

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 796 is incorrectly numbered page 896.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
 Capital Paid-up \$12,000,000 00
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
 Undivided Profits \$23,000 00
Head Office, MONTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 Sir DONALD A. SMYTH, K.C.M.G., President.
 Hon. G. A. THOMPSON, Vice-President.
 A. T. PATRICKSON, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq.,
 W. C. McLENNAN, Esq., H. H. ANGUS, Esq.,
 Edw. H. GREENSHIELD, Esq., A. F. GAILL, Esq.,
 W. W. DELLE, Esq.
 K. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:
 St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.
 LONDON, ENGLAND, 21 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 NEW YORK, 60 Wall St. CHICAGO, 188 La Salle Street.
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
 LIVERPOOL.—Bank of Liverpool.
 SCOTLAND.—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH
 Traveller's Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
ANGUS KIRKLAND, MANAGER.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
 Capital Paid up \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 280,000
DIRECTORS:
 JOHN THOMAS, President. Geo. E. PRICE, Vice-President.
 John Braskey, D. O. THOMSON, E. O'Rourke, E. J. Hale,
 Jas. King, M.P.E.
 B. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
 Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Balmorale, Man. Norden, Man. Souris, Man.
 Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
 Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
 Leithbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
 Merrickville, Ont. (St. Lewis St.)
 Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank Ltd. Liverpool, Co. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont. First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Ohio National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.
Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;
 F. L. PATTON, Manager.
 Interest allowed at current rates in Savings' Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.
 Capital Paid Up \$6,000,000.00
 Res. \$3,000,000.00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montague Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassin, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassin); J. F. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Leclaire); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.
 Gen. Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr. New York Agency—62 William St.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.
 The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.
 Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rate. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made.
 A general banking business transacted.
ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONEY TO LEND at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
 Brokers,
 381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
 Capital Paid Up \$1,003,000.00
 Reserve \$1,150,000.00
DIRECTORS:
 H. S. Howland, President. T. H. Merritt, Vice-President
 Wm Ramsay, Robt Jeffrey. (St Catharines)
 Hugh Ryan T. Sutherland Stuyver Hon John Ferguson
 D. H. Wilkie, Gen'l Manager.
BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Winnipeg, Man C. H. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man N. G. Leslie, "
 St. Catharines, Ont. W. Bell, "
 Calgary, Alta M. Harris, "
 Prince Albert, Sask. J. K. Young, "
 Edmonton, Alta G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, Mgr.
 Vancouver, B.C. A. Jukes, Manager.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
 Peterb., Ont. Fergus, Ont. Niagara Falls, Ont.
 Galt, Ont. Ingersoll, Ont. Port Colborne, Ont.
 Nat Portage, Ont. Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
 St Catharines, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.
 Welland, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.
 Toro. to Branches Cor Wellington St. and Leader Lane
 Cor Yonge and Queen Sts.
 Cor Yonge and Moor Streets

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed
DEBENTURES—Municipal and other debent respurchased
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal and Bank of America; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Chicago, First National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Detroit, Detroit National Bank. Duluth, First National Bank; Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank; Philadelphia, Estimer's and Mechanics' National Bank; San Francisco, Wells Fargo & Co's Bank; Portland, Ore., Bank of British Columbia; Seattle, Wash., Bank of British Columbia; Tacoma, Wash., Bank of British Columbia

WINNIPEG BRANCH
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.
CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED Cheques sold. These cheques are a great convenience to travellers, being payable without the usual trouble of identification in all parts of Europe.
C. S. HOARE, MANAGER.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
 Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up 1,500,000.00
 Resr 1,000,000.00
DIRECTORS:
 CHAS MACOE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice-President
 Hoq. Geo. Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mathers,
 David Maclearen, Banks Murphy.
GEO. BURN, General Manager.

BRANCHES.
 Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
 Hawkebury, Keawatin, Winnipeg,
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa,
 Nat Portage, Kemptville, Mattawa.
 Renfrew, Portage la Prairie.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.
 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and B. Hedden.
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
 " LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.
 " CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

WINNIPEG BRANCH

ESTABLISHED 1882.
 Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits.
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.
 This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.
J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.
 Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000
 Resr 1,200,000
Gen. A. COX, Esq., President.
 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.
 R. E. WALKER, General Manager.
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst' Genl. Manager.
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector.
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents
BAKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

GRAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Messrs. Lazard, Freres & Cie. (India & China)
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT—The Bank of British Columbia
HAMILTON, BRUNSWICK—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.
ST. PETERSBURG—Northwestern National Bank.
BOMBAY—First National Bank.

This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Accounts of Corporations Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms.
 Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Department.
 Commercial Credits, Travellers' Credits, and Circular Notes issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Debentures Purchased.
 A General Banking Business transacted.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
 Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund £275,000 "
Head Office—3 Clements Lane Lombard St. London.
COSES OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry E. Farrer, Garpard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, II. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Klugroff, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. Siskeman, General Manager.
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:
 Brandon, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto.
 Banff, Edmonton, Park, Vancouver.
 Fredericton, London, Quebec, Victoria.
 Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Rossland.
 Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
 New York, 42 Wall St., W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. R. Ambrose.
 London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia.
 India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 4th and China, Agra bank (limited). West India, Colonial bank, P. A. Messrs. Marsden, Traus & Co. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

THE WESTERN Loan and Trust COMPANY, LTD.

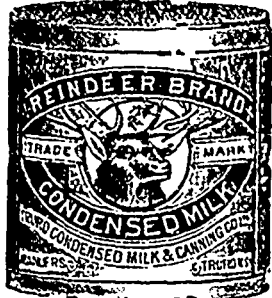
Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
ASSETS, \$1,500,000.

Office: 18 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

HON. A. W. OGILVIE, President.
W. HARCLAY STEPHENS, Manager.
J. W. NICHOL, Esq., Vice-President.
Solicitors—Messrs. Greenhields & Greenhields
Bankers—The Merchants Bank of Canada
Agents at Winnipeg, Man.—Messrs. Crotty & Cross.
 This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian, liquidator, etc., etc. also as agent for the above offices.
 Debentures issued for three or five years, but debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.
 For further particulars address the Manager.

LOOK UP

YOUR STOCK
REINDEER BRANDS
RELIABLE CONDENSED GOODS



Evaporated Cream
Condensed Coffee and Milk
Condensed Cocoa and Milk
THE SUMMER DEMAND
Will soon be on. Replenish your Stock. Satisfy your Trade. Order from your Wholesale Grocer.

SETTLED

THE DISPUTE AS TO THE JUDGES' AWARD FOR OATMEAL EXHIBITED AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1895 HAD AT LAST BEEN SETTLED.

DIAMOND BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY
DOW & CURRY

PILOT MOUND
HAS BEEN AWARDED
FIRST ON ROLLED OATS
FIRST ON ROLLED WHEAT
FIRST ON STANDARD OATMEAL

RETAIL MERCHANTS
YOU WANT THE BEST
Diamond Brand will Please your Trade
Order from your Wholesale Grocer.

THE BEST

RECOMMEND FOR EDWARDSBURG STARCHES IS THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY STARCHES IN MANITOBA & NORTHWEST
Retail Merchants, you want the best,
Your Wholesale Grocer can supply you.



FINEST QUALITY

A PURE BAKING POWDER

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., 124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Wholesale Agents

E. F. HUTCHINGS'

GREAT NORTHWEST

Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Kenneth Mackenzie & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Are the Agents for, and have now in stock
the celebrated and delicious

MAZAWATTEE CEYLON TEA

put up in one pound lead packets, and in
three and six pound beautifully lithographed
tins, which are very attractive and useful.
Sixty pounds of tea in each case.

OVER 15,000,000 PACKETS

Sold in Great Britain alone yearly, making
t the leading package tea.

Cor. Princess and McDermott Sts., WINNIPEG

JOHN W. PECK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

Fur Goods, Shirts,

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

Our Travellers are now on the road with samples
FOR FALL 1896.

Full and well-assorted stock of Spring and Sum-
mer Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Hats
and Caps of all grades and prices. Let our orders
receive careful and conscientious attention.

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

JUST ARRIVED!

Martinique Lime Juice

in barrels and bottles.

— WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR —

Joy's Golden Butter-Color

Joy's Improved Extract Rennet.

Joy's Improved Cheese Color.

In bottles or by the Gallon. Write for Quotations.

MARTIN. BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

THE RUSSIAN

CREAM

SEPARATORS

STEAM AND HAND

G. F. Stephens & Co.

Market Street, WINNIPEG.

Agent for Manitoba and Northwest Territories

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

— WHOLESALE —

FANCY GROCERIES.

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,

Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

244 PRINCESS ST.,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

The Commercial

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, MAY 18, 1896.

Manitoba.

Morner & Co., grocers, Brandon, have decided to retire from business.

J. M. Stewart, baker and confectioner, Pilot Mound, has sold out to Chas. Secord.

Chas. Bunnell, who formerly conducted the dining department of the Clarendon hotel, Winnipeg, including the bar and billiard rooms, has now taken the management of the entire house.

Daniel McLaren, manager of the Winnipeg business of the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, died suddenly at the Winnipeg general hospital on Sunday, May 10, of peritonitis. Mr. McLaren was only ill for a few days. He was a young man of quiet disposition and was highly respected by those who knew him.

A joint stock company has been formed, says the Selkirk Record, to carry on a general store in Selkirk under the name of the Selkirk Trading Company. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000. The place of business will be in the Dagg block. The Company has purchased the entire stock of M. Finklestein.

It is the intention of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company to erect a three storey building of solid brick with stone foundation and stone dressings on the northeast corner of Notre Dame street east and Main street, Winnipeg. The company will occupy the ground floor.

The Northern Pacific hotel, at Wawanesa, was totally destroyed by fire on May 12. The fire began on the third flat, where the chimney from the kitchen stove entered the roof, and is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney. There was virtually nothing saved from the two upper flats and what was taken out of the lower flat was badly damaged. The hotel was owned and carried on by Frank A. Tamblin. It was insured, together with the contents, in the British American and Commercial Union for \$5,000 and was valued, with contents, at \$8,000.

Alberta.

Mr. Fraser, the oil expert, who had charge of the boring operations at the Athabasca landing, last summer, has gone again to the point to resume the work. When boring ceased last summer a depth of 1,780 feet had been reached. The intention is to go a little

deeper with the object of seeing whether oil can actually be struck. The experience gained will be of service in the event of boring operations being commenced on another site.

A. J. Hipperson, tinware, Lethbridge, is selling out and leaving for Nelson, B. C.

James Lawronco, hardware, Lethbridge, has sold out to David Brodie.

F. B. Roseborg, restaurant, Lethbridge, is succeeded by J. W. Keon.

Assiniboia.

The council of the Regina board of trade has passed a resolution in reply to the request from England for a list of importers of British goods, that the tariff at present existing in Canada prevents free intercourse of trade between the mother country and this colony, and the council fears that these tariff restrictions frustrate the object in view.

Patrick O'Lone, has opened a hotel at Maple Creek.

The stock of F. W. Campbell, harness, Whitewood, has been sold by the sheriff.

World's Available Wheat Stocks.

The total quantity of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, on the 1st instant amounted to 85,572,000 bushels, a smaller amount than had been held at a like date since May 1, 1892, when it was 51,870,000.

The enormous increase in the total quantities of available wheat in the United States on May 1 in late years as compared with the quantities so held on May 1 in 1889, 1890 and 1891 is made plain, available stocks on the date named in recent years being about two and one-half times what they were at the periods mentioned in years specified.

The decrease in available supplies east of the Rocky mountains during April must be characterized as disappointing, it being a little less than in April last year, and, although larger than the decrease in 1894 and 1893, it is again less than in April, 1892. When stocks on both coasts are considered, the total falling off last month is seen to be 10,227,000 bushels, as compared with 11,148,000 bushels in April, 1895, 6,901,000 bushels in that month in 1894, 9,252,000 bushels decrease in April, 1893, and 10,468,000, decrease in April 1892.

Available stocks of wheat in the United States increase gradually from July until about the close of December, when they begin to decline, and continue to do so, generally, during the following six months, or until July again. During the ten completed months of the cereal year ending with April 30 last there have been six months of increases and four of decreases. During the latter half of the last calendar year, when wheat stocks were accumulating, the net gain east of the Rocky mountains during that period was 44,110,000 bushels, as compared with 48,457,000 bushels in the like six months of 1894. During the previous four months the decrease was only 17,859,000 bushels, as compared with 88,254,000 bushels in January, February, March and April, 1895. The decrease in the last four months, therefore, has been only about two-fifths of the increase in the preceding six months, while in the like four months of 1895 the decrease was two-thirds of the increase between July 1 and December 30, 1894.

In this feature of the movement of available stocks of wheat is found the relatively unfavorable situation. It was confidently believed that reductions of stocks would be heavy and rapid beginning with January last. They have been little more than one-half of what they were in the first four months of the last calendar year, and a trifle smaller than in the first four months of 1894,

and noticeably smaller than in the like period of 1892.

Combining stocks of available wheat east and west of the Rocky Mountains, it appears that the decrease during the past four months amounts to 21,293,000 bushels compared with a net increase of 44,677,000 bushels in the latter half of the calendar year 1895, a four months' decrease of a little less than one-half of the increase in the preceding six months. In the like four months of 1895 the falling away in available stocks, both coasts, was 86,412,000 bushels, compared with 53,506,000 bushels increase in the preceding six months, a falling off in the first third of the preceding calendar year two-thirds as large as the increase in supplies during the next preceding six months. It is perhaps of interest, and may gratify to an extent those looking forward to the return of bullish influences to note that the decrease of 21,293,000 bushels on both coasts during the past four months is compared with a decrease of only 18,792,000 bushels on both coasts during the like four months of 1894, and with a decrease of only 14,790,000 bushels during the corresponding period in 1893.

Stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe from all exporting countries on May 1 were 47,774,000 bushels, the smallest quantity of wheat in transit by water for and in store in Europe on a like date for eight years past. Adding available supplies on both coasts of the United States and Canada to those afloat for and in Europe, we have the grand total 131,316,000 bushels available on the date named, as compared with 151,980,000 bushels on May 1, 1895, 170,695,000 bushels on May 1, 1894, 172,039,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 125,891,000 bushels on May 1, 1892, and with similar totals on May 1 in preceding years.

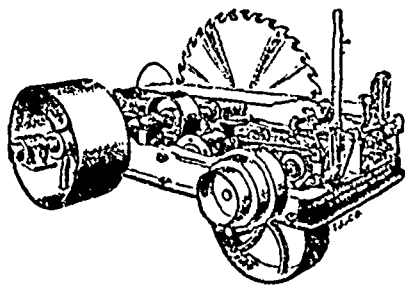
The shrinkage in United States, Canadian, afloat and European stocks of available wheat on the 1st instant as compared with a year ago is, therefore, 23,661,000 bushels; as compared with two years ago it is 39,379,000 bushels, and with three years ago it is 40,723,000 bushels. On the other hand, as compared with May 1, 1892, preceding accumulations specified are 5,422,000 bushels larger.

The decline in stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe has had an encouraging effect from the traders' point of view, in that United States, Canadian, afloat and European stocks show a decrease for April of about 13,000,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of only 8,000,000 bushels in April 1895, 5,000,000 bushels in April, 1894, and 6,000,000 bushels in April, 1893. The decrease in that month of 1892, however, was 17,000,000 bushels, and in 1891 4,400,000 bushels, while in 1890 there was an increase of 2,000,000 bushels.

It is worth noting at this time that what may be regarded as the world's available supplies of wheat were nearly as small on May 1, 1896, as on July 1, 1895, and much smaller than on July 1, 1894 or 1893. Between May 1 and July 1, 1894, like supplies of wheat fell away 21,000,000 bushels, and between those dates in 1895 they declined similarly—about 21,000,000 bushels. Should this ratio of reduction of stocks of wheat here, afloat and in Europe be maintained during May and June, 1896, it would push the grand total held on July 1 next down lower than it has been for four years past.—Bradstreets.

Lumber Trade News.

T. D. Robinson, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, wrote to the city board of works, claiming that his tender for lumber was better for the city than that of D. E. Sprague, whose tender had been accepted, by \$35; also that tamarac for crossings at his price was much cheaper than pine. The committee did not agree with Mr. Robinson's conclusions and his letter was ordered to be filed.

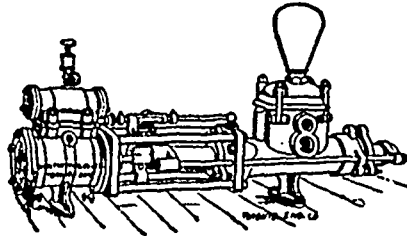


Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mills.**

**Saw Mill Machinery,
Northey's Steam Pumps,
Grain Choppers,**



We are HEADQUARTERS for

To Dealers who want nice CLEAN GOODS at ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES, communicate with us.

Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, Woodenware, Matches, Cordage, General Store Supplies, Fancy Goods, Toys and Games, Sporting Goods, Glass and Chinaware.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

MONTREAL - AND - TORONTO.

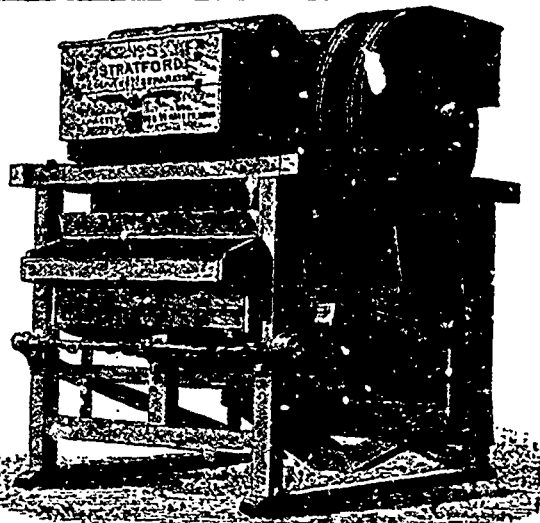
Represented in Manitoba and British Columbia by MR. W. S. CRONE.

STUART & HARPER

AGENTS FOR

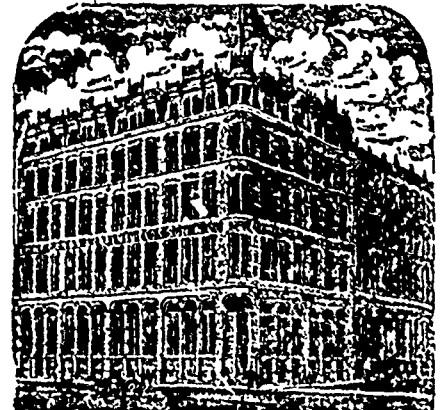
Stratford Mill Building Co.
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
Dustless Warehouse and Elevator Separators
Dodge Wood Pulleys
New and Second-hand Machinery of all kinds.

753 to 764, Main Street,
Winnipeg.



S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



We are offering for Spring Delivery the following special lines:

Grums' Prints. Tokio Pengoes.
Priestley's Waterwitch Serges, Cravenottes,
Coutilles, Lustres & other Mohair Effects.
Harrison's Brustel's Carpets.

Also a very large range of COTTON GOODS
Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

To the Trade

FALL and SORTING ORDERS now being taken by our Traveller, who will wait upon you shortly. Don't buy until you see our samples. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Geo H. Rodgers & Co., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
217 McDermott Avenue,
Box 630 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room M, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

M. and L. Samuel Benjamin & Co.,

26, 28, 30 FRONT STREET, WEST,
TORONTO

* Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
* Metals, Tin Plate, etc.
* Lamp Goods and Gas Fixtures
Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Supplies

Special attention given to Import and export trade.
English House: Samuel Sons & Benjamin
161 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
TENDERS SOLICITED.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEDIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 18, 1897.

THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

We are now in the full heat of the federal elections, and we may add, the most unsatisfactory election campaign ever waged in Canada since the days of confederation. Instead of great questions of material importance to the country at large, we have this wretched Manitoba school question as the principal issue in the campaign. It is certainly a matter for deep regret on the part of all well wishers of their country, that this matter should ever have been forced before the electors of Canada as the principal issue in an electoral campaign.

Some alleged authorities will try to argue that the school question is not the principal issue in this contest. In fact, we have people and organs right here in Winnipeg who have put forth such an absurd contention. In the face of the facts, it is difficult to see how any rational person can make such a declaration. A special session of parliament was called to consider this school question, or rather, we may say, to pass a remedial bill, to which the government was pledged. The government failed to secure the passage of the promised legislation, and the natural consequence is that the contest has been transferred from parliament to the people. How any one, in the face of these simple facts, can argue that the policy of the Dominion in the matter of the Manitoba school question is not the main issue in the present contest, is something almost beyond comprehension. Neither will it do to say that the policy of both the two great political parties is the same on this school question. The one party stands pledged in parliament to pass coercive legislation, while the other party is pledged equally as strongly to oppose coercive legislation, and no amount of specious argument will get around these facts.

At the same time it is the opinion of The Commercial that coercive legislation on this school question is dead, and practically buried, no matter which party carries the country. Should the government be returned, it will probably be found that so many of its supporters are pledged to oppose remedial legislation, that it will be impossible to introduce a measure of remedial legislation. In the meantime, however, the government stands completely committed to the objectionable policy of coercion of Manitoba, and the electors of the country must either weigh the government by its declared professions, or shirk the real issue.

From this point of view all other questions in this campaign are merely side issues. There is no question at stake of material importance to the trade, industrial or agricultural interests of the country, in the present campaign. The last general election was fought out on a purely trade question, and that being the case, this journal took an active part in the campaign, in vigorously opposing what we believed to be bad business principles as well as bad commer-

cial policy for this country. In the present campaign there is no such question before the electors, and consequently The Commercial does not feel it a duty to take any hand in the contest. Of course there is the old fiscal policy of the governing party, which will be the cause of more or less discussion, but even in regard to this policy, the difference between the two parties is not so great as would be supposed at first thought. The revenue necessities of the country are such, that at the present time, and indeed for some years in the future, we cannot hope for any very material reduction in tariff taxation. Should the liberal party succeed at the polls, we cannot expect that such a result will lead to any important reduction in the duties, for a few years at least.

In Manitoba we have had such side issues as a railway to Hudson Bay introduced into the campaign. This, however, is a regulation feature of election contests in Manitoba. In fact, no election could evidently be carried through here without a Hudson Bay railway appendage. The federal contest in Winnipeg eight or ten years ago was fought out almost solely on this issue, and we have no railway yet. Of course we may expect that assurances the most convincing to the party heelsers at least, will be made regarding the Hudson Bay railway and other local matters, but those who are wise will not allow themselves to be influenced by campaign promises, coming from either party, regarding the carrying out of local public works.

While general regret must be felt that the principal issue in the present contest is over a matter which should never have come before the people of Canada, there is one source of satisfaction which can be drawn from the unpleasant situation. We refer to the fact that party lines in the present campaign are being obliterated as they never before have been in Canada. To persons of independent thought this will to a considerable extent make up for the unsatisfactory and discouraging features of the contest. These party ties, which are being renounced by the wholesale in the present contest, will never be so firmly established again. The habit of independence of thought and action will become established in those who have been forced to sever these old party ties, and besides this, will have a sympathetic influence upon others. Thus out of evil good will come, and out of this troublesome and annoying school question will come an independence of thought and action which will bode no evil for the future of our common country, which we all, Conservatives and Liberals, will do our best, according to our light, to keep in the van of civilization.

WINNIPEG STREETS.

The deplorable condition of the streets of Winnipeg should be a cause of uneasiness to property owners, as well as a matter of general regret to the citizens. For weeks this spring long distances through the city have been practically impassable for light rigs, while it would be out of the question to undertake to move a load of any weight over some of the streets. The seriousness of the situation in case of fire can readily be ima-

gined. It would simply be foolhardy to attempt to move a fire engine over these streets. The other night we had a practical demonstration of the danger of the situation. A fire broke out in a western portion of the city, and though it seemed foolish to make the attempt to reach the scene of the conflagration with a fire engine, nevertheless an effort was made to do so from the central hall, with the result that the engine soon became firmly embedded in the mud, only a few rods from the fire hall, while the fire burned itself out. Fortunately the fire was not a very serious one, though residences property valued at about \$6,000 was destroyed.

This shows how very serious the situation is. There is not a street in all Winnipeg, from Portage Avenue north to the city limits, by which any western district could be conveniently reached when the roads are bad. There is not a single street in all this district which is paved for more than a moderate distance from Main street. This means that when our sticky mud roads are in bad condition, there is no means of reaching the western portion of the city with a heavy load such as a fire engine. This matter should certainly receive the serious attention of the citizens at once. There is a double menace in this impassable condition of the streets. It is not only practically impossible to reach the western portions of the city with a fire engine, but there is also the danger of a serious fire occurring in some thickly built up portion of the city, while the fire engines would be stuck fast in the mud in attempting to get to a fire in some more remote section. Indeed, in the case of the fire referred to, another fire broke out about the same time in another part of the city. Fortunately the second fire was an isolated residence; but if it had been a dangerous conflagration, the engine from the central hall would not have been available, as it was stuck in the mud so it could be moved neither one way nor the other.

An effort should certainly be made to secure the paving of a number of the principal streets leading westward from Princess. William Avenue, the very street on which the central fire hall is situated, is one of the very worst streets in the city when the roads are bad, owing to the way it has been cut up by the street car roadbed. Notwithstanding this fact, the two principal public school buildings in the city are situated on this street and as the roads have been bad for so long lately, it would be almost impossible to reach these buildings in case of fire.

The present frontage tax system does not seem to be a satisfactory way of securing this very urgent improvement of the streets. Taxes are high, and people who are not in the habit of driving much, cannot be expected to vote in favor of having their taxes largely increased, by the addition of a heavy frontage tax for street improvements, for the benefit of the city at large.

Watson & Carpenter, hotel, Rossland, B.C., have dissolved; J. Watson continues the business.

Sutton Lumber and Trading Co., Ucluelet, B.C., have sold their general business to J. E. Sutton.

Our Mineral Resources.

The second lecture of the Sumnerville course was delivered at the hall of the Natural History Society, Montreal, by Capt. Robt. C. Adams, the subject being, "The Useful Minerals of Canada."

The lecturer stated, in commencing, that he was not qualified to treat the subject from the point of view of the naturalist, and he should confine himself to the practical and economic side of the subject. Instead of describing "how the gold-bearing segregated quartzose veins occur at the anticlinals of the Cambrian strata," he would merely speak of the regions where gold occurred in paying quantities and some of the effort that were being made to transfer it from mineral pockets to men's purses. He stated that the annual report for 1892 of the Geological survey of Canada, which was issued at the close of 1891, informed us that the mineral production of Canada consisted of seven metallic substances, namely, gold, copper, silver, iron, lead and platinum, valued at \$3,713,766, and 21 non-metallic substances, of which the most valuable were coal, petroleum, asbestos, gypsum, pyrites, salt and phosphate. There were also fifteen products, the materials of which were directly derived from the earth, such as bricks, building stone, lime, sewer pipe, pottery and tiles, the total value of the whole mineral production of Canada for 1892 being estimated at \$18,000,000. Mr. Johnson, the Dominion statistician, valued the annual farm products of Canada at \$500,000,000, and the manufactures at \$176,000,000, whereas, according to the report of the Geological Survey, the value of the crude minerals produced in one year was only about \$15,000,000, and yet Canada was one of the richest and most varied mineral countries in the world. Heading the list of mineral products was coal, which had not only the greatest value, being \$7,181,510, nearly half of the whole mineral output of Canada, but it was also the prime mover of nearly all mechanical industry. The output, exclusive of colliery consumption, was 3,292,547, of which 823,733 tons were exported, leaving for home consumption 2,468,814 tons. There was imported of foreign coal, Bituminous, 1,615,220 tons; anthracite, 1,479,106 tons, and coal dust, 82,091 tons; making a total of 3,176,417 tons, thus showing that there was an excess of foreign coal used in Canada amounting to 707,603 tons, in spite of the duty of 60 cents a ton on bituminous coal, which amounted to nearly a million dollars. This was due to the fact that no anthracite coal was produced in Canada and that there were no mines in Ontario or Quebec. The production was as follows, Nova Scotia, 2,175,914 tons; New Brunswick, 6,768; Northwest Territories and Manitoba, 181,370, and British Columbia, 925,495. There were supposed to be 97,000 square miles of coal areas in the Dominion, of which 18,000 were in Nova Scotia and 50,000 in the Northwest territories, besides 15,000 square miles of lignite lands in the west. Next to coal, in value, was nickel, with an output of \$1,399,956, according to one estimate, though it was intimated that, owing to the ore not being wholly treated in Canada, the value of the matte as shipped from the mines was only \$81,318. A few years ago

THE DISCOVERY OF COPPER

was made at Sudbury, Ont. After the mines had been working for some time it was found that the ores were more valuable for nickel. The supply was equal to any possible demand. It was estimated that a hundred blast furnaces could be started that would produce 50,000 tons a year. At present the mines were often idle because the output of ore was larger than the smelting arrangements could handle. Petroleum ranked

think in the list of mineral products, with an output valued at \$982,489. The refining operations were confined to Petrolia and London, Ont.; \$18,015 worth was exported, and \$175,782 worth was imported from the United States, in spite of the high duty. Five thousand wells were producing 779,753 barrels a year, or less than half a barrel each a day on the average. Prices were \$1.20½ to 1.29. At Gaspé great operations had been carried on, boring having been made to considerable depth without material result so far. Gold came forth in the value of output. Nova Scotia from its quartz veins, and British Columbia from its alluvial deposits, furnished 85 per cent. of the whole, the remainder being got from washing on the Saskatchewan and Yukon rivers in the Northwest territories, from washing in the Chaudière district of Quebec, and from quartz mining in Ontario. The proportions were, British Columbia, \$399,525, Nova Scotia, \$389,965; Northwest territories, \$98,006; Quebec, \$12,937; Ontario, \$7,118; or a total of \$907,601. The gold ores of Ontario contained arsenic in such quantities that it had been difficult to save the gold. When a process was found that would more effectively separate the gold, a large output might be expected. The alluvial deposits of the Chaudière district were known to be rich; but operations were hindered by bad titles, owing to the old seignior laws. British Columbia promised to be the great gold-producer in the future. Hydraulic mining on a large scale would win great treasure from gravels that could not be worked profitably by hand. The rivers and sea coasts would be dredged and pumped for the gold in the gravels and sands; the great masses of base ore at Trail Creek and Boundary Creek would be smelted, and the quartz veins of the Okanagan would yield their gold to the stamp mills. Instead of a yield of a million dollars a year, we might soon expect to see Canada rivaling the production of California in its bonanza days, provided capitalists would venture to take mining risks and Government would promote transportation and permit the free importation of mining machinery. In the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts, near Rat Portage, many quartz reefs were found carrying gold, and Montreal enterprise was now attempting promising operations there.

Copper came fifth in rank, with a production of 7,087,275 lbs., a value of \$826,849. This output came mainly from the vicinity of Sherbrooke, in Quebec, and Sudbury in Ontario. The Eustis and the Nichols mines, at Capolton, were large producers, and at the Nichols mines the manufacturer of sulphuric acid and superphosphates was an important feature. Copper was widely distributed throughout Canada, though its occurrence in paying quantities was somewhat rare. The north shore of Lake Superior was likely to yield large supplies, and in British Columbia, near the town of Midway, which had lately been founded by Montreal enterprise, large masses of rock were found carrying copper and gold, and it was expected that a large production would take place there. Midway was located on the international boundary line, and smelters would probably soon be erected there to treat the ores of the Boundary Creek district.

ASBESTOS COMES NEXT IN VALUE.

and within a few years it had become a most important article in Canada's production. Owing to a great fall in prices, the output for 1892 was only valued at \$390,462, whereas in 1891 it was \$999,878, and had risen again in 1894 to 516,000. It was found in the Serpentine rocks, mainly in the neighborhood of Theford and Black Lake, in the province of Quebec, though it also occurred at Templeton, P.Q. It occurred in very small

seams, zig-zagging through the rocks, and had to be separated by hand with hammers. But the Cyclone mill had recently been introduced at Dauville for the work of grinding up the low grade rock, and it bid fair to greatly reduce the cost of production. Silver ranked seventh with an output of \$269,489. This was obtained from the copper ores of Capolton, the Port Arthur district, in Ontario, and West Kootenay, B.C. In the latter district had been discovered, in the Slocan subdivision, what many thought would prove the greatest silver producing region in the world. The ore deposits were mainly of argentiferous galena, carrying from 50 to 70 per cent. of lead and from 100 to 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Even at the present low price of silver, many of these veins could be profitably worked. Masses of solid galena were found in continuous veins, measuring from two to seven feet in width, and other ledges gave great quantities of concentrating ores. Some of these locations seemed likely to repeat the history of Silver Islet, which yielded over \$3,000,000, or of the Beaver, Badger, and Silver Mountain mines of Port Arthur, which had had occasional very rich bodies of ore. Dry ores were also found in Kootenay, carrying copper, silver and gold, and now that a smelter had been completed there and the railroads were providing cheaper transportation to the United States smelters, a large and profitable output might be expected. Iron ore came eighth in the list of mineral productions, with an output of 103,248 tons, valued at \$263,866. This was produced as follows: Nova Scotia, \$194,581; Quebec, \$62,885, and British Columbia, \$6,900. No ore was imported. Iron ore exists in great quantities throughout Canada.

If the United States markets were available a very large production would take place. With the great resources of Ontario in nickel at Sudbury, and iron at Kingston, she might in the future supply the continent with nickel steel. The Canadian government gave a bounty for the production of pig iron from native ores, and in 1892 paid \$93,896 for that purpose. Gypsum ranked ninth, with an output valued at \$241,127, principally from Nova Scotia, and a little from New Brunswick and Ontario. Most of it was exported, but there was used in Canada \$18,743 worth for land plaster and \$51,244 worth for plaster of Paris. Of pyrites, used mainly for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, \$179,310 was produced. Phosphates, which formerly amounted to half a million dollars annually, fell to \$157,424 in 1892, and to much less in 1891. The discovery of great deposits in Florida and again in Algeria had depressed foreign prices so as to make mining unprofitable. But Canada and the western states were destined to become great consumers of phosphate on impoverished lands, and facilities for cheap water transportation to the west would enable Canada to compete with the railway borne products of the South. Doubtless a great future awaited the phosphate industry of Canada in supplying the plant food for the northern part of the continent. Salt was produced in 1892 to the amount of 45,486 tons, valued at \$162,011. There was exported \$504 worth, while \$389,958 worth was imported. It was obtained chiefly from Ontario, a little being produced in New Brunswick. By boring 900 to 1,600 feet, salt water had been struck, from which the salt was derived by evaporation. Building stone was

AN IMPORTANT PRODUCT.

amounting to \$609,827, and lime was produced to the value of 411,270. Roofing slate was produced at Rockland and Danville, and at the latter quarries a fine article in school slates was manufactured. The products from clay amounted to nearly two million

Continued on Page 812.

To the TRADE!

Our Travellers are now out with a complete line of new samples of our specialties in . . .

GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS,
Etc., for 1896,

Expect an early call and kindly receive orders till seeing our samples.

James Hall & Co.

Ontario Glove Works
WINNIPEG BRANCH.
150 PRINCESS ST. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860,
MONTRÉAL.
Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC
ALSO DEALERS OF
OATS
WHEAT of the Various Grades.
FEED BARLEY.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG MAN

RAW FURS

WANTED.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
R. C. MACFIE & CO.,
Established 1874. LONDON, ONT.

M. W. RUBLEE & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF
Green and Dried Fruits.
151 BANNATYNE STREET,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

P. J. RUSSELL,

WHOLESALE
Commission -:- Merchant

And Manufacturers Agent,
NELSON, - - B.C.
Grocers supplies and General Merchandise handled on Commission. Best Cold Storage warehouse in West Kootenay. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



DONALD FRASER & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MEN'S BOYS' YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

GLOTHING

Importers of HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.
CLOSE PRICES.

JOHN LOVR. J. K. McALLISTER. J. BILLY.

Love, McAllister & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
AND PAPER DEALERS
Carry a full stock of Office, School and General Stationery, Printer's Stock, Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags, Twines, Pipes, Combs, Musical Goods, Smallwares, Wall Papers, etc.
SEASONABLE GOODS—Children's Balls and Marbles, Express Wagons, Footballs, Baseball Goods, Croquet Sets, Tennis Racquets.
Also special lines and values in LACROSSE STICKS—Our No. 1 stick is the best in the market, and everyone guaranteed. Get our prices, and if possible see our samples before ordering.
LOVE, McALLISTER & CO.,
MITCHELL BLOCK, McDERMOTT AVE WINNIPEG.
Behind the Post Office,
P.O. Box 1240.

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,
Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
Fancy Goods, Etc.
330 Main St, Winnipeg

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE
STATIONERS,
AND PAPER DEALERS,
—HEADQUARTERS FOR—
OFFICE, SCHOOL & SOCIETY STATIONERY
PRINTERS' STOCK,
Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.
Established 1860. Incorporated 1895.

"Crescent"

Steel Enamelled Ware
Tinware of every Description
Manufactured by
The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co Ltd.
MONTREAL
Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

WHEAT 2 Bushels	B A G S .	FLAX 2 and 4 Bushels
FLOUR—Jute 49, 98 & 140 lbs.	B A G S .	POTATO 90 lbs.
BRAN 80 and 100 lbs	B A G S .	COAL 100 lbs.
SHORTS 100 lbs.	B A G S .	FLOUR—Cottons 24, 49 and 98 lbs.
OAT 4 and 5 bushels	B A G S .	ALL KINDS

**Sewing Twines, Jute, Cotton and Flax.
Branding Ink, Blue and Red—5 Gallon Kegs.**

SAMPLES AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

MESSRS THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that at nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twines, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

THE RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HIGH CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS

We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: CORNER OF HIGGINS AND ARGYLE STREETS,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, May 12, 1896.

Trade in British Columbia is holding its own from last week's improvements while collections are fair. The lumber trade is brisk. Three lumber vessels arrived last week and more charters have been taken. The present condition of the coal trade is causing interest, owing to the depressed state of the market. In spite of the gloomy forecast of the Manchester News and other papers which claim that a crisis is pending and in six months stoppage will take place, owing to low priced coal, starvation wages, and unprofitable mines, Nanaimo, B. C. looks hopefully on the situation. The Nanaimo Free Press says "that although Nanaimo has felt the wave of depression that swept over North America, the change has not been as drastic as in many cases where they had no backbone in the coal industry. A great many colliers have been let out, but the clouds are not as dark as some outsiders try to make out. Last month shipments from the Vancouver mine were larger than for some months past, and the order to shut down No. 5 shaft (thus throwing 150 men out of employment) has been cancelled. In April the Nanaimo collieries shipped 22,792 tons to foreign ports, the total shipments being 50,538, an excellent showing considering the state of trade throughout the world. In England mines are closing up, while in Australia by latest advices a colliery strike was imminent involving 10,000 miners. British Columbia then has no cause to complain.

Our fishing industry was never more active in the preparatory stages than it is now. Now canneries, cannery extensions and boats are being built on a large scale. Everything will soon be ready for the supposed "oil year." It depends now upon the fish. Will they run?

Word has been received from different points along the Fraser river that there will be no dangerously high water, and farmers as well as those who are not farmers are very much gratified at the news. The prospects are very favorable for a good yield of fruit and roots. Abundance of fine potatoes are grown in British Columbia, but tons of them are rotting in the bins. They are sold here for \$6 a ton.

The work of establishing creameries still goes on. The farmers of North and South Saanich, near Victoria met at 11 in the morning, one day last week and talked creamery till 4 in the afternoon. They formed a co-operative association, which will be called the Victoria District Dairying Association. Shares \$5.

From reports current there seems to be great activity among Victoria capitalists in floating schemes for the benefit of the province. The latest addition to trade in the province is the Victoria stock exchange. The exchange opened for business yesterday in the board of trade rooms. The lists comprise provincial stocks and lands, banking and commercial institutions and mines.

The Vancouver board of trade has passed many important resolutions lately. They have endorsed the resolution of the Winnipeg board of trade, praying the Government to sanction legislation providing for a uniform rate of two cents per ounce on all letters for delivery in Canada and the United States.

The Dominion Government will be asked to allow articles purchased for consumption on a ship bound for a foreign port to be shipped at Vancouver free of duty. The board is also asking the government to increase the staff of customs officials, as the trade is not properly attended to, owing to the inadequate number of clerks, and the large increase in imports and exports recently.

The time has expired for claiming lands held for taxes a year ago. A large amount of property went to purchasers by default,

some of it very good east-end property. It is noteworthy that land can be purchased now lower than it will be possible to get it in the next 10 years in Vancouver east. West-end property has not depreciated in value since the fire, and probably never will, as it is the residential portion of the city.

British Columbia Mining News.

ROSSLAND.

The Nickle Plate mine has 300 tons of ore on the dump running \$60. This mine is owned by Spokane and Salt Lake people.

The Centor Star has struck a four foot vein of good value in a north cross cut.

The Iron Mask is taking out the highest grade ore in the camp. There is plenty of it.

The Le Roi ore is now running \$93.

The Dines syndicate, of Winnipeg, which recently purchased Centor Star No. 2 and North Star No. 3, are starting to develop their property.

The new Fool Hen mine has a big stowing of mineralized vein matter.

Three partners have started a claim of free milling gold, \$110, just back of the Seven Devils. They say they have a big thing.

The Iron Horse has changed hands for \$25,000 cash, and the purchasers were offered a big premium before they paid their purchase money.

The North Star has been bonded to Vancouver parties for \$15,000. The assays of ore in the North Star were as high as \$58. The principal vein is five feet wide.

Hy. Howard and his pals plumed \$1,000 in three days out of their "Big Hole" claim on Gold Stream last week.

During April the Le Roi exported 112 tons, valued at \$5,964 and the War Eagle 263 tons valued at \$14,870.

Deadwood under bond to an English syndicate is panning out well. A vein has been struck running \$10 to the ton.

The Monte Cristo was sold last week to F. C. Loung for \$25,000 cash. A strong vein appears on the surface of this mine, and a 50 foot tunnel has been sunk.

The War Eagle has shipped altogether ore valued at \$592,800, and the Le Roi \$501,000; both are paying big dividends.

SLOCAN.

The total Slocan shipment of ore to date from here is \$1,100,244.

One of the Gooderhams of Toronto has an expert examining the famous Noble Five group with the object of purchase.

Slocan papers warn pilgrims that the going wage is: Miners, \$3.50; Laborers, \$2.50, and they want no cheap men.

The Reco paid a dividend of \$30,000 last month.

Messrs. Dunbar, Pluntait and Spragge of Vancouver arrived at Slocan Lake last week and did some pretty heavy bending. They secured the refusal of the "Two Friends" at \$10,000, making a large deposit, and started 16 men to work. They next bonded the Crusader group for \$50,000 paying \$500 for 60 days. The Ocean, Heather, Bunker-Hill, Sullivan, Thompson and many other groups were also bonded, the total investment being \$375,000. R. Marpole, the C. P. R. man, about the same time bonded the Alpine group for \$35,000. In New Denver everybody has money and a banquet the day of the big sales, was given to the boys, that did New Denver proud.

R. Marpole has bonded the Oxberry group for 80,000.

The Hall mines smelter is running through 115 tons a day.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

Alberni, Vancouver Island, prospects look bright at the "Constance." A new shaft has been sunk.

The Cataract claim will be rushed this week. Great expectations. More rich strikes have been made at China Creek and excited prospectors are looking for suitable places to locate.

Revalstake returns for last week were. Idaho, 20 tons, \$3,871.20; Monacer, 40 tons \$6 550; Alamo, 40 tons, \$1,757. Total, \$14,648 20.

The Bunker Hill and Blackwood mines are to be worked by a newly organized Vancouver Co., capitalized at half a million dollars.

The Van Anda Copper and Gold Co., of Seattle has been incorporated to work British Columbia mines. The capital stock is \$5,000,000.

The Knight Templar Gold Mining Co., of Spokane has also been incorporated to work British Columbia mines. Capital \$500,000.

There is great excitement at Dear Park, situated on the eastern shore of Lower Arrow Lake. Several free milling gold quartz claims have been discovered.

The Joy claim in gold mountain is assaying from 99 to 169 ounces of silver and \$1 in gold.

The whole bed of the Fraser river between Harrison and Sadners has been leased by miners in anticipation of works being started in Westminster for the extraction of gold from the sands of the Fraser.

Six or seven millionaire mine speculators are in Kootenay spying mines. One Glasgow scotchman is among them.

British Columbia Business Notes

Cressell & Foster, tinsmiths, Nanaimo, have dissolved; M. F. Cressell continues.

James McK m. general store, Union, has sold out to Simon Leiser.

Gosnell & Co., Butchers, Victoria, have dissolved; Joseph Gosnell continues.

P. T. Johnston & Co., seeds, etc., Victoria, have assigned.

The stock of J. A. Ritchie, flour and feed, Victoria, is advertised to be sold by the sheriff.

The stock of W. N. Patton, drugs, Wollington, is advertised for sale.

John Clark, ship builder, Victoria, has assigned.

Grain and Milling News.

The following is reported as a take off on the many contradictory crop damage reports circulated of late: Special message from Topeka, Kansas: A farmer just in says that chinch bugs last night ate up all his crop, barns etc., and started in on his wagon and ate it all up but the king bolt, and when he woke up he had that in his hands.

The Schwartz grain elevator Altona, Man., collapsed recently damaging a large quantity of wheat.

Meldrum & McAllister's flour mills at Peterboro, Ontario were consumed by fire on May 14. The damage will exceed \$100,000. Insurance about \$98,000.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The council of the Regina board of trade has voted \$100 to be invested in twenty paid up shares in the Regina Creamery Association.

La Borderie & Co., Ltd., of the Outterburn Man., creamery, are doubling the capacity of their factory. They expect a large delivery of milk this season. The price to be paid is 75c. per hundred pounds.

A. T. Wood, A. C. Bruce, H. A. Gillard, and J. A. Bruce will represent the Hamilton board of trade at the congress of chambers of commerce in London, in June.

The Chester Seed Co.

221 ALEXANDER AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Importers and Dealers in

GARDEN, Field and Grass SEEDS

ALL FRESH STOCK

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Head Office: 285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Robt. I. Crisp & Co.,

Grain Produce and Commission Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents,

Consignments of Butter, Eggs, Dressed Hogs, etc., solicited, and returns made promptly. Agencies at Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto

Sole Agents for the famous ROCHE PERCEE MINE COAL.

547 MAIN STREET,

P.O. BOX 982. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mills:

C. P. R. Track,
Higgins St.,
Winnipeg, Man.



STEPHEN NAIRN,

Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.

ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADE OR DIRECT FROM MILLS....

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HIDES WOOL

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.

HERMAN TELKE, Manager.

230 KING ST., TELEPHONE 450

FUR TALLOW

WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

HIGHEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

Hudson's Bay Company

Fort Garry Mills,

Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

TO THE TRADE.

CASH and PROMPT PAYING BUYERS will find it to their advantage to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere,

G. F. & J. GALT,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES: A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

FITZGIBBON, SCHAFLEITLIN & Co

MONTREAL and BERLIN, GERMANY.

IMPORTERS OF..

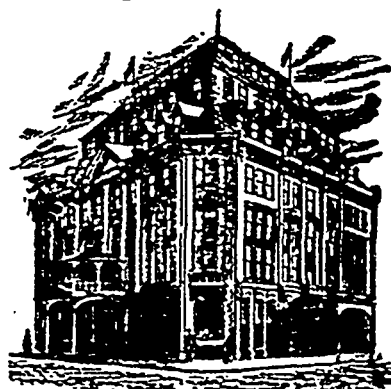
Up-to-Date Goods.

Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Mantles and Capes, Hosiery, Underwear, Fabric Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Muslins, Lawns, Linens, Gent's and Ladies' Waterproofs, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EUGENE JAMMETS KID GLOVES

HOTEL LELAND,



The palace Family and Commercial Hotel.

→ RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY. ←

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, - Mgr.

City Hall Square. WINNIPEG.

MINCE MEAT.

Season again around. Try Carveth's strictly pure COMPRESSED MINCE MEAT in neat packages, 3 doz. in a case. Price, \$12 per gross.

Choice Horseradish in 16 oz. Bottles \$2 50 per dozen

Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg.

Packers of Pure Goods.

Warehouse to Rent.

At a reasonable figure, possession July 31, next, the premises situate on Thistle Street, now occupied by the Parsons Produce Co. A splendid warehouse with good offices, cellars and stabling. For particulars apply to

PARSONS PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, May 16, 1896.

Another week of showery weather has had a dampening effect on business, though trade has been fairly brisk in some branches. Country roads are in very bad shape and farm work has suffered further serious delays. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of 16½ per cent over the like week of 1895. There were 31 business failures reported throughout Canada this week. Last week the total was 38, and in the same week one year ago it was 28.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

DRUGS.—Cream of tartar has taken a turn downward dropping about 2s abroad. Glycerine is firm. Following prices are for parcels and will be shaded for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c; alcohol, \$5.25 gal; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4½ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 65 to 77c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 55c. copperas 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$3.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c, extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 3.25 per gallon; oxalide acid, 18 to 16 potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

GREEN FRUITS.—Oranges hold firm. Naval oranges are becoming scarce, and few if any more will be brought in the season for them being about over. California Mediterranean sweets are now in. A few Ben Davis apples have been offering at \$7 per barrel. Strawberries are arriving fairly freely now, and sell at \$1.50 per case. Native pie plant is beginning to come in and prices are dropping fast. Other lines are about the same. Prices are: Lemons Messinas \$4 to \$1.75 per box; California navel oranges \$1.75 to \$5.00 per box; California seedlings, \$3.75 to \$1.00; California Mediterranean sweet oranges, \$1.50 per box; Bananas, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch as to size, a few very small bunches sell as low as \$2.00; strawberries, \$1.50 per case; pineapples, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen as to size; Apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; comb honey \$5.25 per case of 24 sections. New maple sugar, 12c per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 50 pounds.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—Prices in leading markets here ranged about the same as last week. Crop reports have been the principal feature of the markets. There have been reports of damage in the winter wheat states by chinch bugs, and wet weather in the hard spring wheat districts has

delayed seeding operations, but otherwise crop reports have been favorable, and European crop reports are very favorable. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 1,827,000 bus., compared with 1,892,000 bus. last week; 2,997,000 bus. in the corresponding week one year ago; 2,210,000 bush. two years ago, and as compared with 8,895,000 in the like week in 1895.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—Holders are generally firm and refuse to make concessions to induce business, consequently very little trading has been done. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended May 9 were 231,903 bushels; shipments 625,149; in store 3,821,000 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 530,000, and two years ago 1,513,998 bushels, an acre years ago 3,353,000. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 27,304 bushels and shipments 102,470 bushels. Heavy shipments were being made from Fort William this week, so that the next statement will show a further large reduction in stocks. No. 1 hard wheat was held most of the week at 61c, delivery afloat Fort William, but there were very few buyers, and with the drop in prices yesterday (Friday) buyers' views were about ½c lower. No. 2 hard sold on Thursday at 62c and No. 3 hard at 59c, afloat Fort William, but yesterday, after the decline, was nominally ½ to 1c lower.

FLOUR.—Prices are still unchanged. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.45; XXXX \$1.15 to \$1.20, delivered. Brands of country mills are offered at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are still selling at \$8 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots.

OATS.—There is scarcely any movement in oats at all. In Manitoba values are nominally about the same. We quote car lots on track, country points at 10 cents to 13 cents as to quality and freight rates. In the Winnipeg market, for local consumption, about 18c per bushel of 31 pounds would be paid to farmers, but none coming in owing to bad roads. Cars could be bought on track Winnipeg, local freights paid, at 18 to 19c per bushel as to grade.

BARLEY.—There is no movement. We quote car lots nominal at 13 to 15c, in the country for No. 3 and under. For local trade 17 to 18c would be paid, per bushel of 48 pounds, for loads, to farmers.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The price paid at the city mills for farmers' loads is nominal at 50c per bushel of 60 pounds for best quality.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is selling at about \$1.25 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.—Scarcely any creamery has been offering yet. The continued wet weather and bad roads which have prevailed this spring, is delaying the factories in starting, as the roads are so bad that it involves too great labor to gather the milk or cream. A few factories are working on a very small scale. The grass is making a fine start and in a few days the grazing will be good, so that by the time the roads have a chance to dry up, there should be a liberal supply of cream for the factories, which will be starting up within a week or ten days. The outlook is not very bright for butter at the

moment. Creamery is selling at 14 to 14½ in Montreal, equal to say 13c here. British Columbia markets are now being supplied with fresh California butter, but they will soon be abundantly supplied with fresh grass butter from Manitoba. We quote dairy butter jobbing here at 9 to 13c as to quality. Best rolls jobbing at 12c, and very slow sale.

CHEESE.—A few new fodder cheese have been peddled around at about 8c, but only a very few would be taken. Old cheese is offering at 6 to 9c in a jobbing way, as to quality, some pretty poor lots being held.

EGGS.—Unchanged since our last quotation. Dealers and packers are paying 8c, and the jobbing price is 9c.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.80 for 20 lb. nails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8½c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.60.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7½c long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8½c; Fancy clear, 8½c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2½c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Prices are about the same. We quote city dressed beef at 5 to 5½c, a little fancy beef bringing a fraction higher. Fresh mutton sells at 9 to 10c. There is a little frozen, cold storage mutton, which is going at 6 to 7c. Country dressed hogs 4½ to 5c, Veal, 5 to 6½c.

POULTRY.—Prices are: Chickens, 12c per lb; turkeys, 14c; geese 12c; ducks 10c per lb, for nicely dressed stock.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes, 12 to 15c per bushel, scarcely any sale for potatoes; cabbage 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; celery 25 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions 40c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; parsnips, 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 30 to 40c; beets 25c bushel.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.—Prices irregular. The decline reported last week is not general, as some buyers are still paying 4c for No. 1 green hides. Shearling sheepskins are almost worthless, as they will hardly pay freight at present prices. Pickled sheepskins wool off, have sold as low as 75c per dozen east, so that the skins are worth very little here after shearing. We quote: Green city hides, No. 1, 3½ to 4c, No. 2, 3c; calf, 3 to 15 lb. skins, 4 and 6c per lb.; deacons 15 to 20c each; kips 3 to 4c; sheep and lambskins 50 to 65c; clips 3 to 5c; tallow 3½ to 4c rendered and 2c rough.

WOOL.—About 9c is paid for the few lots so far arriving here and we quote 7 to 9c as to quality. Scarcely any coming yet.

HAY.—The wet weather this week and almost impassable condition of the roads has started another boom in hay. The weather has been too wet to allow of baling in the country and the roads have been so bad that farmers have not been able to haul loads into the city, consequently supplies are light. Hay has sold here at \$10 per ton for baled prairie, and was scarce at that.

LIVE STOCK.

About 1,000 cattle were handled at the yards here this week, besides the usual supply for the local market. Gordon & Ironside

shipped something over 800 head for export, and sent 200 more out to grass to feed up. Mr. Gordon, who has just returned from the western ranges reports the cattle there looking thin. They came through the winter in good shape, but the cold wet spring has pulled them down at a time when they should have begun to pick up in condition. Prices off cars here have ranged from 2 to 3c, as to quality for the ordinary run of cattle, and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 c for picked exporters, only a few bringing the top price.

SHEEP.—The feeling is easy. A few cars were in for the local market, some of which cost as high as 4 1/2 c off cars here, for full woolled cheap, but this price would not be repeated, and we quote 4 to 4 1/2 off cars for woolled sheep.

HOGS.—The decline of 1/2 c to 3/4 c off cars here, for good average loads, has become established.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, May 16, 1896.

Butter is unchanged. It is expected the market will soon be supplied with fresh grass creamery from Manitoba. Eggs are easier, and are now coming in freely from Manitoba. Potatoes are very low, having taken a further drop of 1 to 2 c per ton. Millstuffs are down 50 c per ton. Dressed meats are firm and slightly higher, outside prices being asked for good quality. Prices are as follows.

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 16c; California dairy, 18 to 20c; creamery, 22c. Manitoba cheese 10 to 10 1/2 c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; backs 11 1/2 c; long, clear 8 1/2 c; short rolls 9c; smoked sides 10c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in rails and tubs 9 1/2 c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$15.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 3c; smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7 1/2 c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 8c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; oolachan 5c; smoked salmon 12 1/2 c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$5 to \$6 per ton; ash-croft potatoes, \$6 to 7 per ton; onions silver skins, 4 1/2 c lb.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1 1/2 c lb.; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 16 cents. Oregon eggs, 16c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. California seedling oranges \$2 \$2.50 per box; navels, \$3.50 per box; Mediterranean navels \$3.00 per box; California lemons, \$3.00 per box; Australian apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; bananas \$3.75 per bunch.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7 1/2 c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12 1/2 c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12 1/2 c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 1/2 pound sacks, \$3.30; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Offgrades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per dbl. \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.40; Oregon, \$1.50; Oak Lake patent \$1.60; do strong bakers \$1.30.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$30.00 per ton. f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$13.00 ton; bran \$16.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$3 per ton.
Dressed Meats.—Beef, 8 1/2 to 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 8 1/2 c per lb.

Live Stock.—Steers, 4 1/2 c lb; sheep, \$1.00 to \$1.50 for 100 lbs.; hogs, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 c; lamb \$3.50 to \$4 per 100 pounds.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$6 per dozen, scarce.
Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2 c; Paris lump, 6 1/2 c; granulated, 5 1/2 c; extra C, 5 1/2 c; fancy yellows 4 1/2 c; yellow 4 1/2 c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2 c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2 c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2 c; good, 18c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and short ribs per 100 pounds.

On Monday there was not much change in wheat. Prices advanced at the opening, on unfavorable winter wheat crop news, but declined again on realizing. Closing prices were much the same as Saturday. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	61 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Corn	28 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mess Pork..	7 52 1/2	7 60	7 77 1/2
Lard	4 55	4 62 1/2	4 77 1/2
Short Ribs..			

On Tuesday wheat prices were fairly strong, under the influence of higher cables and alleged insect damage in the winter wheat country. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	62 1/2	64	64 1/2
Corn	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Mess Pork..	7 60	7 70	7 87 1/2
Lard	4 57	4 65	4 80
Short Ribs..	4 05	4 12 1/2	4 25

On Wednesday prices were easier, crop reports being mostly favorable, and cables weak. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Corn	28 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2
Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mess Pork..	7 57 1/2	7 65	7 80
Lard	4 55	4 62 1/2	4 77 1/2
Short Ribs..	4 00	4 10	4 25

On Wednesday wheat was irregular, declining on reported rains in the winter wheat region, but turned firm on chinch bug damage reports and too much rain in the Northwest, then declined again on speculative sales. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	62 1/2	63 1/2	64
Corn	28 1/2	29 1/2	31
Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pork	7 72 1/2	7 80	7 95
Lard	4 60	4 75	4 85
Short Ribs..	4 05	4 12 1/2	4 27 1/2

On Friday prices advanced on higher cables and insect damage reports to winter wheat in the west, but declined on reports of rain in Kansas. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Corn	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Oats	19	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mess Pork..	7 57 1/2	7 65	7 82 1/2
Lard	4 60	4 65	4 80
Short Ribs..	4 00	4 05	4 20

Wheat opened at 62 1/2 for July option and had a narrow range, from 62 to 62 1/2, closing about the top. Closing prices were:

	May.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Corn	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Oats	17	18 1/2	19 1/2
Mess Pork..	7 62 1/2	7 70	7 85
Lard	4 60	4 65	4 80
Short Ribs..	4 00	4 07	4 22 1/2

A week ago to-day, July wheat closed at 63 1/2 c and a year ago at 71 1/2 c and two years ago, also at 56 1/2 c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—May, 63c, July 6c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.
Tuesday—May—c, July 6 1/2 c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.
Wednesday—May, —c, July 6 1/2 c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.
Thursday—May—c, July 6 1/2 c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.
Friday—May—c, July 6 1/2 c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.
Saturday—May 6 1/2 c, July, 6 1/2 c, Sept. 6 1/2 c.

A week ago Saturday price closed at 63 1/2 c for July. A year ago May delivery closed at 7 1/2 c and July at 7 5/8 c. Two years ago May closed at 59 1/2 c and three years ago at 67c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday as follows: May delivery at 60c, and 60c for July, September 60 1/2 c. A week ago July wheat closed at 60 1/2 c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, May 16, July delivery closed at 68 1/2 c and Sept delivery at 69 1/2 c. A week ago July closed at 69 1/2 c.

Crop Conditions.

Another week of wet weather has caused further serious delay to the farmers of Manitoba and the adjoining districts of the territories. Taking the country as a whole it is estimated that about sixty per cent of the wheat area (which will be sown this year; not 60 per cent of last year's crop), is now sown. The general idea in best informed circles is that there will be a decrease in the wheat area of about 25 per cent, as compared with last year, owing to wet weather and the late season. This, however, depends upon how late farmers will continue to sow wheat. There has been no frosts since spring set in; check growth, and vegetation is advancing very fast. The only drawback is the wet weather. There were general rains and frequent showers this week all over the wheat belt. Winnipeg had 21 hours' rain, beside showers, and three days rain was reported from some western districts.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending May 11 were \$1,026,591; balances, \$182,867. Forth previous week clearings were \$1,214,951. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$880,991 and for the week two years ago, \$778,012. For the month of April clearings were \$1,032,458 as compared with \$3,093,079 for April, 1895, and \$2,958,888 for April, 1891.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, has shipped 750 cases of eggs to British Columbia within the past ten days.



Security Cold Storage Warehouse

330 Elgin Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE
STORED AND HANDLED.
PRICES LOW.

Capacity—Cellar, - 6 carloads
—Refrigerators, 4 carloads
—Ordinary - 5 carloads

RATES: Eggs, 15c per case per month or part thereof. Butter according to quantity. Commission for selling Eggs, 1c per dozen. Other produce, \$100.00 or less, 10 per cent; over \$100 or under \$250, 7½ per cent; over \$250, 5 per cent, if in one complete sale.

YOU CAN EITHER SELL OR HOLD, ACCORDING AS MARKET SUITS,

Highest Market Price for Produce.

ADDRESS **J. J. PHILP,**

Warehouse: 330 Elgin Ave,

P.O. Box 586, WINNIPEG.

When sending EGGS, state lowest price you wish them sold for and if stored, they will have to be transferred to take out cracked and bad ones. 10 cents extra for candling.

YOUR **GOODS** ARE EQUAL **CASH** IN OUR SYSTEM

WHY don't your bulk goods hold out in weight do you buy your customers with over-weight not also give them over-change waste time and goods in guessing from lbs. and ozs. to dollars and cents **WHY?** not adopt a system that will prevent all this

Then for every dollar you take in you know to a certainty that just 100 cents worth of goods and no more have been given in return.

This can only be done by selling your goods over a

Dayton Computing Scale,

MILLS & HASTINGS, General Agents, 700 and 701 Garden City Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. G. EVANS, Agent for Man., N.W.T. and B.C., P. O. Box 926, WINNIPEG.

To the Merchants, Dairymen, etc. of Manitoba.

Gentlemen,—After carefully watching my building I am satisfied that it will meet all requirements of the trade, and I have made the charges as low as possible in order to attract patronage the first season, feeling sure that anyone using it will become from that time a regular customer.

Permit me to say that it is important that you ship your produce while it is fresh and good, otherwise it cannot be satisfactory to all concerned.

I have decided to adopt the following tariff:

Cheese.—In cellar, dry, cool and well ventilated, 15 cents per cwt. per month or part thereof, for second or succeeding months or part thereof, 10 cents per cwt. N.B.—If refrigerator service is wanted for cheese, the rate will be the same as butter.

Butter.—Refrigerator service, temperature not above 40°, 25 cts per cwt. per month or part thereof, for second and succeeding months, 20 cts per cwt.

I would also strongly recommend that wherever practicable that you use the Refrigerator Car Service, and I will undertake to see that it will not suffer while being delivered.

Eggs.—I am prepared to store eggs, and keep them good until fall at the small rate of 15 cents per case per month or part thereof, provided that in order to make sure there are none cracked or broken and that all spotted and bad ones are removed, I will candle them before putting into the refrigerators, the charge for this service will be 10 cents per case. Account of all cracked ones will be kept and they will be sold, the proceeds being credited to the shipper, less the regular commission.

Fruit.—To my customers and others, I wish to say that I can fill your orders for fruit at the regular market prices at all times, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Special rates will be given for storage in large quantities.

Respectfully yours,

May 7th, 1896.

J. J. PHILP.

Wanted

A MAN To sell Canadian and U. S. grown trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, hedges, ornamental trees, and seed potatoes, for the only nursery having tested orchards in Canada. We give you the benefit of our experience, so your success is guaranteed. If you are not earning \$50 per month and expenses, write us at once for particulars. Liberal commissions paid part time men. Farmers' sons should look into this! It pays better than working on the farm, and offers a chance for promotion. Apply now and get choice of territory.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended May 9, 1893, shows a decrease of 1,519,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,573,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 1,616,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 357,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

Table with 5 columns: Year (1895, 1894, 1893, 1892), Month, and Bushels. Rows include Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec.

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

Table with 5 columns: Year (1896, 1895, 1894, 1893), Week, and Bushels. Rows include Jan 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb 1, 8, 15, 22, Mar 1, 7, 14, 21, 28, Apr 4, 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9.

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on May 2 is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location (Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Winnipeg, Manitoba interior elevators, Fort William, Port Arthur & Keowatin) and Bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on May 2 1896:

Table with 2 columns: Location (East of the Mountains, Pacific Coast) and Bushels.

Bradstreet's report for the week ended May 9, shows a decrease of 2,653,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 77,637,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on May 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 131,316,000 bushels, as compared with 151,980,000 bushels on May 1, 1895, 170,635,000 bushels on May 1, 1891, 172,039,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 125,891,000 bushels on May 1, 1892, and with similar totals on May 1 in preceding years.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat—The offerings of Ontario wheat are fair, and the market is weak. Cars of red are offering at 74c and white at 75c north and west country points. Manitoba wheat

cars of No. 1 hard sold at Midland yesterday at 71c. No. 1 hard is quoted here at 61c to 65c for delivery afloat Fort William May and No. 2 hard at 62c to 63c.

Flour—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.50 Toronto Freight.

Millfeed—Is dull and easy at \$11 for shorts and \$10.25 to \$10.50 for bran west.

Barley—is dull and prices are nominal at 36c for No. 1, 31c for No. 2, and 28c for cars of feed outside.

Oats—Mixed are quoted at 20c west, and ten cars of white sold to-day west at 21c.

Butter—The market shows no signs of improvement. Producers are advised to pack in tubs in preference to making rolls. We quote:—Dairy tubs, 11c to 12c; medium dairy tubs, 8c to 9c; low grade dairy tubs, 6 to 7c; choice large rolls, 10c. to 12c; second large rolls, 9c to 10c; dairy pound prints, 12c; fresh made creamery tubs, 15c to 16c; creamery pound prints, 16c to 16½c.

Eggs—Prices range from 9½ to 10c, and held steady.

Hides—Cured are quoted at 5½c and green at 5c, 3c for No. 3, 4c for No. 2 and 5c for No. 1. Sheepskins, rather firmer at \$1.25 for the best full wool. Country skins 35c to \$1, according to quality. Calfskins, steady at 4c for No. 2, and 6c for No. 1. Dekins 20c to 25c and culls at half price. Horseshides, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality. Tallow, 3c to 3½c.

Wool—Prospect not encouraging. Some new unwashed wools have been sold here at 11c and 12c for small lots. Dealers say that washed would, on that basis, be worth 17c to 18c and they expect that the market for washed will open at about those prices.—Globe, May 12.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat \$2 to 31c.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, 20c higher at: Patents, \$2.20; Bakers, \$2.00.

Bran.—Per ton, \$12. Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 30 to 32c.

Barley.—Per bushel, 35 to 40c, local freights.

Flax Seed.— Butter.—Country dairy 10 to 12c in a small way.

Cheese.—New 8c. Eggs.—Fresh, 7½ to 8½c in small lots.

Beef.—City dressed, 6c. Mutton.—Fresh, 10c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 6c. Cattle.—Butchers' 3 to 3½c, export 3½ to 4c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c. Sheep.—4½ to 4¾c.

Seneca Root.—19c lb. Poultry.—Chickens, 8c, turkeys, 10c, geese, 9 to 10c, ducks 8c.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, 6½c. Wool.—Unwashed Manitoba fleeco, 9 to 10½c.

Potatoes.—30 to 35c per bushel. Hay.—\$1.00 per ton, car lots

Financial and Insurance Items

An order has been made by the court at Winnipeg empowering the liquidators of the Commercial Bank, to pay a further dividend to the creditors of ten per cent, making eighty per cent in all.

Money continues firm at 5½ to 6 per cent. on call at Toronto, and 6 to 7 per cent. on commercial loans. The statements of the bank of Montreal and Dominion bank are reassuring. Each bank earned dividends, and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts transferred a small amount to the profit and loss account. Bank shares have been favorably affected by these statements.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

Table with 3 columns: Item, May 8, 1896, and May 10, 1895. Items include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Parley, Cotton, Print cloths, Wool, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, Petroleum, Iron, Steel, Ocea- Steam Freight, Grain, Liverpool, Cotton.

The Live Stock Trade.

There was a large attendance of people at the Western Cattle Yards at Toronto on May 8, says the Globe. There was liveliness in the export cattle line, but it is not expected to last. To-day's vim was caused by a demand for cattle to go to Belgium and France. Trade in butchers' cattle was anything but good and prices were off about 3c from last Friday's highest figure. Hogs were steady, in spite of heavy offerings. Many months have elapsed since the pens were so full of cattle as they were to-day. All told there were 99 car-loads of stuff on the market, 83 of which came in to-day. These include 103 sheep and lambs, 3,200 hogs, 302 calves and 20 cows. Buying of stockers and feeders was fairly active and prices in that line were firm.

Crops in Ontario.

Bradstreet's report, dated Toronto, May 11, says: The winter wheat crop outlook is unfavorable, the acreage being less than last year's, and the condition under the average. The decreased acreage however, was to be expected, as farmers are finding that other branches of farming are more profitable than wheat raising. In view of the large dairy and livestock interests in Ontario, the pasture and hay crops are the most important. These look promising, and should conditions continue unchanged the effects on business will be good.

The export movement of grain is now well under way. Wheat, corn and peas are moving freely and a few lots of oats are going out.

R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, in their last shipping list say: "Rather a quiet month has been the last, with grain chartering decidedly dull, as owners still prefer to await the harvest rather than accept current rates for old crop loading. The prospects of the coming crop are improving and rates are strengthened accordingly. The demand for lumber tonnage continues to widen, although freights remain at about the same level, and one or two charters are reported for rather unusual destinations. The vessels now arriving are mostly chartered. The usual enquiry at this season for vessels suitable for salmon cargo has resulted in four fixtures for England. The rates are understood to be 3s from this port, and 37s 6d from the Fraser river. We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork f.o. 2½ 3d., August loading 27s 6d; San Francisco to South Africa, 22s 6d; Portland to Cork f.o. 32s 6d, nominal; Tacoma to Cork f.o. 31s 9d, nominal. Lumber—Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney 35s.



Triple Strength Tinting Colors

Combined with our pure White Lead make absolutely the finest paint which can be made, the desired shade secured exactly and at once. If not carried by your dealer, apply direct to

THE CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, TORONTO AND VICTORIA.

'RIGBY' POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH.

We are making Men's Cape, Long Sacquo and Spring and Fall Overcoats, Bicycle Suits, Coachmen's Livery Overcoats and Ladies' Golf Capes of the Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth.

We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, MONTREAL, QUE.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

R. THOS. FOSTER, Agent, P.O. Box 217, WINNIPEG,

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND PRESERVES.

Prepared by

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

E. BOISSEAU & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING.

18 Front Street East.



18 Front Street East

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Represented by **WM. H. LEISHMAN** P.O. Box 366, Winnipeg, Man.

McINTYRE SON & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Importers and Direct Agents for the BEST MANUFACTURERS in the following

SPECIALTIES:

FANCY & STAPLE DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE DRESS GOODS in Persians, Taffetalines, shot and plain colors, Poplines, ditto Rays, ditto, Glorias, ditto, Crepons, Black and Colors.

FANCY COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS in Tweeds, Cover Coatings, Drap de Dames, Drap Almas, Shepherd Checks, Rage Sable, Granite, Cotele Croquella, Cotele Cheval.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS in Bengalines, DeLaines, Diagonals, Arnuires, Figures, Poplins, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cadmeres, Serges.

FANCY COTTON DRESS GOODS in Muslins, Zephyra Art organdy, Brocaded and stripe Plisse, Printed Crepons, Japonaises Levantines, Simile Percales, French Cambria, Batiste Paccounee and Neigeuse, French Satens, Plain and Fancy Stripe Linen Grenadines.

Linens, Laces Velvets, Linings Kid Gloves, Smallwares, etc.

Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia Agent

J. M. MACDONALD, McIntyre Block.

Dry Goods Trade Items.

The practice of "knifing" prices, which is done quite often on standard articles of fixed prices, is bad. It not only destroys profit to the firm so doing, but makes it difficult for others to get a legitimate profit. A cut in prices by one firm is sure to be followed by others. The manufacturer is injured through his customers refusing in the future to handle his goods without profit. Many contend that manufacturers should refuse to sell to those who destroy the chances of getting a living profit.

Printed lawns, muslins, piques, dimities, etc., are the leading hot weather fabrics. In white goods the Swiss spot muslins are having a moderate sale. Swiss muslins, in black, mauve, sky blue and cream grounds, with self-colored and white pin spots, polka dots and figures, are good. A very pretty line in white grounds has a fine hair line with small woven spots on the lines. Other designs have sprigs on a spot ground, while still others have alternative rows of large and small spots. Swiss spot muslins have always been good sellers. Experience has shown that Swiss muslins for the past few years have been very scarce at the end of the season. It seems necessary that merchants should protect themselves by having a full assortment of this class of fabrics as well as other lines of hot weather materials. Blouse muslins having a raised cord and hemstitched on each side of the cord, and this hemstitch design occurring about every inch or more, with a crinkle effect between hemstitch, are having a good demand in the medium grades. This is well worthy of attention as being suitable for childrens' dresses and summer blouses. The sales are very encouraging on dimities. These are shown on light grounds and linen grounds. The linen grounds in medium prices in printed blouse patterns are being freely absorbed. Light ground dimities, with stripes and spots of blue, gold, brown, cardinal, navy, black, etc., are good sellers. Printed lawns with paisley or Dresden designs or muslins with these same designs, are extra good. Fancy pique for waists, in white grounds, with cardinal, navy, black spots, etc., are very effective. Swiss and lawn checks are being freely bought. Black lace effects, in muslin, in various stripes and checks, are all right. Black satin bars and stripes are moderately good sellers. Crepons and crepe effects, in muslin, are very popular. Some crepes with worked figures of black, heliotrope, blue, etc., are attractive. A batiste cloth in all the various tints has a good sale and reflects great credit on the Canadian manufacturer. A Victoria cord or cotton corduroy of light weight, in white, cream, heliotrope, pink, sky, fawn, etc., makes a handsome costume and meets with many admirers. White apron lawns, tucks and insertion, with embroidered patterns, as well as the white with colored stripe borders, have a good call. Victoria fawn, in low and medium grades, is having the usual good sale. Advanced prices have been asked on lawns by Manufacturers.—Globe.

Bradstreet says of the situation in the United States: Raw cotton has hardened, and 1-16c. advance on print cloths is asked in Fall River, but the general position of the market for cotton goods is bad. The surplus goods made up is excessive, and tends to depress values and prevent improvement. Printed fabrics are dull outside of some season's favorites, which yet go well. Ginghams continue dull. Dress wools are quiet, with the mills fairly employed on orders. The jibbing call is slow. Flannels are dull and the outlook unsatisfactory. The market for men's wear wools continues dull, with much machinery idle and the outlook unfavorable for any immediate improvement.

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BUGGIES

Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc.
Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

Corner of King and James Streets, WINNIPEG

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEVENS AND BURNS)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Traction and Stationary Engines

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES.

A full line of Repairs for Stevens & Burns Engines and Separators always on hand

OFFICE: 228 KING STREET,

P.O. BOX 657

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Nail Trust.

Last year, a Nail Trust or Pool, covering the United States and Canada, became known. When the discovery of its existence was made, the usual protestations of the perfect harmlessness of the combination were offered in defence. However satisfactory the arrangement may be to the operators, consumers are beginning to complain. That while the makers were charging \$2.55 for wire nails, and \$2.90 per keg for cut nails, they were selling in Europe for \$1 less than in the United States. One result of this discrimination was that nails were purchased for exportation, shipped across the Atlantic and then shipped back again; and after paying 40 cents, 20 cents each way, in freight across the Atlantic and back, they were sold below the price charged by the Pool to domestic consumers. The nails in question escaped the payment of the American duty, on account of their American origin, the packages not having been broken on the other side of the Atlantic. The total cost of the returned nails, including all charges, was \$1.90 per keg, at the outside, while nails sold by the Pool for domestic use, then cost \$2.45 now, thanks to an increased duty of 15 cents per keg, since put on by Congress; the price is \$2.55 at Pittsburg. The Pool has taken steps to prevent a repetition of this operation by cutting off the supply. The profits of the largest firm in the Pool was 27½ per cent. in 1895; now its profits reach 30 per cent. on a capital of \$1,000,000. How much water is there in this \$1,000,000 of capital? We have no report of what the Canadian partners have done or are doing.—Monetary Times.

P. Carey opened his cheese factory at Otterburn, Man., last week.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

WALKER HOUSE

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto
One Block from Union Railway Depot
A first-class Family and Commercial House

Terms from \$2 a Day

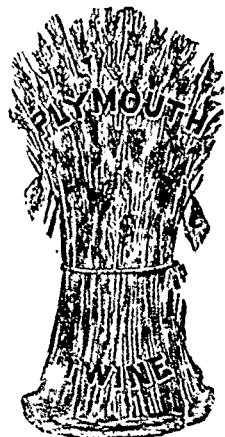
DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

United States Crop Report.

The May returns of the statistical division of the Washington department of agriculture, on the condition of winter wheat, show an increase of 5.6 per cent. above the April average, being 82.7 against 77.1 last month, and 82.9 in May, 1895. Special reports to the department show crop prospects excellent in Great Britain and France; good in Russia and Austro-Hungary; fair in Germany, Italy and Roumania, and unfavorable only in Spain.

The bankrupt stock of Hart & McPherson books and stationery, Winnipeg, was sold at 40 cents and the book debts at 20 cents the dollar to Mrs. Hart.



Trade Mark - Registered.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE.

SEASON 1896.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

USUAL BRANDS

W. G. McMAHON, SELLING AGENT

246 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
Government St., Victoria, B.

Strychnine!

SULPHATE and ALKALOID

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

McGLASHAN and HARRISON,
WINNIPEG

REPRESENTING

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Farms for Rent & Sale.

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment. Also an improved farm near Winnipeg to rent. Address:

D. W. B., Commercial Office.

READ THIS.

FOR SALE!

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Rich black soil, situated on Luu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 2 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; well watered and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the dock at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent fishing for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; a most lovely and scenery simply charming.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON, 100 Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver.

C. A. CHOUILLOU & CO.,

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Brandies
St. Andrew's Scotch Whisky
Chocolate Menier,
Dried Fruits, Etc.

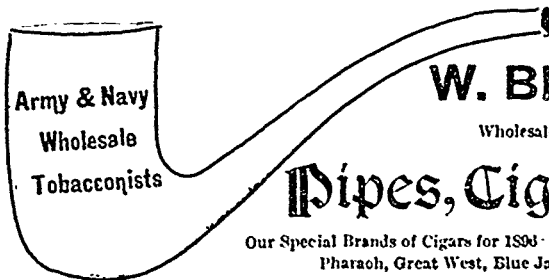
EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Produce
Butter and Wools
Consignments solicited, and receive prompt returns at full market rates

Large Storage Accommodation Free, and in Bond.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

487 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.



W. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

Our Special Brands of Cigars for 1893: Army and Navy Specials, Pride of Winnipeg, Pharaoh, Great West, Blue Jackets, Bird, Ellen Terry, Climax.

Also full Stock of English, American, Turkish and Canadian Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

A full Line of English, French, German and Turkish Pipes

Complete stock of Smokers' Sundries.

537 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO., LTD.

491 and 493 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTERS OF



CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, NUTS, Etc.

THIS WEEK!

..... Pineapples, Blood Oranges, New Lettuce
..... New Cabbage and Spanish Onions.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Our Mineral Resources.

Continued from Page 806.

dollars. Mica, since its use as an electrical insulator had been discovered, had become an important product, over \$100,000 worth a year being exported to the United States. It was formerly sold as refuse for \$1 a ton, but it now commanded as much as \$157 per ton on the average for selected quantities, and as high as 50 cents per pound was paid for large sizes. An important trade was likely to develop in this article.

In closing, the lecturer remarked. "Much might be said as to the importance of mineral production to a country. The miner is, next to the hunter, the pioneer of civilization. The hunter comes back to the village with a curious piece of rock, the prospecting miner starts out to discover the ledge, he strips it and opens it enough to give some assurance of value. He sells it to men who develop it enough to warrant selling it as a mine. Then roads are made, mills and smelters erected, railways run and cities grow. A mine gives more varied employment than any other industry; every trade is called upon to furnish supplies, and no money, not even the sailor's flows out more freely in the patronage of amusements than does the miners. It may be asked, why, if Canada is so rich a country as to minerals, its production is so limited; The point of view of a naturalist should be broad enough to take in the consideration of the economic questions, for of what use are useful minerals unless they are used. They are of interest to those students who can buy books to read about them, or pay 25 cents to see the specimens in the museums, but to the great majority it is the comfort and pleasure that can be derived from them, and the wealth that can be gained from them that causes them to be prized. Some of the reasons that may be given are the comparatively small population to the large area of country, the general diffusion of property, the small number who have such an excess of wealth as to be willing to risk money in speculative investments, the hostile tariffs of the United States, which deprive us of their great market, the lack of railways to the South from the mining regions of the West. We may also add the dishonesty and bad management that have too often characterized mining ventures, and one need not be accused of talking politics if it is remarked that the duty of 35 per cent. on mining machinery is a great drawback to the promotion of mining enterprise in the West. If some of our enterprising citizens, who are fond of ventures in the stock market, and who do not mind risking moderate sums, would encourage honest and skilful men to develop the resources of the country, they might bring more wealth to their pockets, more prosperity to the country and more interest to their lives."

*[NOTE—This statement is not exactly correct, as anthracite coal is now mined in Alberta.]

Binder Twine.

Farm Implements, a journal published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has the following regarding binder twine:

There have been no new developments in the binder twine market during the last month, but the conditions surrounding the trade are of such a peculiar nature that an advance in prices would create no surprise at any time. With the bulk of the orders being placed for sisal or standard twine, and sisal hemp held at such price that to buy at present figures and manufacture would mean an advance or a loss to the manufacturers, the advance seems inevitable. In case this anticipated advance is made, a vigorous protest would come from the country, and much

violent language would be directed against an imaginary trust supposed to control the output and prices of this product. The farmers would have only themselves to blame, however, for the popular demand for twine has changed from pure manilla, which was, a few years ago, practically the only grade sold in the northwest, to the standard, which is merely the trade name for colored sisal, and this change in farmers' binder twine styles has enabled the growers of sisal hemp to advance the price of the raw material to its present quotations, and maintain it there. Those manufacturers who purchased large quantities of this grade of hemp last summer when it was cheap, have set the price at which the twine is now selling, but at the present rate of demand the supply of twine from cheap hemp must soon be exhausted, and with that will come an inevitable increase in the price for which the finished product will be sold. No manufacturer will run his factory at a loss, and unless the market breaks that would be his only alternative.

Dealers' orders have not been numerous during April, and the trade seems to be waiting for a change of some sort. In consequence of the light demand for twine, two of the largest producers in the country have withdrawn from the twine making business, and are devoting all of their machinery and raw material to the manufacture of rope. Others have announced that they have sold their output for the year, and will be unable to accept further orders. The fact is that the manufacturers themselves are afraid of the twine market. The prices of sisal and manila are not relatively right. Considering the cost of raw hemp and of the finished product in each case, the discrepancy is marked. Should the country trade return to the use of larger quantities of pure manilla twine it would relieve the situation somewhat, and a little figuring demonstrates that the pure manilla, 650 feet to the pound, at present prices is considerably cheaper than the sisal or standard at 500 feet. And yet the dealer who undertakes to educate his customers to this belief, or to convince them of this fact, receives little encouragement and no thanks, for his trouble. Give the farmer what he thinks he wants, and he is better satisfied than if you save him money on something better. At the same time there is no reasonable excuse for the dealer to delay in placing his twine order. His prices will be guaranteed at present quotations, and if an increase is made he secures the benefit, and in case of a decline he receives his good as cheap as his neighbor. In delaying his order, he takes the chance of an increase coming before his wants are supplied, and his thrifty competitor, whose orders are already placed at current rates, either secures all the trade at a lower price, leaving the timid dealer with his stock on hand and a disappointed lot of customers, or reaps a handsome profit by selling at or near the figures at which the late buyer can afford to sell and escape without loss.

Another disquieting feature in the twine trade in Minnesota is the state prison factory. This establishment secured a generous supply of hemp last summer when the material was cheapest, and has manufactured the entire quantity for this season's trade. Estimates made by conservative and well posted parties place the production of the prison plant at about 2,000,000 pounds. An improvement in the method of disposing of this product is noted this year, the prison authorities being eager to place it in the hands of responsible dealers rather than in the hands of the irresponsible farmers. They have to this end sent out their sample bales to the trade, billed at 5, 6 and 7 cents, though accompanying the invoice is a memorandum to the effect that these figures are not to be regarded as the selling quotations,

but are made merely for the sake of keeping track of the twine. There is no question that the prison plant is in a position to quote the lowest rates on twine of any factory in the country, but at the same time there is also little question but the prison twine is worth no more than it brings. The dealers are very cautious about taking hold of the article, and now is as good a time as any that will offer to give the prison twine plant a blow from which it will not recover. The action of the board of directors in offering the twine to the trade instead of selling to the farmers is almost certain to meet with the opposition of the demagogues who inaugurated and supported the measure at its passage, and the directors cannot endure the losses entailed by farmer trade; so, if the dealers will refuse to handle the product, there is good reason to believe that the factory will become a matter of history with the next legislature.

The course of the Minnesota dealers in this matter will be watched with interest by those who would be glad to have the factory out of their calculations, and yet do not feel disposed to make open war against it.

The Farm Implement Trade.

T. W. Jorrens, of Chicago, has been visiting various towns in the state of Wisconsin, seeking a location for a factory to manufacture binder twine from wild marsh hay, or wire grass. The plant to be erected, it is stated, will have a capacity of 100,000 tons a year and will employ 100 men. Mr. Jorrens represented eastern capitalists who own the patents and desire to form a company to manufacture. The proposition was laid before several towns, and counter propositions requested.

The Register, of Springfield, Illinois, says: "Work has actively commenced on the preliminaries toward building the extensive manufactory of farm machinery and implements which is to be erected at the new town of Mildred, which has just been platted southeast of the city. This plant is to be built and operated under the management of the Patrons' National Manufacturing Company, an organization the stockholders of which are members of the National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry. The sum of \$100,000 has been subscribed and another \$10,000 is now on the market."

A Fine Picture.

An excellent colored lithograph of the steamship "Empress of Japan," one of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s magnificent Pacific liners sailing between Vancouver, B. C., and Japanese and Chinese ports, has recently been issued by the passenger traffic department of the Company. It is a faithful reproduction of a painting by Fred. Pansing, a well-known New York artist, portraying the departure of the "Empress" from Vancouver harbor. The work is well executed, the coloring artistic, and the picture which is intended for prominent display would be an acquisition to the walls of any place of public resort.

The revenue for Canada exceeded the expenditure last month by a quarter of a million dollars. The surplus to April 30th is nearly five millions.

Farms For Sale.

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment.

Address.

D. W. B., Commercial Office,
Winnipeg.

NEW FRUIT HOUSE



BRIGHT & JOHNSTON,

Wholesale Fruit Importers and Commission Merchants

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

CONSIGNMENTS AND
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

140 Princess St., Market Sq.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Confederation Life Association



ISSUES a Policy absolutely free from all conditions. It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured in the event of death. Write for Information to the Winnipeg Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary
Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 167 Main Street,
C. E. KERR, Cashier.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director
D. McDONALD, Inspector.

Winnipeg Brewery

McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

BREWERS OF

...Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Country Orders for Bulk and Bottled Goods promptly filled.

BREWERY AT FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG.

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - P. Q.

Very [attention paid to Guests. First-class
in every respect. Appointments perfect.
Graduated Prices.

THERE IS NOW BEING STARTED by
the New York Life Insurance Co. an
organization to be known as

The Nylic

bodying an absolutely new and unique
method of compensation by which men of
integrity, ability and energy, with or with-
out experience, can now make Life Insurance
their business, and secure a Definite Income
continuous throughout life.

For particulars, apply direct to the Company,
W. A. McCALL, Pres, 328 BROADWAY,
New York City.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KERWIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE G.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Storage and Shipping Merchants,

General Commission Brokers,

Large warehouse on water front, advantageously
situated for receiving and handling consignments.

FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS.

GOVERNMENT STREET,

P.O. Box 803.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and
District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak
Lake Manitoba Flour.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

MARKET BARE

BUTTER AND EGGS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

Ship while prices are good
PROMPT MONTHLY RETURNS.

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 538.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap
Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 298.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it
to us and get top market prices.

Partner Wanted.

Wanted in an established and growing
jobbing and retail business, a partner with
business energy and some business experience
sufficient to manage the commercial part of
the business, while the subscriber manages
the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000
necessary. To the proper party, the opening
is an exceptionally good one.

Apply by letter addressed to

PARTNER P.P., Commercial Office, Winnipeg.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

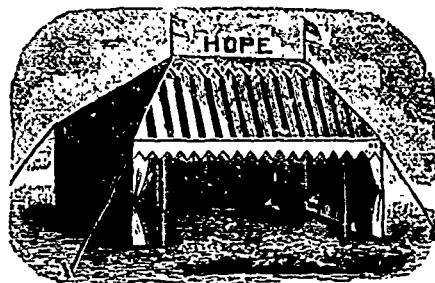
between Great Britain and her Colonies (with or without a tax on filled cheese, butter substitutes and corn fed bacon) is what we ought to have if it means higher prices for our Produce.
 PREFERENTIAL TRADE between ourselves is what we will give you, if you will send us your shipments regularly, week by week, to supply our steady trade in first-class Creamery and Dairy Butter. We are also buyers of Eggs and Cheese. Yours truly,

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers and Commission Merchants, **Winnipeg**

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
 "Anchor Brand"
FLOURS
 —FROM—
 No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
 AND ALL KINDS OF
 Chopped Feed and Grain.
 — ADDRESS —
OAK LAKE
 MANITOBA.

Robin, Sadler & Haworth
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—
LEATHER
BELTING
 MONTREAL and TORONTO.

WE ARE
 SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR
Bell Pianos | **HEINTZMAN & Co.,**
Organs | **PIANOS**
 Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 YEARS.
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.
 MERCHANTS and others desirous of handling any of these goods can make satisfactory arrangements through us. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
J. L. MEIKLE & CO. Wholesale and Retail **Music Dealers**
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HOPE & CO.,
 —Manufacturers of—
TENTS,
AWNINGS,
PAULINS,
WAGON & CART
COVERS,
MATRASSES,
WOVE WIRE
SPRINGS,
BOLSTERS, Etc.

Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.
Prices Right.
Standard Goods.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
We Guarantee Satisfaction.
EMERSON & HAGUE, Props. Box 806. Telephone 673.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY

OUR BRANDS STAND THE TEST.
 Others Come and Go Again.

The Leaders in the Market are

Manufactured by **Tasse, Wood & Co** MONTREAL.
The Rosebud.
Flor de Bahama.
La Toscana.
Amaranto.

PURE HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKIES

The Famous **Lagavulin Distillery**
 Island of Islay, Scotland

The **Lagavulin Whisky** is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage for Sportsmen. It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS OLD
 Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. Velle. Strang & Co. G. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Carr
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.
W. Ferguson, Brandon.

JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, PRES.

HENRY BELL, VICE-PRES.

W. E. HAZLEY, TREAS.

THOS. A. WATTS, SECT.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

(AMALGAMATED FIRMS OF PARSONS, BELL & CO., AND O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.)

Papers and Bags.....

Manillas, Browns, Rags, Butcher's Straw, American, Butcher's Manilla, American, Manilla in Rolls, Brown in Rolls.

BAGS—Ordinary and heavy. Order our **Bluestone Bag**, in 12, 14, 16, 20 and 25 lb. sizes. Flour Sacks, Shot Bags, Candy Cups, etc.

NOTE—Best facilities and largest and most varied stock from which to supply you many wants.

Spring Goods.....

Express Wagons—in iron and Wood Gear—Croquet Sets, Footballs, Baseballs, Rubber Balls, Marbles, Tops, Skipping Ropes, Hammocks, etc.

Wall Papers—Nice Assortment for Spring Trade

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Semi-Centennial of English Free Trade.

The fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the corn laws will be celebrated in England next June. The results of half a century of free trade are sufficiently brilliant to justify the claim that the Anti-Corn League was one of the most beneficent services ever rendered to the English people. The agitation lasted for ten years, and triumphed with Sir Robert Peel's avowal of his change of mind in 1816.

For some years before there had been indications of the beginning of the end. Peel's sliding scale of duties in 1812 was intended to serve as a hub to the wheel, but it merely demonstrated that low duties on the importation of agricultural products did not mean disaster, and the demand for their total repeal gained new strength. When wheat was allowed to come into England from Canada at a nominal duty, the principal of the corn law was naturally abandoned, and when, in 1815, Peel's budget abolished the duty on 430 articles out of 313 then taxed, the whole fabric of protection began to crumble. At the opening of the parliamentary session of 1816 Sir Robert Peel made the pregnant avowal that during the last three years he had observed, first, that wages do not vary with the price of food, and that with high prices you do not necessarily have high wages; second, that employment, high wages and abundance contribute directly to the diminution of crime; and third, that by the gradual removal of protection industry had been promoted and morality improved. There followed the introduction of a bill to repeal all duties on imported grain after three years, and it is the final passage of this act which marks the beginning of the free trade era in England.

There is but one survivor of the leaders of the anti-corn law movement—Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P.—and the presentation of an address to him will be one of the features of the coming celebration. Among the results to which the disciples of Cobden and Bright can point to justify the value of their principles is the fact that the foreign trade of England, which in 1816 was only \$750,000,000, reached last year a total of \$2,910,000,000, exclusive of \$300,000,000 in re-exports. In twenty years the sum of pauperism in England has been reduced from 930,000, or 4 per cent of the population, to 711,000, or 2 1/2 per cent. At the beginning of the free trade era the annual product of the shipbuilding yards in Great Britain was 123,000 tons, while last year they turned out 1,069,191 tons. Taking the industrial development of the country as a whole it has been one of the most remarkable facts in the history of civilization. If the economic condition of the people has not kept pace with it, the generation which succeeded Peel has at least seen the fulfillment of his desire that the

man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow should be able to procure it in cheapness and abundance, and that his eating of it should not be made bitter by a rankling sense of injustice.

On the other side is to be set the fact that farming has ceased to be profitable in England, and that the proprietors of the land have seen their incomes woefully curtailed. But that has been due to causes much too powerful to be counterbalanced by an import duty on breadstuffs. The English farmer is not worse off than his brother agriculturist in the older settled parts of the Union to-day, and as for the English landlord, his sole grievance consists in losing the purely artificial increase of rent secured to him by a system of protection. It is conceded that the condition of the agricultural laborer is very much better than it was. Though the present agricultural distress in England has brought out mutterings against the regime of free trade, and some sentiment in favor of the revival of the protective duties on grain and meat, no section of any political party has ventured to champion the cause of the squirearchy so far as to echo the demand for a tax on bread. As Lord Salisbury recently remarked, the great body of consumers are, in such a case, absolutely masters, and they are not at all likely to see their interests sacrificed to those of the landowners. The free trade movement which had its triumph in England fifty years ago has had no steps backward, and those are less likely to-day than they ever were.—Boston Herald.

Literary Notes.

Massey's Magazine for May opens with a paper by Charles G. D. Roberts, the well known maritime province writer, on the "Apple Lands of Acadia," with illustrations. Anything Robert's writes is of course pleasant reading. Mary A. Reid contributes "From Gibraltar to the Pyrenees," giving some interesting sketches of Moorish Spain. "The Mystery of the Red Deep," by Duncan Campbell Scott, is concluded in this number, followed by "The Cutters Friend," a short story by Sydney Flower. An interesting article on Arctic explorations, is given by Lieutenant O. Peary, the Arctic explorer, with illustrations. "The World of Art and Letters," introduces a number of fine illustrations. Edward Farrer writes on agriculture in Quebec. There is a paper about royalty called "When Victoria was Young," and a short story giving a plaintive incident of the war of 1870. The regular departments, Current Comment, Woman's Kingdom, and The Literary Kingdom, are well-filled.

A new publication, The Canadian Transportation and Grain Trade Journal, has appeared on the scene in Montreal, published by James B. Campbell. The Journal will be published monthly.

The Cosmopolitan for May opens with a bright sketch of Seville, the famous old Spanish town, by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. Pleasantly illustrated is the article; "Some Types of Artists Models," as is also "Art in Photography and Photographic Models." "Hilda Strafford, A California Story" by B. atrico Harratia, is continued in the May number, as is also "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht" by Frank R. Stockton. In these days of such keen interest in athletics, the article on "Physical Training at the University," with many illustrations, will prove very acceptable to a large number of readers. Another timely article is "The Dangers of High Buildings," appropriately illustrated with views of a number of the "Sky Scrapers" in different cities of the United States. An account is given of "The Phoenix Park Tragedy," with interesting details of the remarkable trial in connection with that tragedy. Thomas W. Knox writes on "Convicts and Bush Rangers in Australia." The regular departments are filled with interesting matter relating to art, letters, science etc.

One of the most valuable annuals published in the interest of the grain and provision trade is the Statistical Annual published by the Cincinnati Price Current. The number for the year ending March 1, 1896, has just been issued. It gives a great deal of valuable statistical information about the grain, provision, live stock and beef trades. Some of the tables give prices and other statistics running back about 45 years. The annual will prove a very valuable reference to all persons handling or interested in grain, provisions, live stock and meats.

Last Australasian Wool Crop.

A decrease beyond all precedent in the Australasian wool crop for 1895 is reported by Daniel W. Maratta, United States consul-general at Melbourne. For several years past the clip has been falling off. In 1891, when the down grade commenced, the number of sheep in New South Wales was 61,841,416, while last year they numbered 47,433,330 only. Between 1891 and 1895 alone the decrease was 9,500,000 sheep, a greater number than in any previous year. The decrease during the drouth of 1892 was less than 1,000,000, and even the great drouth of 1881 left New South Wales with only 6,250,000 fewer sheep. The decrease during 1895 resulted from two causes, a disastrous drouth in many districts, and the fact that the clip of 1891 was unduly augmented by the great shearing strike of that year, which by delaying shearing gave the clips of many stations too much growth. Mr. Maratta says that the very heavy losses in sheep cannot fail to direct attention to the possibility of a further decrease of the 1896 yield, compared with the attenuated clip of 1895.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of May 8 says: "There is no idle space on ocean steamers begging for ballast this year, and freights are firm all round and well they may be, with all May space engaged and nearly all June. The last engagement of grain to Liverpool reported to us was 1s 9d. London is firm at 2s, Glasgow at 1s 9d, and Bristol at 2s 3d, with no space to be had for the last named port. Flour is quoted to London at 8s 9d to 10s, to Liverpool 7s to 7s 6d, to Glasgow 7s 6d to 8s 9d. Engagements of cattle are reported for Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol at 35s to 40s. In lake and canal freights large quantities of grain are heading for Kingston, and it is expected that a busy time will be experienced at this port during the present month and well into June. A fresh charter was made here yesterday for wheat from Fort William to Montreal at 7½c per bushel for shipment last half of May, and we quote 7½c for forward and 8c for prompt shipment. Plenty of Canadian tonnage is offering, so that exporters have no cause for complaint on this score at present. Engagements of wheat have been made at 2½c from Duluth to Buffalo. Freight rates from Buffalo to New York are 3½c wheat, 3½c corn and 2½c oats.

The new freight tariff from Winnipeg to West Kootenay points which went into effect on May 15 has been issued. The rates show an advance of about 10 cents per 100 pounds over existing rates. They are as follows: To Nelson and common points—Class 1, \$2.32; class 2, \$2.06; class 3, \$1.80; class 4, \$1.59; class 5, \$1.28. Sandon and common points—Class 1, \$2.77; class 2, \$2.44; class 3, \$2.10; class 4, \$1.82; class 5, \$1.49.

Grain and Milling Notes.

It is stated, says the Montreal Gazette of May 1, that sales of 90,000 bushels of malting barley were made recently in this market at 45c and feed barley is offering at 36 to 37c.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has purchased the property between King and Princess streets, Winnipeg, south of their present flour warehouse, upon which they intend to erect a large storage warehouse this summer. Its size and capacity has not yet been decided on, but it will be in keeping with the requirements of the trade. The locations of the country receiving elevators which the company contemplates building at various points in the province should the crop of 1896 warrant, it have not yet been settled.

The Northern Elevator company's warehouse, an annex of the main building, at Glenboro, Man., dropped about four feet off the piles which supported it, spilling out 6,000 bushels of grain. Men were at once set to work moving the grain, and a special train was telegraphed for to take the wheat. At the same place on the same day the bottom of one of the bins in J. A. Smith's elevator caved in allowing about 500 bushels to run through.

The by-law providing for the early closing of retail flour and feed stores in Winnipeg was passed at the last meeting of the city council and notice was given of its coming in force on May 22. This will bring this line of business into accord with other stores, as to hours of closing.

Commercial Education.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg school board, D. W. Bole and Dr. Benson moved, and it was carried, "that the school management committee, with the mover and seconder be a committee to inquire into and report at an early date upon the practicability of

adding a course of commercial education to the list of studies on the city schools, and that the superintendent and the principal of the collegiate be asked to attend meetings of said committee." The mover added that he would like to see a practical course of commercial education, also technical education in the schools.

Grocery Trade Notes.

A New York paper says: "Trade in future Columbia river salmon does not seem to come up to expectations. Some of the regular buyers have placed orders for considerable quantities but they have wanted special brands as a rule, and general trade has not apparently been helped to an appreciable extent by the purchases so far made. It is understood that more liberal inducements than are usually held out by the commission houses have been made by some without awakening any marked increase in buying interest.

The German reichstag, on May 12, by a vote of 159 to 110 fixed the export bounty on sugar at 2½ marks per 100 kilos. The government proposal was 4 marks per 100 kilos.

Considering Credits.

In accordance with an invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Toledo, the first annual convention of the Credit Men of the United States will be held at that city on June 23, 24 and 25 next. This gathering will be composed of the credit managers of representative financial and commercial establishments throughout the United States. The scope of the work which may be accomplished by such an association is very wide, and will no doubt be elaborated as the body gathers force. For the present the projectors of the movement have set before themselves the following objects, viz: The better protection of credits, the reduction of losses from bad debts, the prevention of fraud and injustice to creditors, the making the prosecution and punishment of fraud more certain, the reform and improvement of collection laws, the improvement of commercial reporting systems and collection methods, and the improvement of present methods of handling bankrupt estates, etc. The deliberations of the meeting at Toledo will be watched with interest.—Bradstreet's.

In the Toils.

The charge of obtaining money under false pretences against John J. Douglas, late in the fur business, in Winnipeg, was proceeded with at the police court last week.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and R. McLennan was called. He explained at length the incidents in connection with the sale of an order for goods amounting to \$1,200. Witness is an agent for Gneadinger, Son & Co., of Montreal. He took the order from Douglas, but his house refused to ship it. Witness saw Douglas in connection with the matter and the latter said he could not understand it as he had \$16,000 worth of stock on hand with only \$100 against it. On the strength of this witness guaranteed the payment of the order, and it was shipped to Douglas, who eventually never paid for them. Witness had to do so. He found out later that Douglas's stock was worth only about \$1,000, and the goods he said he had bought for cash in New York had been purchased in Montreal. The witness was submitted to a searching cross examination by Mr. Howell, which occupied the rest of the morning.

On the case being recalled the magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant him in sending the prisoner up for trial and he was discharged.

The prosecution evidently anticipated this turn of affairs for on Saturday J. A. McKen-

zie swore out an information charging Douglas with fraud. The information says that the defendant "did unlawfully remove, conceal or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors." Douglas was arrested but was released on bail. The case was proceeded with Tuesday. Roderick McLennan was the first witness and his examination and cross-examination lasted all morning. He related at length various dealings he had had with the defendant. C. H. Newton was also called and gave evidence concerning the stocks at defendant's two stores. The case was enlarged until Monday May 18.

Manitoba as It Is.

The forests of the northwest are sometimes above ground on the hills and along the rivers and sometimes underground in the shape of coal, for coal is simply compressed wood and vegetable matter. The country is good on the surface, good below and good above the surface, for the air is remarkably pure as the wind passes over an exceedingly clean region.

There are no natural obstacles to be removed from field and farm, no roads to make, few bridges to construct and scarcely any stones to interrupt. In summer the rich soil of the prairies is clothed with wild flowers, crimson roses, nodding lillies, purple asters, pink and white spiraea, beautiful marigolds, honey-suckle, meadow sweet, and scores of other blossoms forming a wilderness of bloom.

The groves and the grass are full of birds. On the prairie can be noticed the lark, the redstart, the robin, red-winged and yellow-headed blackbirds, the golden and gray plover, canaries, many varieties of the sparrow family, while numerous species of swallows circle in the air. In the groves can be seen and heard the oriole, the thrush, the mocking bird and many kinds of the warbler family. There are ninety six varieties of butterfly. When evening dims the landscape, when the night hawks are through sporting in the upper air and the fireflies come forth in the deepening gloom, the voice of the whip-poor-will is heard from the grove, and whole fields of stars begin to range themselves in groups in the sky, and the moon comes forth to look through her own light on seas of verdure that flood the prairies and cast up a foam of flowers on the blooming waves.—Pilot Mound Sentinel

Wool.

Trade continues dull, with prices weak and in buyer's favor. Large manufacturers are well supplied with wool, and to tempt them to buy ahead very low bids have to be accepted. One large manufacturer is reported to have picked up a line of quarter-blood unwashed wool at 14½c., there being about 400,000 pounds in the purchase. The wools were bought in Boston and other leading eastern markets. This price is the lowest ever known for this grade of wool. Other fleeces are dull and, in the absence of business, quotations are nominal. Territory wools are in slow demand, and to sell any line low prices have to be accepted. Australian wools are dull but the market holds steady, in sympathy with the high values abroad. Latest reports from London auction sales note an easing there, but prices are about the same. Carpet wools are dull but steady.—Bradstreet's.

Silver.

The London quotation for bars has declined slightly to 31d per ounce, and New York has followed suit with a drop to 68c. Recent mail advices attribute the movement of silver to the operations of the Indian Treasury. Silver prices on May 8 were: London 31½d, New York 67½c.

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boots, Shoes

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

—AGENTS FOR—

Harvey & Van Norman, Toronto,
The Rubber Shoe Company, Toronto.
The Cardigan Overshoe, Stratford,
The Manitoba Felt Sole Boots.

James Street, WINNIPEG.

Carriage Dealers

Our stock of Gears, Wheels, Shafts, Spokes, Tops, Trimmings, etc., is now complete. Write us for prices.

R. Cochrane & Co.,

WINNIPEG

PAINT.

Get ready for Trade.

Stock up with —

RAMSAY'S

RUSSIAN PURE LEAD.
UNICORN MIXED PAINT.
UNICORN OIL STAINS.
COLORS IN OIL.
VARNISHES, Etc., Etc.

W. G. McMAHON, Winnipeg,
Representative for Manitoba.

A. RAMSAY & SON.,
MONTREAL.

See

BOECKH'S BRUSHES, full lines carried by the jobbing trade.

Order

Boeckh's Brooms,

And Use

Boeckh's Woodenware,

Chas. Boeckh & Sons.

Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing the Trade Mark is Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



HAMMOND

MANUFACTURER

IMPORTER

EXPORTER

FURS AND HATS

CONSIGNMENTS OF RAW FURS SOLICITED

Special Prices Paid

FOR CHOICE BEAVER, OTTER, MINK
MARTIN AND SKUNK

Correspondence Solicited

296 MAIN STREET - - WINNIPEG, MAN.



J. & T. BELL,

Fine Boots and Shoes

MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.



Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market during the past week has been the weaker advices from abroad on the raw article. This reaction in prices is due probably to the increased sowings and the fine weather. In sympathy with the above there has also been a weaker feeling in the New York market for refined, and granulated has declined 3c per pound, but values here are steady and no change is anticipated. The demand is slow and refiners state that business is very quiet for this season. We quote: Granulated at 13c in 250-barrel lots and over, 4 11-10c in 100 barrel lots, and 3 1/2c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, as to quality at the factory.

The demand for syrups continues slow, of which the offerings from refiners are light and prices rule firm at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

The molasses market is without any new feature to note. The demand for the season is exceedingly slow and the only round lots placed since the new crop has been offering on the market is one of a 1,000 puncheons and one of 500 at 29 1/2c here. Small lots of Barbadoes are offering at 30c. At the Island the price rules steady at 12c. Porto Rico in round lots is offering at 31c and Antigua at 27c.

New crop rice is now offering on the market for which the demand is fair, and a moderately active business is doing. The feeling is steady and prices show no material change at present, but some alterations are anticipated later on. We quote, Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan \$1.75 to \$5; standard B. \$3.45, Patna \$1.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$4.50 to \$7.50.

The market for spices is quiet, which is usually the case at this season, the demand being only for small lots. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only—Penang black pepper, 6 to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10 to 12 1/2c; cloves 7 1/2 to 8; cassia 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; nutmegs 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

There is very little demand for coffee at present, and the market rules quiet. A reduction in prices of all grades has been made. Maracaibo now offering at 17 1/2 to 18c; Rio, 16 to 17 1/2c; Java 23 to 25c, and Mocha 23 to 25c.

There has been no improvement in the demand for teas, and business in consequence in this line is dull, owing to the fact that buyers generally are holding off until consignments of the new crop come forward. Few buyers have placed their orders direct this season, as the bulk of them who did this last year, it is stated, lost from 3 to 1c per pound. Cable advices recently received here state that prime leaf Japan teas, which do not come to this market, opened up at an advance of \$2 over last season's figure, while ordinary grades, which come here, sold at about the same prices as last year. The impression here, however, is that the importations on consignment this season will be very large, and this alone, it is said, will have a depressing effect upon prices in this market.—Gazette, May 8.

Lake and Rail Freight Rates

President Van Horne, writing to President Oleser, of the Toronto board of trade, about the protest from the Winnipeg board on the discrimination in freight rates says: With reference to the question of alleged discrimination between Fort William, Duluth and Winnipeg against outside boats and in favor of our own line of boats and the Beatty line, I find that taking advantage of the special rate which prevailed from Fort William and Duluth to Winnipeg for lake business, the outside tramp boats have for the past few

years so badly cut into the business that the regular lines have not sufficient business to support them, and it became a question of protecting the regular lines running in connection with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, or allowing the regular lines to drop out, leaving the business to tramp boats and chance. It should be remembered that regular boats have to start at the beginning of the season and make regular trips throughout the season without regard to ups and downs of traffic, consequently for a considerable part of each season the boats are run at a loss, and if the tramp boats are allowed to come in at a time when business is good and make such rates as they please, and take business away from regular lines, any business man should readily see what the effect must be. The railways interested have found it necessary to take the action complained of by the Winnipeg board of trade in order to keep the regular lines going. We believe this to be in the public interest as well as in the interest of the railways.

A deputation from the Winnipeg board of trade interviewed G. M. Bosworth, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway on the question of lake and rail rates, on the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Bosworth to the city. J. M. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific was also present. The deputation did not succeed in securing any assurance that the differential in favor of the regular lines as against independent steamers, would be abolished.

Cotton Goods Outlook.

A Fall River dispatch says: "Manufacturers are still further discouraged. Viewed from the point of primary market indications the outlook is not an agreeable one. The shutting down of the American print works brings into the open market the production of the Iron Works mills, and emphasises the fact that no great demand exists for indigos or shirtings, or the older products of the largest calico printing establishment in the country, and reminds the business men again that this one concern alone is crying nearly a million pieces of printed goods, while the stock of gray goods in this centre is 1,351,000 pieces. Until the large supply is moved, the manufacturers do not look for a steady trade at higher prices.

"There has been talk of offering a large block of gray goods at a discount from the ruling quotation to-day, but the fact that a cut in prices failed to move any appreciable amount of American goods has effectively put a quietus on that suggestion.

"The high price of cotton is the most disheartening feature of the situation. The grades of cotton used here cost now 8 1/2c per pound, and it is believed that the quotation will be higher before it is lower. There is no mill in the city that can do any better than break even, at the present prices of cotton and print cloths, and a majority of manufacturers predict a shutdown in July or August. Some of them are urging a curtailment now rather than waiting until later, when a reduction in wages will be suggested as a means of curtailment.

"An old and skillful manufacturer here says that in no way can he secure contracts in small or large lots that will net him a profit. Under those conditions he is ready and willing to curtail production in a manner that will best keep his help together. If it is agreed that the time has arrived when Fall River must run until all its competitors are compelled to shut down, he is willing, he says, to live up to such an agreement, still he believes it is not good business policy to do so.

"Another manufacturer says he does not think any Massachusetts mills can fight Rhode Island, Connecticut or New Hampshire to a standstill while handicapped by a 58-hour law as against a 61-hour law.

"The King Phillip mills have shut down about 381 out of 2,000 looms. They were running on the finest grades of American satines, made from sea island cottons, and there is no dressing demand for these goods now.

"There have recently been several warm discussions among stockholders in mills whose dividends have been cut down. One corporation having a surplus of \$197,000, and which made \$20,000 in the past quarter, declared a quarterly dividend of only 1 per cent., while another having a surplus of \$20,000 is preparing to cut down its dividend, and at the same time is agitating the erection of a large weaving shed."

No Trouble

to furnish information about splendid Service offered via "The North-Western Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, and receive illustrated folder, Free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul every day in the week, for Milwaukee and Chicago together with any special information you may desire. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you Sleeping Car Berths in advance, on application.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm,	6.25 pm Lv. Minneapolis,	Ar 8.40 am,	4.20 pm
1.25 pm,	7.15 pm Lv. St. Paul,	Ar 8.00 am,	3.00 pm
	4.05 pm Lv. Duluth,	Ar 11.10 am,	
	7.15 pm Lv. Ashland,	Ar 8.15 am,	
7.15 am,	10.05 am Ar. Chicago,	Lv. 6.00 pm,	1.40 pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. FOND,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Milwaukee, W.