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Containing pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use
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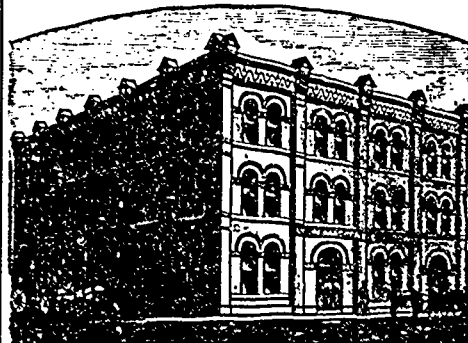
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The Commercial

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 Col-
umbia and the Territories.

Sixth Year of Publication.
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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 11, 1888.

THE Ogilvie company have under consid-
eration plans for the erection of three or four
elevators at different points throughout Man-
itoba.

HUGH SUTHERLAND calls for tenders for
building stations, tanks, and furnishing rolling
stock for the constructed portion (40 miles) of
the Hudson's Bay railway.

THE Brandon city council has authorized a
loan of \$2,700 to the agricultural society, on
the advice of the solicitor, that all documents
relating to the grounds are in legal shape.

H. YOUNG, of Young & Co, cider manufac-
turers, Winnipeg, has had a successful trip
in introducing his goods along the branch rail-
ways of Manitoba, and will work the C. P. R.
main line to the coast.

THE Winnipeg Brick, Tyle and Pottery Com-
pany is pushing operations with a full staff of
help. This promises to become one of the
flourishing industries of the city. Quite a
variety of articles are being turned out.

THE Canadian Pacific Colonization Corpor-
ation (limited) has recently been registered in
the Territories and has opened an office at
Calgary, with Mr. Bernard in charge. The
scope of the operations of this corporation are,
The establishment of an agricultural college for
the Northwest in which young men can go
through a course of agricultural training
calculated to fit them for profitably carrying on
general farm operations, also the development
of colonies in desirable centres, in which towns
will be established, provided with clubs, library,
reading rooms etc. A further object will be
the starting and working of supply farms,
cheese factories, creameries and other industries
suitable to the locality.

L. VINEBERG, pawnbroker, Winnipeg, is
giving up business.

G. MAROTTA, restaurant, Winnipeg, has sold
out to Jennie Bunnell.

W. SMITH, hotel and blacksmith, Treherne,
has sold out his hotel business to Smith &
Cameron.

J. & W. WALLEY, general storekeepers,
Birtle, Man., have dissolved partnership. John
Walley continues alone.

THE Winnipeg City Council will enforce the
placing of fire escapes upon certain buildings,
considered to be otherwise dangerous in case of
fire.

E. M. ROBINSON & Co., who bought the
bankrupt stock of Woods & McBride, of Moose
Jaw, have recently purchased the stock of the
estate of McLean Bros., of the same place.

McCAUL and HAULTAIN, advocates, of
Macleod, Alberta, have formed a partnership
under the firm name of McCaul & Haultain.
It is their intention to open a branch at Leth-
bridge, with C. C. McCaul at the head

NOMINATIONS for candidates for the new Ter-
ritorial Legislative assembly take place on June
20th, and elections on the 27th. In Battleford,
Prince Albert, Kinistino and Batoche, the nom-
inations and elections are three days later.

A LONDON cable of Thursday says: Lord
Suzley is about to call the attention of the
House of Lords to the position of defences at
Esquimalt, on the Canadian Pacific coast, and
to the superior advantages Burrard Inlet.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Manitoba North-
western railway will be held at Montreal on
July 13, for the purpose of authorising the di-
rectors to issue debenture stock and to ratify
an agreement entered into with the St. Paul
construction company.

THE plant of the Call Printing Co., Winni-
peg, was completely destroyed by fire, on
Monday morning, June 3rd. The loss is esti-
mated at \$30 to \$35,000. Insured for \$21,400.
The building, owned by Macarthur, Boyle &
Allan, was insured for \$5,000. The *Call*, with
commendable promptitude, appeared as usual
on the following Monday morning, surplus
material from the other city offices having been
secured for setting up the paper.

Brandon *Sun*: Up to last Monday farmers
in this district spoke somewhat discouragingly
of the prospects of crops for this season, which
was owing to the continued drought during the
seeding. Things have now happily taken a
change, as since the late refreshing showers re-
ports are coming in from every section that "all
is well." Wheat and other grains that were
looking a little backward have put on their
mantle of green, and give promise, if no other
intervention of Providence, of repeating the
record of last year. In some parts of Manitoba
it is reported there will be a decrease in acreage
under crop from last year, but so far as the *Sun*
can learn, after careful enquiry, there is as
much land, if not more, under cultivation in
this immediate vicinity as last year. Should
the yield this season come anything near that
last, our farmers will have every reason to feel
jubilant, and it is to be hoped that their expec-
tations will be verified.

S. McHUGH, confectioner, Victoria, B. C.,
has sold out to R. H. Burgess & Co.

T. G. KIRKPATRICK, general store keeper,
Ashcroft, B. C., has sold out to Oliver Harvey.

COWDEROY BROS., groceries and dry goods,
Vancouver, B. C., offer their grocery business
for sale.

THERE were eighteen applicants for hotel and
other license, read at the Brandon council meet-
ing on Monday last.

CAPT. JOHNSON, a well known Icelandic
resident, says a thousand Icelanders will come
to Manitoba this summer.

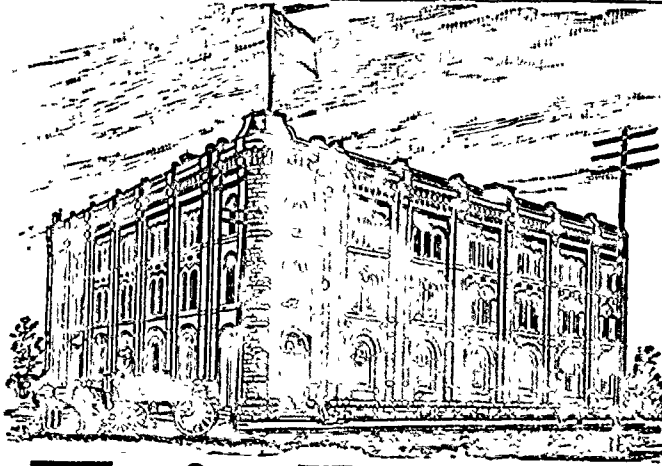
J. W. PEDDIE, of Winnipeg, will continue
to represent several eastern wholesale and
manufacturing houses in Manitoba and the
Territories.

AT Brandon last week, according to the *Sun*,
wheat was coming in at the rate of about two
thousand bushels per day, bringing from 68 to
72 cents. Oats were scarce and in demand at
32 cents. Butter brought 15 cents per pound;
eggs 10 cents per dozen; beef (stall fed) 4 cents;
pork 5 to 5½ cents per pound.

THE COMMERCIAL has received a copy of
The Social World, a new journal hailing from
Victoria, published by The Social World Pub-
lishing Company, and under the editorial man-
agement of G. Hamilton Griffin, M. D. *The
Social World* will be a weekly journal, devoted
to the interests of British Columbia. The copy
received contains a considerable amount of
reading matter, the original articles and selec-
tions being above the average in quality.

THE early closing movement under the new
Manitoba Act providing for the early closing of
stores, is being rapidly worked up in Winnipeg.
At the meeting of the city council on Monday
evening last, petitions were presented, signed
largely by the boot and shoe dealers, stationers,
grocers, jewellers, milliners, dry goods
dealers, hardware dealers, tailors and barbers,
requesting that the act, as applying to the
various branches represented, be put in force at
once. The petitions name the hour of closing
at seven o'clock, excepting Saturdays and days
preceding public holidays, when the hour for
closing shall be ten o'clock. The petitions were
referred to committee, and no doubt the early
closing act will soon be enforced in the city.

A FIRE at Pilot Mound, Man., on Thursday
last, which commenced in Stewart's blacksmith
shop, destroyed Watson's harness shop, Doyle's
jewelry, Struther's store and Morden's dwell-
ing. James Stewart's blacksmith and carriage
shop was totally destroyed. There was \$300
insurance on each, in the Western; loss on
stock and tools \$3,000, no insurance. James
Watson, harness, had \$500 insurance on build-
ing, and \$800 on stock, in the Commercial
Union. Some of his stock was saved. R. N.
Doyle, jeweller, has \$300 on his building in the
Commercial Union. His stock was saved. Dr.
McIntyre saved his stock and instruments.
Philip Morden, dwelling, loss \$700, no insur-
ance. Thos. McKay and J. & J. Struthers &
Co. had \$900 insurance on building in the Com-
mercial Union, and on stock, \$1,000 in Com-
mercial Union and \$2,000 in the City of
London.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
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DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

DURING the past two or three weeks there has been quite a boom on the South-eastern railway question. Even when a liberal discount is taken off the surface appearance of affairs and placed to the credit of interested efforts, there is still considerable public interest manifested in the effort to secure an air line from Winnipeg to Duluth. Undoubtedly the the main point in connection with our connections with the east, is to secure the shortest possible route to a Lake Superior port, and undoubtedly the Winnipeg and South-eastern, with proper connections on the American side to Duluth would furnish this. There is this additional recommendation to the proposed road, that it is not one of those railway schemes meant to benefit Winnipeg at the expense of other portions of the province. An air line from Winnipeg to Duluth would benefit every person in the province interested in its progress, and would injure no one except the railway monopolists, and it is questionable if eventually that class would not be benefited. But duty to a large number of settlers and natives of this province would suggest the construction of some such road as the South-eastern. From Winnipeg south to the boundary line there is no railroad east of the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., which hugs the river all the way south. Only those who have driven through La Verandrye and Carillon are aware of the extent of progress and settlement in South-eastern Manitoba, and with all there are numbers of settlers, who have to drive over thirty miles to their nearest railway point, which in the majority of instances is Winnipeg itself. Thus while strenuous efforts have been made in the past, to secure in outlying portions of the province railway facilities for our farmers, those quite close to the capital have been overlooked and neglected. It is time something was done for these people, and the proposed South-eastern road will supply their railway wants better than any other single line of railway can, if as we hope, it will soon be constructed. To the construction of this projected line, therefore, all Manitobans are not only bound to wish success, but are in duty bound to aid in its con-

struction, and thus give a measure of justice to a large number of our hitherto neglected fellow citizens.

THE advisability of holding the land of the western portion of the Territories under lease for ranching purposes, is a question which is frequently discussed in the Territorial press. A return brought down at Ottawa during the late session of Parliament, showed that out of 46 lessees of grazing lands in the Territories, 21 had carried out the terms of the lease, while 25 had partially carried them out. The sum of \$9,979.32 is owed by some of the delinquents for rent. Some of these lessees have not one-sixth of the stock on their ranches that the term of the lease require, while in more than one case the lands are unoccupied altogether and no rent has been paid for three years. It appears that, while in one case there are 12,000 head of cattle on one ranche, there are quite a proportion which have not as many cattle as decent-sized Ontario farms. The question is, whether or not the Government should cancel the leases of those who have not fulfilled the terms of agreement. There are two classes of leases in existence. The bulk of the land is leased under what is known as the old lease system, and upon lands held in this way, settlers are not allowed to locate. Under the new lease system, settlers can homestead on the lands leased, independent of the lease-holder. As it is desirable to have all lands open to settlement, it would seem advisable to cancel lands held under the old leases, wherever the conditions are not being fulfilled. In such cases, if desirable, new leases could be given, under the new system. Leaseholders are supposed, under the conditions of the leases, to place one animal on each twenty acres of land, which is certainly a liberal arrangement for the rancher. Where the terms are so liberal, it would not seem an injustice to enforce the conditions of the lease. By having large tracts of land under lease, without stocking, others who perhaps would stock the land, are kept out.

ACCORDING to the *Trade Bulletin*, the Mon-

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.

218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec 8th, 1887

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

DEAR SIR, - In handing you our check for \$1,301 24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 75 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 awaits all successful men, we are

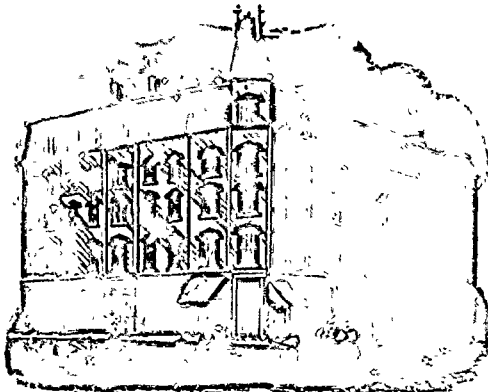
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

trepreneurial syndicate which undertook to corner the canned tomato market, has got badly left in its corner. It is said the syndicate commenced buying last fall at from \$1.05 to \$1.30 and \$1.40, to which must be added storage, bank, and other incidental carrying charges, but now is obliged to close out the stock at 85 and 90 cents. This will net the syndicate a heavy loss, and no doubt its members have lost faith in the practice of attempting to corner a market. The corner was attempted on the belief that there was a great shortage in the tomato pack, but evidently there was either some miscalculation as to available stocks, or else consumption has been curtailed. It very often happens that when some particular crop turns out very short, prices do not advance in accordance with expectations, and not infrequently quite a surplus of the product remains on hand. This is owing to the curtailment of consumption, consequent upon advanced prices. In an article like canned tomatoes, which is by no means a necessary commodity for consumption, it does not do to expect any remarkable advance in prices on account of a short supply. Even in commodities of far more general and even necessary consumption, high prices will often curtail consumption to such an extent as to leave a surplus at the end of a very short supply year.

A REPORT has been received regarding the Canadian ranche cattle which were shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow last fall. This was a new feature in the cattle trade between Canada and Britain. John Duke, of Liverpool, reports that there was some prejudice against the cattle, at first, but they were generally admired when seen. One dealer declared they were superior to any range cattle ever landed at Liverpool from the United States, both in breed and condition. They averaged 800 lbs. of dressed beef, and of good color. Another dealer said that they were highly approved of by butchers. Thos. Graham, of Glasgow, reports that the animals were of good size and fair quality, but difficult to handle, being very wild. He says: "From the long distance which they had travelled on land before the sea voyage, they were very

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WINNIPEG.
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(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

much pulled down in condition, and the internal fat did not at all meet expectations in most instances. I am inclined to doubt the advisability of sending stock of this description such a very long distance without some intermediate stop of very considerable extent. They do not seem to take to the sea voyage so satisfactorily as those accustomed to be handled from the older provinces, a considerable loss having occurred in the case of one of these consignments."

Grain and Milling News.

Johnson & Barclay have put in \$1,000 worth of new machinery in their oatmeal mills at Portage la Prairie.

At a meeting of the Neepawa Milling Co., Neepawa, Man., the stock books showed that \$20,000 had been subscribed out of the capital of \$30,000. It is expected to place the balance and tenders for the erection of a mill will be called for immediately. Law & Pearson give the site.

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Gloves, Moccasins
etc.

MANITOBA FALL TRADE, 1888.



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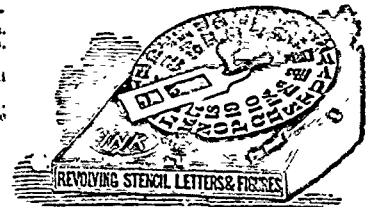
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for Ladies.

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WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

JOHN B. MATHER, McDermott Street.

Trade Bulletin. Advices have just been received from Liverpool that for the first time in the knowledge of the trade Russia has become a competitor in the English flour market, and is now offering large quantities of low grades at very cheap values, namely, £4 14s. 6d. per ton delivered in Hull, which is equal to about 11s. 9d. per sack of 280 lbs. The above advices also state that England will be enabled soon to do without American wheat and flour, so that it matters very little whether holders on this side care to let go at present rates or not. A letter from the old and well-known grain and flour firm of Wm. Moore & Co., Liverpool, states: "It looks as if we shall be able to do without American wheat for the balance of the season."

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, says: "We are informed by Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, that there is at present so great a demand for Manitoba red spring wheat at Liverpool that any presented for sale is immediately snapped up. Messrs. Ross and Smyth, Mr. Dyke adds, paid at the Liverpool Corn Exchange on Friday seven shillings and a penny per cental for a

parcel of this wheat, this being threepence-half penny more than was paid for any one Californian wheat or for wheat from any other country." On account of the short crop in Ontario last year, the surplus wheat of Manitoba has been largely required for home consumption, and export markets have not been relied upon to any extent. The clipping above, however, shows that there would be no trouble in finding a market abroad for all the wheat the province could produce, were it necessary. Competition from other countries would of course reduce prices in favorable crop years, but it is almost certain that Manitoba wheat would command a more ready sale at better prices than any other wheat with which it would be obliged to compete.

The contract for the foundation of a magnificent brick block to be erected by A.G. Ferguson on Hastings and Richards streets, Vancouver, has been awarded to E. Cook & Co.

C. E. Tisdall, who has lately arrived at Vancouver from Fredericton, N. B., has opened his store, on West Cordova street, stocked with sporting goods.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 11, 1888.

TREE PLANTING.

Arbor day in Manitoba does not seem to have been observed as thoroughly as could have been desired. Where the day was observed as a holiday, it seems to have been devoted to sports and amusements, rather than to tree planting. It is hardly probable that the setting apart of a day for tree planting will have any great effect in the direction wished for. In the towns and villages it will no doubt exert some influence, but in the rural districts very little attention will be given to the holiday. Those who intend planting trees, will plant them when it suits their convenience, and those who have no desire to cultivate forestry, will not be influenced by the official proclamation appointing an Arbor day. The benefits derived from the custom will therefore be confined to the towns and villages, where the day will usually be observed as a holiday, at least to some extent. Even if the day were observed in the towns and villages for the special purposes intended, it would fully justify the continuation of the custom, but as already stated, the day is usually given up to amusements. This is to be regretted. Nothing tends more to beautify and adorn a town than a profusion of trees and shrubbery and nicely shaded streets. Travellers and strangers are always taken up with a town where a taste for the cultivation of trees has been displayed, and even the regular residents of the place will be made to feel more at home, and contented, where their surroundings have been beautified in this way. But it is in the rural districts that the cultivation of trees is most desirable and useful, and here is where it is most neglected. Very few farmers seem to care about devoting any time and attention to tree culture, though in this country it would seem very necessary that they should do so. In addition to improving the appearance of a place, trees can be made to serve a useful purpose, in breaking the force of a storm in winter and affording protection from heat in summer. Clumps of trees provide excellent shelter for animals, both from heat and cold, and on this account alone any natural groves of trees should be protected, as well as artificial ones cultivated. Trees are also supposed to afford protec-

tion against malarial diseases. Many consider a grove of trees around a house an excellent protection against certain malarial and infectious diseases. It is furthermore a general belief among scientific men, founded upon almost indisputable evidence, that forest growth exercises a great influence over rainfall and snow fall. Countries which were once fruitful, have become almost barren wastes, through the destruction of the forests. It is therefore most desirable that encouragement should be given to the cultivation of trees in this prairie country, and in order to prove effective, some other system than that of appointing an arbor day will doubtless have to be resorted to. For instance, the granting of prizes annually to say one farmer in each municipality, for the best ten acres or more of trees, might have a good effect. The prairies of the Canadian West are by no means entirely treeless, but there are large stretches of country which are almost devoid of trees, and every year large districts are swept clear of trees by destructive prairie fires. If these fires could be prevented, a great portion of the country, now bare prairie, would soon be dotted with beautiful bluffs and clumps of trees. Along the streams and in spots protected from fire, trees are invariably found, all the way from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, thus proving that the country is well adapted to the cultivation of trees of many varieties. As to the influence of forests upon rainfall, it has been noticed by travellers, that in the cypress timber region of southwestern Assiniboia, vegetation has been fresh and vigorous, whilst other districts were suffering from drought. Besides beautifying the country and rendering it more homelike, and therefore making the people more contented, it is also certain that the extensive cultivation of forestry and the preservation from destruction by fire of the natural timber, would soon exert a very beneficial influence upon our climate. In view of the vast importance of the question to the people of this prairie country, it would seem to be the duty of the Government of our Dominion to take the matter in hand and devise some practical method for the encouragement of tree planting in the West.

BANK OF MONTREAL MEETING.

In view of the previous announcement of a reduction in the annual dividend of the Bank of Montreal, the annual meeting

of that institution, which was held at Montreal on Monday last, was looked forward to with more than usual interest. This bank is generally looked upon by many as a sort of commercial barometer for the country, and accordingly as it prospers or is depressed, so is the trade of the country gauged. The report showed that on 30th April there was a balance in round figures of \$600,000, and profits last year were \$1,284,000, making a total of \$1,890,000. After two dividends of five per cent. there remains a balance of \$690,000. The profits last year roundly were 12½ per cent., and profits this year 10½ per cent., or a difference of 2 per cent. The decrease in profits is attributed to poor crops in Ontario last season, though the heavy crop in Manitoba is said to have neutralized to some extent the reduction in business in Ontario. One thing which will be noticeable about the report of the bank is, that the management seem to view matters largely through C. P. Railway spectacles. Comment is made upon the Sault Ste. Marie branch railway, which it is asserted will be of great value to the country. The manner in which the recent C. P. Ry. loan was taken up, is also referred to as a very encouraging symptom. Some of the speakers took strong exception to the influence which the C. P. R. men are securing over the bank, and in this connection it may be said, that this is a feature which is interesting many outside of the shareholders of the bank. As to future prospects, the result of the year's crop in both the East and West will be largely a determining feature. This being presidential year in the United States, it is considered as an unfavorable feature from a business standpoint. No doubt too much importance is often given to the sayings of the manager of the Bank of Montreal, who is only a man, liable to many errors of judgment, and not more capable than many other business men in the country of giving a dissertation on the commercial situation. Still some of the sayings of general manager Buchanan, at the late annual meeting, are worthy of note. Reference is particularly made to his remarks against long and extended credits, and to the altogether too common practice on the part of many merchants, of carrying stocks of goods altogether out of proportion to their capital. These remarks are important, not because they come from the manager of the Bank of Montreal, but because they are directed against

a state of affairs which, everyone who has studied the commercial situation, knows is ruining the trade of the country. Several large failures in different parts of the country, have recently revealed a situation which is certainly alarming. Firms doing business and carrying stocks amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, on practically no capital! This is the state of affairs which has been revealed by several heavy failures of late. Undoubtedly there is more truth than is desirable in the statement of the manager, that stocks of goods all over the country are excessive, and we add, when the capital invested in business is taken into consideration, the excess of stocks carried is almost alarming. The reckless credit system in vogue in this country is responsible for the trouble. It is the leaven which permeates the whole commercial system, from the manufacturer to the small country retailer. The remedy is simple. Remove the cause, and the effects will cease. Correct the abuse of commercial credits, and excessive overstocking will not cause much alarm. The banks have the situation largely under their control, and they are responsible to a great extent for the abuse of credits and the overstocking which has resulted therefrom. Until this abuse is corrected, there must continue to be a great deal of uncertainty and insecurity about business.

ANOMALOUS BANKING.

Erratic banking seems not to be extinct in this province yet, although the wholesale decapitation of bank managers, which went on for a few years after the boom of 1881-2, might have been sufficient, to put an end to all financial antics by bank officials doing business here. It cannot be said that all the erratic actions are at present due to one or two officials in local banking circles, but that banking altogether has of late been conducted upon rather anomalous principles. In the Tees insolvency case, the insolvent had built up a structure of bank credit by means of accommodating friends, warehouse receipts, and other negotiable instruments, articles and commodities, which aggregated several times the magnitude of his financial resources. In another insolvency case in this city, the trustee is gradually finding out a flood of accommodation paper connected therewith, and the astonishment is, that some of the names thereon are not good enough on which to stand off a corner grocery

man's monthly bill for a small household.

While all this is going on, there are numerous small business men, with reputations unsmirched; who are doing a paying business, but are at times bothered to meet obligations, whereas a bank credit to the extent of one-fourth of their actual resources would more than cover their wants at any time. Of course they have no transactions in their business large enough to go into paper, and accommodating friends they do not wish to employ. Men of this class know how readily all their wants would be supplied, if they could only get "another good name on a note," and the bank manager is seldom particular whether the name goes as acceptor or indorser. Two or more names bring the transaction within the range of what is frequently termed "proper banking;" and recent developments would indicate, that there has not always been a careful consideration of the commercial value of the names. Thus many small men with safe business are shut out from banking privileges, although the history of banking in the British Empire does not furnish an instance where small accounts brought a bank to insolvency, but on the contrary almost every instance shows that large and coveted accounts were the cause directly or indirectly. Of course the small but solid man has the option of using accommodation paper, a course which in itself may not be wrong. But it is the gateway to ruin for many a good man, and the man who never touches it can boast of an independence, he otherwise would not possess.

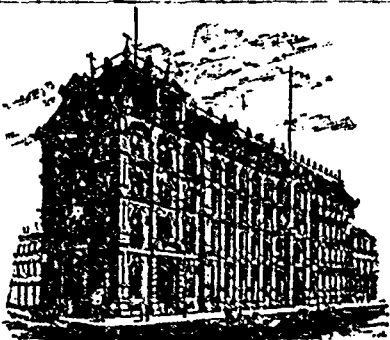
This banking necessity in the number of names on paper, can be, and is frequently satisfied in much the same manner as the Irish brewer satisfied his customer as to the quality of his stout. The latter complained that the liquid was only three X brand, while that of another brewer was four X. "Then, be dad, the porter won't suffer for want of an X," replied the ingenious brewer, as with a piece of chalk he scratched the requisite number on the end of the barrel he had just delivered. Both in and out of banking circles it is well known, that the addition of names on paper going to discount are often as easily secured, and of quite as much value as this brewer's chalk hieroglyphics.

The present banking system of Canada is by no means too popular with the people of the Dominion, and if there is one fact which more than another prevents its becoming popular, it is that the tendency in bank management has always been to cater for the wants of a few wealthy individuals, firms or corporations, and neglect the interests of the great number of smaller men and concerns. This ob-

struction to popularity is all the more insurmountable because it is a matter in the details of management, and not an actual defect in the constitution of the system, and is one that can be cured or greatly modified, without making banking run into any more erratic channels than it has already found its way into.

THE NEW WHEAT GRADES.

The announcement of the department at Ottawa regarding the new grades for Manitoba wheat, has been received with great satisfaction here. The Government, it will be seen, has endorsed the views of the Manitoba grain men, almost *in toto*. The injustice to the wheat producers of Manitoba, as a result of the working of the old wheat—grading regulations, first came into prominence last winter. The Winnipeg board of trade at once took up the matter and forward a strong memorial to Ottawa. The injustice of the present regulations, dictated by the grain dealers of Montreal and Toronto, was shown, and a draft of wheat grades, which would be equitable to Manitoba, was forwarded with the memorial. To the surprise of the Winnipeg board, an order-in-council was almost immediately issued, proclaiming new wheat grades, similar to those asked for in the memorial, to come in force after a short interval. In presenting their memorial at the time chosen, it was not the intention of the Winnipeg board to seek an immediate change in the wheat grades. The time was inopportune for such a change, as it was in the middle of the grain season, and many sales had been made ahead, which would be adversely influenced by a change in the grades. The board, aware of the length of time usually consumed in transacting official business, merely wished to commence early, so as to impress upon the Government the necessity of making a change by the beginning of another crop year. However, protests were sent in from the grain men of Toronto and Montreal, and the Order-in-Council proclaiming the new grades, was withdrawn. Lately a conference was held at Ottawa, when representatives from eastern and western boards presented their views as to the desirability of establishing new grades. There was considerable opposition to some of the changes urged by the Western men, but the recent announcement by the department, conveys the pleasing information that the Government has accepted the contentions of the western men. The new grades, which will come into force with the commencement of the next crop year, will be very similar to those asked for last winter, by the Winnipeg board. In its decision, the Government has shown a desire to recognize the voice of the West, in matters which pertain to this part of the country, and a continuation of this policy, so frequently disregarded in the past, will do much to reconcile the people of the West with the administration at Ottawa.



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45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
WINNIPEG.



LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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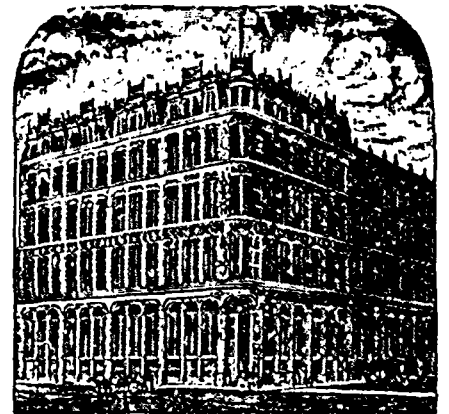
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SON AND CO.,

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Special attention given to

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WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

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Wholesale Shelf Hardware,

WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:
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Complete Set of Samples with
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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.

In connection with trade affairs the monetary situation shows very little tendency to change since our last report. With the opening of the month the volume of commercial paper going to discount has been considerable, but not abnormally heavy. Mercantile men report a slight improvement in cash returns from the country, but still there has been quite a quantity of partially renewed paper reaching the banks and doubtless much is held back by discounters, which should have been renewed. The uncertain feeling in Ontario since the Hughes failure has by no means subsided, and funds have been held back by banks there in consequence, so that money is by no means scarce. Although there is no feeling of uncertainty here, especially since the late rains, there is still the disposition to caution on the part of both banks and customers, and by mutual effort financial lines are not allowed to slacken in any way. To this must be added the fact that the call for funds for grain handling is about past for a season, and it will be seen that there is certainly no monetary strain on at present. Still the banks hold rigidly to an 8 per cent. minimum rate of discount, and give no intimation of lowering the same. In landed mortgage business there has been a better feeling of late. The welcome rains have encouraged farmers, and applications from the country for small loans have rather increased. Payments of interest have also been encouraging. For such loans 8 per cent. is the steady rate, and none of the first class city loans which would demand a lower rate are being heard from.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There was something of a more hopeful feeling in wholesale circles last week, due to the very greatly improved crop situation, arising from the recent rains. The drought was commencing to seriously affect business prospects, but this cause of uneasiness has for the present been entirely removed, and hence a more cheerful feeling prevailed. As to the actual movement at present, there did not appear to be much change. Textile branches were quiet, only a light sorting trade doing. Groceries and provisions steady, with the latter usually strong in tone. Hardware shows signs of increased activity, and stocks are now coming forward via the lakes. There was a fairly active inquiry for lumber and building material, with stocks on hand light, and manufacturers working hard to get ahead. In the city retail trade a good deal of grumbling is heard as to slow business, but there are some exceptions to the rule.

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) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

DRY GOODS.

There is still only a light sorting trade doing in seasonable dry goods, the weather having not yet been favorable to a more active busi-

ness. In clothing, orders are still being taken for fall stocks, though these are now well in hand. Present business is very light.

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, \$3 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, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

FISH.

Fresh Lake Manitoba white were in the market, and selling at 7 to 8c. No fresh Lake Winnipeg in yet. Fresh Lake Superior trout, 9 to 10c; fresh B.C. salmon, 15c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Stocks are now considerably more diversified in variety. Apples continue in the market at last quotations. Oranges have advanced sharply. Lemons unchanged, but strong. Most other varieties are somewhat easier in price. Quotations are as follows: Apples, per barrel, \$10; Messina oranges, \$7 to \$7.50; Riverside oranges, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Messinas, ¼ boxes, \$4; Messina lemons, \$6 to \$8.50; strawberries, per crate of 24 boxes, \$6; cherries, per box of 10 lbs., \$3; bananas, \$3.50 to \$5 per bunch; pineapples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per doz; rhubarb, 5 to 6c per pound, cucumbers, 80c per doz; new cabbage, 6c per pound or \$7.50 per crate; Bermuda onions, \$4.50 per box of 50 lbs.; Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel; Tomatoes, ¼ bushel box, \$2.75. Maple syrup, ½ gal. tins, \$3.50 dozen, quart tins, \$4.75 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes.

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; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Elemo 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.

FURS.

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, 50c 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 \$1.50; kit fox, 25c to 60c; silver, grey,

or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5; 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 \$3, 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 price stated can not be obtained.

GROCERIES.

Prices hold fairly steady and the movement is of an uneventful nature. Quotations here are as follows. Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 8½ to 8¾c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 18 to 22c; Java, 25 to 30c; Ol Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas. Japan 23 to 40c; Congous, 22 to 60c, Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; 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, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

Eastern advices state: "The firm tone in the sugar market has continued. A heavy turnover both in whites and yellows has been in progress. Prices have ruled firm and inside rates would not be shaded, even for thousand barrel lots. In granulated 6½c is the lowest factory figure, and no concession on it can be secured. The range is from 6½c to 7½c for granulated and 5½c to 6c for yellows, at refineries."

HIDES.

Scarcely anything is coming in from the country, nor has there been for some time, holders probably having decided to wait for an improvement in prices. Quotations are still unchanged 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 50c. Tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1½c per pound.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business is now showing some improvement. Some changes in quotations are expected shortly, in stocks now coming forward by the lakes. Quotations here are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 40 to 42c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are steady as follows: Spanish sole 27 to 1c; 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;

buffs, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

LUMBER.

The inquiry from the country is now quite active, and orders are well ahead of the cut. Following are the list prices, f. o. b. at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman:—
Dimension—2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 18 ft long, \$14; do 10 and 20 ft long, \$15; 2x10 to 12x12, 12 to 18 ft long, \$15; do, 10 and 20 ft long, \$16. One dollar per M advance on each 2 feet over the above lengths up to 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches in depth.
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. 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. \$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 1/4, 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.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices now quoted: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c 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, 28c. 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; Bisquit Debonche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1890; 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.

There is yet little prospect of prices being high this season. About 8c is being quoted for

good unwashed Cotswold and Leicester, and from 1 1/2 to 15c for washed, according to quality. For Montana sheep unwashed, about 13 1/2c it is thought will be the top price for best qualities.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The crop situation was the principal feature of interest last week, and this has undergone a very favorable change since our last report. At that time the drought was commencing to have a very depressing effect upon future prospects. This has been changed by copious rains the first of the week, which were general all over the country, and entirely relieving any present cause of apprehension as to drought. Toward the close of the week further heavy and general rains were experienced, thus ensuring immunity from damage from drought for a long time ahead. If the weather is at all favorable, the crops will now rapidly forge ahead. Deliveries of wheat at provincial markets were considerable for the season, and prices paid farmers were not materially changed from the previous week, prices ranging from 66 to 73c for best samples, according to the market.

FLOUR.

Quotations, to the local trade were unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.35; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.40.

MILLSTUFFS.

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

OATS.

Oats maintain a firm tone, and sales have been made at advanced prices, as high as 34c and even 35c being quoted for cars on track, for shipment eastward. In some markets the demand for local requirements has been up to the supply.

OATMEAL.

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

EGGS.

Eggs continued to be received rather slowly for the season. As supplies are being taken for packing for winter use, there is a ready market for all available. As high as 15c was asked in some instances for case lots last week, but prices could not be reliably quoted at over 13c.

BUTTER.

Butte continues rather dull, and although receipts are not large, yet the tendency of prices is downward. About 17c is the highest that can be quoted for good qualities.

LARD.

Lard remains strong, and \$2.50 per pail is the usual quotation for small lots.

CURED MEATS.

The firmness in hog products is maintained. Some packing is being done, but supplies of hogs are scarce and high. The bulk of the stuff in the market is imported Chicago and Eastern cured. Quotations are: Long clear, 11 1/2 to 11 7/8; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 13 1/2 to 14c; hams, 15 to 16c; Arinours star hams, 18c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle are very scarce, due to the backward season. There has been a steady advance in prices. It is said that butchers have paid as high as 4 1/2c in the country, and some think that this price might be exceeded for choice cattle offered on the market here. Average butcher's stock may be quoted at 4 to 4 1/2c, as to quality. A car of hogs has arrived, which cost 0 1/2c de-

livered here, and quotations may be given as ranging from 6 to 3 1/2c here. Up to 6c has been paid in the country on track.

MEATS.

Beef sides or carcasses are quoted at from 6 1/2 to 8c, and dressed hogs at 8 to 8 1/2c. Mutton is selling at about 13c, with an easier feeling, as sheep are now being brought in from the south. Veal, 8 to 9c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes easy at about 25c. Other prices are: Onions scarce, at 7c a pound; cabbage, old, \$2 per dozen; carrots 50c a bushel; turnips, 25c a bushel.

Dairy Matters.

Canadians may take credit for making excellent cheese, and for selling a great deal of it abroad. From Government figures quoted by the Belleville *Intelligencer*, our export of cheese grew from 6,141,080 lbs., say \$548,000 in value, in the first year of Confederation to \$7,065,000, which represented 73,604,000 pounds in the year 1897. So the price has improved, as well as the quantity sold.

Twenty-nine factories offered 4,540 boxes May cheese at London, Ont., on June 2. Sales were 600 boxes at 8c and 300 at 8 1/2c. Factory-men are holding for better than 8c. A week ago the only sale was at 8 1/2c. A year ago 5,200 boxes were offered, with sales at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

Twenty factories offered 2,415 boxes last May make, at Aylmer, Ont., on Monday last. No sales reported. Salesmen held out for 8c, and buyers very cautious about buying.

The necessary buildings for the Thornhill cheese factory, near Morden, Man., are up and delivery of milk has commenced.

The H. B. Co. have bought the first output of cheese from the Manitoba cheese factory, at 13 cents per pound.

Prices at Toronto for cheese last week were: Full cream, 11 to 12c; part skins, 9c; new 9 1/2 to 10c.

A cheese factory has been established at Carman, Man.

H. SHOREY & Co., of Montreal, are again out with a photo., this time of the new Governor of Canada, upon the back of which they advise their customers of a coming visit from a representative of their house.

TWENTY thousand dollars appears to be a considerable sum for a town the size of Calgary to raise in one year, with a total assessment of \$1,400,000. From this assessment has to be deducted about \$240,000, representing property owned by the Northwest Land Co., which company has so far successfully evaded paying taxes, under the C. P. R. exemption clause. The town has liabilities from last year to meet, amounting to over \$10,000, a considerable portion of which was contracted in providing protection against fire. It is expected that necessary current expenses this year will foot up to about an equal amount, without leaving anything for public improvements. To raise the \$20,000 will necessitate a levy of 2 cents on the dollar. As certain local improvements are required the people are considering the advisability of raising a loan of \$10,000 or \$15,000, by issuing debentures.

Montreal Grain Market.

There was no improvement in the grain market. Business continued quiet. On Tuesday prices were: Canada red winter wheat, 96 to 97½c; Canada white, 96 to 97½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 2, hard 98c; No. 1 northern, 96 to 97c. Peas 88 to 89c. Oats, 47 to 49c. Barley, 55 to 60c. Corn, 72 to 75c, duty paid. Strong bakers' flour, \$4.50 to \$4.60. On Wednesday wheat was strong and in better demand. Good enquiry by Ontario millers, and about 15,000 bushels No. 1 northern sold in Ontario at 98c. It is reported here the Keewatin Milling Company is sending back from Port Arthur to the mills 60,000 bushels of wheat. No. 1 hard \$1.02; No. 2, 98c; No. 1, northern, 96 to 97c.

On Friday, wheat prices were: No. 1 hard, \$1.02; No. 2, 98c; No. 1 northern, 96 to 97c.

Provisions were quoted:—Mess pork, western, per bbl, \$17 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, 11½ to 12½c; hams, canvassed, 12 to 12½c; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c; bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11c.

The demand for eggs was slow, sales being made at 14½ to 15c.

Maple syrup was quiet with prices steady at 6 to 6½c per lb in tins, and 6c in wood. Maple sugar, 7½ to 8c per lb.

The butter trade has continued confined to filling local wants. Receipts have been moderate and no accumulation has taken place, and there does not appear to be much held in the country as the production has been curtailed. Exporters have shown no interest, as the Brit-

ish markets are plentifully supplied at low prices. Prices were: Creamery, 20 to 22c; Townships, 19 to 20c; Morrisburg, 18 to 19c; Western, 16 to 18c.

The combine price for oatmeal is \$5.75 to \$5.95 for granulated, but some selling at \$5.60 to \$5.65 per bbl. Ordinary western in bags at \$2.42½ to \$2.45. Combine price is \$2.62½. In barrels ordinary is quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.45.

JOHN Densmore has opened a shoemaker's shop at Regina, Assa.

I. R. REILLY & Co. have opened a lumber yard in connection with their planing mills at Regina.

D. K. ELLIOTT, of R. J. Whitla & Co., Winnipeg, returned last week from a purchasing trip in Britain and Europe.

THE Grand View hotel, Brandon, has been fitted with electric bells, and together with other improvements, additional commercial sample rooms have been added.

A LONDON cable on Saturday says: The new C.P.R. loan has had a most remarkable run. Thirty millions were applied to-day, being between nine and ten times the amount of the issue. Baring therefore closed the lists to-night, though they might include provincial and continental applications due to-morrow. The stock is now at 4½ to 5 per cent premium. This rush was quite expected. The papers speak of the stock as cheap, seeing that Dominion 3½ per cent stock is quoted at 106.

The output of coal from the Lethbridge

mines for the month of May was the largest on record, being somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 tons daily. Six trains a day (Sundays excepted) have been kept running carrying coal out.

MOOSQUIN Courier: The recent showers have done a vast deal of good in this district. The crops, are said, by pioneers and practical farmers, to have never looked better.

It is usual to find farm lands near cities the most expensive and difficult to obtain, but in this case it is not so. Taking Winnipeg as the centre of a circle of thirty miles across there are over one million acres not yet occupied or cultivated, and which can be bought at prices most tempting. The board of trade has had a select committee gathering facts relating to these lands, and the returns in, up to April, showed that the average price at which these lands would be sold by their owners were from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre. Just think of it! from ten shillings to one pound an acre for land in the Red River valley, equal in fertility to the wondrous Nile bottoms, and in the great and splendid province of Manitoba, with all the advantages of civilization near at hand. Some may ask why are these lands unoccupied? First, land values rose rapidly here a few years since, and the owners then held at too high figures for the average buyer who intended farming. Second, the tide of immigration has been to provincial and territorial points, and immigrants had not time to examine these lands, as they passed through the city on their way to destination. And third, the great value and suitability of these lands are not as well known as they should be.

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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Monday was a holiday, and there was no board. There was heavy buying of August wheat on Tuesday, and prices advanced 3/8 by noon. The opening was 3/8 under Saturday. August wheat closed at 84 1/2c, September at 84c, and December at 83 1/2c. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 1,238,000 bus. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	84 1/2	84 1/2
Corn	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oats	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pork	14.10	14.20
Lard	8.70	8.72 1/2
Short Ribs	7.60	7.67 1/2

On Wednesday July wheat ranged from 85c to 85 1/2c. Closed at 85 1/2c, and September at 84 1/2c. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	85 1/2	85 1/2
Corn	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oats	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pork	14.07 1/2	14.17 1/2
Lard	8.60	8.70
Short Ribs	7.67 1/2	..

On Thursday wheat opened a shade higher, and held fairly steady, the range in prices being narrow. August closed at 85 1/2c, and September at 84 1/2c, being the lowest prices. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	85 1/2	85 1/2
Corn	53 1/2	54 1/2
Oats	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pork	14.10	14.15
Lard	8.00	8.65
Short Ribs	7.65	7.67 1/2

On Friday, July wheat ranged from 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c. August closed at 85 1/2c. September at 84 1/2c, and December at 83 1/2c. The markets were fairly steady and closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	85 1/2	85 1/2
Corn	52 1/2	52 1/2
Oats	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pork	13.95	14.00
Lard	8.50	8.57 1/2
Short Ribs	7.57 1/2	7.60

On Saturday, August wheat closed strong at 86 1/2c, September at 85 1/2c, and December at 84 1/2c. Other closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	85 1/2	86 1/2
Corn	51 1/2	52 1/2
Oats	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pork	14.00	14.05
Lard	8.55	8.62 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS.

There were 6,467,454 bushels of wheat in store at Minneapolis on June 4th, or about 120,000 bushels less than at the same time last year. Exports of flour for the week were 38,500 barrels, against 49,330 barrels for the same week last year.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were:

	Cash.	July.	On track
No 1 hard	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
No 1 northern	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
N 2	81	81 1/2	81 1/2

Closing quotations for flour were as follows: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.70; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.60 in barrels, \$4.70 to \$4.90; bakers, 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: Stocks of wheat on hand in Minnesota and Dakota are several million bushels less than at this time a year ago. To be exact, there are 3,409,375 bushels less wheat at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth than one year ago and 2,393,000 bushels less in country elevators now than then. Reports of the growing crops in the northwest show an improvement during the week. The northern regions were too dry then and the southern too wet, while the weather had been too cold throughout for rapid growth. In all these respects, conditions have improved. The ground has been wet quite thoroughly in the north, and dry weather in the south has improved the soil there. There is now but one general cause of uneasiness, i. e., the crop is late.

The recent declines in wheat have had a further depressing influence on the flour market. Dealers who might be expected to buy large lots at this time seem to be waiting for the wheat market to settle, on some basis of permanency, before investing. The cheap foreign freights are helping considerably to reach the trade from abroad and from the Atlantic coast, and a growing inquiry is reported. A good many promiscuous lots have been going out, and in the aggregate they have footed up nearly the weeks' production, a large part of the bakers' grades going abroad, while the bulk of patents, as usual, sold for home distribution. Some concessions have been made since the wheat declines, to attract buying, and the former confidence in the future prospects of flour has been considerably lessened and there is more disposition on the part of millers to lower the production until the demand will take the flour at prices equal to the price of wheat.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	Cash.	June.	July.	Aug.
Monday	—	83 1/2	84	84 1/2
Tuesday	84	84	84 1/2	85
Wednesday	—	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Thursday	85	85	85 1/2	85 1/2
Friday	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

Closing prices on Saturday were: July, 85 1/2; Aug. 86; Sept., 85 1/2

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on June 8th as compared with prices on June 1st will indicate the course of the stock market:

	June 1.		June 8.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal	212 1/2	211 1/2	210 1/2	209 1/2
Ontario	119	116 1/2	119	116
Toronto	205	198	210	205 1/2
Merchants	150 1/2	129	152 1/2	131 1/2
Dominion	116	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Commerce	116	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Imperial	145	143	145	144
Molson's	91	91	91	91
Union	50	52	55 1/2	54
N. W. Land Co.	50	52 1/2	50	55 1/2
C. P. R.	53	57 1/2	50	55 1/2

Toronto Markets.

On Tuesday flour was quiet and steady. Wheat, slack. There was an inquiry for No. 2, fall, at 94c., but none offered. No. 1 hard was offered at \$1. Ten thousand bushels No. 1

Northern spring offered at 95c. to arrive. Oats were offered at 53 1/2c. to arrive. Ten cars of Manitoba oats were offered to arrive, at 52c. Flour, Manitoba patent, \$5 to \$5.25. Patent winter and spring, \$4.10 to \$4.75. Wheat, No. 2 fall, 95 to 96c; No. 3 fall, 91 to 93c; No. 2 spring, 87 to 88c; No. 3 spring, 85 to 86c; No. 1, red winter, \$1; No. 2 red winter, 96c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 99c; No. 2 hard, 95c. No. 1 northern, 94c; No. 2 northern, 92 to 93c; Peas, No. 1, 74 to 75c; No. 2, 75 to 76c; barley, No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, extra, 55c; No. 3, 45 to 50; oats, 53 to 53 1/2c.

Butter, rolls sold at 15 to 16c. Tubs steady at 15 to 16c. Creamery unchanged, at 20 to 22c, the top price being for pound rolls.

Bacon was firm at 10c in cases and tons. Lard steady at 10 1/2c in tins, and 11c in tubs, and 11 1/2 in pails. Hams firm at 12 to 12 1/2c.

The *Brandon Times* says: According to the way threshing machines are moving out there must be a large quantity of grain to thresh yet. One firm has sold three or four c. fits, one of which started last week and two start to work this week.

JOSEPH CARMAN,
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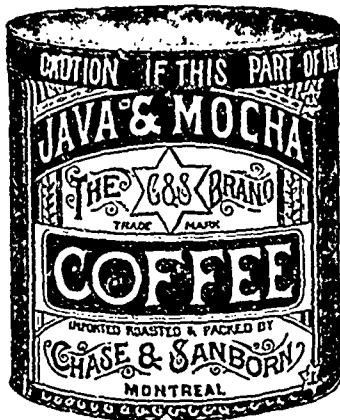
And are Agents for the
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We are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB. A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality of wire the 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

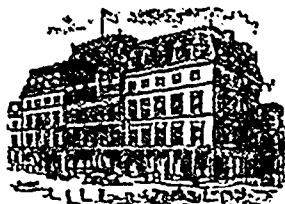
W. F.

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 HOAG.

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 !!

GRENA, - - 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,
REGINA, ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
QU'APPELLE, ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, Prop.
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.
HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

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

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
BRANDON, MAN.

Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery
A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE

WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

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

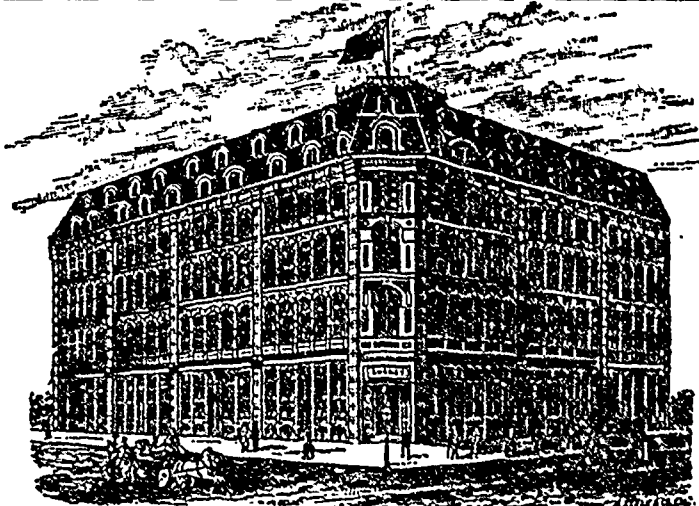
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
10th St., south Rosser Av
BRANDON

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,

1850, 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 furnish 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
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co. manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins, Brockville, Ontario.

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,
WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,
British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.
J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

Vancouver Shingle Mill!
G. F. SLATER, Proprietor.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CLEARING

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, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg

British Columbia.

F. D. BOUCHER, carpenter and builder, Vancouver, B. C., has been burned out.

Arrangements have been made for establishing a postoffice savings bank at Vancouver.

Mrs. Belanger, fruit and confectionery, Victoria, was burned out. Insured for \$2,000.

H. Borde, boots and shoes, Victoria, had his stock damaged by fire and water. Insured for \$1,000.

Robert Couth, commission merchant Vancouver, has sold out his business to J. C. Crowder and E. Pender, lately from England.

R. D. Pitt, Vancouver, real estate, financial agent, etc., has sold out his business to Case & Inwood, who will continue to carry it on as heretofore.

A CONTRACT has been let for a new C. P. R. steamer to replace the Algoma. The builders will be the Palson ironworks of Toronto. The vessel will be built at Owen Sound, Ontario.

The board of fire underwriters in Victoria, have agreed to allow a reduction of one-half of one per cent. on all sawmills and other isolated buildings that are roofed with metallic roofing.

The company which is about to erect the smelter at Vancouver, has paid the purchase money for the land. The gentleman who will superintend the construction of the smelter has arrived from England.

Customs collections at the port of Victoria for May were:—

Duties.....	\$70,212 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,034 68
Chinese immigration.....	280 50
	\$71,527 18

An inspection will be made of the anthracite coal mines on Queen Charlotte Island, with a view to their development. This is the only anthracite coal district, so far known, on the Pacific coast. The mine has been bonded, and should it prove of sufficient extent to permit of being profitably worked, a company of capitalists will at once proceed to work it up. Over \$100,000 was expended on this property many years ago, but through some mismanagement it received a set-back from which it has not since recovered.

Collections at the port of Vancouver for the month ending the 31st of May, 1888, were:—

Duties.....	\$5,350 11
Miscellaneous.....	60 54
Chinese immigration.....	3,163 50

Total revenue.....	\$8,574 15
Total exports.....	62,517 00
Total tonnage of all vessels entering the port from foreign ports.....	25,984
Total tonnage of all vessels clearing outwards from the port to foreign ports.....	24,832
The inland revenue collections were.....	\$593 88

Colonist: Crops in Alberni district are looking better than usual, the warm weather and fine showers having caused a luxuriant growth, the grass in many places being nearly two feet high. Grain is in excellent condition. Fruit is well developed for this time of year. Garden stuffs of all kinds have come up well and there is every appearance of a fine crop of vegetables.

10 June 11/88

**MILLER,
MORSE & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**HARDWARE,
BARB WIRE,
HARVEST TOOLS.**

PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

**ROBLIN &
ATKINSON**
WHOLESALE

Grain Shippers,
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS
P.O. Box 612 WINNIPEG
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.

7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
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 Motors and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

F. G. Strickland & Co. have opened a machinery depot at Westminster.

The publication of a paper has been commenced at Donald, called *Truth*.

Graves Bros. have opened up a bakery and confectionery store at Vancouver.

Chilberg, of Tacoma, has entered into partnership with Davis & Co., grocers, Vancouver.

Kennedy Bros., whose purchase of the Westminster *Columbian* newspaper was announced a short time ago, took possession of the business on June 1st.

The British Columbia Mortgage Trust and Agency Company, limited, was registered at London, England, on the 27th of May, with a capital of £500,000 in £10 shares.

Vancouver *News*. Flour still continues in good demand, ruling prices per barrel being, Oregon \$5, Manitoba Patents \$5.50, Manitoba Bakers' \$5. Potatoes are scarce and are quoted at, old \$20 per ton, new \$30. Grain and feed quotations, oats \$33, wheat \$30, bran \$25, middlings \$27, ground barley \$35, mixed chop \$33 per ton. Butter is very scarce. Eggs from Manitoba are arriving in large quantities and are worth 20 cents per dozen in case lots. The volume of business appears to be satisfactory, and, as might be supposed, is constantly increasing.

The collector of customs at Victoria announced on Wednesday last that Behring Sea is now open for sealers and that our vessels will not be molested outside the three mile limit. It had been known for some time that the captain of the war ship had news to this effect, but he was unable to make it public. It is understood he has now authorized the collector of customs to notify sealers they could go into the sea without fear of seizure. All vessels will now fit out and proceed and a good season's work is hoped for. Those interested in sealing are jubilant over the good news, as many of the schooners were returning, the Indian crews refusing to go into Behring's Sea for fear of capture.

The New Wheat Grades.

The Inland Revenue department at Ottawa has forwarded to the boards of trade of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and other places, a revised proof of section 44 of the general inspection act, as it is proposed to amend it by order in-council. The section deals exclusively with the classification of grain, respecting which a conference was recently held in Ottawa between representatives of the board of trade and minister and inspector of Inland Revenue. The following is a telegraphic summary of the proofs, which had not come to hand at the time of writing: Paragraph 1, referring to extra Manitoba hard wheat, requires 85 per cent. of red Fyfe as its standard, but is amended by inserting the word "hard" before red Fyfe. A similar amendment appears in the standard for No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, which must be 60 lbs. to the bushel, and composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat. No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat is retained at 58 lbs. to the bushel, composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat. The next paragraph reads as follows: No. 1 white Fyfe wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weigh-

ing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent. of hard white Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent. of soft wheat. Another amended clause runs: No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada. A further amendment reads: No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada. After speaking of the grading of winter, wheat Indian corn, oats and barley, the following is added: All barley grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada, shall be graded as above, but shall be distinctly classified by inspectors as Manitoba barley. In the provisions as to all grain the following is added: No wheat or other grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur, shall be graded high than No. 3. Samples furnished to inspector shall be made to conform, as strictly as possible, to the conditions and terms specified in the foregoing classification. The above modifications will not come into force until the 1st of September, 1888.

Millers who are aware of the fact of dust explosions occurring in flour mills, will be interested in the following: A peculiar explosion recently occurred in the McAvoy Brewing Company's Brewery, Chicago. In the malt grinder a big tank, in which fine, inflammable dust is made by the grinding operations, a spark was struck by a piece of flint in the grinder and the dust was fired. There was a tremendous explosion, which blew out all the windows in the brewery, cracked the walls and shattered the glass half a block away. Two workmen were severely hurt. The brewery was damaged to the extent of \$18,000.

Another large shipment of trees have arrived for the Territorial experimental farm at Indian Head. About 10,000 trees and shrubs are now planted on the farm.

The Port Arthur *Sentinel* says: In round numbers there are \$400,000 of Dominion Government money to be expended in and about Port Arthur this year. The grants were obtained largely through the instrumentality of S. J. Dawson, M. P., and the fact should be noted.

Birtle *Observer*: Few persons are aware of the destruction of prairie chickens caused by wire fences. The birds do not see the wire in time or perhaps think that the obstruction will move aside like the branch of a tree or a vine when it is touched. The consequence is that many chickens are killed or disabled. We have known a fence kill a large number of birds in a single season, sometimes several out of a flock will perish in attempting to pass.

NESBITT & Co., cracker factory, Victoria, B.C., have dissolved. Mrs. Nesbitt retires.

The Dangers of Gasoline.

The season has arrived when the deadly gasoline stove will be brought into use; and it would be well for all to carefully read, consider and act upon the following succinct rules prepared by the Michigan State Board of Health, for the use and care of gasoline. Every person employing or keeping gasoline should keep constantly in mind the following facts and cautions respecting its use. By so doing they may not only save property from destruction by fire, but, what is far more important, save human suffering and human life:

Gasoline is an extremely dangerous explosive substance.

It should be kept in a cool, well ventilated place, if possible out of doors, or in an out building, never in a kitchen, closet or cellar.

A vessel containing gasoline, unless tightly closed, should never be brought within ten feet of a lamp, stove, grate, flame, or fire of any sort. The small flame of a match or even a spark is sufficient to explode the gas when in sufficient quantity.

The vapor of gasoline may be carried by a draught or current of air, and thus brought in contact with fire at a considerable distance, even greater than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph, consequently gasoline should never be opened or poured from one vessel to another in a current of air, unless the current is from the room out of doors.

The danger in connection with the use of gasoline stoves is not so much in the use of the stoves themselves as in having the gasoline about, yet, by continued use, the valves of a stove may become worn, so that leaks may occur, and thus a stove may become a source of great danger.

If an overflow of gasoline occurs from being turned on too freely, from leakage of valves, or from flowing out of the generator burner, as sometimes accidentally occurs, the surplus gasoline should be carefully wiped up, and the room should be well aired by the opening of doors and windows before the burner is lighted.

If an open vessel containing gasoline has been standing in a room over night, or an overflow has occurred during the night, or if there is found in a room a strong smell of gasoline at any time, the room should be opened and well aired before a match is lighted or a lighted lamp or candle is carried into the room.

Gasoline should never be used for lighting a fire. An explosion, which may possibly be fatal in its effects, is almost certain to follow. Persons have been maimed for life in this way.

The use of gasoline lamps is, if possible, attended with even greater dangers than the use of gasoline stoves.

A wise regard for safety will lead to disuse of gasoline in any form for domestic purposes.

Gas or kerosene stoves may be substituted for gasoline stoves, but neither gas, gasoline nor kerosene stoves are so safe or healthful as the ordinary wood or coal stove. The ordinary stove aids in the ventilation of the room, and carries away the poisonous gases formed by the

combustion of fuel, whereas the other kind of stoves discharges the products of combustion into the air of the room, compelling the occupants to breathe the poisonous gases. Neither gas, gasoline, nor kerosene stoves should ever be employed in any other than very open or well ventilated rooms, unless provided with a special flue or ventilating duct for the purpose of carrying off the products of combustion.—*Exchange.*

General Notes.

A boot and shoe factory is about being started at Granville Ferry, near Annapolis, N. B.

The capital stock of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, Montreal, is increased from \$400,000 to \$750,000.

Applications have been made for supplementary letters patent to increase the capital stock of the Canada Jute Company from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The British Fire and Marine Insurance Company have received a license to transact the business of inland marine insurance in Canada, with head office at Montreal.

J. & R. McLea, have made the first sales of Prince Edward Island oats ever recorded in Montreal. They amount to 50,000 bushels, of which 20,000 brought 39 cents and 30,000 brought 40 cents.

Cables from Hankow advise, "the first crop of Congou tea has turned out 13,000,000 lbs. less than last year, and there is in consequence an active demand at about 10 per cent. over last year's cost.

A man rarely makes a success in business who endeavors to build himself up by circulating ill reports of others. The average man has about as much as he can attend to in establishing and maintaining his own position.

Advices to hand from Malaga state: "The crop of raisins, so far, promises to be of good quality, but as to its yield it is still premature to report, though it is thought that the quantity will not exceed that of last year, or say 750,000 to 780,000 boxes."

Currents are showing a decidedly stronger market due to advices from Patras, which are to the effect that the stocks are being reduced rapidly, and that French buyers stand ready to meet the equivalent of 22s c. and f., which is figured as equal to 6c. laid down in New York.

The coming crop of California raisins promises well. Letters from San Francisco advise the vines as leafing strongly; which fact is looked upon as a protection to the fruit from the intense heat which is prevalent during the ripening period. The fruit is said to be plentiful, and already as large as good sized peas, and a very full yield is probable.

Beware how you use "bad debt" envelopes, is the advice tendered by the St. Louis *Grocer*. The criminal libel case of A. G. Armstrong, of Mexico, the man who employed the Sprague Collection Agency of Chicago, to collect a debt, came to an end recently in the Court of Criminal Correction. The libel consisted in the sending of "dead-beat" letters, and the jury fixed the fine at \$500.

The canning of herrings at Chatham, N. B., says the *World*, will probably become one of the great fishing industries of the North Shore.

The packing of the earlier California fruits, apricots, cherries, etc., has commenced on the Pacific coast, though it will be some time before new goods are received. The early reports of a shortage in the crop of apricots have been confirmed by later advices; hence the values established for such will in all probability be firmly maintained during the coming season.

There is promise of a good hop crop in New York and Northern New Jersey this year. The *New York Times* estimates that the crop of 1888 will amount to 100,000 bales. Growers who have been holding on to the crop of 1886 in the hope of an advance, and who refused 18 to 22 cents a pound current last fall, are now offered only 8 to 10 cents for the choicest grades.

Advices from the prune-raising sections of California are at hand. The acreage this year has been increased materially, but owing to the unfavorable weather that prevailed during the blossoming period, the yield will prove much smaller than anticipated, though the quantity to be obtained will probably be double that secured last year. Santa Clara county is the principal prune section.

In the Boston rubber market there is a good fair demand from the boot and shoe factories which are all working full on fall orders. The advices from Para report the market there well maintained and stocks not excessive. The offerings here are ample for the demand, and there is a firm feeling in prices with talk of advances. Central America and African grades are in good demand with moderate supply, and prices steady.

Canned salmon is selling rather slowly, though no considerable deliveries of the new pack have yet been received by dealers. The statistical position of the article, however, is regarded as favorable, and no very large quantities of old stock will be carried over. Telegraphic advices from San Francisco report the market on the Pacific coast as improving; that a considerable demand has developed for Alaska stock, and sales made at the advanced price of \$1.37½ f. o. b.

A Heart-Broken Widow.

A Dakota retail dry goods man had died and at the funeral services in the church a good deacon rose and remarked:—

"If there are any friends of the deceased who have anything to say we shall take a mournful pleasure in listening."

No one responded for two or three minutes, and then the widow got up.

"I haven't much to say on this sad occasion," she said, "but I would like to announce that business will be carried on at the old stand by the heart-broken widow of the deceased and our spring stock of goods can't be excelled in price and quality in this neck of woods, and I hope you will not forget the widow or the fatherless."

The proposal to bonus the Indian Head mill to induce its operation, has fallen through.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,

Importers of

FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 ST. JAMES ST MONTREAL.

CAUTION !

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits,

15 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG

EGGS ! !

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

are now in the Market for an unlimited supply of FRESH EGGS, delivered at their Warehouse or any point on Railway. Highest market price. Correspondence solicited.

64 & 66 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.

Close prices to Trade on Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, etc.

DICK, BAYNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT. WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES !

SHEEPSKINS & WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 65 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL

W. J. TAFFEL.

Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO., [Limited.]

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivory and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry !

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Smallwares, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overalls, White and Regatta Dress Shirts, Flannel, Cotton & Tweed Shirts

Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,

Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
625 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,

TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,

TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
always in stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

POATRGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Muddling the Merchants.

Two young men were examined before the Mayor this morning on a charge of cheating G. H. Riley out of \$5 on Saturday evening. Riley stated in evidence that the two men went into his shop on Saturday evening about ten o'clock and asked the price of a pipe, &c., did not buy the pipe but bought two cigars and gave him a \$10 in payment. Reilly gave him in change a \$5 bill four \$1 bills a fifty cent piece and a quarter. His companion then asked for a hair brush and placed a quarter on the counter besides the \$4.75 in change saying in an off hand way 'maybe you want this small change' and asked for a five dollar bill which was given him. The second man kept on arguing about the hairbrush and Riley left the change on the counter. The man that bought the cigars then said he would give him the ten dollars in change that was lying on the counter for the ten dollar bill, which Riley was very glad to do as he had his suspicion that the \$10 bill was bogus. The man who was anxious to see the hairbrushes kept Mr. Riley busy until the other man went out, when he also left without buying anything. Riley thought something was wrong and on thinking the matter over and counting his money, he came to the conclusion that he had given \$15 and had only received \$10. He went at once to the chief of police and laid the particulars before him.

Mr. Ferguson also gave evidence that they had visited his store and played the same game with variations a little earlier in the evening with the result that he was \$5 out. Duncan, clerk in Trott's drug store, was caught in the same trap with the difference that one of the prisoners bought ten cents worth of salts. Duncan's explanation of the transaction was more clear. His suspicions were aroused for the reason that when he started to make change for the prisoners he had two \$5 bills four \$1 and some silver and when he was through he had only one \$5 bill. The mayor concluded that the prisoners should stand trial.—*Calgary Tribune.*

JAMES BRASS will commence the manufacture of brick at Moose Jaw, Assa., where there is any quantity of the best clay for this purpose.

Lumber Cuttings.

P. McLaren's new saw mill at MacLeod has started cutting. The balance of the machinery will be put in shortly and when in running order will prove a boon to the ranchers in that vicinity who have previously had to haul lumber forty or fifty miles.

The *Herald*, Vancouver, B. C., says:—It has been known for some time that the firm of McLaren & Co., of Ontario, had purchased large timber limits in this Province. They were said to be chiefly on the Island, but if the report be true that the firm has purchased the McInnes farm on the Fraser a short distance above Westminster, it would indicate that the company had limits on the mainland also. The report is that an extensive saw mill is to be erected on the property, and the manufacture of lumber commenced on an extensive scale. The value of the selection of the site for this purpose will largely depend on the Fraser being made navigable for sea going vessels.

The attempt to take logs from the Riding Mountains down the Bird Tail creek to the Assiniboine river, and thence to Brandon, has failed. A quantity of logs were cut in the Riding Mountains last winter, which it was intended to float down to Brandon for sawing. Of these logs the *Birtle Observer* says:—The owners of the saw logs that are now in the river have concluded to give up the attempt to take the drive through to the Assiniboine. The difficulty of passing the rapids has been too great and the men have been dismissed. It is understood that the logs will either be held over till next spring's freshet or a mill will be erected a short distance below the town and the logs cut into lumber here. It has now been made plain that Birtle has a monopoly of the great spruce forests of that part of the mountains drained by the Bird Tail. This supply of timber is almost inexhaustible and the fact that fifty or sixty thousand logs have been brought down the river and delivered at Birtle in three weeks from the start and that the logs refuse to go further shews that the town and this district has a valuable resource, such as few other places possess.

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**Business East.
ONTARIO.**

W. Muir proprietor, Woodstock, is dead.
 Jno. H. Booth, hotelkeeper, Toronto, is dead.
 John Cole, hotelkeeper, London, has assigned.
 Peter Allister, grocer, London, has sold out.
 Wm. Hogan, restaurant, Hamilton, has sold out.
 W. C. Dillon, hotelkeeper, Forest, has sold out.
 Wm. Henderson, grist mill, Iona, was burned out.
 T. G. Sanders, druggist, Rodney, has sold out.
 J. M. Blackburn, grocer, Chatham, has sold out.
 Jno. J. Anderson, grocer, Embro, has assigned.
 E. T. Carter, harness, Peterboro, has assigned.
 Universal Wire Mat Co., Toronto, have assigned.
 Arch. Campbell, foundry, Woodville, has assigned.
 Toronto Meat Packing Co., Toronto, have assigned.
 Chas. E. Cochran, druggist, Omamee, has assigned.
 Arch. Campbell, boots and shoes, Paris, has assigned.
 A. L. Green, boots and shoes, Toronto, have assigned.
 G. H. Birch & Co., fancy goods, Toronto, have dissolved.
 Copper & Duke, carpenters, Toronto, have dissolved.

Sylvester Long, hotelkeeper, Hannon, was burned out.
 S. Metcalf, dealer in liquors and teas, Galt, has sold out.
 E. Essingthwaite, furnituro, Manitowaning, has sold out.
 R. F. Ferguson, general storekeeper, Cayuga, has assigned.
 Robertson & Clark, cheese factory, London, has dissolved.
 R. P. Fidler, grocer and liquor dealer, Trenton, has assigned.
 Chas. Woodward, general storekeeper, Gore Bay, has sold out.
 Orr & Laird, fancy goods, Hamilton, are selling out by auction.
 J. M. McKenzie, general storekeeper, Forest, advertises to sell out.
 J. O. McConnell, shoes, Midland, meeting of creditors held 29th inst.
 Robt. Morrow, picture frames, Toronto, a meeting of creditors held.
 John Craigie & Sons, planing mill, Penetanguishene, were burned out.
 Hughes & Hughes, wallpaper, Toronto, correct style S. & A. R. Hughes.
 Hamilton Dry Plate Co., Hamilton, have dissolved—J. H. Farmer continues.
 Edward Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, London, have dissolved—Ford retires.
 J. A. Durrant, general storekeeper, West Flamboro, is offering to compromise.
 The following were burned out at Fonthill: George Gamble, shoes; J. Pully, painter; Wm. H. Rimes, tins; J. J. Savigny, general storekeeper.

Wm. Doherty & Co., organs, Clinton, Mr. Gibbins of this firm retired—style unchanged.
 Chas. S. Harris, general storekeeper, Courtland, is giving up business and about to remove to the United States.

QUEBEC.

Barcovitch & Rosenthal, clothing, Montreal, have dissolved.
 C. Buiso & Co., saloonkeepers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Lachapelle & Dupras, blacksmiths, Montreal, have dissolved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Wallace Maling, victualler, Halifax, has assigned.
 K. W. Solomon, grocer, Acadia Mines, has assigned.
 Willoughby Randall, livery stable, Antigonish, is dead.
 N. T. Mills, jeweler, Pictou, has removed to Acadia Mines.
 Schaffner & McCormack, general storekeepers, Granville, have dissolved.
 Ronald Gillis, grocer, North Sydney, has been succeeded by Hector Gillis.
 R. S. McCurdy, general storekeeper, New Glasgow, is winding up his business.
 J. E. Fitch, general storekeeper, Shubenacadie, succeeded by J. A. Kirkpatrick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

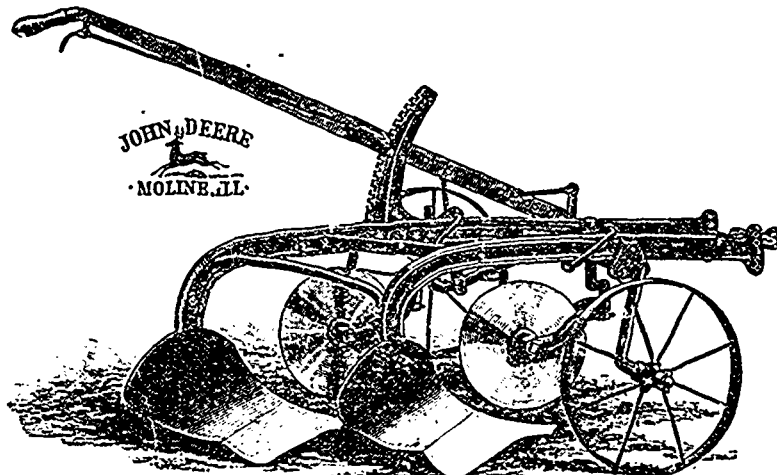
J. P. Caie, general storekeeper, Kouchibouquac, has assigned.
 J. S. Edwards, general storekeeper, Nauwigewauk, has assigned.

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

WINNIPEG.

Tax on Commercial Travelers.

It will be remembered that several months since, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in a case appealed from the Supreme Court of Texas, that taxes imposed by State authority on non-resident commercial travelers engaged in inter-state commerce, were not warranted under the Constitution of the United States. A case involving this question was recently decided in Memphis, Tenn. It was that of Ficklen et al vs. the Taxing District of Shelby county, and the decision was rendered by Chancellor Estes. The complainants are merchant brokers, residing in Memphis, and sued for an injunction to restrain the authority of the tax district from levying and collecting a tax imposed on them as commercial travelers. The principals of this case are merchants residing outside of the limits of Tennessee. According to a synopsis of the decision in *Bradstreet's*, the chancellor, on the authority of the United States Supreme Court in the Robbins case, decided in favor of the complainant. He said that the only difference between the two cases was that in the one the agent sought to be taxed was a non-resident of the State, and plied his vocation by traveling from point to point, while the complainants were residents of Tennessee, and had fixed places of business in the taxing district. This difference, the chancellor said, could not affect the question whether the tax was a burden on inter-state commerce. The chancellor said: To be sure, the resident is subject to the jurisdiction of the sovereignty that imposes the tax, while the non-resident may not be, but that is not the question. It is whether a burden is imposed on inter-state commerce, and not whether the State can tax non-residents at all or residents ad libitum. In this case the complainants' business as brokers and agents of non resident merchants, whose goods are in other States, is the negotiation of sales of such goods for the purpose of introducing them into this State. This, as decided in the Robbins case, is inter state commerce, and when in that case it was agreed that a tax on the agent was a burden on inter-state commerce, it must be wholly immaterial where the agent resided, or whether he was a traveler or had an office in the State. The chancellor, therefore, decided that in the first mentioned case, where the business was exclusively inter-state, the entire tax was illegal and void, and that in the other case the tax was void to the extent that the business was inter-state.—*Chicago Industrial World.*

Special Trade Notice.

Some tobaccos spurt up in the pipe while smoking, with little crackling explosions. This is caused by the addition of foreign matter to assist the combustion. When the purity of the tobacco is not tampered with and it has been properly taken care of, this combustible foreign matter is wholly unnecessary. For in that case it burns at a lower temperature than almost anything. Nothing of this kind is seen in smoking the "Myrtle Navy." It burns with steady combustion throughout.

The Vancouver Herald says. J. L. Meickle, of Port Arthur, will probably establish a branch business in this city.



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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		Necipawa.....	11 05 A
15 45	61	Minnedosa	11 58
A16 35	70	Rapid City	11 15 D
D18 45			11 05 A
17 50	94	Rapid City	9 45
18 34	115	Shoal Lake	9 20
119 30	133	Birtle	13 20
21 40	155	Binscarth.....	6 20
23 00	168	Russell	5 00
25 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 Binscarth 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

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Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6:50 p.m.; St. Paul 7:30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7:40 a.m.; Chicago 8:30 a.m.

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Tickets at lowest rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 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 "ALL WAYS ON TIME."

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St. Louis Fast Ex.	b 6 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 00 a.m.	a 8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior	a 4 15 p.m.	a 4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.	a 3 15 p.m.	a 4 00 p.m.
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