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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 5.

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No. 36.

The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, MAY 31, 1887.

DR. GRAIN has located at Manitou.

PHILLIPS BROS., tinware, Emerson, have sold out.

DONOHUE & McDONNELL have opened a hotel at Calgary.

JOHN GRENIER, blacksmith, Pincher Creek, Alberta, is dead.

JOHN ELLIS, general storekeeper, Calgary, is giving up business.

MURPHY & CLARKE, painters, Calgary, have dissolved partnership.

CLUXTON & Co., liquors, Emerson, contemplate giving up business.

E. M. GATLIF, lumber dealer, Emerson, has added tinware to his business.

PEEL & Co., general storekeepers, Holland, Man., have sold out to John Shaw.

SHAW & HIGGINSON, general storekeepers, Holland, Man., have dissolved partnership.

J. D. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., druggists, Lethbridge, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

McQUARRIE & Co., groceries and liquors, Rat Portage, contemplate giving up liquor branch.

A HUNDRED bushels of potatoes brought in from Prince Albert sold at Battleford, Sask., for \$1.25 a bushel.

PARISH, LINDSAY & WETZLER, groceries and provisions, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. S. A. Wetzler will continue the business.

HUGH DEMPSEY, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Medicine Hat, is building an addition to his premises, to be used for commercial sample rooms.

W. H. LEE, carriages, Calgary, has admitted Geo. King into partnership, under the style of Lee & King. Blacksmithing has been added to the business.

THE date fixed by the Government as a limit for the entry at old rate of duty of goods ordered under contract for delivery, duty paid, is June 13th.

A. GRANT, late of Rogers & Grant, hardware dealers, Calgary, has received his stock of hardware and opened out on his own account at that place.

B. AHERNE, who has been representing in Winnipeg the Mutual Accident Insurance Association of New York, has been fined \$25, under the statute which provides that insurance companies doing business in Canada must take out a license.

A SPECIAL meeting of the joint colonization committees of the civic council and board of trade was held on Monday afternoon for the purpose of hearing A. J. McMillan explain his views on immigration. W. Hespeler, chairman, presided, there being present F. B. Ross, J. B. McKilligan, J. H. Ashdown, T. J. Montgomery, Mayor Jones, Ald. A. Macdonald and C. N. Bell, secretary. The chairman having opened the meeting, Mr. McMillan explained that he simply wished to have a conference on immigration. He had been in England last year and had delivered a few lectures on emigration. He then discussed the system at some length, and suggested the formation of a permanent immigration committee, with paid secretary, etc., for the settlement of vacant lands about Winnipeg.

McLACHLAN & SPEARS will open a store at McGregor, Man.

D. MOOR & SONS have sold out their interest in the Oak Lake, Man., flour mill to Alex. Leitch, of Pembroke, Ont.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH has been elected successor to the late Mr. Smithers, president of the Bank of Montreal.

THE Office, a monthly journal issued from 37 College Place, New York, has been received. THE Office is described as a practical journal for business managers, accountants and office men.

NOVA SCOTIA has commenced to compete actively for the trade of the Northwest in the manufacture of binder twine. The Dartmouth Ropework Company, of Halifax, have placed their twine in competition for the trade of this country, and have taken active steps to ensure the extensive use of their product here during the present season. The manufacturers claim that their twine is superior to anything of the kind made, and this statement is borne out by the experience of those who have used the article.

THE great discussion on Mr. Watson's disallowance motion in parliament has come and gone, and has resulted about as everybody here had expected. The Government has declared its intention to uphold monopoly. Manitoba has come out of the contest badly worsted, and with two out of five of her representatives voting in favor of continuing the oppressive policy of disallowance against this province. One member at least has broken his solemn promises, and has declared that this province is by no means unanimous against disallowance. What could be more vile and loathsome than the conduct of this man? The territorial representatives, who professed to be opposed to monopoly, have gone over body and bones to the Government, and to the C.P.R. Winnipeg's own member has apparently not opened his mouth on the question, merely giving a silent vote against disallowance. The vote was almost a straight party one, the Conservatives voting for and the Liberals against disallowance. Manitoba can only rely upon her own efforts for freedom from monopoly, British liberty and British justice.

Chor prospects in Eastern Canada were not particularly bright up to the latest reports. The Ontario bureau for May says that the fall wheat crop is not nearly up to expectations. This crop went into the winter in good shape, but after conditions were not so favorable, and the crop is now far from fulfilling the promise it gave earlier. Spring wheat was said to look good, but was commencing to suffer from drought. Rain was needed badly in some districts, and if the drought is not soon broken, serious injury will result. A private letter from Western Ontario confirms the statement of the bureau that a feeling of uneasiness was being produced by the dry weather.

THE plan adopted by some Manitoba and Territorial municipalities of paying two or three cents each for gophers' tails, in order to rid the country of these troublesome little rodents, has proved quite costly to some corporations. For instance the municipality of Indian Head has already this spring paid out \$2,500 for gophers' tails. At three cents each this sum represents nearly 85,000 gophers which have been destroyed, or at all events have been deprived of their caudal appendages. The Indians have been furnished with employment, through the adoption of this plan to exterminate the gophers, very congenial to the noble red man. With true Indian cunning and with an eye to future business, it is said these unsophisticated children of nature have been detected in the little game of removing the tail of the gopher and allowing the animal to escape. However, this matter was easily remedied by demanding the head of the little burrower in place of the tail.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great damage which was caused by prairie fires last fall, farmers seem to have failed to take warning by these disasters to protect themselves from suffering loss. The fires were renewed again this spring, and quite a number of farmers have lost their buildings, implements, and in some instances even live stock. A week or so ago almost every provincial paper had one or more such incidents to report. With all the warnings which settlers have had of late to guard against prairie fires, very little sympathy can be expressed for some of those who have lost their buildings and effects. In many cases a very little precaution would have prevented the disasters, and if settlers fail to take these they are not to be pitied. In some instances, especially in mixed prairie and bush districts, it may have been beyond the power of individual settlers to adequately protect themselves, but on the open prairie every farmer has it within his power to securely protect himself against loss, and that with little trouble or expense. A great many of these disasters must therefore be set down to gross carelessness. Municipalities should undertake a general system of protection against the spreading of prairie fires, and individual settlers should be compelled to make such provisions as will insure their own safety as well as that of their neighbors. Another fruitful cause of destruction of property by fires arises from the unwise practice of placing barns and outbuildings in close proximity to dwellings. In dry weather sparks are carried from chimneys by the wind to the barns, where the conditions are

generally favorable to producing a conflagration. A great many of the fires which have occurred this spring in the rural districts, could have been avoided by the use of a little foresight in placing barns, hay and straw stacks, etc., at a safe distance from dwellings.

QUITE a number of the provincial towns have been moving of late in the matter of providing protection against fire. This is commendable. No merchant should be without insurance, but when the insurance is provided, the desire to be protected against fire should not cease. Insurance rates are often so high in some of the smaller towns that it becomes a heavy tax upon merchants to carry a full insurance, whereas some adequate measures of protection against fire would allow of a reduction in insurance rates. There is usually a great laxity of providing protection against fires in small towns, as compared with cities. Statistics show that both the percentage of the number of fires and the proportion of loss is greater according to population in small towns than in cities. No matter how small the place, some effort should be made in the direction of protection against fires. It costs very little to organize a volunteer brigade, and it should be equipped with the best apparatus the town could afford. No matter how poorly equipped, it is better to organize beforehand, than wait for a fire and then endeavor to fight at hap hazard. Often in the latter case a great deal of valuable time and force is lost through lack of proper direction; and at a fire time is everything. Every place worthy the name of a village should be able to support a volunteer fire company and some sort of apparatus, if only a hand pump.

The Toronto board of trade has lately had a stormy time in discussing the reciprocity question. According to the published accounts a great deal of confusion and uproar was manifested, owing to the opposition entertained by many to prolong the consideration of the question. The following resolution was passed by a large majority: "That the true policy of enlightened nations in their commercial intercourse is the maintenance of a friendly and generous spirit, avoiding all causes of disquietude by discouraging the enactment of irritating conditions and seeking in a spirit of frankness and fairness where such conditions exist to have them removed; that this board is of opinion that neither in its trade or other relations should any cause of strife exist between Canada and the great nation with which geographically and commercially it is so closely connected; that it believes that a commercial treaty creditable and advantageous alike to both parties can be framed in such a spirit of fairness as will afford the best guarantee for its perpetuity; that this board is in favor of the employment of all laudable means to secure the end so much to be desired, but that in consideration of such subject it disapproves of any proposal to discriminate against Great Britain, whose protection we enjoy and under whose watchful and fostering care we have grown to be the people we are and occupy the proud and enviable position which we do among the nations of the earth." The above resolution of course does not admit of entertaining the idea of commercial union between Can-

ada and the United States, as the very basis of such an arrangement would mean that Canada should raise her tariff to correspond with that of the United States. Under the proposed commercial union arrangement United States manufactures would be admitted free of duty, whilst all other countries including Great Britain would be discriminated against by a 60 per cent. tariff.

THE Canadian Club of New York city, of which Mr. Erastus Wyman is president, is trying to work up a boom in that metropolis in favor of commercial union between this country and the United States. The club recently secured the great apostle of commercial union, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, a member of Congress from Cincinnati, to deliver a lecture before the club. It will be remembered that Mr. Butterworth introduced a bill into the last Congress, providing for commercial union, but which was not reached during the session. The New York board of trade were invited by the club to attend the lecture. Mr. Butterworth declares himself a protectionist but he took the ground that protection relates to and deals with unequal conditions, and has no just mission other than to equalize them. He contended that there were no such unequal conditions existing between Canada and the United States, and therefore protection is not necessary, and wholly defenceless. The system of protection in the United States against the old world was in his judgment easily defended, because the conditions were unequal, but between Canada and the United States where the conditions are the same the system is wholly defenceless. Mr. Butterworth remarked that he had little sympathy with the Canadian who insists that his countrymen lack the ability or enterprise to enable them to hold their own against competition in the United States.

THE average political journalist generally makes a bad mess of any industrial or commercial question which he may undertake to discuss. It is very seldom that articles upon such topics, occasionally appearing in the columns of party papers, can be at all relied upon for accuracy or sound theory. Writers for political journals are so used to distorting facts, "cooking" reports and endeavoring to make capital for their party out of every occurrence that it is almost impossible for them to come down to hard-pan common sense in dealing with any subject. There are several important questions agitating the people of Manitoba at the present time. Some of these questions are of such a nature that no two opinions could be expressed upon them, yet how seldom are they discussed in the press free from party bias and without misrepresentations in some direction. Some of these questions are even made the butt of carrying on senseless and wordy controversies between politically opposed papers, and notwithstanding the frequent remarks of disapproval coming from the intelligent reader, they are continued, *ad nauseam*. A leading wholesale merchant of this city was heard to remark a few days ago that he had completely given up reading the editorial columns of the two party papers published here, owing to the continuous controversy going on between the two journals. Even arti-

cles bearing headings which would indicate that they were devoted to the consideration of some solid question, were usually found to degenerate into a windy war against the local contemporary on the opposite side of the political fence. Another fault frequently committed by the local newspaper press is in considering commercial or industrial questions too much in the "boom" spirit. If a reporter is entrusted with the preparation of an article bearing upon such a subject, it is done with a flourish of trumpets, and presented in such a way as to be very misleading to those not acquainted with the real situation. This is a fault which the newspapers of Winnipeg frequently commit, and which it would be well to curtail as much as possible.

CANADA, or rather Eastern Canada, has long been noted for its great forests, and for many years the exportation of lumber and timber has been one of the leading industries of the country. The two principal export markets were Great Britain and the United States. To the latter country a considerable quantity of logs have also been exported, but in order to cause the manufacture of these at home and have the export in lumber instead of logs—an export duty was placed upon the latter. Lumbermen now ask for an increase in these export duties, and this has led to the discussion of the advisability of placing an export duty upon lumber as well as logs. Notwithstanding the great natural resources of the country in forests, it is already contended that the available supply is not greater than will be required for the home demand in the not distant future. Some therefore argue that the policy of the Government should be to preserve these natural forests by placing an export duty upon lumber. The decline of the wooden ship-building industry in Great Britain caused a decrease in the exports of Canadian timber in that direction, but from the United States the demand for Canadian lumber is steadily increasing. The forests of that country are being annually depleted at a rapid rate, thus necessitating the securing of lumber supplies from more distant parts and rendering the exportation of lumber from this country a profitable industry. To those who have considered the forest resources of Canada as of vast extent, it will be news to learn that there is danger of the production not being more than equal to the home demand in a very few years, should exportation continue to increase. Such, however, is the opinion of some who have given attention to the matter. The advisability of placing an export duty upon lumber is therefore worthy of consideration.

The population of Melbourne, Australia, is 300,000, who are as well off as any equal number of people in the whole world. But the city has grown hastily and carries the signs of it on the surface. The streets are broad. There are splendid single buildings—town hall, university, Parliament houses, exchanges and, again, churches, etc. There are superb shops too, gorgeous as any in London or Paris. But side by side with them you see houses little better than sheds. People have built as they could, and as their means allow them, and they have been too busy to study appearances. But they have boundless wealth and as boundless ambition and self-confidence.

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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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WINNIPEG, MAN

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 31, 1887.

STEPHEN'S BLUSTER.

Since the first outbreak on the part of the knight who stands at the head of the C.P.R. Co., and which found vent in the threatening telegram sent to Premier Norquay, the statements then made have been repeated in various forms. In an interview with a *Mail* correspondent, Sir George Stephen said that the company will certainly carry out the intentions expressed in the message of moving the shops from Winnipeg to Fort William. Several other intimations have also been made by C.P.R. officials, some of which have a strange inconsistency about them. In one instance Sir George is reported to have spoken as follows:—

"As far as the C.P.R. is concerned, we do not really care very much what the Manitoba people do now. They have caused so much damage already that they can't make things much worse. We may build the line as originally contemplated by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, that is, from Selkirk to Portage la Prairie, leaving Winnipeg 22 miles south and reached by a branch. This course has been thrust upon us by a lot of shysters and irresponsible speculators who are intent upon making money at the expense of the country generally."

On another occasion he intimated that the company might "abandon their line west of Sudbury and forward their western freight by the cheapest route from Sault Ste. Marie." In case of the latter move, where will be the utility of moving the shops to Fort William, or adopting the Selkirk route for the main line? Manifestly these threats cannot be carried out without interfering with each other.

There are three principal threats which have been made by the company, in case the Manitoba Government carries out its project to build the road to the Boundary. First, that the shops will be removed from Winnipeg to Lake Superior; second, that the main line will be run through Selkirk twenty miles north of Winnipeg, leaving this city to be reached by a branch; and third, that the company will cease to operate the line west of Sudbury. To carry out the first threat the company would be obliged to break a solemn obligation with the people of this city. In consideration of a bonus of \$200,000 granted by the city to the company, the latter agreed to maintain its principal shops for the main line of the railway within the province, and the branches radiating from the city, in Winnipeg. In addition to this bonus

the city has incurred other expenditures in connection with the C.P.R., such as building the bridge across the Red River, donating property for building purposes to the company, etc., in all adding an amount in round numbers to the city's debt of nearly half a million dollars. To this expenditure on capital account can be added the exemption from taxation of the company's property within the corporation. In return for this expenditure, the city has been discriminated against by the C.P.R. Co., its merchants have been hampered and placed at a disadvantage in competition with eastern cities, and in every way the company has sought to make this city subservient to its own and eastern interests. When a move is made to emancipate the city from its awkward position, the company at once resorts to the despicable plan of endeavoring to stir up the residents of provincial towns and rural districts against the city. The officials of the company were no doubt aware of the sectional feeling which prevails to too great an extent in some parts of this province, and they hoped to take advantage of this sentiment to counteract the influence of Winnipeg in demanding a cessation of the disallowance policy pursued by the Dominion Government, in the interest of the company. Unable to accomplish anything by this contemptible mode of operating, the company resort to threats of dire vengeance to be perpetrated upon the city. If as Sir George says, they (the company) "do not care very much what the people of Manitoba do," then why all this expenditure of baffled rage? The mean insinuation applied to the staunchest business men of the city and province, who are called "shysters and irresponsible speculators" by the monopoly's president, can well afford to be passed over with contempt. Those who know the leaders in the agitation against monopoly, and who know them to be the solid business men of the province and the true friends of the country, will only smile at the ruffianism of the noble knight.

The second threat that the main line of the railway will be extended from Selkirk to Portage la Prairie, leaving Winnipeg twenty miles to the south, to be served by a branch, is one at which the people of this city can well afford to smile. If the C.P.R. Co. proposes to go through the undignified operation of biting off its nose to spite its face, the people of Winnipeg have no right to object. By carrying out this

threat the company would only be placed at a greater disadvantage in competing for the carrying trade of the city when the monopoly is broken. The great bulk of the traffic reaching this province over the C.P.R. would have to come or pass through this city, even with the main line continued west from Selkirk. At any rate the passage of through freight a few miles to the north instead of directly through the city is a matter of no importance. The shunting of a few cars of through freight within the corporation limits is of no material advantage to the city.

The third and last principal threat is also one of little bearing upon this city. If the operation of the line west of Sudbury is to be discontinued, there will be no object in building the main line west from Selkirk. By closing the line west of Sudbury, C.P.R. freight would reach the city from the south, and to carry through freight to Selkirk and then on west would give a longer haul of twenty miles. Likewise with the line west of Sudbury closed, the location of the shops at Lake Superior or any other point east of Winnipeg would be out of the question. But what about the agreement with the Government under which the company undertook to operate the line forever? If a portion of the main line were abandoned, would not the company forfeit its entire line, as well as its land grant?

It has long been contended by many that the C.P.R. would not continue to operate the line north of Lake Superior, at least as a main line, any longer than a connection could be formed to the south of the lake. With the completion of the Algoma branch, from Sudbury on the main line to Sault Ste. Marie, the company would have a through route to Winnipeg over their auxiliaries, the Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba. The thousand miles of railway between Winnipeg and Sudbury furnishes scarcely any local freight, and if the agreement would permit, this part of the road could be abandoned in favor of the Sault route without loss to the company. Indeed, it would be a direct saving to the company in the operation of a long stretch of unprofitable road. Perhaps the road might be operated at a greatly reduced cost as a local and enable the company to secure branch terms with the Government. At any rate this is the first intimation from the com-

pany that the north shore route may be abandoned, and those who have always maintained that such would ultimately be the case, profess to see in it the realization of their contentions. Be this as it may, the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba generally will not be placed at any disadvantage by the closing of the line east to Sudbury. It will be a matter of no importance to people here whether freight arrives via the north or south shore of Lake Superior, so long as we have competition and reasonable rates. However, it is not at all likely that the C.P.R. will abandon their line between here and Port Arthur, at least during the season of open navigation, even though they might close the line between Sudbury and Port Arthur.

These threats made by the monopoly's officials against Winnipeg, coming at this stage in the disallowance agitation, have served a valuable end in furthering the cause of those opposed to monopoly. No better move could have been made on the part of the company to consolidate the ranks and increase the determination of the people here to throw off this yoke of injustice and oppression. Though hurled directly against the city, the threats of the C.P.R. officials have aroused increased indignation throughout the country, and from every quarter has come expressions of determination to resent this latest display of intolerance. Sectional jealousies have been forgotten, and the entire country is now united as it never before was, in the effort to overthrow monopoly. Even eastern journals, which have heretofore been wont to look with indifference if not with hostility upon the agitation against disallowance in this province, have had their eyes opened to the true state of affairs. It would have been infinitely better for the company had it gracefully yielded to the inevitable. If an attempt is made to carry out the retaliatory policy indicated, the result may prove more disastrous to the company than to the city.

ANOTHER MONOPOLY THREATENED.

The great Canadian monopoly is evidently not content with its efforts to absorb the entire railway and telegraph interests of the country. It has gone into hotelkeeping and newspaper publishing and now threatens to swallow up at one prodigious gulp the grain handling and milling business of the Northwest. It has been intimated from Ottawa, that it

is the intention of the C.P.R. Company to engage in handling grain in the Northwest during the coming season. The company will, so the report says, erect a large flouring mill at Keewatin, and the country will be covered with a system of grain elevators. Buyers will be stationed all along the line to purchase wheat for milling in transit, and for direct shipment. Several days have elapsed since these reports were first given to the public and as they have not yet been contradicted, it would seem that there is at least some ground for the rumors. Indeed it was some time ago mooted that the company were interested in a milling project at Keewatin, and it is said that the plans for the mill may be seen hanging in the engineering department of the company in this city. In the report that the company intends going into the grain and milling business, the real nature of the move is attempted to be disguised by the statement that the company is most solicitous for the welfare of the farming community of the Northwest. This is the hugest kind of a sham. If the company is so interested in the welfare of Manitoba farmers, why does it not give reasonable freight rates on grain exports? The company is evidently afraid of the coming competition, and is taking this move beforehand to drive grain dealers and millers out of the country, and thus secure a monopoly of these interests in the Northwest. The proposition is one of the most outrageous nature yet heard of, and something should be done to prevent the carrying out of the proposals. Sir George Stephen has laid great stress on the rights of those having invested in the C.P.R. though the rights of these persons have been in no way assailed. What about the vested rights of those who have staked their all in the grain and milling business in Manitoba? These men are practically at the mercy of the railway corporation, and the proposition of the C.P.R., to go into competition with them is simply enormous. The idea of a corporation doing business as a common carrier, entering into commercial competition with those for whom it is carrying, is indescribably preposterous. As both a common carrier and a grain shipper and milling corporation, the C.P.R. could charge independent shippers its present or even more exorbitant freight rates, whilst it could carry its own grain and flour at cost. If the company enters into the scheme indicated, all other grain dealers and millers might as well put padlocks on their doors, and leave the country. In grain handling freight rates are everything, and it has always been acknowledged that Manitoba dealers had always paid the very last farthing to the farmers which the freight rates will allow.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY DEMONSTRATION.

The meeting which took place in this city on Wednesday last was the most memorable gathering yet held in connection with the anti-disallowance agitation. "Shysters and irresponsible speculators" those composing the assemblage may have been, but if they were, the entire population of the city, and for that matter, of the whole province belong to this class. The meeting was remarkable for several features. The large attendance; the representative nature of those taking the most active part in the proceedings; the entire unanimity of action and sentiment; the orderly and business-like, but determined manner in which matters were conducted; the absence of injudicious statements tending to prejudice our case or give the agitation the appearance of taking an extreme or unlawful course; and last, but not least, the number of expressions received from all parts of the province, all to the same effect, that monopoly must be overthrown. These were features which could not but be noticed and commented upon. Letter after letter from Reeves, Mayors and Municipal Councils all over the province was read, and any single letter picked out at random would have given the context of the entire batch. The resolutions were to the point and passed without a dissenting vote. The first one declared that the interests of the entire province demand railway competition in furthering immigration; in securing reasonable freight rates for exports and imports; in the interests of extending trade with Eastern Canada and developing the Northwest. The second resolution denounced the telegram sent to Mr. Norquay by Sir George Stephen, as in keeping with the spirit of intolerant monopoly, and altogether untruthful in its assumptions. The third resolution declared that the election of supporters of the Dominion Government in Manitoba was secured by misrepresentation on the part of Sir John A. Macdonald, in leading the people to believe that by electing Government supporter they might expect a cessation of disallowance. The fourth resolution approved of the action of the Local Government in its recent railway legislation, and urged a continuance of the same line of action. The concluding resolutions expressed satisfaction at the fact that a portion of the eastern press and many eastern people were, now in sympathy with Manitoba in her struggles to obtain release from monopoly. The speeches throughout, like the resolutions, were effective and to the point, and the order of the meeting was only broken by the rounds of applause which greeted the telling portions of the addresses.

First-class in every Respect
Appointments Perfect.
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Smallwares, etc.

Have removed to the commodious premises recently occupied by MESSRS. THIBAudeau Bros & Co.

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

where they will be pleased to receive calls from all their old customers.

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REDWOOD BREWERY

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EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.

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In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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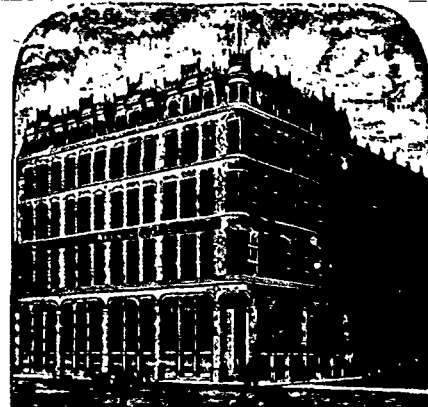
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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Complete Set of Samples with

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EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS,
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Market is solicited.

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WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
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Complete Set of Samples with

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

Matters remain practically unchanged in monetary circles, and as is usually the case with the close of the month, last week was, if anything quieter than its predecessor. However, the situation has remained very much the same from one week to another for some time past. At the banks commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 9 per cent., according to security offered. Loans on real property security have about the same range of interest. Business in the latter line is quiet, and real estate transactions are also slow. There can be no doubt but that the uncertainty of the situation regarding the action which the Dominion Government may take on the disallowance question is having a most detrimental effect, not only in depressing real estate and mortgage loan business, but also on general commercial transactions.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

Wholesale trade remained quiet all round last week, and with only a few exceptions to the general rule. There was some movement in groceries, provisions, and kindred branches. Textile lines were decidedly dull. Hardware has not yet settled itself fairly from the shock of the tariff changes. The movement which started up in wheat after the conclusion of seeding was not of a sufficiently extensive nature to make any difference in the commercial situation. It is now evident that the summer trade will be a moderate one in many branches, and not in keeping with the prospect earlier in the season, when the spring movement was very good. Dealers seemed more inclined to discuss the situation regarding disallowance than to talk business, and the anti-disallowance demonstration was the sole topic of conversation.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Some breaking plows are going off; also a few wagons. Shipments of harvesting machinery have also been made to country agents to some extent. A good business will be done in the latter line with a continuation of the favorable crop prospects.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Prices as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 70c to 80c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25c to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

DRY GOODS

This branch was dull last week in the fullest meaning of the word. Not merely quiet or slow, but dull with a big D. The midsummer quiet seems to have already commenced, and dealers are not very hopeful of a change in the situation until the fall trade commences. Nothing can be expected from the city, with the retail trade entirely demoralized as it is at present and will likely remain for the next six months. In the country merchants will not

purchase more than they can absolutely get along with, until the harvest has been assured, and therefore the immediate outlook is not favorable to even a moderate movement. The clothing branch is steady and quiet.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Stocks were replenished last week in oranges, lemons, etc. There are a few apples in the market still, but prices are irregular. Cherries, strawberries, etc., have been in the market, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant a quotation. Quotations are now as follows: Messina oranges, 200 count, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; Sorrento oranges fine, \$6.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$5.50 to \$6.50 box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 per bunch; pineapples, \$5 dozen; rhubarb, 7c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50 doz.; Tomatoes, \$1.50 per box; Bermuda onions, \$4.00 per box of 50 lbs.; southern onions, 6c lb.; Egypt. onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$10 per barrel, or \$7.50 a keg; cabbages, 6c lb.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices show a strong tendency in evaporated apples and stocks are scarce. Quotations show some change, as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme figs, in layers, 15 to 18c per lb, in one lb. to ten lb. boxes; Golden dates, 9c to 10c; Valencia raisins, \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 15c; dried apples, 7½ to 8c; new Turkey prunes, 7½ to 9c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 20c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; Texas pecans, 18c; cocoanuts, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$1.30 per gallon, in 5 gallon tins, or \$1.25 in 15 gallon kegs; maple sugar 10 to 14c per pound, according to quality.

FURS

Some lots are coming in, and the north furs will soon be in the market. Quotations range as follows: Beaver, per pound, \$2.50 to \$4.00, per skin, \$2 to \$3; bear, \$5.00 to \$25; bear, cub per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 75c; marten, per skin, 60c to \$2.00 fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$100 to \$2.75; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 8c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1 to \$10; wolf, timber, \$1.00 to \$3.00; wolf, prairie, 75c to \$1.50.

FISH

Prices for cured are: boneless fish, 6½c; boneless cod, 8½c; prepared herrings, 7½c; mackerel, 15-lb kits, No. 1, \$2.50; other qualities, \$1.75 upwards; smoked herrings, per box, 25c.

GROCERIES

Sugars have advanced about ½ to ¼. The increase in the duties on cigars and cigarettes has advanced prices on these lines considerably. A \$60 imported cigar will now command \$70. Cigarettes will advance about \$1.50 per 1,000. Prices are revised, as follows: yellow sugar 6½c to 7c; granulated 7½c; lump sugar, 8½c to 9c; Coffees, Rios, 22 to 23c; Government Java, 33 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 30c; Machas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's con-

gous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound.

HARDWARE AND METALS

Prices in this branch are still more or less unsettled, and as further changes have been made in the tariff, it will be some time before quotations will be reliable. All shelf and general hardware shows an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. Changes in quotations as far as can be given are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.00 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

CANNED GOODS

The usual movement is going on in these goods, at steady prices. Prices as follows, per dozen: Salmon, \$1.70, mackerel, \$1.50, lobsters \$1.87, sardines (French) ¼ tins, \$1.70, ½ tins \$2.90, cove oyster ¾; corn, \$1.65, peas \$2.00, tomatoes \$2.00, baked beans \$2.75, corned beef \$3 to \$3.25, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$7.00; 1 lb, \$3.50. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, are quoted: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.60 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75.

HIDES

Prices are unchanged as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughter-sole, 32 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

A brisk trade is going on in this branch, at prices as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25. neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gal.; boiled, 71c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.00; castor, 12½c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; Union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Quotations are now as follows: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$8.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

The movement in wheat continued slowly last week. Prices paid to farmers ranged from 63 to 65c, and for car lots on track the average price for hard wheat would be about 67c. At some points where freight rates were the most favorable, as high as 70c would have been paid.

FLOUR.

The local situation was unchanged in regard to flour prices. The feeling in eastern markets was somewhat better, and the export movement eastward from stocks in store here has been heavy. One shipper forwarded two train loads recently through to Montreal. Prices for lots to the local trade are as follows: patents, \$2.25; strong bakers', \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, \$1.

MILLSTUFFS

Prices hold steady at \$16 for bran, and \$12 for shorts. Chop feed worth from \$25 to \$30 according to quality.

OATS

Steady at about 45c for car lots on track.

POTATOES.

Old are irregular and quoted at from \$5 to 95c in small lots. New are plentiful and bring from \$3 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

LARD

Mostly Chicago imported now in the market, and selling at \$2.30 to \$2.35 in large pails.

HAY

Car lots on track worth from \$5 to \$10 per ton, according to quality.

EGGS.

Prices did not remain stationary, but ranged from 10 to 11c during the week, there being a temporary scarcity on some days, owing to receipts being taken by packers.

BUTTER

New is now coming in freely, generally in tubs and pails, though a few rolls are also received. The usual price was unchanged at 18c, but the feeling was easier, and sales were said to have been made in some instances at 17c. Old butter quoted at 12 to 14c for the pick of stocks, and inferior from 5 to 10c.

CURED MEATS

Packers have been working to some extent, but there has not been a general movement in this direction. All products remain unchanged and prices continue steady as follows: Long-clear bacon, in lots of under 500 sides, 10c; over 500 sides 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; breakfast bacon, unclear, 11c; spiced rolls, 11c; hams, 13½c; Chicago mess pork, \$20 per barrel; mess beef \$16 per bbl, in barrel lots.

DRESSED MEATS.

Hogs are easier, owing to large receipts of live animals, but as most of these have been purchased at the higher prices, pork has not declined and is held at 8 to 8½c. Beef also a shade easier and quoted at 7 to 8½c. Veal 10c; mutton 13c.

POULTRY

Chickens bring about 65c per pair, and in good demand.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are becoming more plentiful, and the tendency of prices is easier. The fear expressed earlier in the season that cattle would be very scarce, has not materialized. Some lots of cattle were delivered on contract at about 4½c, but this price could hardly be obtained for new transactions. Quotations may now be given as ranging from 3½ to 4c, within which figures a sale could probably be made

readily. In hogs there is quite a glut in the market at present. A large number of live hogs are held in the city, which have been bought or delivered here at a cost of over 5c, but new lots would not bring the same prices, and a sale would by no means be certain even at 5c. If prices continue easier, pickers will get to work more actively and a ready market will be created.

Chicago Milling.

Toward the latter part of last December the Star and Crescent mills in Chicago shut down and have not attempted to run since then. Eckhart & Swan on north Canal street shut down early in April and have run but a few days since while the smaller ones are shut down or running on limited time. The trouble with them is that wheat is relatively higher there than anywhere else in the country, while flour is held down by competition, from outside mills, for the local trade, and the higher cost of wheat shuts them out of the competition for outside business. A miller there says: "There is no hope for the mills in Chicago until the clique is broken and wheat can be bought at a price enough below that of St. Louis and other winter wheat quarters to warrant a competition in flour. Spring wheat must be bought for 12 cents less than winter wheat before it can be milled and the flour sold to advantage. Spring wheat is now 5 cents higher in St. Louis than winter wheat, and any one can see the absurdity of making it into flour which sells for 50 cents less a barrel."—*Ex.*

Grain and Milling News.

It is said that the area of wheat sown by the farmers of Elton, Daly, Brandon and Rapid City districts, will average fully one-third more than last year.

Grain buying is not all profit. A Winnipeg, shipper displayed a sample from a car of oats the other day, which he had shipped west, upon which he was out in the neighborhood of \$60. The oats had been sacked by a farmer, forwarded to the dealer here, and shipped on west without sampling, as they were expected to come up to the standard.

It was reported that a few farmers in the Souris district have had their wheat damaged by wind storms, through the earth having been blown away from the roots of the grain. A grain dealer who has been through the district lately said he could only learn of two cases where any considerable damage of this nature had been done, and this was on land lying on the side of a hill. He was of the opinion that the heavy rains which occurred lately would overcome the damage from the wind.

Mr. McGaw, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, has returned from a trip through Southern Manitoba, where he found the crops in a most remarkable state of advancement for this time of year. Farmers are said to be delighted with the prospect. The increased area in that portion of Manitoba is estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent. according to the district. A very conservative estimate for the entire district would place the increase at 20 per cent. The Ogilvie Company will increase their elevator and grain storage capacity along the Southwestern very considerably during the season.

Bradstreet's says: Reports are current that the wall-paper pool is in danger of dissolution. The cause appears to be that establishments outside the pool will not agree with the pool as to a policy. The official pool year ends June 30th, 1897. It is stated, however, that the pool is already practically broken and that rates are being cut. As four of the most powerful non-pool concerns refuse to be bound any longer, many believe that an amicable settlement is out of the question.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that within a short time a new and independent line to the Pacific will be completed under the control of the Chicago and North-western. Their lines, which are now at Fort Fetterman, are being pushed steadily westward toward the Snake river, while on the Pacific side the Oregon Pacific, now running from Yaquina Bay to Cornwallis, Oregon, is to be extended east, 120 miles being contracted for this season, the objective and junction point of both roads being Eagle Rock, Montana. It is stated that the Northwest has contracted for 160,000 tons of steel rails.

THE year 1886 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the Bombay mills. The spinning and weaving branches of the trade reported alike. Besides a good local demand, Indian cotton goods were taken by China and Japan in greater volume than ever before. The total exports of cotton good were 219,959 bales, against 173,537 bales the previous year. Of these China took 199,407 bales and Japan 20,543 bales, against respectively 199,407 bales and 19,020 bales in the year 1885. A large increase in the capacity of the Bombay mills is reported as a consequence of the improved demand and prosperous trade.

THE conference of the transcontinental roads at Chicago were unable to agree upon more than a temporary schedule of rates. The objections by some of the roads to the allowance of differential rates to the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail, as well as the doubts as to the propriety or wisdom of such action, prevented any definite conclusion being reached. At the same time a source of trouble was found in the insistence by the eastern trunk lines upon a much larger pro-rata in the division of through rates than they formerly accepted. Representatives of the transcontinental roads were sent to New York to confer with the trunk-line authorities and endeavor to adjust this matter.

MR. HUDDLESTONE, of Portage la Prairie is building a two and half story building on Saskatchewan Ave., opposite the Grand Pacific hotel, which will be occupied as a plow factory. As has already been stated, Mr. Huddleston has secured the right of manufacturing the Huddleston plows both in the States and Canada and he is at present making arrangements to put in a complete foundry as soon as possible for the purpose of enabling to fill the demand which he expects will be created as soon as this plow becomes known to the public. Mr. Huddleston has been experimenting for the past four years with the object in view of manufacturing a plow which would eclipse anything yet on the market and he feels confident that he has at last produced the article desired.—*Portage Liberal.*

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

June wheat opened at 88½c on Monday and sold up to 89c. The opening price was the lowest of the day. Prices were firmer on less favorable crop reports. Domestic markets were firm, with the export movement brisk. Exports from Atlantic ports for last week amounted to the large figures of 3,595,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent in flour, making the largest export in any single week for the present crop year. The visible supply showed a decrease for last week of 1,500,000 bushels. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	88½	88½
Corn	39½	39½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	23.00	23.00
Lard	6.65	6.70
Short Ribs	7.25	7.25

On Tuesday June wheat opened at 89c, but did not advance above that figure. The lowest price reached was 87½c. The drop was rapid from the start, but the recovery quick. It is reported that the banks are cautious about dealing with the clique, which had something to do with the weakness. The clique are reported to have unloaded 1,000,000 bushels yesterday. Provisions were quiet. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	87½	87½
Corn	37½	39½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	23.00	23.00
Lard	6.62½	6.65
Short Ribs	7.15	7.15

On Wednesday June wheat opened at 88c, and only had a range of ½c, which was above the starting price. After the break of yesterday, today was calm, and business was dull, with little change to prices. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	87½	89½
Corn	37½	39½
Oats	26	26½
Pork	23.50	23.50
Lard	6.67½	6.67½
Short Ribs	7.17½	7.17½

June wheat opened at 88½c on Thursday and had a wide range of prices, the top reached being 89½c and the bottom 88½. The difference between June and July at one time was 2½c. Heavy selling orders put back prices from the top. Lard ranged from \$6.57½ to \$6.62½ for June. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	88½	89½
Corn	37½	39½
Oats	—	—
Pork	23.75	23.75
Lard	6.60	6.60
Short Ribs	7.17½	7.20

June wheat opened at 88½ on Friday, and ranged from 88 to 89½c. The markets were rather quiet and the tendency easier. July wheat closed at 85½c and August at 84½. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	87½	89½
Corn	37½	39
Oats	—	26
Pork	23.75	23.75
Lard	6.55	6.55
Short Ribs	7.15	7.17½

Closing prices at 11 o'clock on Saturday were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	88	85½
Corn	37½	39½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	23.75	—
Lard	6.45	6.55
Short Ribs	—	—

MINNEAPOLIS.

Local wheat markets have held up well and the outward movement has been unusually large owing to shipments forwarded to Chicago to take advantage of the high prices lately ruling there. A large amount of wheat will go there from the northwest if present prices are maintained. The farmers' movement of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota is increasing and very liberal receipts are expected for the next month. The fine prospect of a good crop has disposed country holders to sell, and people estimating little remaining in farmers' bins are going to be disappointed.—*Northwestern Miller.*

Following were the closing quotations:

WHEAT.—No. 1 hard was quoted at 81½c for cash, or May, 82c June and 83½c July, in store, and 83c on track.

No. 1 northern in store was quoted at 80½c for cash or May, 81c June and 82½c July, and 82½c on track.

No. 2 northern in store 79½c for cash or May, 80½c June and 81c July, and 81c on track.

FLOUR.—This market presented the same hesitating character to-day as it has done for the last week or more. There were possibly more sales made, but it was found impossible to crowd up figures, buyers even preferring a trade for the supplying of present necessities only rather than make large contracts for the future.

Flour prices were:

Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.35 to \$4.45; patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.40; in barrels, \$4.45 to \$4.60; bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; superfine, \$1.60 to \$2.60; red dog, sacks, \$1.25 to \$1.40; red dog, barrels, \$1.40 to \$1.60.—*Market Record, May 26.*

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Closing prices at 1 o'clock for No. 1 hard were:

	Cash	June.	July.
Monday	\$2½	\$3½	\$4½
Tuesday	—	53	—
Wednesday	—	52½	—
Thursday	—	53½	—
Friday	—	52½	54½
Saturday	—	—	—

Chicago's Superior Greatness.

It is undeniable that the speculative wheat market in Chicago carried through last winter the whole of the grain stored in Minnesota and Dakota, with much of that held at other points, to await a demand by consumers later in the crop year. It demonstrated more fully than ever before its vital importance to the welfare of the many interests that cluster around the culture of wheat on a large scale. The property was bought and paid for with money furnished here, and insurance against loss by the operation was supposed to have been obtained by selling the grain for possible delivery at this point in the spring. The resulting conditions appear to

have changed that possibility into an actuality. No small part of the wheat thus sold has been sent already, and more is on the way, while reasons for expecting that the golden stream will seek the same channel in future years are good enough to warrant the investment of large amounts of capital in providing therefor. It does not seem probable that the long-standing prophecy about Chicago being on the eve of dropping out of the list of the world's wheat markets is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, its superior greatness in this respect is beginning to be recognized by the prophets themselves, and may prove to be resting on a broader and deeper foundation than was ever claimed for it in the past.—*Tribune.*

The Dream of the Miller.

Uniform flour making is the dream of the miller. Like many other things it is seductive as a theory but practically impossible to achieve. From the day on which a new roll or a new or freshly dressed buhr is set to work until the day on which the roll is re-corrugated or the buhr re-dressed, there is a steady change going on in both reel and buhr that forbids "uniform" work. That steady change in buhr and roll surface makes a change just as steady in the product. A pliable buhr will do its best work immediately after dressing, and it will do poorer and poorer work until the time for dressing comes. The same thing holds good with rolls. Hence the practical impossibility of "uniform" work. When I hear of a miller boasting of uniform work for a long period of time, it occurs to me that he is a man who does not thoroughly understand the work in all its aspects.—*Milling World.*

NEW ORLEANS is the largest consumer of snails in this country. They are first thrown into hot water, says a Southern epicure, and killed. Then they are washed in a weak solution of lye, which removes the slime and the shells are cleaned with stronger lye. Then the meats are boiled and replaced in the shells, with a dressing of bread and parsley, and thus prepared the snails are roasted. When the covers are removed from the dish one must eat the snails whether one likes them or not, the flavor is so enchanting. They can be eaten in two ways—the meat can be picked out with a fork, or the shell may be put to the mouth and the snail sucked out bodily.—*EX.*

A Precious Poodle.

Wife—"John, I want \$7 for a dog collar."
 Husband—"Seven dollars? You must be crazy. All I pay for my collars is 25 cents."
 Wife—"Yes, John, but you're no dog."

THE Portage la Prairie *Liberal* says: The effort Stephen makes to excite local jealousies, and to stir up a hostile feeling against Winnipeg is too transparent. The bid made for Portage support to monopoly is repudiated with indignation. All we want is free trade in railways and we will undertake to care for ourselves without the fostering steel-clad hand of the C.P.R. In the game of bluff the C.P.R. is playing with Winnipeg the latter can depend on the hearty unanimous support of the Portage *Liberal.*

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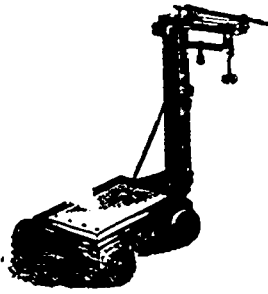
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MR. PERLEY, member for Eastern Assiniboia, was a short time ago understood to be strongly opposed to the C.P.R. monopoly in the Northwest. It was even expected at one time that he would second Mr. Watson's motion against disallowance, but he afterward seemed to lose his ardor in the good cause. Mr. Perley's feelings regarding monopoly have evidently undergone a radical change since he arrived at Ottawa. He has been interviewing Mr. Van Horne regarding the construction of branch lines of the C.P.R. in the Northwest, and according to the *Regina Leader*, is quite confident of success, his only fear being that the recent "agitation in Winnipeg" may have influenced the company adversely. In Winnipeg, forsooth! How making M. P.'s. of men does seem to change the color of the spectacles through which they glare.

DURING the first discussion of the C.P.R. bill in Parliament, Sir John A. Macdonald is reported to have said, in reply to a question as to whether or no the monopoly clause would apply to this province, that "We cannot check Manitoba." However, notwithstanding this declaration from the Prime Minister on the floor of Parliament, Manitoba has been held in check ever since. Sir John no doubt had it in his mind at that time that disallowance would be applied to Manitoba, but he perhaps may have thought that Manitoba would not permit herself to be checked. The statement was correct that Manitoba could not be checked, that is unless she permitted herself so to be, and therefore we must conclude that the people of the province are a good deal to blame for the repeated application of the checking process for such a length of time. Now, however, it looks as though the time had come when Manitoba will refuse to be unwarrantably held in check by the Dominion authorities, at the bidding of the C.P.R. Co. The people of the province are now standing firmly and unitedly for their rights, and Sir John A.'s words will at last prove true.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, held at Brandon, a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Local Government in taking measures to build a railway from Winnipeg to the boundary. The action of the Dominion Government and the people of the east in upholding monopoly in this province was roundly condemned in strong language. A resolution was passed requesting the Provincial authorities to take action to secure the amendment or repeal of the Act of Confederation. Also the following resolution: "That the assistance of the capitalists and of the Government of Great Britain be solicited to build the Hudson's Bay Railway on a distinct understanding that the manufacturers of Great Britain be admitted at as low a duty as the exigencies of the Province will allow." Petitions will be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, setting forth the grievances which are imposed upon this country through the action of the Dominion. The spirit of these resolutions may not be concurred in by many citizens of Manitoba, but under the existing state of things the farmers can hardly be censured for thinking of counselling extreme measures. If Manitoba obtains her rights, it is evident that it will be in spite of and not with the acquiescence of the Dominion.

THE following freight rates on wheat have been published, showing the freight charges on the C.P.R. from Manitoba points to Lake Superior ports, as compared with the rates on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road to Duluth.—"Winnipeg to Port Arthur, 423 miles, 28 cents per 100 pounds; Donaldson to Duluth, 427 miles, 22½ cents; High Bluff to Port Arthur, 472 miles, 29 cents; Neche to Duluth, 470 miles, 23 cents." These figures will give about the average charges for the respective roads, showing the C.P.R. rates to be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent. higher than the St. Paul road. The comparison is a fair one, as the points named are not competitive for either roads. It is also shown that whilst the wheat rate from Winnipeg to Lake Superior is 28c per 100 pounds, the rate from Minneapolis to Chicago, the same distance, varies from 7½ to 10c among the different roads. The latter price also includes a milling-in-transit arrangement.

THERE are thirty-five members in the Manitoba Legislature, and in this entire body Winnipeg has two representatives. The Legislature has passed a bill providing for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to the United States boundary. The bill was passed unanimously. Not a single member of the house opposed it. No member of the house dare oppose such a measure and return to his constituency without fear of being mobbed. Sir George Stephen says the agitation against disallowance is engineered by a few "shysters and irresponsible speculators," and he threatens to wreak vengeance upon the city of Winnipeg should the road to the boundary be built. This strike at Winnipeg is therefore an insult and an act of hostility against the Legislature of Manitoba, every member of which body is earnestly in favor of the building of the road. To insult the people's representatives is to insult the people. The threats directed against this city are therefore applicable to the entire province. The people of Manitoba are not hostile to the C.P.R. They would be glad to see the railway prosper in a legitimate way, but not at the expense of the whole country. A little more such action on the part of the company as we have witnessed of late, may however, have the effect of making the people hostile to the C.P.R. The people of the province are bound to be masters of the situation, and the company may learn, if it continues in the same course, that it will not pay to quarrel with the Legislature and people of Manitoba.

THE disallowance agitation in Manitoba is evidently a puzzler to eastern people. They cannot see how people here could be so opposed to the policy of the Dominion Government and yet return four supporters of that Government to Parliament, against one in opposition. Furthermore, two out of the five representatives at Ottawa from this province are favorable to disallowance. Viewing the matter in this light, the statement that the agitation is merely kept up by a few irresponsible speculators and charter mongers, carries with it a good deal of weight in the east. Not understanding the real situation here, it is quite natural that eastern people should be guided by the surface

indications. They must therefore conclude that either we have a funny way of showing our hostility to the Government's policy, or we are not honest in all we say about disallowance. The people of the east are to be excused for a good many of their expressions on disallowance, for really there is a good deal of common sense in their view of the case. The people of the east must further be informed that just previous to the elections, many rumors of a more or less creditable nature came from Ottawa to the effect that the Government had decided to abandon its disallowance policy. Moreover, it was announced that the return of Government candidates meant the doing away of disallowance. In Winnipeg, for instance, the Government candidate and his supporters gave repeated assurance that they had every reason for stating that disallowance would not be further enforced. Still these are lame excuses at best, as viewed from an eastern standpoint; and Manitobans also commence to see that nothing short of an actual declaration from the Government should have been taken as worth anything. The fact of the matter is, Manitoba, as a whole, is naturally a Conservative stronghold, and it only shows how easily people may be duped in a direction in which they wish to be led.

SEVERAL Northwestern papers have represented that Mr. Watson's motion in Parliament against disallowance is one of want of confidence. One Territorial paper even intimates that this is a sufficient excuse for Northwestern representatives voting against the motion. This is not the case. The motion is in no sense one of want of confidence, unless the Government makes it such. Indeed, Mr. Watson tried to get a Territorial representative to second the motion, but the party afterward refused to do so. Another matter which has been misrepresented is the action of the Winnipeg delegates. The C.P.R. officials were of course at the bottom of this. They did their best to make it appear that the Winnipeg delegates ignored all interests except those of this city, thereby hoping to stir up jealousy against Winnipeg and divide the people. But they have miserably failed in this move. The interests of the city and country are one in this matter and cannot be separated. The statement that the Winnipeg delegates ignored the western members whilst at Ottawa is exactly the opposite of the truth. The very first move made by the delegates on their arrival at Ottawa was to secure a meeting not only of the Manitoba and Territorial, but also of the British Columbia members. They considered that all sections west of Winnipeg to the Pacific coast should be interested in securing the abrogation of monopoly. After the first meeting it was learned that several of the members, including even Manitoba representatives, were under the influence of the C.P.R. and therefore hostile to the object of the delegation. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the delegates to work in full accord with all the Northwestern members. How these members came under the influence of the C.P.R. their constituents may be left to surmise. It is known that Mr. Van Horne was actively working among them previous to the arrival of the delegation, and with his "cooked"

figures on freight rates had been able to convince several of them that monopoly was not such a bad thing after all. Another instance to show how easily men may be blinded when they do not wish to see.

Up to the present time the C.P.R. Co. has relied serenely upon the Dominion Government for a maintenance of its monopoly privileges in Manitoba. What then has caused this sudden outburst of passion on the part of the president and other officials of the monopoly? The breaking out bears evidence of baffled rage, and it would appear to the observer that the company has lost faith in the ability of the Government to further protect it in its autocratic assumption of power in this province. So long as the company could rely upon the Government's disallowance policy to prevent the building of competing lines, it is not at all likely that the serenity of the officials would have been disturbed. The inference must be that the company has been suddenly aroused from the fancied security which it possessed under the protection of the Government. Whatever intentions the Government may have had regarding disallowance before the late Dominion elections, it was evident that before the Winnipeg deputation arrived at Ottawa, the C.P.R. Co. was master of the situation there. The hand of the company was plainly at work counteracting any influence which the agitation here might have upon the Government and Parliament, and undoubtedly an understanding existed between the Government and the company, under which the latter felt quite confident that its monopoly would be maintained. The Dominion Government no doubt agreed to disallow any acts of the Manitoba Legislature chartering companies to build lines to the boundary. The passage of the bill by the Manitoba Legislature to build a road as a public work has however given the matter a new aspect. The inference to be drawn from the recent actions of the C.P.R. officials is that the Dominion authorities have decided not to endeavor to prevent the building of the road by the Manitoba Government. If the Dominion Government could have been induced to stand in the breach at the bidding of the company, it is not at all likely that this outburst of passion on the part of Sir George Stephen would have been made. The company would undoubtedly have remained quietly in the background, as it has done in the past, so long as the Dominion Government could be induced to do its bidding. We may therefore surmise that the Government has declined to further imperial confederation in order to uphold the C.P.R. monopoly in Manitoba.

Personal.

Mr. Fairchild, of Westbrook & Fairchild, has returned from a trip east.

Mr. F. W. Stobart, of Stobart, Sons & Co. has returned from British Columbia.

Mr. G. M. Francis, of Port Arthur, a former well known resident of this city, represented D. S. Perrin & Co., confectionery and biscuits, London, Ont., here last week.

Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt, of The Ames Holden Company, was in the city last week. Mr. Flummerfelt is now located at Victoria, B.C., and was on his way from that city to Montreal.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

N. Cass, hotelkeeper, London, has sold out.
 R. J. Wood, hotelkeeper, Dundas, has sold out.
 D. T. Bailey, insurance agent, Stratford, is dead.
 Samuel Scott, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 F. X. Mailloux, hotelkeeper, Stony Point, has sold out.
 Richard Raycroft, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out.
 Jas. McDonald, planing mill, Oakville, was burned out.
 D. C. McArthur, general storekeeper, Sparta, has sold out.
 A. Lawrence, furniture, Blyth, has sold out to Scott Bros.
 Williams & Lashbrook, shoe dealers, London, are dissolving.
 W. C. Hayes, fancy goods, Belleville, has assigned in trust.
 R. E. Stewart, machinist, Toronto, has sold out to D. Craig.
 Casey & Sons, planing mill, Hamilton, were damaged by fire.
 P. Y. Merrick, druggist, Merrickville, has assigned in trust.
 Hugh Finlayson & Co., tanners, Paris, have assigned in trust.
 A. F. Shain, broom maker, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.
 W. Stewart, shoe dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 I. H. Culp, engine manufacturer, Hamilton, has compromised.
 A. Gardner, confectionery, etc., Toronto, has given up business.
 Ontario Grain and Seed Co., London, has moved to Toronto.
 T. R. Palmer, fancy goods, Thedford, is moving to Parkhill.
 Shoobred & Co., carpets and furniture, Ottawa, have sold out.
 Tilley & Robinson, confectionery, Toronto;—bailiff in possession.
 A. Stewart, shoe dealer, Huntsville, has removed to Woodville.
 F. M. Shirley, general storekeeper, Oshawa, has assigned in trust.
 R. Campbell, shoe dealer, Woodville, has sold out to A Stewart.
 Harry Green, tinsmith, Hamilton, was closed under chattel mortgage.
 Geo. N. Cook, fancy goods, Simcoe, has sold out to Geo. Williamson.
 Wile & Woodbridge, general storekeepers, Kingsville, have sold out.
 John Coulter, shoe dealer, Oil Springs, advertises business for sale.
 Stewart & Wilson, dry goods, Sarnia, have dissolved; Wilson continues.
 W. C. Hewish & Son, dry goods, Parkdale, have sold out to Hooper.
 R. G. Kilgour, furniture, St. Thomas—stock sold at auction and he is away.
 John Longway, grocer, Orangeville, has compromised at 60c in the dollar.
 McBride & Phillips, tins, etc., London, have dissolved and are out of business.
 Lemessurier & Truscott, painters, Hamilton, —premises and stock damaged by fire.

Mrs. M. S. Minty, general storekeeper, Craighurst, has sold out to D. McKay.

Clarry & Robinson, woolen mill and general store, Markham—general store burned.

Jackson & Mills, soda water works, Sarnia, have dissolved, and style now Jackson, Farr & Co.

Jos. Gordon, foundry, Orangerville, has admitted — McLellan, and style now Gordon & McLellan.

QUEBEC.

Oliver Rochette, tanner, Quebec, was burned out.

Wm. Doran, butcher and speculator, Quebec, is dead.

A. M. Liddell, clothing, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

A. A. Cantin, groceries and hardware, Quebec, is in difficulties.

Bogue & Boswell, manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

Fournier & Guertin, general storekeepers, Danville, have assigned in trust.

Ludger D. Brasseur, general storekeeper, St. Polycarpe, has assigned in trust.

D. C. Brosseau & Co., manufacturers of spices, Montreal, have dissolved.

Geo. W. Murray, restaurant, Montreal,—demand of assignment made on him.

Mrs. J. A. Therien, general storekeeper, St. Genevieve de Batiscan, has assigned in trust.

Joseph Fiset, general storekeeper, St. Thomas de Montmagny, is obtaining an extension of time.

Telephore Delage dit Lavigne, general storekeeper, Coteau Station, has assigned in trust.

C. Turcotte & Co., fancy goods, St. Henri, Hochelaga County, have called a meeting of creditors.

Christopher Sonne, sailmaker, Montreal, has admitted Wm. H. Griffin as partner, under style Sonne & Griffin.

NOVA SCOTIA.

F. Munford & Sons, forge, etc., Dartmouth, were burned out.

W. H. Nickerson, general storekeeper, Port Clyde, has assigned.

J. E. Newcomb, general store and shipping, Hantsport, has assigned.

Wm. Maguire, general storekeeper, Steep Creek,—business transferred to John W. Maguire, who assumes liabilities.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Samuel J. Farris, trader, Cambridge, has assigned.

Richard Thompson, fancy goods, St. John, has assigned.

Andrew Dunn, general storekeeper, etc., Weldford, has assigned.

The Yorkshire Varnish Company will commence the manufacture of varnish at Montreal, owing to the new duties preventing the importation of its English varnishes.

SETTLERS are going into the district north of Stonewall. The News of that place says—Quite a number of immigrants are taking up land to the north of us. No less than nine loads of household effects along with the same number of families passed through here on Sunday last, the greater portion of whom are going into stock-raising."

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The Risks of Trade.

Instances have been furnished us lately of the many risks which business men run. We have special reference to two manufacturing concerns who a few years ago purchased machinery, etc., to the extent of about \$15,000 and \$35,000 respectively. Since then the requirements of trade have so thoroughly changed that their machinery became practically useless, causing them to make such radical alterations that they might better put in new plant, so that they have lost considerable capital through investing in machinery which soon became unsuited for turning out goods that subsequently came into fashion owing to the use of new and improved methods. At the time the firms referred to commenced business no human foresight could have anticipated the changes that were about to set in. We mention this to show that even the most legitimate trade enterprises are subject to transitions which cannot fail to bring about heavy losses.—*Trade Bulletin.*

Utilize the Idle Moments.

Whenever a storekeeper experiences a temporary dulness in business he should utilize the period by making improvements and testing new methods, in order to gain new customers and at the same time retain the present ones. He should take counsel as to whether, for instance, he and his assistants are not falling behind rival dealers in respect to treatment and customers—whether some improvement in manners is not necessary. Then the methods of attracting new business, if any such exist, should be reviewed, and measures taken for improvement if any seem to be lacking. The quality of the stock should be considered, and the variety, a good assortment often being essential; if inspection should reveal anything wanting, the goods should be at once ordered, and when received the advertising matter, such as placards, which generally accompany them, should be displayed in a conspicuous position. When a dealer has tried everything he can think of as a means of filling up the dull spells, and already possesses a complete and ample stock, the articles can be rearranged and show cards and placards shifted about, so that the stock will appear new to the patrons. Show case contents should be changed and made to present a less monotonous appearance than they generally do. Merchants whose stores contain small and old-fashioned windows not suitable to the display of goods, should take the first opportunity presented to enlarge or ornament this important adjunct of a retail business. But the intelligent and enterprising merchant will, his attention once called to the subject, find many ways of improving his facilities, one idea leading to others, and will thus manage to keep himself abreast of the times, if not a little in the van.—*Merchants' Review.*

British Columbia.

Marrion Bros., plumbers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

The entire C.P.R. staff at Port Moody has been moved to Vancouver.

Chas. B. Lang, of R. Lang & Son, general storekeepers, Golden City, is dead.

Vancouver hotels are all filled to overflowing just now, and fresh arrivals are coming in every day.

The early closing movement is being received with much favor among the business men of Vancouver.

Chas Ball, Blacksmith and Carriages, Victoria has sold out his blacksmith business to A. Mc Gregor & Co.

Two representatives of the Bank of Montreal were in Vancouver lately, arranging for the opening of a branch in that city.

The salmon fishing on the Fraser is reported to be very bad at present, and the fishermen are working night after night with little success and no profit.

At the annual meeting of the Westminster Woolen Manufacturing Company, the following were chosen directors for the ensuing year:—James Punch, John Hendry, John Jennings, Henry Elliot and D. Drysdale.

The lumber mills are all busy supplying the lively demand for all sorts of lumber. Several ships have arrived during the past week to load lumber for foreign ports, which of itself will keep the mills busy for some time.

The following is a statement of the balances at credit of depositors in government savings banks in British Columbia on March 31, 1887:—Victoria, \$1,566,661.60; New Westminster, \$289,717.42; Nanaimo, \$252,030.50

A new steel steamer will be purchased in Europe to establish a line between Vancouver and San Diego, Southern California. The steamer will carry coal to California, and will be loaded with fruit on her return trips, to be shipped over the C.P.R. to the east.

Dairy Matters.

The Rapid City cheese factory has commenced operations for the season.

The Stonewall cheese factory will commence operations for the season about the first of June.

About three hundred pounds of cheese are now being manufactured at the Manitou factory. This amount will be considerably increased in the course of a few weeks.

Geo. Caron, of St. Charles, Man., has erected a building to be used as a creamery. The appliances will be put in according to the directions of Prof. Barre, of dairy fame.

The development of malt manufacturing in Buffalo makes that city the center of that industry for the United States. About 7,000,000 bushels of malt are made yearly in that city, according to the *Courier*, chiefly from Canadian barley. It is thought probable, indeed that in actual product Buffalo exceeds any other city in the world in this direction. The total product is valued at \$6,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 worth is used at home and the remainder is shipped to other points.

Southern Prosperity.

According to the correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, Secretary Lamar says that the apparent prosperity in the south over which such a noise has been made exists mainly in certain cities and in their immediate vicinity, and that the agricultural sections are no better off. He adds that Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile have shown very little progress in population, while Atlanta, Chattanooga, Birmingham and other cities have gained wonderfully. Crops have been large, but prices correspondingly low. In connection with this, the Wilmington, N. C., *Star* recently protested against the numerous glowing accounts which have been published of late regarding southern prosperity, and it denounced the "so-called industrial journals" which are loudest in their praise of the great progress being made.—*Bradstreet's*.

The Alleged Wheat Corner.

The *London Standard* denounces the men who are alleged to be manipulating the wheat market in this city and predicts that India and Australia will supplant the United States as a wheat exporter within a few years. It says such a result will be directly brought about by the "reckless system of speculation" in vogue here. The *Standard* may be right, but it would appear to be crying out before anybody is hurt. It is not possible to tell what such a clique as is alleged to be operating our wheat market may do in the future. It may furnish abundant reason for loud complaint and severe denunciation, but the result of its interposition to stop the downward course of quotations is not a very painful one up to this date, except to those who have been betting against it on the theory that the decline would never stop. The highest price of several months in this market was paid yesterday. But it was only equal to 88½ cents per bushel for the standard grade, delivered free on board vessels in the Chicago harbor. This price permits the grain to be laid down in Liverpool at only about 10 per cent. above the lowest quotations of the last hundred years, and less than the lowest average price of British grown wheat in any year of this century previous to 1835. Surely it is not yet time for the Britisher to grumble, however it may be with a few of the speculative fraternity on this side of the Atlantic.—*Chicago Tribune*.

SCHNIDER & TAYLOR, Winnipeg, have moved to 54 Princess street, Gerrie Block, where they will do a warehousing in addition to their general commission business.

EVIDENTLY the thing that is needed to relieve labor and progress from friction, is for the "scabs," that is, everybody outside of labor organizations to form what Mr. Atkinson calls a liberty club. A club to encourage real liberty and discourage the tyranny that is the most striking feature of the present labor organizations. Nothing is truer than that the continued friction caused by the meddling of unions has a tendency to drive capital out of business. Manufacturing is being made a very unpopular form of investment in some localities, and if labor as it is represented by the existing labor unions triumphs, it means the very serious hampering of all capital invested in manufacture and much harder times for the wage worker than he ever had before.—*Leather Gazette*.



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