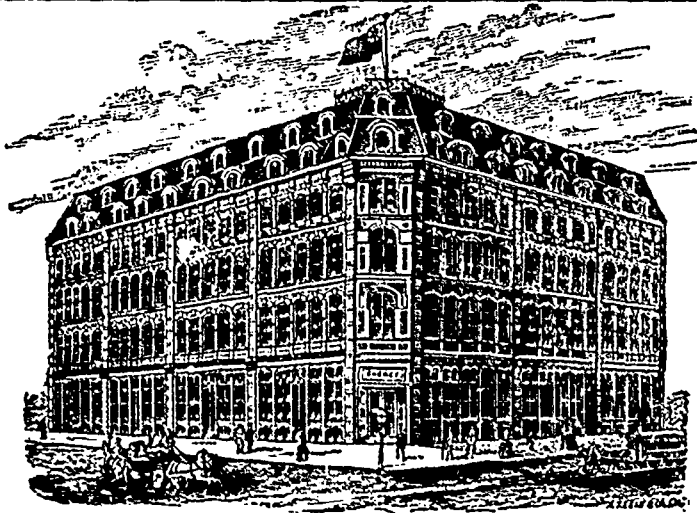
The building is heated throughout from a furnace in the basement and fitted for both gas and electric lighting. It contains a fine vault built up from the basement and with entrances on the different floors—a very necessary feature in a jewelry establishment.

Opposing the Tariff.

The Brandon Times though Conservative on general principles, is independent enough to speak out in opposition to the policy of the Dominion Government when the interests of Manitoba are at stake. The Times has been reading Mr. Daly, member of Parliament for the Brandon district, a lecture for his support of the recent tariff increases. The Times says: "He does not, we believe, express the sentiments of his constituents and the fact that he was elected at the last general election is no proof that he does. Mr. Daly can't go to the country to-day in this constituency upon the platform above laid down and be returned. The contention that our farmers should lie quietly under a 35 per cent tariff upon agricultural implements, in order that the manufacturers in the east may be allowed to amass fortunes which will enable them to turn out better and cheaper machines, is simply all bosh and the farmers of Manitoba, who are to-day paying twelve per cent. interest on over due notes because they had short crops last year, and were unable to meet their engagements when they fell due, know that what we say is true. They have paid 35 per cent duty on their machinery in the past in order that the infant industries of the east might get a footing and be in a position to compete with foreign manufacturers and they have paid the assessment with a good grace but they did not and do not expect that the heavy tax shall continue for ever. And still Mr. Daly pretends to voice the sentiment of these farmers when he advocates from his place in parliament at 35 per cent duty on the implements they must buy. If we know anything of the sentiment in Manitoba the farmers are tired of the high tariff and they want at least a measure of relief."

A SURVEY party for the Calgary and Edmonton railway arrived at Calgary last week, with Alexander Stewart, C. E., in charge.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1890, are
now on view at 35 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg.

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of
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Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidegate Oil Works, B. C., D. Richards,
Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario, Teller, Bothwell &
Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for
handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

B. B. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

Barrett & Co.

BRANDON, MAN.

Importers and
General Grocers

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE LEADING
BRANDS OF CIGARS.

We make a specialty of Hotel Orders, &c.
If you are a large consumer write us for
quotations.

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B. C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
rooms for travellers.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists

AGENTS WANTED.

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT.

WINNIPEG.

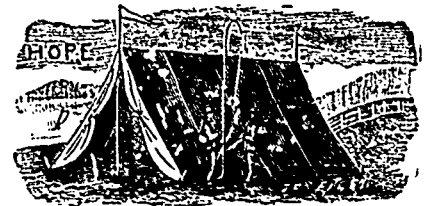
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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.



HOPE & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses and
Horse Covers.

GUN CASES.

9 McWilliam St. East, - WINNIPEG.

A. Carruthers

WOOL PULLER

—AND DEALER IN—

Hides, Skins, Wool, Tallow
and Seneca Root.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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38 Jemima Street, - Winnipeg

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

TRY OUR

“WOODCOCK”

SMOKING IN

10c. and 25c Plugs.

The Sweetest and Coolest Smoke of any
Tobacco in the market; also our

“OLD CROW”

CHEWING IN 10c PLUGS.

The Highest Grade of BLACK GOODS made in Canada
WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND

ESPLANADE, TORONTO

The Tariff Changes.

Following are the tariff changes submitted by Hon. M. Foster, Dominion Minister of Finance, in his budget speech:—

(Continued from last week.)

155. Syrups, cane juice, refined sugar, sugar house syrup, syrup of molasses, syrup of sorghum, corn syrup, and all syrups produced in the manufacture of refined sugar, 1c per pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
156. Molasses for sugar refining or sugar factory, or distillery, or brewery, to pay 6c per gallon additional.
157. Saccharine or product, containing over one-half of one per cent. thereof. \$10 per pound.
158. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gum, 1½c per pound and 35 per cent.
159. Sweetened biscuits of all kinds, candied peels, pop corn, preserved ginger, condensed milk and condensed coffee with milk, 35 per cent.
160. Telephones and telegraph instruments and electric supplies generally, 25 per cent.
161. Stamped tinware, Japaned ware, granite ware, enamelled iron ware and galvanized iron ware, 35 per cent.
162. Tinware and manufactures of tin, N.E.S., 25 per cent.
163. Cut tobacco, 40c per pound and 12½ per cent.
164. Manufactured tobacco, N. E. S. and snuff, 30c per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
165. Files and rasps, 10c per dozen and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
166. Picks, mattocks, hammers, weighing three pounds each or over, sledges, track tools, wedges or crowbars of iron or steel, 1c per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
167. Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shade for same, \$1 per dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
168. Scythe handles or snathes, \$1.00 per dozen.
169. Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags and carpenters' tool baskets, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
170. Satchels, pocket books and purses, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
171. Plants, viz., fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N. E. S., 20 per cent. ad valorem.
172. Gooseberry bushes, two cent each.
173. Grape vines, costing ten cents and less, three cents each.
174. Raspberry and blackberry bushes, one cent. each.
175. Rose bushes, five cents per plant.
176. Apple trees of all kinds, two cents each.
177. Peach trees, four cents each.
178. Pear trees of all kinds, four cents each.
179. Plum trees of all kinds, five cents each.
180. Cherry trees of all kinds, four cents
181. Quince trees of all kinds, two cents and a half each.
182. Selling stock for grafting, viz., plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
183. Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles, ten cents each and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
184. Cotton twine, one cent. per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
185. Twine for harvest binders of jute, manilla or sisal and of manilla and sisal mixed, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
186. Twine of all kind, N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.
187. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
188. Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, N. E. S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
189. Tomatoes and other vegetables, includ-
- ing corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages weighing not over one pound each, two cents per can or package, and two cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.
190. Vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
191. Velveteens and cotton velvets and cotton plush, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
192. Veneers of wood, not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
193. Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
194. Watches, 25 per cent. ad valorem
195. Watch cases, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
196. Whips of all kinds, except toy whips, 50 cents per dozen, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
197. Wire of brass or copper, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
198. Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
199. Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
200. Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware, and all articles of like material, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
201. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animal made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, N.O.P., ten cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
202. Carpets, viz., Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, venetian and damask carpet, mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and ruggets, and all other carpets and squares N.O.P., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
203. Smyrna carpet, mats and rugs, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
204. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of one pound and over, or in bulk, 6 cents per pound.
205. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of less than one pound in weight, 8 cents per pound.
206. Wire of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
207. Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, \$2.50 per 1,000.
208. Scrims and window scrims of cotton, plain or colored fabric cloths, muslin, apron checks, brilliants, cords, piques, diapers, lenos, mosquito netting, Swiss jaconets and cambric muslins and plain, stripped or checked lawns, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
209. Manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, viz., blankets and flannels, every description, cloths, doe skins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, N.E.S., horse-collar cloth, yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn; knitting goods, viz., shirts and drawers and hosiery, N.E.S., 10c per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
210. Plough plates, mould boards and land-sides when cut to shaps from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents a pound, twelve and one-half per cent. ad valorem.
211. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron and steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, two dollars per ton.
212. Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents per gallon, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
213. Wrought iron or steel sheet, or plate cuttings or clippings as cut at the rolling mill and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purposes only, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
214. Sulphuric ether, 5 cents per pound. Schedule B.
215. Salmon, pickled or salted, 1 cent per pound.
216. All other fish pickled or salted, in barrels, 1 cent per pound.
- Schedule C. Articles admitted duty free.
217. Admiralty charts.
218. Alkanet root, crude crushed or ground.
219. Precious stones in the rough.
220. Aloes, ground or unground.
221. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.
222. Aluminum or aluminium and alumina, and chloride of aluminum or chlorum sulphate of alumina and alum cake.
223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
224. Aniline dyes and coal tar, dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
225. Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.
226. Autimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
227. Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.
228. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.
229. Argal or argols, crude only.
230. Beans, viz., tonquin, vanilla and nuxvomica, crude only.
231. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.
232. Bismuth metallic in its natural state.
233. Books, printed by any government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members and not for the purpose of sale or trade.
234. Books, specially important for the bona fide use of public free libraries, not more than two copies of any one book.
235. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk only.
236. Botanical specimens.
237. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
238. Fire bricks, for use exclusively in processes of manufacture.
239. Gold and silver bullion in bars, blocks ingots.
240. Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.
241. Cups or other prizes won in competitions.
242. Cabinets of coins, collection of medals and other antiquities.
243. Canvas of not less than 45 inches in width, not pressed or calendered, for the manufacture of floor oil cloth.
244. Celluloid or xyolite, in sheets and in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.
245. Chalk stone, china or Cornwall and cliff stone, unmanufactured.
246. Citron rinds, in brine.
247. Clays, unground.
248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
249. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.
250. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.
251. Copper in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
252. Cotton yarn, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also, for the manufacture of cotton loom harness and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, worsteds, or silk fabrics.
253. Cotton yarns in cops, only made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmere and cotton cloths, for the selvages of said clothes and for these purposes only.
254. Indian corn, of the varieties known as "Southern Dent" corn (Mammoth Southern sweet), and "Western Dent corn" (Golden Beauty), when imported to be sown for ensilage, and for no other purpose.

255. Colors metallic, viz., oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N. E. S.

256. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.

257. Diamond dust, or bort, and black diamonds, for borers.

258. Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.

259. Entomological specimens.

260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak bark.

261. Mexican fibre and tampico or istle.

262. Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.

263. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.

264. Fowls, domestic pure bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.

265. Gas, coke (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only.

266. Grease, rough, the refuse of animals for the manufacture of soap only.

267. Gums, viz., amber arabic, Australian Copal, Demar, Kaurie, Mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac, in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth gum gedda, and gum Barbary.

268. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled and otherwise manufactured.

269. Indigo, auxiliary or zine dust.

270. Iron or steel-rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.

271. Jute, yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories.

272. Kryolite or cryolite mineral.

273. Liquorice root, not ground.

274. Litharge, not ground.

275. Lemon rinds, in brine.

276. Lumber and timber planks, and boards of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gum-wood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, blackheart ebony, lignum vitae, red cedar, red wood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split, and hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when specially imported for such use, and the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles, and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured.

277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.

278. Locust bean and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

279. Mineralogical specimens.

280. Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this act, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

281. Models of inventions and of other improvements of art; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.

282. Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed in crude or in their natural state or only cleaned.

283. Oil cake or oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm not cake and meal.

284. Oils, viz., coconut and palm in their natural state.

285. Orange rinds in brine.

286. Otter or otter of roses and oil of roses.

287. Pelts, raw.

288. Pipe clay, manufactured.

289. Platinum wire, and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

290. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and

woolen, paper waste or clippings and waste of all kinds except mineral waste.

291. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.

292. Rosin, or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.

293. Roots, medicinal, viz., aconite, alumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, araxacum, rhubarb and valerian.

294. Rubber, crude.

295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.

296. Seed, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or roasting, or by any other process of manufacture, viz., anisa, anise-star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, feniel, fenugrok.

297. Soda, sulphate of crude, known as salt cake, for manufacturing purposes only.

298. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphide of sodium, arseniate, binarseniate chlorido and stannate of soda, for manufacturing purposes only.

299. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steel, clock springs and shoe shanks, and flat wire of steel No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset ware, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.

300. Sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulphate of copper (blue vitrol).

301. Terra Saponica or gambier.

302. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

303. Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting and paris white.

304. Wool and the hair of Alpaca, goat or other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N. E. S.

305. Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

306. Brass and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.

307. Nails, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.

308. Seeds, viz., beet, carrot, turnip and mangold.

309. Wire, when imported by manufacturers of toilet pins for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factory only.

310. Crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.

311. Ribs of brass, iron or steel runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks, or canes in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.

312. Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks, and blueberries and strawberries, wild only.

313. Camwood and sumac for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.

314. Blood, albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for use in their factories only.

315. Manufactured articles of iron or steel, which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.

316. Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for the purposes only in their own factories.

317. Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice croppers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

318. Blanketing and lapping and discs, or mills for engraving copper rollers when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only.

319. Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when gonapped, dyed and finished and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

320. Chlorate of potash in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

321. On imported Indian corn, to be kiln-dried and ground into meal for human food, or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use, under such regulations as may be made by the Governor-in-Council, there may be allowed a drawback of 90 per cent of the duty paid.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs on the articles therein mentioned shall take effect on and after the 23rd day of March instant.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide, by law, that a bounty of \$2 per ton be paid on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between the first day of July, 1892, and the thirtieth day of June, 1897, inclusive.

The letters N. E. S. mean "not elsewhere specified"; N. O. P., "not otherwise provided for."

The Maryland oyster season closes May 1st, and Baltimore authorities are convinced that the Cove Oyster Packers' Exchange will advance prices before long.

The principal holders of salmon in Liverpool have formed a combination to sustain prices. The agreement is for a period of four months, during which prices are to be kept at 21s per case for good merchantable Alaska fish in lines of not less than 1,000 cases each, 21s 3d for lots of 500 cases or thereabouts, and 21s 6d for 250 cases or less. British Columbia fish is to be held at 24s, 24s 3d and 24s 6d respectively. For underselling the prescribed prices there is a penalty of 5s per case.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: Our leather merchants have drawn attention to the anomalous position of the hide market since the late advance in prices has been established. In the fall hides were selling to tanners at 5c per lb. and now that the quality has deteriorated owing to the grubby condition of receipts, prices have advanced to 5½ per lb., or equal to a raise of 1c per lb. when the difference of the quality is taken into account. But in face of the advance in hides, leather has actually declined 5 to 10 per cent.

The latest issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* (April 12) contains some illustrations that all Canadians should prize. "Our Pet and Her Pets," the opening full-page engraving, is a charming picture, the chief figure being the grandchild of a Canadian poet. The "Walker of the Snow," by Blair Bruce, is made more telling by Mr. Shanly's spirited poem. "Morning Day" is reasonable and interesting to all. Views of the Chaudiere Falls, of the Cascade in the Selkirks, and the Big Pic Bridge (north of Lake Superior) will gratify all lovers of their country. A portrait of Mr. Miall, Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, and a fine view of the Western Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, complete a really good number. Address: *The Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James street, Montreal.

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Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms
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SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,

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Potatoes by car load, lowest prices, also Seed
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13 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Prairie, M. & N.W. Railway Stations, Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Donald, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.	16 30 Daily.
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b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewall.	12 15 b
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Our Mr. Leishman is now out with our Fall Samples in Manitoba and the Territories, while our Mr. Sandeman is covering the ground in British Columbia as usual. We respectfully request that you will see their samples before placing your orders for the season.

Orders given to these gentlemen will receive the prompt and careful attention of
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Manufacturers of Clothing.

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AT REASONABLE PRICE AND EASY TERMS.

100 Barrel Roller Mill and a 20,000
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Located in one of the best Wheat Raising Districts of the Northwest.

Failing health of himself and family induces present owner to sell, and he will dispose of all at reasonable figures, taking a moderate payment down and the balance in yearly instalments of \$1,000, purchaser paying 8 per cent per annum interest on balance unpaid.

For further particulars apply to the office of THE COMMERCIAL, Winnipeg.

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

E. Reid, shoes, London, is selling out.
 Samuel Grigg, hotel, London, has sold out.
 W. J. Ford, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned.
 J. S. Grant, hats, etc., Toronto, has assigned.
 Alfred Jones, baker, Toronto, has assigned.
 A. H. Joseph, drugs, Windsor, has sold out.
 Knos Scott, pork packer, Aylmer, has assigned.
 Mary Stanley, merchant, Chesloy, has assigned.
 T. J. Henry, clothing, Cornwall, has assigned.
 D. F. Armstrong, shoes, Kingston, has assigned.
 W. S. Pope, merchant, Warton, has assigned.
 R. & A. Young, woolen mill, are comprising.
 J. C. Curtain, bookseller, Warton, has assigned.
 Louisa B. Mott, millinery, Athens, has assigned.
 R. B. Smith & Co., dry goods, Goderich, has assigned.
 T. S. Morton, general store, Keswick, has sold out.
 John Gibbons, general store, La Selotte, has sold out.
 W. S. Hodgins, grocer, London, is out of business.
 A. W. Oliver & Co., vinegar, London, has assigned.
 Mrs. Hellikor, grocer, Mount Salem, has sold out.
 David Johnston, general store, Belwood, has sold out.
 Scott & McLean, woolens, Pakenham, have dissolved.
 Wurster & Burgess, jewelers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 Snow & Blackwood, foundry, Mount Forest, burned out.
 P. & P. Griffin, hair manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 D. J. McCall, shoes, London, is selling out and leaving.
 C. J. O'Connor, manufacturer, Gananoque, has assigned.
 Mrs. Dougall, lamps, oils, etc., Hamilton, has assigned.
 Blackburn & Co., general store, Kemptville, has assigned.
 Sarah Climie, merchant, Sault Ste. Marie, has assigned.
 Hutchinson & Co., general store, Port Rowan, have sold out.
 York & Lee, furniture, Peterboro, landlord in possession.
 Walsley & Spafford, grocers, Belleville, have dissolved.
 B. & A. Jewell, stoves and tins, Woodville, have dissolved.
 David Strachan, manufacturer shoes, Toronto, has assigned.
 Fox & Hawkshaw, grist mill, Lucan; T. Hawkshaw dead.
 Sawden Bros., grain, etc., Toronto, are offering 25c in the dollar.
 A. Ibister & Co., groceries and liquors, Petrolia, have assigned.
 W. F. H. Thompson, general store, Penetanguishene, has assigned.
 N. A. Lindsay & Son, shoes, St. Catharines, meeting of creditors held.

C. Dale, hardware, Pickering, has sold out.
 Dennis C. Healy, groceries and liquors, Smith Falls, has assigned.
 Shipman Bros., furniture, Almonte, have dissolved; L. W. Shipman continues.
 C. Wilson & Sons, manufacturers of scales, Toronto; C. Wilson of this firm dead.
 John Sanderson, general store, Wroxeter, succeeded by Sanderson & McLaughlin.
 G. R. Anderson & Bro., dry goods, Brampton; W. T. Anderson of this firm dead.
 D. Findlay & Sons, foundry, Carleton Place, have dissolved; business continued by Davis Bros.
 Pinsonneault & Roy, boots and shoes, Chatham, have dissolved; Pinsonneault continues also.
 A. McVean, hubs and spokes, Dresden, has given the business to his sons O. & W. McVean.
 Mrs. Geo. Cochrane, fancy goods, Braxford, stock destroyed by fire and water; partially insured.
 The following were damaged by fire at Waterford:—M. L. Harp, shoes; H. R. Smale, tailor; Jas. Joyce, shoes and grocer; J. F. Aitkin, drugs; J. Elmer, butcher; J. F. Redker, tailor; Green Bros., stoves, tins, etc.
 The following were burned out at Waterford: Mrs. C. Walker & Co., general store; L. G. Christie, hardware; A. M. Barber, furniture; J. McCool, livery and blacksmith; A. S. Bezzo, tailor; L. D. Grover, grocer; F. Hatch & Son, hardware; Mary B. Wilkinson, hotel.
QUEBEC.
 Geo. Ouellette, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.
 C. H. David, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Parenteau & Leveille, Yamaska, have dissolved.
 Demers & Riverin, foundry, Quebec, have assigned.
 Louis Pelchat, general store, St. Vallier, has assigned.
 Telephone Denis, carriages, Montreal, has assigned.
 Henry Morgan & Co., dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Quintal & Leamy, grain, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
 Bossiere, Freres & Co., shipping, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Phillippe Bailly, general store, Champlain, is offering compromise.
 Beliveau & Archambault, wholesale dry goods, Montreal, have suspended.
 Somerville, Benallack & Co., lithographers and printers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Mackay Bros., wholesale dry goods, Montreal; Hon. H. Mackay of this firm dead.
 Dick & Co., manufacturers horse and cattle medicine, Montreal; C. E. Gault registers as only partner.
NOVA SCOTIA.
 Windsor Tanning Co., Ltd., Windsor, have sold out.
 C. K. McLellan & Co, hardware, Tatamagouche, have dissolved.
 R. I. Hart & Co., fish and West India goods, Halifax, have dissolved.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
 Parker Bros., druggists, St. John, have dissolved.
 D. J. Holder, general store, Woodstock, has sold out.
 C. L. Nelson, paper manufacturer, St. John, has assigned.

Thos. Reid & Sons, woodenware, Eel River, have dissolved.
 Gilmore & Webber, furniture and undertakers, St. Stephen, have dissolved.

Business in British Columbia.

The Victoria *Colonist* gives market quotations at that place as follows:—

Flour—Portland roller.....	\$5 25
Salem	5 25
Snowflake	5 25
Hungarian	6 25
Wheat, per ton.....	35 00
Oats, per ton.....	35 00
Oats, seed, per ton.....	40 00
Barley, per ton.....	30 00
Middlings, per ton.....	30 00
Bran, per ton.....	23 00
Ground feed, per ton.....	\$23 00 to 30 00
Oil Cake, per ton.....	37 50
Corr, whole.....	\$35 00 to 40 00
" cracked.....	45 00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs., Canadian.....	2 00
Oatmeal " Saanich.....	3 75
Beans, per 100 lbs.....	\$3 50 to 4 50
Peas, for feed, per ton.....	28 00
Potatoes.....	40 00
Onions, per lb.....	7
Hay, baled, per ton.....	\$18 00 to 20 00
Straw.....	15 00
Apples, per box.....	\$2 50 to 3 00
Pears, per lb.....	6
Eggs, local, per dozen.....	25
" imported ".....	23
Butter, roll, local, per lb.....	\$25 00 to 30 00
" tub or firkin, creamery.....	27½ 00 to 30 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.....	15½
" California.....	16
Hams, local, per lb.....	15
" imported ".....	15 to 16½
Bacon, local, per lb.....	14 to 16
" imported ".....	16
" rolled ".....	14½
Shoulders, per lb.....	12½
Lard ".....	11½ to 12
Meats—Beef, per lb.....	10 to 15
Mutton, per lb.....	15
Pork, fresh ".....	15
Veal, dressed, per lb.....	13
Tallow, per lb.....	5
Ducks, per pair.....	\$2 00 to 2 50
Chickens, each.....	1 00 to 1 25
Hides, per lb.....	5½ to 8½
Skins, sheep, each.....	25 to 35
Fish—Salmon, per lb.....	10
Halibut ".....	10
Cod ".....	8
Miscellaneous (small).....	8
Rhubarb.....	20
Lettuce, radishes, etc., per doz.....	50
Oranges, per box.....	\$3 10 to 5 50

Failures for the Quarter.

The reports of the mercantile agencies upon the failures of traders in Canada for the first quarter of the present year have been issued. That of Dun, Wiman & Co. gives the number for the three months last past at 630, with liabilities of \$5,485,000, as against 519 failures and \$4,809,552 liabilities in the corresponding months of 1889; an increase in number as well as in amount. Bradstreet's agency, on the other hand, shows a decline in the number of failures but an increase in their liabilities, the figures being: 502 failures in three months this year, with liabilities of \$4,873,000, as compared

with 536 failures, aggregate liabilities \$4,597,000, in three months of last year. We are not particular to reconcile the discrepancy; either set of figures is bad enough, whether the 7 failures of traders per day for the last ninety days, according to the one, or the 5½ failures in each twenty-four hours according to the other. Evidently the bad season has told upon the army of weak traders.

If the figures of the first-named authority be taken as more correct approximations to the truth, the average liabilities of each trader are smaller this year than last. This might be taken to mean that stocks of merchandise were generally reduced. But if, as appears from both sets of figures, the failed traders owe in all more this year than the same period of 1889, there is slender ground for belief that importations of merchandise or the output of home manufactures were reduced in the salutary direction some people hoped for. It is to be said, however, that importations for the present spring seem to have been made on a more prudent scale.

We give the comparative figures of Dun, Wiman & Co. for the first quarter of 1890 and the first quarter of 1889:

Province	3 months, 1890.		3 months, 1889.	
	No fail'r's.	Amount Liab'l's.	No fail'r's.	Amount Liab'l's.
Ontario	353	\$2,451,233	248	\$2,220,425
Quebec	191	2,433,466	"	2,035,738
New Brunswick	22	108,045	19	116,630
Nova Scotia	25	145,984	30	125,300
P. E. Island	5	40,490	3	39,270
British Columbia	8	93,807	8	85,918
Manitoba and Northwest	23	263,847	13	87,681
Totals	631	\$5,485,370	519	\$4,829,562

Monetary Times.

How to Get to Edmonton.

Mails, travellers, and nine-tenths of the freight reach Edmonton by trail of 190 miles from Calgary. The road is passable at all seasons of the year and is generally good. There is very little settlement along the trail so that in summer stock can be driven freely, grazing as they go, and freighters' cattle and horses can get enough to eat without being stabled. There are houses about every ten miles where travellers can be entertained, generally comfortably but not luxuriously, and offering convenient shelter in case of winter travelling. For sixty miles north of Calgary the country is bare rolling prairie; the Rocky Mountains show up grandly to the west. The partly wooded country then commences at the Lone Pine and continues to Edmonton. The Red Deer and Battle and several large creeks are crossed, but all of importance are bridged except the Red Deer upon which there is a ferry when the water is high enough to permit it to run. At other times the ford is good. The stage fare is \$15 to \$25 and the freight rate one to three cents a pound. The trip is five days by stage and eight to twelve days by freight. When the roads are good it can easily be made in four days, by a smart team.

There is water communication with Winnipeg by means of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg, and during the past ten years from one to five steamers have visited Edmonton each year, except last, bringing passengers and freight from Winnipeg. But that route is so circuitous, and uncertain on account of bad connections and low water, that the overland route by way of Calgary, is preferred. As soon as the Regina

& Long Lake railway is completed to the Saskatchewan, however, which will not be later than August of the present season, the river route to the east will be the most direct and will no doubt be patronized extensively, especially for heavy and unwieldy freight. The Saskatchewan steamers will also be patronized by tourist travel. At present, however, the route by Calgary is the best for every one to take.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Lumber Cuttings.

W. L. Tait has procured 100 men at Brandon and Winnipeg to bring his logs down the Bird Tail river from the Riding Mountain. A good flow of water is looked for.

The sash and door factory owned by A. Haslam and which is in course of erection at Nanaimo, B. C., will be a two-story building, 36 feet wide by 70 feet long. When completed there will be from fifty to sixty men employed therein.

The *Times*, of Victoria, B. C., says: "The schooner Mary E. Russ, is discharging 90,000 feet of California redwood at J. Sehl's furniture factory. When this is completed she will unload the remainder, 110,000 feet, for Muirhead & Mann's sash and door factory. The cargo is said to be a very fine one of its kind, and it seldom happens that a vessel brings a full load of this wood for a British Columbia port."

The *Columbian*, of New Westminster, B. C., speaks as follows of a new mill at that place: "The new saw and planing mill and sash and door factory, lately erected by Ackerman Bros. on the water front, is all but complete, and will commence active manufacturing operations next week. The enterprise is controlled by Ackerman Bros and E. Knight and has been incorporated under the title of Mechanics Mill Company. The company has built a new wharf opposite their premises, and put in a large boom to hold the logs as they come from the camps. The intention of the company is to supply the contract trade in the city and country, and will make a speciality of this particular line.

The large McLaren-Ross sawmill on the Fraser river at New Westminster, B. C., is described as follows by *Truth*, of that place: "These mills, when running to their full capacity, will be the largest in the province, if not in the northwest portion of the continent, where big mills are the rule. The average daily output is estimated at a quarter of a million feet, and possibly may be exceeded if the machinery works satisfactorily. The mill will not be entirely in working order before July, but steam will be got up and a portion of the huge machinery put in motion next week, and in about ten days one circular saw and the huge 32 saw gang will commence work. The enormous band saws will not be ready for some time yet, owing to a delay in getting them from the east. One striking peculiarity about the mill is that nearly everything is done by steam or compressed air, all under the immediate supervision of the head sawyer. Even the turning of the logs, the off-bearing, screw-setting, etc., will be done by steam."

In the yards of the Brunette Saw Mills Company at New Westminster, B. C., Mr. Balfour, ex-Superintendent of the bridges for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is finishing up a contract for the Qu'Appelle, Long

Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Company. The sixth and last span of the bridge which is to be put across the Saskatchewan river at Saskatoon is now being framed and fitted. Each span of the bridge is 146 feet in length and the total length of the structure, with approaches, will be about 1,100 feet, and the height 70 feet from the water. The bridge is framed and finished in the mill yard and each piece is numbered ready for shipment to Regina. Two cars are required to ship each span or twelve cars for the whole bridge. The last shipment will go east on Friday next. Mr. Balfour is shipping the material for the construction of a scow and two pile drivers for the same company. He has large contracts for the above company, and at present is getting the long timber from the Brunette Mills. The shorter stuff is being cut at Donald and other points in this province east of here. Mr. Balfour maintains that the far-famed Douglas fir of this province, if properly seasoned, smoothly planed and carefully fitted and painted with the right kind of water-proof paint, will last longer and make a more solid structure than any iron or steel.—*Vancouver News.*

Grain and Milling.

There are 371,615 bushels of Manitoba wheat stored at the Port Arthur and Fort William elevators.

A well is being put down at McGregor, Man., for the mill which is to be erected there, to replace the one burned last fall.

Cameron, head miller at the Carberry mill, had both hands crushed in the rolls last week. Both were amputated above the wrist.

Eastern Canada millers propose taking up the freight problem. They claim that the low through rates on flour from western points is a discrimination against them.

The *American Elevator and Grain Trade* is the name of a new paper recently established at Chicago. The journal, as its name implies, is devoted to the elevator and grain interests. It is a large monthly paper, handsomely printed, and published at the rate of \$1 per year. Grain and elevator men wishing to procure the paper should address Mitchell Bros Company, publishers, Howland Block, 188 and 186 Dearborn St., Chicago. The last issue contains a cut and description of the Canadian Pacific elevators at Fort William, Ont.

The *Mercury*, of Manitou, Man., says:—"R. Ironside has been making an estimate of the quantity of wheat he purchased during the season, and finds he has gathered in over 63,000 bushels. We have not heard what amount was taken in at the Ogilvie and McBean elevators here, but presuming that about the same quantity was received, the amount of wheat purchased on the Manitou market for the season of 1889-90 would aggregate in the neighborhood of 190,000 bushels, a large proportion of which graded No. 1 hard."

Notice is given that application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for letters patent incorporating the following applicants: R. C. Ennis, merchant; John Crawford, merchant; John Wake, merchant; and Joshua Wakefield, merchant, all of Neepawa; John Smith, farmer, and Peter M. Stewart, farmer, both of the municipality of Rosedale; and David Albert Stewart, of the municipality of Glendale, farmer, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the company, a body corporate under the name of "The Beautiful Plains Milling Company, Limited." Chief place of business of the company will be at Neepawa, Man. The capital stock of the company will be \$30,000, divided into six hundred shares of \$50 each. The company proposes erecting a flour mill at Neepawa at once.

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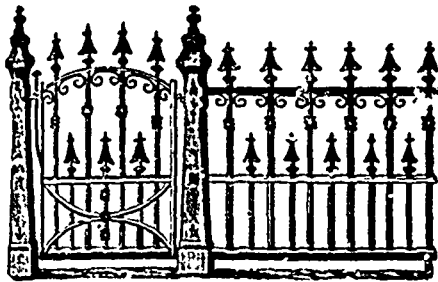
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MONTREAL.



FIVE POINTERS.

- FIRST—That the biennial conclave of Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, will convene at Milwaukee July 8th to 12th inclusive, 1890.
- SECOND—That excursion tickets will be sold from all principal points in the West and Northwest to Milwaukee and return at rate of one fare.
- THIRD—That the Wisconsin Central is the direct line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee, with two through trains each way, daily, and Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car service.
- FOURTH—That as the camp ground is located directly on the Wisconsin Central passengers taking this line will have the advantage of being landed there.
- FIFTH—That a circular giving detailed information will be sent free upon application to F. H. ANSON, General Northwest Passenger Agent, 19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis; CHAS. E. DIXON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 162 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., or to Louis ECKSTEIN, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

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With 3,300 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth.

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For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

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

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

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Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 12 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

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

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Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Time. Includes routes like Winnipeg to St. Paul and St. Paul to Winnipeg.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table showing stations from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie with times for both directions.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table showing stations from Morris to Brandon with times for both directions.

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

Table with columns for Read Down, Stations, and Read Up, listing routes like Winnipeg to Leithridge.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Table showing station changes and times, including routes like Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg.

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