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Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)  
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**"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk**  
Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.  
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Combining pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use. Manufactured by the  
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Sole agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, **HENDERSON & BULL, WINNIPEG**

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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

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Saddles of my own manufacture on improved  
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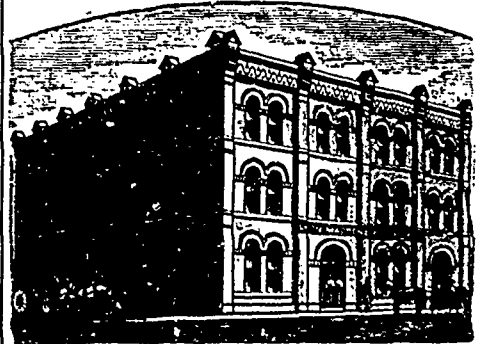
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THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND  
OF WHITE LEAD

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Ready Mixed Paints made up in all the choicest tints.  
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**ELEPHANT** Varnishes and Japans superior to imports.

**ELEPHANT** On the packages is the only guarantee  
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Agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

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# The Commercial

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

Sixth Year of Publication.  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY  
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JAMES E. STEEN,

Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 18, 1888.

MACARTHUR will open the Russell House at Lethbridge.

GRAY, painter, Macleod, intends moving to Lethbridge.

PORT ARTHUR real property is moving more freely, it is said.

MRS. DOWSER, of Macleod, has opened the Royal Hotel, at Lethbridge.

M. MCKENZIE is putting up a building at Lethbridge, to be used as a brewery.

MRS. ADAMS has opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment at Medicine Hat, Assa.

MISSES WARDMAN have opened business as dressmakers and milliners at Lethbridge, Alberta.

MISS AULD has opened a fancy goods, millinery and dressmaking establishment at Prince Albert, Sask.

J. L. TAYLOR and Hugh Johnston have leased the blacksmithing and carriage building business, recently carried on at Port Arthur by D. Coveny.

THE natural gas find is causing a good deal of interest at Port Arthur. The people are already imagining themselves a large manufacturing community.

W. P. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Bunting, carpenters and builders, Winnipeg, has left for the United States, collecting all available moneys due the firm, and leaving nothing behind except unpaid bills.

AT a recent meeting of the Medicine Hat board of trade, the president read a letter he had received from John Small, of the Medicine Hat Railway Company, asking for tenders for sinking a shaft at the mines.

THE Queen's Hotel, Rapid City, Man., has been closed.

H. D. TALBOT, harnessmaker, Neepawa, Man., is selling out to C. D. Penrose.

W. WALLEY, late of J. & W. Walley, Birtle, Man., will open a store at Langenburg.

T. C. FOGO, formerly harness maker at Medicine Hat, is now located at Elkhorn, Man.

WM. HANCOCK, harness dealer, Stonewall, Man., has added a stock of furniture to his business.

FIRE destroyed Fitzgerald's blacksmith building at Dominion City, Man., last week. Loss \$400; no insurance.

A. P. W. GOLDSMID, general merchant, Binacarth, Man., has assigned in trust to R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg.

THE Northwest Central Railway is being pushed forward. The first fifty miles of grading will soon be completed.

W. H. ROSS, of Toronto, has purchased a controlling interest in the Manitoba Cartage company of Winnipeg.

Rapid City Spectator: Some Ontario gentlemen who were in town this week, talk of starting a bank and building an elevator here.

Tenders are being called for by the Qu'Appelle board of trade for fire appliances for the town, and water tanks will be sunk at convenient points by the same institution.

THE general stock of C. W. Williams, Killarney, Man., will be offered for sale by the assignee on June 20 h. The stock amounts to \$5,627. The book debts will also be offered for sale, amounting to \$1,800.

THE Port Arthur council at a recent meeting adopted the report of the committee recommending the introduction of a system of incandescent electric light for the town. A by-law for the same will be submitted.

THE stock of Geo. Brownell, general merchant, Neepawa, Man., will be offered for sale by the assignee, on June 22nd. The sale will take place in Winnipeg. The stock and fixtures amount to \$3,169, and book debts \$920.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company will be held at Winnipeg on the 26th June, for the following purposes: To consider the expediency of selling or otherwise disposing of the property and franchises of the company; and to authorize a person to make such sale or disposal if deemed expedient.

A SAMPLE sheet of *The Dominion Illustrated* has been received. This is a new illustrated journal, the first regular issue of which will appear on Dominion Day. The paper will be published by G. E. Desbarates & Son, of Montreal, weekly. Special attention will be given to Canadian scenery, industries attractions, etc. The sketches in the sample sheet are excellent. They include cuts of Sir John Macdonald, and Hon. Thos. Greenway, of Manitoba; views in the National Park and British Columbia; fine art subjects and humorous sketches, etc. If the same degree of excellences is kept up in the regular issues, the journal will be bound to succeed.

H. S. WESBROOK returned from the south on Wednesday.

The new roller flour mill at Moosomin, Assa., is advertised for sale.

C. H. ROBINSON has purchased Joe. Benson's livery business at Winnipeg.

MR. FRASER, of James O'Brien & Co., went down to Port Arthur last night.

D. D. MANN has commenced operations on his contract on the M. & N. W. railway.

SCORER & EWING have bought out the business of Bell, manufacturer of aerated waters, Regina, Assa.

DESJARLAIS, a trader from Lesser Slave Lake, has arrived at Edmonton with about \$2,000 worth of furs.

R. SECORD, late in the employ of J. A. McDougall, of Edmonton, will open a store at Athabasca Landing.

ROBT. KING, of Shoal Lake, and W. Treleaven, of Portage la Prairie, Man., have formed a partnership in the organ and musical business at the latter place.

PRESIDENT CAMPBELL, of the Commercial Travellers' Association, has resigned, as he is about to leave the city. Mr. Campbell's headquarters in future will be Buffalo.

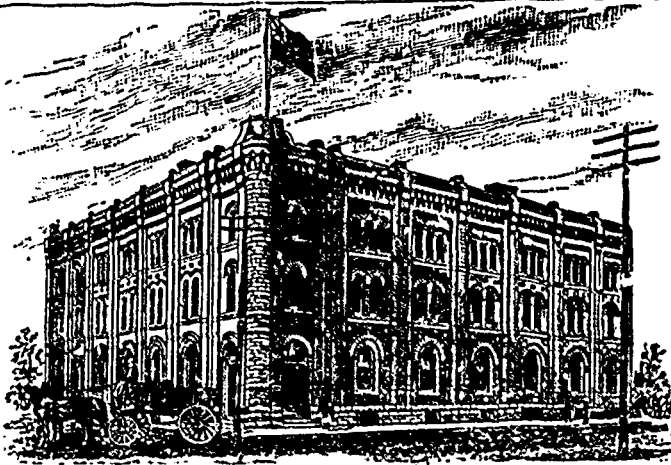
THE Grenfell cheese company, Grenfell, Assa., is said to have disposed of its entire make of cheese for the month of May at 14 cts. per lb. This a big price, if correct.

LETTERS Patent have been issued to The Empire Brewing and Malting Company (Limited) of Winnipeg, with the object to carry on a malting and brewing business in Manitoba.

THE Qu'Appelle Valley flour mills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., are now in running order again, after having been closed down for some time for the purpose of making changes and improvements in the mill. The capacity of the mill has been enlarged as well as the ability to turn out a finer grade of flour given.

APPLICATION of incorporation will be made for the Lake Winnipeg Transportation, Lumber and Trading Company. The capital stock is placed at \$40,000. Selkirk will be the headquarters of the company, and the business will consist in lumbering and transportation on Lake Winnipeg and tributary streams. The applicants are, S. Jonasson, Winnipeg; F. Frederickson, Glenboro; James Walkley, St. Clements; T. H. Smith, Springfield, Norman Matheson, Kildonan; F. W. Colcleugh and W. H. Eaton, Selkirk.

WITH the commencement of its third year, *The Emigrant* has been changed in name, and will hereafter be known as the *Manitoba Colonist*. The issue for June has appeared, bearing the new name, but in every other respect, the journal is unaltered, and the high standard of excellence hitherto maintained, will be kept up. Like the *Emigrant*, the *Manitoba Colonist* will be published in the interests of emigration to Western Canada. The good work the journal is doing in this direction, deserves more generous recognition. Emigration pamphlets may be very well in their place, but no class of emigration literature should be as effective as a well conducted emigration journal, issued at regular intervals,

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

## G. F. & J. G. GALT,

### DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

THE Portage la Prairie *Liberal* fires off a column and a half of editorial matter at THE COMMERCIAL, in its last issue, on the subject of railway connection between that town and Winnipeg. The *Liberal* is decidedly wrong in its conclusions. THE COMMERCIAL adopted exactly the same line of argument in connection with the Red River Valley railway, that it has done in connection with the proposed road to Portage la Prairie. THE COMMERCIAL never said "that it was of vital importance that the Red River road should be completely under the control of the Government." Exactly the opposite idea was put forth by this journal. As a matter of fact, THE COMMERCIAL was the very first journal to point out that, with the removal of monopoly, the necessity for the construction of a road to the boundary by the Government, ceased to exist. Further, this journal urged, that it would be advisable for the Government to endeavor to have the road to the boundary built by a private company. In the case of the Red River Valley road, a considerable expenditure had been incurred by the late Government, previous to the removal of monopoly, and only in order to protect this expenditure, it was admitted that it might be necessary for the Government to complete the work, providing no satisfactory arrangement could be made with a private company. THE COMMERCIAL is therefore perfectly consistent in its reference to the proposed road from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. A connecting road between Portage la Prairie and the Red River Valley is very necessary, and there should be no difficulty in inducing a private company to undertake the work. The construction of the proposed road by the Government is to be depreciated, as indeed any general policy of Government railway construction should be. Whether the Northwestern or some other railway company undertakes the work of building the road to Portage la Prairie, it matters little, though the former company would naturally seem to be in the best position to build the road. It would certainly be greatly to the advantage of the Northwestern Company to own the road, or at least have a controlling

interest in it, so that it could give through rates from any points on its line. At any rate the road would be obliged to work in connection with the Northwestern, to be of any service to the country, beyond the Portage.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Westminster and Vancouver, B. C., to endeavor to bring about the fortification of the mouth of the Fraser river and also Burrard Inlet, Westminster being situated on the former, and Vancouver on the latter. A memorial upon the subject has been drawn up, for submission to the department at Ottawa, and probably representation will also be made to the Imperial Government. The boards of trade and city councils of the two cities mentioned, are moving in the matter. Esquimault, on the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, which is a British naval station, is now the only protected point on the British Columbian coast. The memorial sets forth that it is necessary to fortify the mainland points, in order to protect the C. P. Railway, and that without such fortification, the value of the railway as a military highway will be greatly lessened, and perhaps rendered useless in case of an emergency. The Imperial Government, it will be noticed by recent discussions in Parliament, has decided to continue Esquimault as the principal Pacific naval station, grants having been made to increase the defences at that port. The claims of Burrard Inlet, it will be seen from an item elsewhere in this issue, were not considered favorably.

It is reported that notwithstanding the prohibitory liquor regulations in force in the Territories, a license will be granted by the Dominion Government to the new C. P. R. hotel at Banff, to sell liquors. The Government has already made a concession in favor of the railway corporation, by allowing the sale of liquors on the dining cars. There can be no excuse, however, for permitting the sale of liquor at the Banff hotel, whilst others are prevented from selling. If a license be granted in this instance, it will be a clear case of favoritism,

## JAMES PYE,

### FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.  
218 Third Avenue South,  
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

#### A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1897  
JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.  
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are  
Yours very truly,  
THE PORTAGE MILLING CO  
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

and will certainly cause a great deal of dissatisfaction, in the Territories.

#### Lumber Cuttings.

On account of the Alberta Lumber Company failing to erect their mill at Red Deer, Alberta, McKenzie Bros. will operate their mill.

The large saw mill of Mitchell & Bucknell, at Millwood, Man., has been started. Several thousands of saw logs are now in the boom.

Tait has gone up the river, from Birtle, Man., with men, teams and supplies, to move saw logs that the high water drifted out of the channel of the river.

Rat Portage News: The average daily cut of lumber of the Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co. is 95,000 feet. A log of white pine 39 inches in diameter, and containing 1,000 feet of lumber, went through the mill this week.

J. H. Flanagan has a contract for cutting 8,000,000 shingles for Graham, Horne & Co., of Port Arthur, and the mill is turning them out at the rate of about 30,000 a day. A new machine will be along next week and when it is placed in position the capacity of the mill will be doubled. Heretofore Graham, Horne & Co. have brought their shingles in from the United States.

Vancouver News: The new sash and door factory of George Cassady & Co. is rapidly approaching completion and will commence operations in a few days. The building is a large three storey frame structure and is fitted with the latest and most approved machinery. It is the intention to supply heat by means of steam pipes to the drying rooms from the same boiler. Nearly all the machinery is in duplicate, so there is no chance of the production of any article being stopped through a breakdown. Outside of the value of the building there is already \$12,000 worth of machinery in the factory.

Westminster Columbian: The superiority of British Columbia fir over all others is becoming more generally admitted every month, and latterly when extra quality timber is required for such particular work as palace car building, u

—THE—  
**Clarendon Hotel,**



**WINNIPEG.**

Opened April 1st, 1888.

(The proprietors have closed their New Douglass House business)

Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see  
**The Clarendon Hotel.**

RATES RANGING FROM

**\$1.50 to \$3.50 PER DAY**

Free Buss to and from all Trains, and Porters in attendance.

**Bennett & Co., Props**

other is used, providing the timber can be secured in time. For some time past the mills have been shipping sill timber to the largest car works in the United States, and new orders are constantly being received from them—a sufficient proof of the satisfaction the lumber gives. To-day four carloads of sill timber were shipped to the Crossen Car Works, of Cobourg, Ont., the first shipment of a large order lately received. The timber is all 65 feet in length, of the best quality and not a knot or flaw will be found in any stick of it. This lumber will be used by the Crossen Works on the palace and first-class cars now being built for the C. P. R., and which require the very best material that can be produced.

Fader Bros., who lately purchased a saw mill at Vancouver, B. C., have started men to work for the construction of a large saw mill which they intend erecting along side of their present one. They have coming from Ontario \$20,000 worth of new machinery.

**GREENE AND SONS COMPANY**

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**Furs Hats, Robes,**

Gloves, Moccasins  
etc.

**MANITOBA FALL TRADE, 1888.**



Special **MEN'S FURNISHINGS.**

attention is called to our use

Patented Fur Collar and Cap

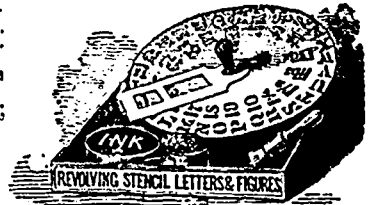
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|   | "Beaver" brand Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout |

WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

**JOHN B. MATHER, McDermott Street.**

Four ocean-going ships have been chartered to load lumber at Westminster, B. C., for export. This marks a new era in the lumber trade on the Fraser river.

**Western Notes.**

The Bairnsfather family of Scottish vocalists, performed in Winnipeg last week to appreciative audiences. The company will make a trip over the C. P. R., giving entertainments in the principal towns between Winnipeg and Victoria, B. C.

Medicine Hat Times:—Tweed and Cousins, the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the founding of a ladies' seminary in Medicine Hat, secured subscriptions to the amount of \$2,000. The subscribers are given three years to pay their amounts, one-third each year. The seminary is now a sure thing

At a recent meeting of the Calgary Council it was decided to draw up a by-law to raise a loan by debentures to the amount of \$12,000. That would give them \$5,000 to spend on public works after paying off the debt for other public improvements already incurred. The assess-

ment of the town is about \$1,250,000, and the taxable portion \$1,000,000. If 16 mills on the dollar is levied the taxes would amount to \$16,000, and the by-law for \$12,000 would raise the funds for the year to \$28,000. The expenditure will amount to \$23,000, leaving \$5,000 for other public improvements.

A correspondent writes:—Huns Valley is a thriving settlement of Hungarians about 17 miles from Minnedosa and the same from Neepawa. About thirty families are located in the valley, which is of large extent and very fertile and well watered by the Stony creek. The Hungarians are a very industrious, sober and peaceable people, and appreciate the many advantages they enjoy on Canadian soil. They are cultivating an increasing number of acres from last year, and own a fair share of cattle and horses. Some of the men go to work on the M. & N. W. R. through the summer, coming home to get in hay and harvest. The postmaster is M. Ruby, and a small general store has been opened lately by Mr. Ewes, on 19, 16, 16. The colony is under the supervision of the Count G. L. De Dory. Several English settlers are also doing well in this settlement.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 18, 1888.

## EARLY CLOSING.

The movement to bring about the early closing of stores by legal enactment, is one which is attracting a good deal of attention from a portion of the commercial community of Manitoba, especially in the city of Winnipeg. The nature of the Act passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature, is well known to the readers of this journal, the provisions of the measure having been several times explained in these columns. The Act is not an original one, so far as the Manitoba Legislature is concerned. It is almost a copy of an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, at its last meeting. The measure had not been in force in Ontario long enough to determine its practical working, and therefore its introduction in Manitoba is purely experimental. It is believed, however, that it should work even more favorably here than in many parts of old Canada, as the people here are generally of a liberal disposition, and are largely in favor of early closing on principle. This is shown by the favor with which the Act has been received in Winnipeg. Although only a few weeks have elapsed since the Act was adopted by the Legislature, already nearly all the merchants in Winnipeg have petitioned to have the measure (which is a local option one) brought into force in the city. The necessary by-laws will, no doubt, be prepared in due time, and soon the Act will be in force here, so that the merchants and people generally of Winnipeg, will be able to judge personally, of the advantages and disadvantages of early closing by legislative enactment.

In Ontario in a large number of towns and some cities, the Act has been brought into force, and so far as is yet known, the general verdict is favorable to the measure, though, as previously noted, it is too soon to speak definitely. Public opinion is somewhat erratic at times, and a wave of sentiment in favor of early closing, may be succeeded by a predominating feeling in an opposite direction. Early closing, however, is a reform which, one would naturally suppose, should make steady progress, and in connection with which a retrogressive movement could hardly be expected. Still, there are objections of an important na-

ture, which can be urged against the legislation in question, and which will carry much weight with many, even among some who sympathetically are favorable to the movement. In Ontario, the Act has received a serious set-back in the city of Toronto, where its constitutionality has been seriously questioned. In Toronto, where the Act was brought into force, it has been repealed almost before it could be brought into working order, and consequently before an opportunity was afforded of testing its value. This was owing to the opposition of the smaller merchants, many of whom worked hard against the measure. The larger dealers, it is noted, were generally favorable to the Act.

In Winnipeg some slight opposition to the Act is developing, but it does not promise to be of such strength as to seriously endanger the enforcement of the system, at least until it has had a trial. Public opinion here, both among the merchants and the purchasing public, is evidently largely in sympathy with the movement, and until this feeling undergoes considerable change, the opposition from the few small dealers, who are mostly of the Jewish persuasion, does not seriously threaten the Act. The objections urged against the early closing movement in Winnipeg, are the usual stock ones. One party, signing himself a "Laborer," and who is probably a small trader in disguise, writes a letter complaining of the injustice which will be done to the workmen by the early closing of stores. This is one of the principal arguments against the movement, and at the same time one of the weakest, but one which does not often come from laborers. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of a "fad" about it. Workingmen, who know themselves what it is to labor hard, are not the people to impose long hours upon others. Under the Act, the stores will not be closed until seven o'clock in the evening, and as laborers and mechanics stop work at six o'clock, they will have an hour, which is ample time, to do purchasing. Besides this, on Saturdays and days before holidays, the stores will be open for several hours later. To set the matter of injustice to workmen at rest, the labor organizations of Winnipeg have themselves heartily endorsed the early closing movement. The experience of many clerks is, that ladies of the middle and higher classes, who have ample time

during the day, are the ones who do the bulk of the shopping in the evening.

The real objection to early closing by legislation, hinges on the question of individual liberty. The right to infringe on this liberty is not really clear in every case. Still the principle acted upon is by no means a new departure. The question of individual liberty is in itself a notty one, and moreover one which is constantly undergoing a change in the popular belief. Just about every law of the land may be considered a curtailment of individual liberty, and just how far this curtailment of individual liberties may go, is largely one of education. Laws which at one time might seem arbitrary, might seem perfectly proper at another period in the history of a country. To come to the point, the long hours of labor which shop assistants are obliged to submit to, is generally conceded to be an injustice. Very few will deny this. Is it then an infringement upon individual liberty to endeavor to prevent an injustice? Further, is it not the first duty of a Government to protect all classes of citizens from injustice and wrong? It can be said of clerks and shop assistants, that they are not obliged to stick to the store; but as a class they are by force of circumstances compelled to follow this pursuit. The compulsory closing of shops is therefore an act of justice to the workers in these places, whilst it is not a hardship, and very often a benefit to the merchant. Early closing by mutual agreement is admittedly a failure, and there is no other way to secure justice for shop assistants than through legislation. The act now on trial in Manitoba and Ontario, is a very mild one, and it can only be brought into force when at least two-thirds of the merchants affected thereby are in favor of the enforcement of the measure. Its effect is therefore to prevent one or two obstinate dealers from interfering with the comfort, convenience and rights of the very large majority. As nearly all law may be considered a curtailment of individual liberty, a little extension of the principle in an admittedly good cause, should not cause alarm.

There is one feature in connection with this early closing act which may be worthy of notice. By the compulsory closing of stores at a given hour, it may be considered that the cart has been placed before the horse. The object of the act is no doubt primarily and mainly to protect employees in shops. Why not

then limit the hours of labor for employees in shops, instead of regulating the closing of shops? The former plan would be to strike directly at the abuse, whilst the latter system attempts to attain the object in a roundabout fashion. To limit the hours of service in shops to a reasonable length of time each day, instead of regulating the closing of shops, would also seem less of an interference with individual rights. The larger merchants, however, would probably prefer that the hour for closing should be regulated, as the small dealers, who are mostly given to late hours, would thus be compelled to close at the stipulated time.

### A FOOLISH ARGUMENT.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* has just made the startling discovery (!) that Russia is a wheat-growing country, and on this account it sees no salvation for Canada outside of commercial union with the United States. According to the *Free Press*, this Russian competition is going to drive American wheat out of British markets, which is going to be very disastrous to this continent. On this account, says the *Free Press*, "the wheat raising area of the continent must be contracted, until it is confined to the belt best fitted to produce the finest grades of wheat at the least cost." The *Free Press* goes on:—"When that happens Manitoba and the Northwest will produce the great bulk of the wheat of the continent and the United States duty must necessarily be removed to allow Canadian wheat to enter American territory free. This is another proof of the fact that the people of this continent were intended to trade freely with each other, and that unrestricted reciprocity is in store for us in the near future."

Was there ever such a silly argument thrust upon an intelligent public. Briefly, the "argument" of the *Free Press* is, that on account of the large surplus of wheat in the United States, for which there will be no export market, wheat growing in that country will be curtailed. No doubt wheat growing would be curtailed under these circumstances, but the *Free Press* does not stop at this statement. It goes on to say that, on account of not being able to find a market for its surplus wheat, the United States will be compelled to take the duty off wheat and import this commodity (of which it has a surplus

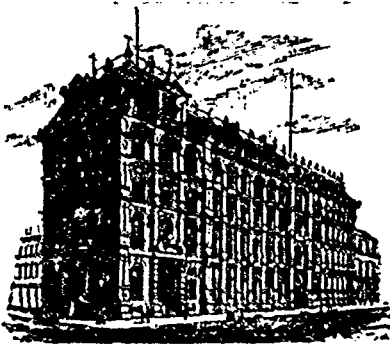
which it is very anxious to export) from Canada! And this bosh is worked off in order to make a point in favor of the party plank of Commercial Union. The logical writer for the *Free Press* will no doubt consider that he has advanced a powerful argument, but to the average reader, whose perception is doubtless not quite so keen as the erudite editor, it will be a difficult matter to comprehend the full scope of the very wonderful conclusion arrived at by the *Free Press*.

What appears to be such startling news to the *Free Press*, regarding Russian competition in the British wheat markets, will not be looked upon as anything of a wonderful nature by those familiar with the situation. The announcement that Russia has shipped a few tons of low grade flour to England, need not cause a panic in American wheat growing districts. The very low price at which this Russian flour sold, as compared with the lowest American grades, would go to show that the flour was not favorably received. Russia has long been known as a wheat growing country, second only to France among the countries of Europe. She has for many years been exporting wheat to Italy, Germany, Great Britain and other countries, and her capabilities in this direction have long since been known. The average annual production of wheat in Russia for five years, up to last year, was about 260,000,000 bushels. This gave a surplus for export of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. Therefore there is no fresh cause for alarm, such as the *Free Press* appears to feel from Russian competition.

The *Free Press* appears to misunderstand the cablegram from a London firm, to the effect that Great Britain might be able to do without American wheat for the balance of the season. The present wheat situation will explain this. Wheat has advanced sharply in American markets, on the strength of short crops for the coming season on this continent. British markets have not followed the advance in America, relying on supplies from Russia and other exporting countries to meet immediate requirements. The cable simply means that Great Britain may be able to get along for a few weeks without buying American wheat, at the advanced prices. It would be absurd to imagine, as the *Free Press* takes it, that Great Britain is likely soon to be able to get along altogether without American wheat. During the winter season, Russia is at a disad-

vantage, as her wheat exporting ports are blocked up. Her principal wheat movement takes place in the spring, and with a good crop last summer, she will be able to put considerable wheat on the market during the next two months. With the present advance in America, the wheat movement from the Atlantic coast will likely continue light for the present, but there is no immediate probability that the wheat importing countries of the world will be able to do without the 100,000,000 bushels and upwards of wheat annually exported from the Atlantic coast of this continent, and which is from two to three times greater than the exports of any other country. Any great reduction in wheat production in the United States, so as to cut off exports from that country, would undoubtedly have the effect of greatly advancing prices in importing countries. Instead of being crowded out of the world's wheat markets, America is almost certain to continue for many years the great competitor with all comers in importing wheat markets. But should the opposite be the case (which at the present time there is little reason to apprehend) Canada and the United States would suffer alike. Both countries would be obliged to give up growing wheat for export. If Canada could not compete with Russia, India and other countries in British markets, it would be folly to think of competing successfully with United States wheat growers in their home markets. The *Free Press* panacea of commercial union can therefore hardly be trusted to meet the case. The acreage sown to wheat in the United States has largely increased during the past ten or twelve years, but owing to the rapidly growing population and steadily increasing home consumption, wheat exports have not kept pace with the expansion in the area sown. Low prices will, of course, curtail production, but when the United States ceases to export wheat, it will be because home consumption, on account of increasing population, has overtaken production. The time will probably come sooner than many people imagine, when the United States will have little or no wheat for export, and then Canada may be in a position to export to that country to advantage.





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Provisions, Wines and Liquors,  
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**LYMAN BROS. & CO.,**  
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**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**  
Established 1860,  
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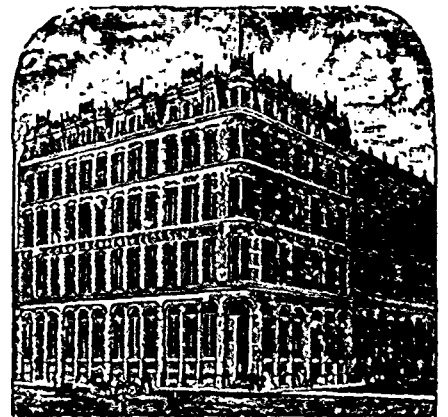
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Our Brands: { Reliance Terrier,  
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FOR THEM.



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GENERAL  
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Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG  
Wm. Skeene, Innes Block, Vancouver, B.C

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

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**Crathern and Caverhill,**  
WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE  
Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

**CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.**  
Wholesale Shelf Hardware,  
WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:  
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Complete Set of Samples with  
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

**A. RAMSAY & SON**  
37 to 41 Recollet St., Montreal,  
Manufacturers of  
Ready Mixed Paints, White and Colored Paints,  
Varnishes, etc. Importers of PLATE GLASS and  
Belgian Window Glass.  
Wholesale Agents for the Dominion for Winsor and New  
ton's Artists Materials.

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in commercial circles have been dragging along in a rather slow manner during the past week, and there has been no feature worthy of note except it be a little weakening in the rate of discount the banks have tried to maintain. Although in mercantile circles there has been considerable part-renewing and other patching up done of late, the volume of regular trade paper going to discount falls far short of the supply of funds at the command of the banks, and no one, or at least very few are inclined to extend business into any new field at present. Then in connection with the grain movement, the call for funds is very limited, and seems to come in little hectic spurts. Thus a combination of influences holds the money demand rather below normal, and with the uncertainty still existing in Ontario, banks covet business here more than they did a year ago. A weakening in the discount rate is the result, and from a few special accounts, in which heavy exchange transactions brought additional profit, the number of parties discounting at 7 per cent. has been increasing, and should the present crop be harvested in good condition, that rate will doubtless become general next fall. Still the banks hold as many customers as possible up to the 8 per cent. notch. In connection with real estate mortgage business affairs are going on smoothly and with a little life. There is a steady demand for farm loans at 8 per cent., although loan companies could handle more, but there is almost no call for first class city loans, in which a slightly lower rate could be obtained.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Speaking generally, a quiet feeling prevailed in wholesale trade circles last week. In some branches there was a fair movement, but in others absolute dullness ruled, textile branches being among the most quiet. Provisions were also rather slow in movement. In groceries there was a fair average business, and hardware lines are improving. From the city there has not yet been much call for building material, lumber, etc., but the demand from the country keeps up fairly active. The favorable weather for the crops gave a hopeful feeling for the future. Retail trade in the city is not brisk.

## CANNED GOODS.

Quotations are: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$3.50; pears, \$3.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

## DRY GOODS.

Sorting trade in dry goods has so far this season been rather light, and not up to expectations. In clothing there has yet been very little doing in sorting business this season. Travellers are on the road. The grey goods department of the cotton combine had a meeting at Montreal last week, and a comparison of reports showed a comparatively small stock on hand. The combine still flourishes, except in

shirtings, in which by common consent the agreement has lapsed.

## DRUGS.

In this branch business is steady, and there is yet no change to note in prices. Prices are: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3.00; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3.00; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.60 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 9½c.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Quotations are: Dates, golden 10c per lb.; in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.40 to 2.50 per box; Malagazs, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Old apples may now be considered a thing of the past for this season. Oranges and lemons have made a sharp advance, and are strong at quotations, with further advances expected. Cherries, peaches, apricots, etc., are in the market. Quotations were as follows: Messina oranges, \$8 to \$8.25; Riverside oranges, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Messinas, ½ boxes, \$4; Messina lemons, \$7.50 to \$8; bananas, \$3.50 to \$5 per bunch; pineapples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per doz.; rhubarb, 5c per pound; cucumbers, 80c per doz.; tomatoes, ¼ bushel boxes, \$2.75; new cabbage, 6c per pound or \$6.00 per crate; Bermuda onions, \$4.50 per box of 50 lbs.; Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel; Maple syrup, ½ gal. tins, \$7.75 dozen, quart tins, \$4.50 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes; cider, rectified, per bbl 32 gallons, \$14.00; in ½ barrels, \$7.50.

## FURS.

Fur business was rather active last week, quite a number of large lots from the north being in the market. Reports from the London June sales are awaited. Quotations here have not been changed, excepting for red fox, which has been dropped. In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows:—Beaver, \$1 to \$6 per skin; badger, 25c to \$1.50; black bear, \$2 to \$16; cubs do, 50c to \$4.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$15; cubs do, 30c to \$3; grizzly bear, \$3 to \$35; cubs do, \$1 to \$12; white bear, \$3 to \$50; cubs do, \$2 to \$15; lynx, 25c to \$3.00; cubs do, 5c to 40c; wild cat, 25 to 75c; timber wolf, 25c to \$3; large prairie do, 25c to \$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c to \$1, wolverine, 50c to \$4; panther 10c to \$2.50; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox,

25c to \$1.35; kit fox, 25c to 60c; silver, grey or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$3; blue fox, 50c. to \$4.50; white fox, 25c to \$1.50; martin, 25c to \$1.25, mink, 15 to 60c, muskrat, midwinter, 6 to 10c, fall, 3 to 5c, spring, 3 to 12c, culls and kits, 1 to 2c, otter, \$1 to \$8, do cubs, 25 to 75, raccoon, 25 to 80c, skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest prices stated can not be obtained.

## GROCERIES.

Eastern advices report further advances at the refineries in sugars, of from one sixteenth to ¼c. Prices were very firm, and no shading entertained. Samples of new Japan tea, said to be of superior quality, and slightly under last year's prices, are now being shown in some markets. The movement in Chinese tea markets is said to be very backward, owing to the high views of holders. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 9½ to 9¾c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 18 to 22c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 20 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 53c, Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$30; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

## HIDES.

Quotations here are as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bulls, 2c; calf, fine haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 25 to 60c. Tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 2c per pound.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

Trade is still rather quiet. A number of changes will be noticed in quotations, all to a lower figure, which is owing to lower freight rates. The opening of navigation on the lakes, with reduced rates, has had a tendency to lower prices. Ocean freights are also very low. On the other hand, a general firmness in hardware in the old country has had the effect of partially neutralizing the advantage of lower freights. On this account there is a disposition to hold up prices to old quotations, notwithstanding lower freights. Still, quotations are being shaded to some extent for round orders. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12. to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 35 to 37c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb., tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are steady as follows: Spanish sole 27 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; 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 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55

to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 29 to 32c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

## LUMBER.

Trade prospects continue favorable, and the lake mills are pushing operations actively. Logs are now on the way down the river for cutting at Winnipeg. In the list given below, some changes will be noticed, mainly in dimension, which went into force the first of last week. Following are the list prices, f. o. b. at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman:—  
Dimension—2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$15; 2x10 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do, 10 and 20 ft long, \$16. Fifty cents per M advance on each foot over the above length up to 24 feet long. One dollar per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches surface. Surfacing, 50c per M; Surfacing and siding, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$15.50, dressed, \$16.50; 2nd common rough \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17; 8 inch, \$16.50. Siding, ceiling and flooring—1st, 6 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd do, \$26; 3rd do, \$18; 4th do, \$15; 8 and 10 inch flooring, at \$1 per M advance. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding 1/2 in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts; Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; 1/2 round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casing—4 inch, O G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles 1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The only change to note in this branch is a decline of from 2 to 3c in linseed oil. Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 65c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12 1/2c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25. Alabastine, \$8 per case of 20 pkgs.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year

old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

## WOOL.

Wool has commenced to move, some lots having been received, but not in good shape, burs, etc., which of course detract from the price. From 7 to 8c is being offered for fleece, unwashed, and 12 to 15c for washed, as to quality. Western range sheep, Merinos, quoted at 11 to 14c. In the United States price have been demoralized, on account of the Mills Tariff Bill, placing wool on the freelist. Prices are from 4 to 5c lower than in June last year. Considerable foreign wool is still held in bond at Atlantic ports. At Toronto offerings of the new clip are small and 18 to 19c continues to be the ruling price.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## WHEAT.

The crop situation has been the feature of interest for the past week. The weather could not have been more favorable, and consequently the growing crops have pulled up wonderfully. Notwithstanding the late season, the outlook is now fully as favorable as it usually can be at this time of year. Quite a little wheat is being delivered by farmers in provincial markets, the quantity held in first hands appearing to be larger in some districts than was expected. Prices were weaker, but without much change, from 68 to 72c being the range paid farmers, in the different markets.

## FLOUR.

Prices were weaker, and though the outside figures were retained, yet there was a disposition to shade quotations. Prices to the local trade may be given at the following range: Patents, \$2.30 to \$2.35; strong bakers, \$2.10 to \$2.15; XXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.40.

## MILKSTUFFS.

Bran quoted at \$9 per ton and shorts \$12 per ton.

## OATS.

About 33c seemed to be the usual price, on track, though largely nominal. 31c is sometimes quoted, though an outside figure.

## OATMEAL.

Prices still hold at old quotations as follows: Standard, \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; rolled oats, \$3.00.

## EGGS.

There has been considerable irregularity in the price of eggs, quotations ranging from 13 to 15c. In single case lots 15c was the usual figure quoted by some dealers. Receipts have been light this season, and at the close of the week prices were firm at 15c, as the hot weather is liable to interfere with receipts.

## BUTTER.

Receipts of butter have not been large, but prices nevertheless continue to sag, owing to the very light movement. There has been no outside business of any consequence yet, though

some small lots have been moving westward. Owing to the backward season, most of the butter received so far has been of poor quality and white in color. An improvement in the quality is now expected. Prices range from 15 to 17c, the latter now being the top price for best qualities of store.

## CHEESE.

New Manitoba is now being offered. Some jobbed as high as 15c in small lots, but 13c is now about the figure obtained.

## LARD.

Quotations ranged all the way from \$2.35 to \$2.57 for 20 lb. pails, Eastern, Chicago and home cured being in the market. Chicago brought the top price. About \$2.40 seemed to be the average price.

## CURED MEATS.

Some packing is going on, and home cured is in the market to some extent. There is also a good deal of Chicago and Eastern stuff in the market. Prices are: Long clear, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 13 1/2 to 14c; hams, 15 to 16c; Armour's star hams, 18c.

## MEATS.

Beef is firm at 6 1/2 to 8c; mutton 12 to 13c; hogs, firm, 8 to 8 1/2c.

## VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull at 20 to 25c, and only moving in loads on the market. No shipping. Other prices are: Onions scarce, at 7c a pound; cabbage, old, \$2 per dozen; carrots 50c a bushel; turnips, 25c a bushel.

## LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are very firm, owing to a scarcity of good butchers' stock. Buyers are trying to purchase at 4 1/2c here, but this price has been paid in the country, and it is said some cattle have brought as high as 5c here. The latter price could probably have been obtained for a limited number of choice cattle, last week. The firmness is not expected to continue long, as the feed is now good. Hogs were firm at about 6c delivered here, with a possibility of the figure being slightly exceeded.

A MEETING of the board of grain examiners of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Friday, to consider the draft of the proposed changes in the wheat grades. It was the unanimous opinion that the proposed changes were in every respect desirable, and in the interest of the farmers of Manitoba, whilst at the same time perfectly just to the grain trade of Eastern Canada. The West is a unit as to the desirability of establishing new wheat grades, as proposed, and the Government will be advised to proclaim new grades as set forth in the draft submitted.

BRANDON Sun: Several grain buyers who had closed their elevators, as they thought, for the season, have been compelled to re-open them, on account of the large quantity of wheat being brought into market.

PRICES at Brandon last week, according to the Times, were:—Wheat, 65 to 72c; oats, in good demand at 30 to 32c; cattle, 3 1/2 to 4c; hogs, 4 1/2 to 5c; eggs, 12c; butter, 15c per lb.; potatoes, 15c per bushel.

It is reported from Ottawa on good authority that the Cochrane Ranch Company will secure the beef contract for the Northwest Indian supplies.

E. FRITZ BUCKE, of Brandon, has been appointed travelling agent of the Standard Life Assurance Company for western Manitoba.

A. MALLOY has purchased the Farmers Home Hotel at Brandon.

ABOUT 2,000,000 feet of logs are coming down the Red River from Minnesota, for Winnipeg.

P. L. MITCHELL and J. H. Hughes, lumber dealers, Brandon, Man., have amalgamated their business.

THE steamers are now running on Lake Winnipeg between Selkirk and Norway House and Grand Rapids.

JOHN GRAHAM has been admitted into the law firm of Biggs & Dawson, of Winnipeg, which in future will be styled Biggs, Dawson & Graham.

THE steel rails for the Red River Valley railway has arrived at Pembina, via the lakes and Duluth. Tracklaying commenced on Saturday.

It is officially announced that Hon. John Schultz has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The appointment is to take effect July 1.

A FIRE originated in the manufacturing room of Dawson, Bole & Co's drug house at Regina, on Thursday, and an explosion which followed injured two assistants. The fire was put out without serious damage to the stock.

A N. B. lobster-packing firm last year packed some cases of herrings and sent them to Baltimore. They sold so well that the firm has gone largely into the business. Canned herring will soon probably be a staple article.

**The Trade Review.**

R. J. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade for the week. The moderate improvement in trade

noticed a week ago does not yet seem to be more than the slight reaction which occasionally breaks a period of uncertainty and complacent inactivity. The signs of a lasting improvement in trade do not yet appear. Uncertainty still prevails, and buyers are conservative, confirming their transactions to immediate wants in most branches of business. Crop prospects have not changed for the worse, but the extent of loss in winter wheat is more definitely realized, while the prospect as to spring wheat and other crops is necessarily vague. With favorable weather the general results would probably be fair, and in some quarters a decidedly hopeful feeling begins to prevail. Want of confidence in the near future is the prevailing tone in all the markets. This cannot be attributed to financial influences, for money is over abundant and quoted at 1 per cent., notwithstanding the renewal of gold exports. The volume of trade of interior cities is very good at Omaha and Minneapolis, but generally below that of last year. The exports of principal products in May, were larger in volume by 15 per cent. than in the same month of 1887, but because of the heavy cotton shipments. The exports from New York for the past two weeks show a decrease of 15 per cent., with only a slight decrease in imports. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 209 and for Canada 23, a total of 232, as compared with 235 last week and 205 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 213, made up of 193 in the United States and 20 in Canada.

**Special Trade Notice.**

DAY after day the evidence accumulates that the "Myrtle Navy" is the people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full standard by the manufacturers of it. It is to these qualities and the reasonableness of the price that they attribute their marked success. To the quality they will adhere to at all cost, and also to the price if that be possible.

A man who had been for some time working in Winnipeg, decided to go farming, and in the spring of 1887 bought a farm in St. Agathe, about 20 miles from Winnipeg, paying \$1,200 for 320 acres. There was a fine crop and he sold last autumn 1,000 bushels of wheat at 55 cents, and 3,600 bushels more at 40 cents a bushel, and 200 bushels of oats at 25 cents. He did all the work himself with one pair of horses, and was so encouraged that he at once got married—having paid for farm and implements and all else out of the first crop.

Grocer (to son)—"I see that you don't know how to buy watermelons." Son—"Why so?" Grocer—"Because all those you selected have short stems." Son—"Does that make any difference?" Grocer—"Of course it does. When they have long stems you can cut off part of the stem every day, and by that means have fresh melons all the time."

ESTABLISHED 1825.

**The J. A. Converse**  
**Manufacturing Co.**

**A.W. MORRIS & BRO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.**

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion of Manilla, Sisal, Russian and Jute Cordage.

**Binder Twine, Jute and Cotton Bags,**

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER

**REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.**

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease in wheat of but 670,000 bushels. July wheat opened at 85½c, and ranged from 84½c to 86½c. Closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	84½	84½	84½	83½
Corn .....	51	51½	52½	52½
Oats .....	32½	32	22½	27½
Pork.....	13.82½	13.90	14.00	14.10
Lard.....	8.52½	8.57½	8.62½	9.07½
Short Ribs.....	7.57½	7.60	7.70	7.75

Wheat was very weak at the opening on Tuesday, owing to free selling and a cable advising a drop of ½d at Liverpool. Prices were firmer later in the day. July wheat opened at 84½c, and ranged from 83½c to 84½c. Closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	84½	84½	84½	84½
Corn .....	52½	53	53½	53½
Oats .....	32½	32½	23½	27½
Pork.....	13.75	13.85	14.05	14.05
Lard.....	8.52½	8.57½	8.62½	8.67½
Short Ribs.....	7.57½	7.60	7.67½	7.75

Wheat was nervous on Wednesday, and fluctuated freely, July ranging from 83½ to 84½c. December wheat closed at 86½c. Closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	83½	84½	84½	84½
Corn .....	52½	53½	53½	54½
Oats .....	32½	32	23½	27½
Pork.....	13.70	13.77½	13.87½	13.97½
Lard.....	8.60	8.55	8.60	8.65
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.55	7.62½	7.70

July wheat ranged from 83½ to 84½c on Thursday. December wheat closed at 85½c. Closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	83½	83½	84	83½
Corn .....	52½	53	53½	53½
Oats .....	33	33½	23½	27½
Pork.....	13.67½	13.75	13.85	13.95
Lard.....	8.47½	8.55	8.60	8.65
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.55	7.62½	7.70

The markets all around were dull and drooping on Friday. July wheat opened at 83½c, which was the highest point of the day. The lowest figure for July was 81½c. Closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	81½	82½	82½	82½
Corn .....	51½	51½	52½	52½
Oats .....	32½	33½	27½	26½
Pork.....	13.40	13.65	13.75	13.85
Lard.....	8.45	8.50	8.57½	8.65
Short Ribs.....	7.50	7.50	7.57½	7.65

On Saturday, prices continued in their downward course. December wheat opened at 84½c, and closed at 84½c. Other closing prices were :

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	81	81½	82	82½
Corn .....	50	50½	51	51½
Oats .....	32½	32½	27½	26½
Pork.....	13.62½	14.72½	13.77½	13.87½
Lard.....	8.40	8.50	8.55	8.60

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were :

	Cash.	July.	On track
No 1 hard.....	83	83½	84
No 1 northern.....	81½	82½	82½
No 2 ".....	79	79½	79 - 80

Closing quotations for flour were as follows : Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.70;

Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.50 in barrels, \$4.70 to \$4.90; bakors, here, \$3.75 to \$3.90; superfine, \$2.00 to \$3.00; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: The foreign markets will take the bakers' at about 22s 6d, and with very low freights, sales that way are quite large.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were :

	Cash.	July.	Aug.
Monday.....	—	84½	84½
Tuesday.....	83½	83½	84½
Wednesday.....	84	84½	84½
Thursday.....	—	83½	84½
Friday.....	—	82½	82½

Closing prices on Saturday were: June, 81½; July, 82½.

The markets were weaker, on account of improving crop prospects, and a sort of midsummer dulness prevailed.

**CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.**

The *Canadian Gazette* of June 1st, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market :

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents., 1885.....	113	—	—
Ditto 3½ per cents.....	105½	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents., 1885.....	—	—	—
British Columbia 4½ per cents.....	115	—	—
do 6 per cents 1877.....	—	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	111	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents., 1873.....	—	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.....	110	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register).....	59½	—	—
Ditto shares (London register).....	50	—	—
Ditto mortgage bonds.....	108½	½	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	10½	—	—
Ditto first preference.....	62½	—	—
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares.....	34	—	—
Ditto £15 paid.....	—	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	74	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage.....	—	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid.....	—	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	2½	—	—
Hudson's Bay.....	17	—	—
Vancouver Coal, £9 paid.....	—	—	—
Manitoba Northwestern bonds.....	—	—	—

**Montreal Grain Market.**

On Tuesday flour was steady and in good demand. Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.50 to \$4.70. Grain business quiet. A bid of 96c was made for 10,000 bushels of No. 1 northern, which was refused. Quotations: Canada red winter wheat, 96 to 97½c; Canada white, 96 to 97½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 2 ditto, 99c; No. 1 northern, 95 to 96c. Peas, 85 to 86c. Oats, 49 to 50c. Barley, 55 to 60c. These quotations held for the balance of the week.

**Toronto Markets.**

Manitoba wheat was at times above buyers' view. Sellers asking \$1.02 for No. 1 hard. Manitoba patent flour, \$5 to \$5.25; patent winter and spring, \$4.10 to \$4.70. Wheat, No. 2 fall, 96½ to 97c; No. 3 fall, 91 to 93c; No. 2 spring, 94 to 95c; No. 3 fall, 91 to 93c; No. 2 spring, 84 to 85c; No. 1 and 2 red winter, 96 to 97c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 99 to 100; No. 2 hard, 95 to 96c; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 94c; No. 2 northern, 92 to 93c; Peas, No. 1, 74 to 75c; barley, No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, extra, 55c. Provisions—The market continues strong. Bacon is firm at the advance; some holders are disposing of heavy long clear at 10c and light at 10½c.

Hides were in better demand. Dealers paying 5½c for green.

Dried apples sold at 7 to 7½c and evaporated at 8½ to 9½c.

Receipts of butter were heavy. In consequence the market was weaker. rolls sold at from 13 to 15c, and choice tubs at 15c. Creamery slow; dealers are looking for lower prices; sales made at 18 to 22c.

Cheese jobbing at 9½ to 10c, for new. Offers are being received from the factories at 8½c. At the London cheese fair on Saturday, thirty factories registered 3,700 boxes, 350 being June make and the balance May. The May's were all sold, including 1,452 boxes at 8½c, 450 at 8½c, 1,148 at 8½c and 210 at 8½c. The market was ½c higher than last week. A year ago prices were 9 to 9½c.

In many places in Manitoba, threshing is now going on.

HARRY IRETON has opened the Queen's Hotel at Moosomin, Assa.

THE creditors of the bankrupt town of Gladstone, Man., are endeavoring to come to a settlement with the town.

**JOSEPH CARMAN,**  
WHOLESALE  
**Commission Merchant,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, etc.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

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**STANDARD OIL COMPANY,**  
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)  
Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.  
ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS of AMERICAN PETROLEUM. Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the Standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.  
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**Home Production**  
WE MANUFACTURE  
**BARB WIRE,**  
**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT BARKS  
And are Agents for the  
**Woven Wire Fencing.**  
We are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARK. A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Every pound guaranteed.  
**Manitoba Wire Company.**

# THE BEST

A Brand of Coffee which represents a perfect blending of strength and flavor. Always packed in 2 lbs. air tight cans; no charge for cans; 15 cans in a case.



A perfect blend of Private Plantation Java and Pure Arabia Mocha. Imported, Roasted, and packed by **Chase & Sanborn, MONTREAL.**

# COFFEE.

## DOLL

W. F.

### WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

First-class in every respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL  
HENRY HOGAN

Every Attention paid to Guests.  
MONTREAL.

### HILLIARD HOUSE.

RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.

LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL !!

GREYNA, - - MAN.

D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers.

### WOLSELY HOUSE,

WOLSELEY, ASSINIBOIA,  
E. A. HANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

### PALMER HOUSE,

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THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.  
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

### QUEEN'S HOTEL,

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Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

### Cosmopolitan Hotel,

MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,

Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.

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### HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.

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### GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

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Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery

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## Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

### WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

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### JOHN HANBURY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Exporters of

### Grain, Flour, Feed and Produce.

Wholesale Agents for several

LEADING BRANDS OF CIGARS

Brandon, Man.

## Forbes & Stirrett

PLANING MILL

AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

10th St., south Rosser Av

BRANDON

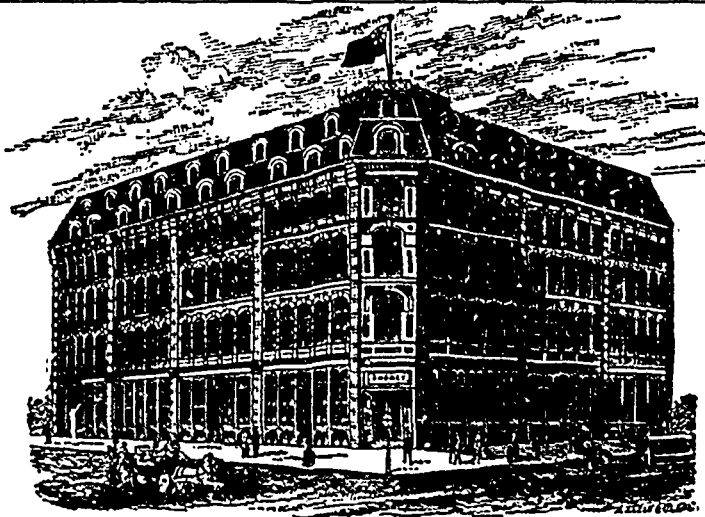
NEUMEYER AND PARES,

## Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Brewers of the Celebrated Export India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted XX Porter in Casks or Bottles,

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Autumn Season 1888,  
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.

**HY. ARKELL,**  
WHOLESALE

**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**  
MERCHANT,  
Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.  
Consignments Received in All Lines.  
Correspondence solicited.

**Samuel Gray,**  
Manufacturer of  
**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS**  
Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels  
Baulsters, etc.  
VICTORIA, B.C.

Having made arrangements with the C.P.R. I am prepared to finish the trade with the above mentioned articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. P.O. Box 39, Victoria, B.C.

**PENDRAY & CO**  
SOAP WORKS,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

Turn out British Mottle Soaps, Electric and Ivory Soaps, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, Coconut Oil Toilet Soaps, Soda Crystals and Washing Powders, Superior Shaving Soap.

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

**J. & A. Clearihue,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,  
Dealers in—

**Fruits and all kinds Produce**  
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Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasin, Brockville, Ontario.

**THE DRIARD,**  
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The only strictly first-class hotel  
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**Colonial Hotel,**  
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Largest hotel in the city; centrally located in business portion. Headquarters for tourists and commercial men. Sample rooms, bath rooms, etc. Fire-proof building. First Class.

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

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

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**Vancouver Shingle Mill!**

G. F. SLATER, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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**Cedar Shingles**

Special attention given to Car Load Orders from Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Get my terms and delivered prices before ordering elsewhere. Prompt shipment.

**Vancouver, B.C.**

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, &c. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg.

**British Columbia.**

The Victoria Transfer Co. has opened a branch at Vancouver.

There is talk of a new morning paper being established at Westminster.

Humphries, a Victoria Alderman, has opened a cigar stand at the place named.

Robert Sanderson is building Hume & Cowan's new steamer, at Revelstoke.

The Bank of B. C. is considering the the advisability of opening a branch at Seattle, W.T.

S. McHughes, of Victoria, has opened a confectionery store and manufactory at Vancouver.

A car load of self binders was received lately at New Westminster. This is evidence that the district is progressing.

A by-law to raise funds for public improvements, will be considered at Victoria. The amount will probably be \$75,000.

The following are returns of the Nanaimo customs house, for the month ending June 30:  
Duties ..... \$5,682 71  
S. M. Dues..... 270 56  
Petroleum Inspection..... 50

E. V. Bodwell has sold 33 feet on Cordova street, between Carroll and Abbott streets, Vancouver, for \$6,800; 50 feet on Hastings street, between Hamilton and Homer streets, for \$9,000.

Victoria Colonist: Three loads of seal skins valued at \$30,000, go forward to New York today via the Olympian and Northern Pacific. This makes nine carloads which have so far this season been shipped east by the same route. Considerable freight is at present being handled by the American lines to and from this city.

A London cable says: Lord Sudley called attention in the Lords to night to the superior advantage of Burrard Inlet over Esquimault as a naval station on the Pacific. Lord Elphenstone said the authorities divided in opinion, but after full consideration the Government thought it unwise to transfer the naval station from Esquimault to Burrard Inlet, which in time of war would become a mere rat trap for our ships. The Government were prepared to spend £31,000 on armaments at Esquimault, £10,000 on submarine store, £10,000 on submarine buildings. The real question of the present for the Imperial Government and Canada was one of garrison.

The Coquitlam Water Works Co. have withdrawn their offer to the Westminster council, and submitted the following offer instead: "That the company will construct and maintain in a state of first-class efficiency a system of water works for the supply of this city, direct from Coquitlam Lake, and will allow the city the free use of the same, for purposes of fire protection and sewer flushing, on condition of an annual payment of \$5,000 to the company. This agreement to hold good for three years, at the expiration of which time the city to have the right of purchase of the said works on payment to the company of their outlay upon the same, with 10 per cent. added thereto, together with such additional sum as will, with the receipts from the works bring up the net annual profits to investors therein to 10 per cent." The matter was referred to a committee.

## MILLER, MORSE & CO.

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Builders Hardware,  
Harvest Tools,  
Cutlery, Guns, etc

PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

## ROBLIN & ATKINSON

WHOLESALE

Grain Shippers,  
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS  
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

# Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

## BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST,

## TORONTO.

## White, Joselin & Co.

Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and  
Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves,  
Lace Curtains, Laces.

All the Latest Novelties.

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TORONTO

1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL

## MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

## Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods.

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

The Nanaimo Gas Co. has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

The output of the several collieries of the Vancouver Coal Company has aggregated 1,000 tons per day lately.

The stock of W. S. McCartney, drugs, Kamloops, has been sold by the sheriff.

H. Kells, dealer in boots and shoes, Westminster, has sold out to A. B. Wintemute, and will go farming.

A motion to raise the commercial travelers tax at Victoria, from \$10 to \$50, was laid over at a late meeting of the city council.

The Illecillewaet Silver Mining Co. has decided to run a tunnel into one of its claims to strike the lead about 100 feet below the surface.

### The Calgary Country.

A prominent commercial traveller speaking of the business outlook for Calgary, said, "I have more hope of Calgary's prosperity this trip than ever I have had before," and when interrogated on the subject, said: "It is the first time during my trips to Calgary that I have seen something produced that will add to the wealth of the country." He referred to the quantity and quality of Alberta butter which he saw. He said he had written to his firm to say that although they might not expect to take any more money out of Calgary for butter, they might expect to receive large orders for butter tubs at an early date. The color and quality of Alberta butter, he remarked, will find a market almost anywhere it may be offered and he recommended merchants to begin and pack for shipment, mentioning all the mountain and British Columbia towns that would shortly look to Calgary for their supply, and the money that would naturally flow into the hands of the farmers for this commodity alone would be a considerable sum. He spoke highly of the cheese factory which had been established in the neighborhood and predicted that only a few years would elapse before Calgary butter and cheese would be finding its way in carloads both east and west and supply English and Japan trade. But butter and dairy products are not the only products that the farmers of Alberta must supply the local markets with to control the trade that rightly belongs to them. The same gentleman remarked that he sold \$1,200 worth of eggs in Calgary one day last fall besides their numerous other shipments made during the year. They have also sold several thousand dollars' worth of condensed milk in Calgary each year, and when these amounts are added to the sums paid out each year for potatoes, oats, and bacon, the result is truly enormous. Everyone will agree with us that all of these articles can be produced in sufficient quantities to supply not only the local demand but for shipment both east and west, and if the amount of money sent out of the country for these articles and for railway freights were distributed among our own people, the country would make rapid strides. Let our farmers only produce these necessaries, which we believe they can do, with more profit than in any other part of the Dominion, and they will find themselves farther ahead at the end of ten years than the first settlers of Ontario did

in twenty-five. We have it on good authority that only a short time will elapse before a tannery and a woollen mill will be established here, and as these will employ a number of hands that must be supported, the demand will increase, other industries too will likely spring up and the success of both town and country is assured if the people only prove true to their own interests.—*Calgary Tribune*.

### Northern Alberta,

The *Bulletin* is indebted to J. B. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada for a copy of the report on his work in Northern Alberta during the season of 1886, which arrived by last mail. One of the illustrations gives a view of the Big Coal Seam 25 feet thick, on the North Saskatchewan, 45 miles above Edmonton. In describing the partially wooded nature of the greater part of Northern Alberta, Mr. Tyrrell says:—"With the exception of the small forest areas mentioned above, the rest of the region consists of half wooded country, with groves of poplar and willow, separated by open glades and grassy stretches of greater or less extent. This part is thus attractive both to the traveller in search of natural beauties and to the would-be settler looking for a place where to make for himself a comfortable home in the shortest possible time." A very interesting part of the report is a short account of former explorations dating from the year 1750. The amount of valuable information given in the report is so great and so much in particular that adequate mention throughout is impossible, but the following paragraph of special interest is given in full:—"It has long been known that this is the highest point on the river where gold can be washed out of the gravel and sand bars in paying quantities, and prospectors on that account have been led to examine the banks in this vicinity very closely. In sections 35 and 36, township 50, range 4 west of the fifth principal meridian, the coal seam has been burnt out over a considerable area, and the ground is now scattered over in many places with large masses of a slag-like rock, and where these have not been covered with alluvial deposits, beds of ashes and burnt clay and sandstone skirt the edge of the bank of undisturbed coal-bearing strata. A number of specimens of this burnt material were collected and have been assayed in the laboratory with the following interesting results: Two masses of slag-like rock lying at the foot of the slope in which the coal seam is exposed, taken from places one mile apart, showed a trace of gold. Arenaceous clay-shale underlying coal seam, showed trace of gold. Ashes from burnt coal seam, showed trace of gold. A trace of gold was also found in the parting of clay-shale in the coal seam where it had been unaffected by fire. A sample of the over-lying boulder clay was also assayed, but no gold was detected in it." In figuring out the amount of coal in the 25-foot seam west of Edmonton the conclusion is reached that in an area of two miles by three is contained 150,000,000 tons. On the Red Deer at a point over 100 miles distant the same seam is again exposed with a thickness of ten feet, containing 12,500,000 tons to the square mile. At Kneeo Hill creek, 80 miles further south, it is again exposed, and contains 5,000,000 tons to the square mile. Mention is made of limestone on the banks of the North Saskatchewan in township 47, range 9, west of 5th principal meridian.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.



### Sugar for Naething.

Last Saturday, Betty and me were oot getting oor provisions, and in ga'ing along a street in the Sooth-side, Betty grippit me by the arm, and, pommung tao a shop window, says: "Guid keep us, Jeems! d'ye see that? Sugar for naething!" "Eh! what's that?" I says, getting oot my spees. "That's extraornar; trade must be dull atweel when they've tae gie awa' the goods for naething. My certy, it's a new gemm this. Puir bodies! hoo can they afford a' that gas and a big rent? Betty," I cries, "ye ken I've never ganged tae pay a fair price for onything I buy; but when folk offer ye a thing for naething, I wid be stauinin' my ain licht if I didna tak' it. Gie me the basket, and I'll go in and get eight pun', and, after I come oot, ye can slip in and get anither eight pun'; it'll no look sae greedy like. Jist wait a wee." And in I goes. "I'll tak' eight pun, o' that sugar!" I says. "Certainly, sir" And in a jiffy I got the sugar in a paper poke, and, putting it in the basket, I shut doon the lid, and says, "I'm sure I'm vera much obleeged tae ye tae be sae kind tae me—me a perfect stranger. I really canna fin' words tae express my thanks. Sugar's no vera dear, but it's aye something; it maun be a sair loss tae you. Hooever, I must jist thank ye," and, wi' that I made tae come oot.

"Hey," cries the lad at the back o' the coonter, "ye've forgot tea! there's two pun o' tea goes along wi' that!"

"Lod save us, tea!—tea, did ye say? Betty," I cries, "it's no only sugar they're are gieing awa', but tea. Great criftens, this bates all! Tea! Certainly I'll tak' the tea," and I held up the lid o' the basket, and he popped in a package o' tea, a ready made up. I thoct it wis vera fortunato I had seen the shop before the unemployed got word o' it, or they wid hae haen it a' rookit oot afore I got near't.

"Is there naethin' else—coffee, or onything," I says.

"No!" he says, "it's jist the tea and sugar go the gither."

"Weel, I'm share we ocht tae be thankfu' for that same; altho', if there wis a bit pun o' coffee I widna object. Weel, guid day tae ye! guid day!" and I cam' oot. Lod, he jumpit ower the coonter, and grippit me at the door, and shook me, and says, "The money, sir!"

"Money!" says I, perfectly dumfounded, "ye ne'er said there wis ony money; but it's no ower late yet! Hoo' much dae ye gie? Ye're a perfect angel in thae bad times. I hope the money's no spurious."

"Ye've tae gie me the money," he says. "Me!" I says; "money for what?" "For the tea," he says. "Did ye no say it went along wi' the sugar?" "Certainly." "And didna ye say ye gie'd the sugar for naethin'?" "Yes." "And what's the money for, then?" "For the tea," he says, getting angry. "Noo, look here," I says, pull'ng him intae a close oot o' the crood, "let us understann' each ither. Noo, jist listen! Betty, haud the basket a wee! Tae begin at the beginning, did ye no say ye gie'd sugar for naethin'?" "We do." "Weel, so faur, so good; ye gie'd me my sugar for naethin', and, when I wis coming oot, ye cried after me that ye gie'd tea along wi' the sugar."

"But ye're tae pay for the tea."

"Tut, tut! will I hao tae begin again? Noo, look here, and pay attention! We'll tak' it backwards this time! Are ye listening? Didna ye ca' me back when I wis gaun oot weel enough pleased wi' the sugar, and no askin' for tea—didna ye cry me back and said ye gie'd tea along wi' the sugar?" "I did."

"Weel, and hadna ye gion me the sugar for naething?"

"Weel, and what hao ye tae say for yoursel', eh? It's no the worth o't, min' ye; but I am no man tae be made a fule o'; hooever, there's my card—ye can summon me, but I'm thinking ye'll get the warst o't. No, no! I wisna horn-pockry about it. Come awa', Betty, here's oor cair," and the crood "hoorahed," and the policeman threatened tae tak him up for obstructin' the pavement, and we cam' awa'.—*Glasgow Gaitic.*

### Dairy Products.

The scarcity of grain for export, due to the short crop in Ontario last year, has caused increased attention to be paid in that province to dairy products. Indications accordingly seem to point to a largely increased production, and on every side we see a determination to make dairy products fill up as far as possible the deficiency caused by the failure of the crops.

Now that the cheese buyers are returning to this country from Great Britain, we can learn how disastrous the past season has been to the English cheese houses. Many of these houses bought at the top price for cheese last fall, when the efforts of speculators had enabled the farmers to boom up the value of Canadian fall cheese to an unprofitable height, and consequently were only able to dispose of it at a considerable loss. Naturally these houses will be careful not to fall into such an error again, and as New Zealand cheese will arrive just at the period when Canadian fall cheese realizes its best market, we may fairly expect that its presence will be used as a lever whereby prices can be kept down at reasonable limits. In fact it is to New Zealand dairy products and the increasing use of margarine that the British public look now for cheap butter and cheese, and therefore it behooves us to take both of them into our careful consideration.

Now that the refrigerating chambers have become a recognized institution upon ocean-going steamers' is no longer an impossibility to place butter and cheese in good condition in London after a long sea voyage through a tropical climate. New Zealand cheese is packed in boxes of 40 to 50 lbs. each, and these in turn packed in crates. The butter is carefully wrapped in linen and deposited in well-made firkins, hooped with iron, and containing about 100 lbs. each. Both of these products are of very fair quality and sell far cheaper than Canadian, but we are informed that, in the case of butter at all events, they require to be used quickly when opened, as after their long detention on board ship they deteriorate very rapidly on exposure to the air.

The outlook in England is not over bright. Stocks of cheese, it is true are comparatively light, but the Scotch market is represented as crowded with homemade cheese and there is

every prospect of a large make of Cheshire. With this to meet the English demand and the certainty of increasing supplies from the Antipodes, it does not look as if very high prices could be reasonably looked for, but we must remember that there is every prospect that ocean freights will rule unusually low. Inland freight rates, thanks to growing competition, are more likely to recede than to advance and consequently cheese handlers can afford to accept profitably a lower rate than was the case in former years when both these factors were considerably higher.

For butter we cannot safely say the outlook is encouraging. The poor and uncertain quality of much Canadian butter has caused it to be regarded with disfavor, and it is evident that only the finest quality of creamery butter will be readily saleable in England. Margarine and New Zealand butter have effectually killed the chances of average farm or store-packed butter, and the days when the English housewife would purchase a keg of butter of as many different colors as Joseph's coat, and with a distinct flavor to every couple of pounds, are long since gone by. Margarine has killed the sale of cheap stale butter, and the sooner the Canadian farmer recognizes this fact, the better it will be for his interests. If Canadian butter is to be a profitable investment for export it must be of the very best quality. Nothing else is saleable except at a sacrifice, and therefore the Canadian dairyman must make up his mind to excel his competitors or else drop quietly out of the business.—*Journal of Commerce.*

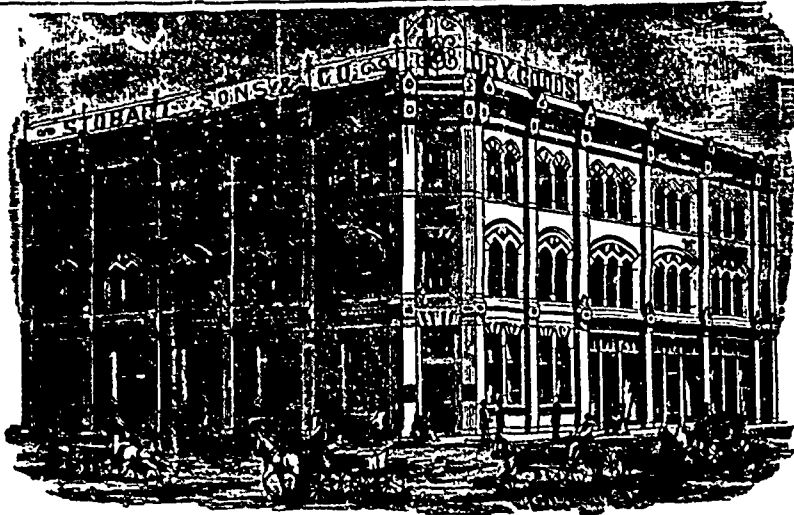
### United States Government Crop Report.

There was some reduction in seeding the winter wheat in some states, though the average breadth of all was but slightly reduced. In the east and south there was no material loss of area from freezing, but in several western states it was considerable. The apparent reduction of breadth of winter wheat as compared with that of last year is about 1,750,000 acres. The percentage of reduction for the entire winter wheat region is placed as 7.2 per cent. It is 18 in Illinois, 14 in Ohio, 10 in Michigan, and 9 in Indiana. This is in comparison with the reduced area harvested last year. There has been an increase of area of spring wheat in Dakota and in the territories further west, but a decrease in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, making an average decrease for the spring wheat region of one per cent. The area in spring wheat is apparently slightly below 36,000,000 acres. Some improvement in New York and Pennsylvania, and marked decline in Missouri and minor changes of States elsewhere, making the average 73.3, against 73 in May. The loss by over-flow of the Mississippi in Illinois offsets the part improvement of other counties. In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kansas the average condition is nearly the same as in May. The acreage of barley is nearly the same as last year, New York and Wisconsin are credited with an increase of 1 per cent., Minnesota 2, Dakota 10, Iowa, Missouri and California report a small reduction. Condition of barley averages 88.8.

The detailed report of the Department of Agriculture makes the total acreage of winter wheat 22,507,172 acres, and the estimated yield 237,300,000.



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A Full Range of Canadian Staples  
always in stock.

**STOBART, SONS & CO.**  
PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

### Victoria's Future.

Last week in writing on this subject, we stated that it is the people who make the city, not the city the people, and we now ask what hopes may be drawn with regard to our future from the character of our population. The new cities around us have sprung into existence with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd, and for this reason their population is much more homogeneous than ours. The citizens of Vancouver, for instance, are all newcomers, and every man, woman and child in the place has a personal interest in the city's progress. They have invested all their money in it, if they had any to invest, and are bound to make money out of it if they had none to begin with. On the other hand we have two classes of people among us, those who consider Victoria belongs to them because of their long residence here, and those who belong to Victoria because the place has attracted them from its business prospects, its climate, or its beauty. Now, the first class referred to are for the most part comfortably situated as far as money is concerned, and are quite content that Victoria should continue "as it was in the beginning," who have no need to worry themselves about its growth or prosperity and who look only at the cost of modern improvements which may be proposed. A few years ago they even resented somewhat any increase of the population, especially from the East, but they seem now to have wakened up to the discovery that wisdom comes from the east, though it seldom remains there. This portion of our people, however, form a splendid foundation for our future progress, because they are well-to-do, conservative and cautious. No new-fashioned boom, such as has brought ruin to thousands in the new centres can effect this city much as long as we have this solid and substantial phalanx to resist its approach. But this class are already in the minority and their value to us is greatly enhanced on that account. The new element is pouring in upon us in an ever-increasing stream and the old inhabitants are being thinned out by increasing years. The good, however, they have accomplished will live after them and prove of great importance in the onward march of our city. With regard to the

second-class, those who have come among us since Confederation, and who have cast in their lot with us for better or for worse, we need only say that they will compare to advantage with those who within the last few years have settled in other places on this coast. Many of our most enterprising merchants, professional men, ministers, doctors, teachers, mechanics, etc., are comparatively new comers, and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves in having attracted to our city such a band of fellow citizens. This class, as a matter of course, increases every year and their growth is a sure augury of the future prosperity of Victoria. What we need now is simply the complete welding of these two elements and that welding process is going on every day. Why should we not stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking the growth of Victoria, and why should we not only warmly welcome new comers but take every means in our power to induce those who have money or, what is of more value, brains to cast in their lot among us? We heard the other day of a gentleman who was looking for a sphere of usefulness in this city and who was seized upon by a Vancouver man who promised to find him employment at once if he would go over to that city with his family. We, as a rule have allowed new comers to shift for themselves, or have actually discouraged their remaining among us, whereas in Vancouver every citizen they can add to the population is considered of importance and is treated with the utmost respect and consideration. On the whole, we believe no more intelligent, cultured, sensible people are to be found in the Dominion than in Victoria, and if they will but work together for its growth and advancement no city on the Pacific coast will outstrip it in the race. We are always glad to notice any display of public spirit on the part of our Board of Trade or Board of Alderman. We believe the Board of Trade to be a most important body. Much of the recent prosperity of eastern cities in Canada has been owing to the vigor of these boards of business men, who have the city's interest at heart, and we venture to hope that our Board here will grow into a more powerful lever in helping forward our city. Let them speak out and public opinion will soon ripen into public action.—*Colonist*.

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PRODUCE and  
COMMISSION

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19 Alexander St. West,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE  
Potatoes in Car Lots  
BALED HAY,  
SACKS,  
FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.  
COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

**PARSONS, BELL & CO.,**

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—  
GENERAL STATIONERS.

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

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

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

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

## Bookbinding

**WARWICK & SONS,**

Manufacturing Stationers, Publishers, Book-  
sellers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.

Printers & Binders to the Ontario Government.  
**TORONTO, ONT.**

Bindery furnished with the latest and best  
machinery and appliances for turning out first-  
class work. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

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Wholesale and Manufacturing

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64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds  
Office Supplies Stationery  
Wallets. Pocket Books  
Ladies Hand Satchels  
Pocket and Office Diaries  
Leather Goods Binders Materials  
Printers Supplies

**Business East.**  
**ONTARIO.**

Wm. Lodson, butcher, London, has retired.  
Geo. Fraser, pictures, Arnprior, has assigned.  
R. E. Trobilecock, tailor, London, is about to assign.  
Watt Bros., furniture, Meaford, have assigned.  
Theo. Quick, grocer, Leamington, has assigned.  
Jno. Barnard, builder, Parkdale, has assigned.  
Edwin Foster, merchant, Port Burwell, has assigned.  
W. G. Bingham & Co., hardware, Burks Falls, have sold out.  
Samuel Wilton & Son, grocers, Strathroy, have assigned.  
T. & A. B. Snider, millers, German Mills, have assigned.  
Edwin D. Ockerman, general storekeeper, Milton, has assigned.  
J. H. & D. M. Ross, general storekeepers, Annan, has assigned.  
A. D. McDonald & Co., general storekeepers, Arkona, have sold out.  
Barnes & Co., manufacturers of box shocks, Ottawa, factory burned.  
Gosnell & Sutherland, general storekeepers, Highgate, have sold out.  
Jos. Letang, general storekeeper, Brudenell, is offering to compromise.  
Guelph Carriage Top Co., Guelph, meeting of creditors called for 6th inst.  
Pettypiece & Auld, printers, Forest, have dissolved—Pettypiece continues.

A. J. Routh, jeweler, Ottawa, has assigned.  
Miss Leigh, fancy goods, Ingersoll, is dead.  
Martin Bros., carriages, Toronto, were burned out.  
E. A. Taylor, books, London, bailiff in possession.  
F. J. Brennan, grocer, Cornwall, has compromised.  
Hasenslug & Beck, grocers, Waterloo, have dissolved.  
J. J. Grace, sewing machines, Arnprior, has compromised.  
W. R. Vancouverland, hardware, Arnprior, has compromised.  
John Lindsay, general storekeeper, White-lake, has assigned.  
John McCormick, general storekeeper, Morewood, has assigned.  
J. P. Pease, Furnace Co., (Ltd.), Toronto, was damaged by fire.  
Thos. Conway, general storekeeper, Essex Centre, has sold out and is away.  
J. H. Hull, mills, Gravenhurst and Kilworthy, is selling out the Kilworthy mill.  
W. C. Young, manufacturer of shoes, Toronto, is offering to compromise at 15c in the \$.  
Jas. McCool & Co., general storekeepers, Mattawa, Ont., and Fort William, Que., have assigned.

**QUEBEC.**

O. W. Cote, grocer, Marbleton, has assigned.  
Edgar Codebecq, grocer, Valleyfield, has assigned.  
The following were burned out at Hull: B. Carriere, grocer; Florimond, Desjardins, undertaker; E. Parent, painter; Nap. Simard; grocer.

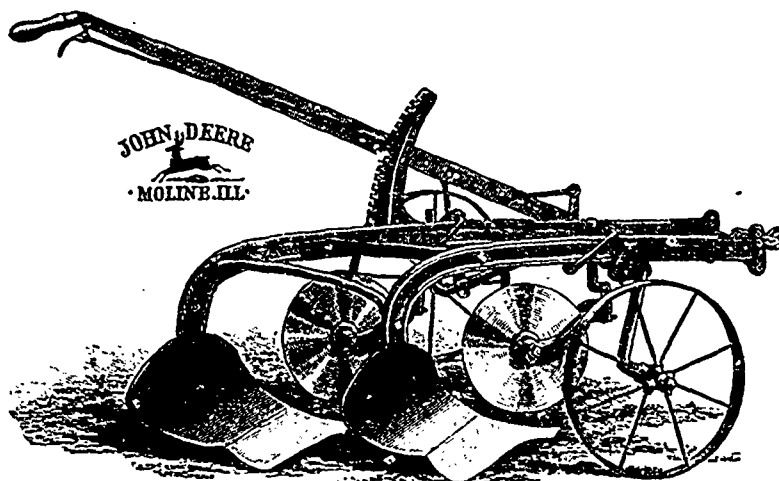
Ruintal & Hogue, plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
Amyotte & Papuin, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.  
J. Vanier & Freres, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
Nereo Desroches, dealer in dry goods, Quebec, has failed.  
Abbott & Hodgson, manufacturers of nails, Montreal have dissolved.  
Chesnut & Mann, druggists, Montreal—R. S. Chesnut is dead.  
Helene Nugent, general storekeeper, Chicoutimi, has assigned.  
Thos. Costen & Co., gunsmiths, Montreal—Geo. W. Costen is dead.  
R. White & Co., Manufacturers of shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.  
John Smardon & Co., soap manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
D. Kutner, hats, Montreal, has ceased doing business under this style.  
Wm. Little, lumber, Montreal, demand of assignment made on him.  
James Gannon, grocer, Montreal, demand of assignment made on him.  
Jno. E. Elliott & Co., oil refiners, Montreal, Alfred G. Elliott only member has assigned.  
McNeven & Cole, manufacturers of paper and lumber, Sault au Recollet—Daniel McNeven is dead.  
E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal—Chas. H. Dobbin admitted partner under same style.  
Henderson Manufacturing Co., confectioners, Montreal, Jas. M. Henderson has ceased doing business under this style.

# F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c

PLOWS,  
SULKY PLOWS,  
GANG PLOWS,  
HARROWS,  
SEEDERS,  
FEED CUTTERS,  
CRUSHERS,  
WAGONS,



BUGGIES,  
BUCKBOARDS,  
PHAETONS,  
SURREYS,  
ROAD CARTS,  
RUNABOUT WAGONS,  
CUTTERS,  
SLEIGHS.

CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

\* \* \*

# WINNIPEG.

\* \* \*

**Canadian Live Stock Imports.**

Canada stands high as an importer of British stock. From the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it appears that in 1886, the Dominion imported 1,580 horses, of the value of £110,383, giving an average of £69 15s, 8d. per head. Many of the animals bought by Dominion breeders have cost as high as £600 and £700, but recently they have been secured at more reasonable prices. Included in the total given above there are, of course, a large number of yearlings, and the lower prices of these naturally pull down the average of the whole. The bulls, oxen, cows and calves, nearly 27 per cent. of the whole exports, are credited to Canadian breeders—a circumstance which points conspicuously to the strong efforts Canadian agriculturists are still making towards improving the type of stock in the Dominion. The total value of these purchases is £22,379, or in average per head of £37 1s., which gives Canada second place in regard to price among foreign purchasers.

The impression is, we fancy, pretty general that the major portion of the fine cattle exported from this side to Canada is virtually intended for United States breeders, but the fact that 25 per cent. of the pedigreed stock shipped from England in 1886, went direct to United States ports, in our opinion, dispels such an erroneous idea. The best animals have been secured for the Dominion.

Of sheep and lambs, 393 head were taken from many well known English and Scotch flocks at a cost of £1,948, or nearly £5 per head, not by any means a fancy price, but still, considering the fact that this average includes about 50 per cent. of lambs, a price large enough to buy the best. The aggregate amount paid by Canadian stockmen for imported animals of all classes reaches the handsome sum of £135,210, showing that, as a customer for the fine stock of Britain, Canada is the largest of all foreign buyers, her gross purchases representing over 25 per cent. of the whole transactions.

**General Notes.**

A machine for manufacturing cigars, which, it is claimed, will turn out between 3,000 and 5,000 per day, has been invented. The machine, if successful in every particular, will do as much work in one day as ten or twelve men.

It is stated that a plan has been prepared by one of the leading legal counsel of the country whereby bucket shop keepers can evade the provisions of the recent Act against them. It is asserted that under this plan, these places will re-open and do business once more.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: Oatmeal is about the most difficult article to quote just now, as there is a great deal of Manitoba meal coming in, which is selling at 17½ to 20c per bag less than combine prices for ordinary, the sale of 100 bags being reported at \$2 45. Some buyers complain of the flavor of the Manitoba product, whilst others say it is as good as the combine meal, and suits their trade equally as well. In barrels the combine price is \$5.45 for ordinary, and \$5.70 for granulated, but certain members of the trust, it is said, are doing a little cutting.



**Northern Pacific Railway.**

Pembina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all Prominent Montana points.

—THE—

**POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL**

AND -

**DINING CAR ROUTE**

To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.

**Express Trains Daily**

To which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park. For full information, address,

CHAS. S. FEE,  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

**Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1887

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE 13 00		Portage la Prairie ...	ARRIVE 14 50
A11 25		.... Gladstone ...	13 25 D
D14 45	85	..... Neepawa.....	13 05 A
15 45	61	..... Minnedosa .....	11 58
A16 35	79	..... Rapid City .....	11 13 D
D16 45		..... Shoal Lake .....	11 05 A
17 50	94	..... Blinscarth.....	9 45
18 31	115	..... Russell .....	9 20
119 30	138	..... Langenburg .....	8 20
21 40	155	..... Portage la Prairie .....	6 20
23 00	166	..... Rapid City .....	5 00
23 15	180	..... Langenburg .....	4 45
ARRIVE			LEAVE

**Meals.**

No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays No 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Trains for Blinscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Thursdays only at 20 30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 20 30; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only. For Langenburg leave Birtle Thursdays only at 20 30; returning leave Langenburg Fridays only. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 17 00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.

For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to

W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

**Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry**  
**THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,**

The best equipped line to

**CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY**

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

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

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

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

Tickets at Lower Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 119 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

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



Owens and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSSELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.  
J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**TRAVEL VIA THE**

**Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway**

AND THE FAMOUS

**Albert Lea Route**

	Leave St. Paul.	Arrive Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.	a 8 45 a.m.	a 2 25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.	b 8 25 p.m.	b 7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.	d 6 25 p.m.	d 7 05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger	a 6 25 p.m.	a 7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown	a 8 10 a.m.	a 8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior	a 4 15 p.m.	a 4 10 p.m.
Stankota Express Accom.	a 3 15 p.m.	a 4 00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday. d Daily.		

THROUGH COACHES and PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS to Chicago, St. Louis and Des Moines

DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, D.T.

PALACE DINING CARS ON CHICAGO TRAINS.

2-THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2 to KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON or ST. JOSEPH, making connections in Union Depots for all points west.

Fast and frequent trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka points.

For maps, sleeping car berths, or other information call upon any agent in the Northwest or write to

S. F. BOYD, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Minneapolis