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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of per sonal solicitation, carried out annually, this jour-nal has been placed upon the desk of the great nai has been placed upon the resk of the grati majority of business men in the vast district des-ignated above, and including northwestern Ont-ario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchevan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, JULY 15, 1980.

J. KIPPEN has opened a blacksmith shop at Silverton.

J. D. BURKE, grocer, Winnipeg, has removed to St. Norbert.

SPENCE & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, are offering to dispose of their business.

FRANCIS & BLACK, general storekeepers, Headingly, have dissolved partnership.

A. GEMMEL, general storekeeper, Virden, was closed out under chattel mortgage.

C. FRASER, a northern trader, sold his fur to the H. B. Co. at Edmonton, recently for \$2,803.

PAISLEY, MILLER & CARSCADEN, general storekeepers, Brandon, have assigned in trust.

W. A. BULL, hotelkeeper, Fort William, is out of business here ; removed to Port Arthur.

LAURENCE & GRAHAM have opened a carriage factory and blacksmithing establishment at Maple Creek, Assa.

A. R. IRWIN, broker, Emerson, Man., will move to Brandon, where he will go into Customs brokering, insurance, etc.

HODDER & MONTGOMERY, merchant tailors, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership; Montgomery continuing the business.

THE Macleod board af trade will protest, in a memorial to the Dominion Government, against the timber regulations now being enforced in the territories.

The partnership subsisting between W. G. Hulse and Thomas Manley, blacksmiths and carriage builders, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by W. G. Hulse alone.

THE store of A. J. Ellis, Boissevain, Man., was sot on fire recently by an incendiary, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

THE St. P., M. & M. railway has put on a fast freight fruit service between St. Paul and Winnipeg. Consignments of fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc., can be delivered in forty hours.

THE revised assessment of Victoria, B.C., shows the assessable property to be over nine millions; exempted property \$900,000. This is an increase of four millions over last years assessment.

LAFFERTY & Smith, bankers, of Calgary and other points in the territories, have opened a branch at Vancouver, B.C. W. E. Green, late of the Hudson's Bay Co. is manager of the new branch.

R. C. CLAY, of Rapid City, has been granted a license for his hotel after much delay. The H. B. Co., of Russell, has been refused license, and the applications for licenses from Shoal Lake have been held over.

THE friends of Thos. Nixon, Jr., of Nixon & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Winnipeg, will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Nixon, which took place on Sunday last. Mr. Nixon will have the sympathy of many friends in his affliction.

GOTHERS' tails, for which a boanty is being paid in many rural municipalities in Manitoba, are becoming a legal tender in some parts of the country. It is said store-keepers in some districts have been accepting gopher tails in payment for goods.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating W. J. Mitchell, W. R. Allan, Joseph E. Hannah, Henry T. Champion and Heber Archibald under the name of "The Electric Light and Power Company of Winnipeg, Limited."

A PARTY of 466 Icelandic settlers arrived in Winnipeg last week, direct from Iceland. They will settle in Manitoba. It its said that there are about 6,000 Icelanders in this Province. The Icelanders as a rule make good settlers, and they are generally appreciated here.

AT the Bank of British Columbia meeting in London, England, last week a dividend of six per cent. and a bonus of one per cent. was adopted. Sir Charles Tupper commented on the prosperous condition of the bank. He said his recent visit to the Pacific had convinced it was a splendid province.

MACLEOD Gazette :- There is to be a special meeting of the Alberta Stockgrowers' Association on Saturday, July 27th, to consult with Dr. McEachran, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, on the subject of Anthrax; and to discuss the advisability of appointing stock inspectors at the points on the C. P. R. from which cattle are shipped.

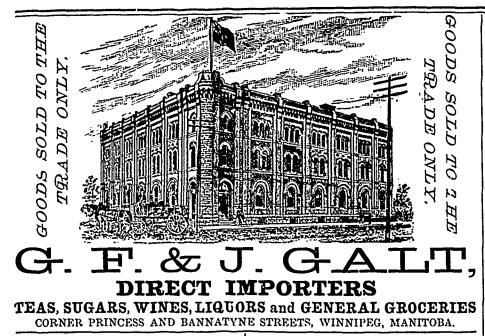
A LONDON cablegram received on Friday says : Morton, Rose & Co. offer £500,000 six per cent bonds of the Qu'Appelle & Long Lake railway at par. The Canadian Pacific undertakes to form the line. It is taken for granted that the company will exercise power to absorb the line at the end of six years, redcoming the bonds at 110,

LATHAM & SONS have started a brick yard at Lethbridge, and the price of brick there has been reduced to \$10 per thousand owing to competition.

EARLY last week it was reported by cable from London that the Canada Anthracito Coal Company, owning the coal lands at Banff, Alberta, and vicinity, had sold out to a British syndicate for \$1,450,000. A later cable says : Further information received here from a representative in England of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company is that Sir Charles Tupper is a principal member of the purchasing syndicate. A meeting of the coal company and representatives of the purchasing company for the former transfer of the property has been arranged to be held at Winnipeg on August 15. McLeod Stewart, mayor of Ottawa, and James Moore, chief Government mining engineer of Scotland, are to arrive in New York from England next week. Mr. Stewart represents the selling company, and Mr. Moore will go with him to the west to look over the lands on behalf of the purchasers.

THE Winnipeg city council seems to have at last decided to move in the scheme for the utilizing of the water-power on the Assiniboine river, within the city limits. At the last meeting of the council, the special committee appointed to look into the matter reported, recommending that the construction of the work be proceeded with by the city under the direct supervision and control of a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the council, the board to have authority to let contracts, supervise construction, and to operate the same upon completion. This report was adopted, and a by-law was introduced, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$400,000 to carry out the work. A small interim appropriation was voted, to enable the work of completing surveys to be proceeded with at once, pending the voting upon the by-law.

VANCOUVER, B.C., has a strike in full swing among the journeymen carpenters of that city, and from the reports of the trouble appearing in the Pacific coast papers, it would appear that the strikers are likely to come off victorious. The strike has been brought about by a demand on the part of the men that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, without any corresponding reduction in wages. The plasterers have followed the example of the carpenters and stopped work, and masons and bricklayers are said to be likely to follow suit. The contractors proposed a compromise by allowing two hours on Saturday afternoon as a part holiday, and further agreeing to adopt the nine hours' s, stem after the first of October, so that contracts in hand would be worked out under the old system. This arrangement the men have refused, and they appear to be confident of winning their full demands. Some of the contractors have already it is said given in to the domands of the men, and as it is claimed workmen cannot be procured elsewhere, the success of the strike is looked upon as very probable by the coast paper, though of course a few days may change the aspect of the case. It appears that the nine hours' system is pretty generally adopted in the Pacific coast cities of the United States, and no doubt this has influenced the strikers in Vancouver.



THE Porta_. Liberal is more honest than many of its contemporaries. It says : Last week we copied an article from the COM-MERCIAL, Winnipeg, and forgot to credit it to the proper source. Though we have received no reminder of our omission, we prefer to make this explanation." THE COMMERCIAL can readily comprehend the publication of a copied article, without the usual credit, as the same thing has happened more than once in this journal, much to the chagrin of the editor. The systematic appropriation of articles from other papers, however, without giving credit, is a dishonorable custom, and one which is an injury to the journal following such tactics.

It is pleasing to note that an attempt is about to be made to establish the hop-growing industry in Manitoba. It is stated that a Mr. Snellgrove, of Brighton, Ont., has leased land near Portage la Prairie and will next spring begin the cultivation of hops, with the idea of supplying the trade throughout Manitoba and the west. A sufficient quantity of roots will be shipped in from the cast as soon as the spring arrives, to plant fifteen acres of land, and if everything works satisfactorily it is the intention to plant an increased area the following season. The success of the enterprise can hardly be questioned if carried out in a proper manner. The adaptability of Manitoba for hop-growing has frequently been pointed out, and the wonder is that the cultivation of hops has not been entered upon here ere this. Wild hops of good quality, it is well known, grow and thrive in this province.

THE town of Port Aribur, Ontario, has voted a bonus of \$25,000 to the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway. The sum of \$200,000 mentioned in the telegram last week was an error. The Port Arthur people hase great hopes upon the construction of this road, and what it is going to do for their town. The large majority vote in favor of the bonus shows the general favor with which the road is regarded at Port Arthur. The board of trade also strongly endorsed the bonus scheme. The projectors of the road intimated that they would not likely be able to go on with the undertaking, at least this season, unless the bonus were granted, but with the bonus once voted, they assured the electors that 50 miles of the road would be built at once. Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments have granted substantial aid to this road, and with the local aid now offered, the projectors should be able to go on with their enterprise. The road is intended to develop the rich mineral country extending southwest from Port Arthur. We hope the road may prove every benefit to Port Arthur which the residents of that place seem to expect from its construction.

A NEW difficulty has arisen in the ranching districts of Alberta, in the troubles between the ranchers and homestead settlers. The fact is not disguised that the large ranchers are adverse to the settlement of the country by farmers, who come in to cultivate the soil and carry on operations in farming or mixed farming and stock raising. The ranchers would prefer to have the country remain open and unsettled-a wide, uncultivated plain, over which their herds could graze at pleasure. On the other hand the village people are interested in seeing the country more closely settled than it ever can be as a merely range region. Under the new system of leasing lands to ranchers, settlers are permitted to enter and homestead on such leased lands, and carry on farming operations thereon, notwithstanding the existence of the lease. Parties holding leases are required not to throw any obstacles in the way of settlers entering upon such lands. It now appears that some of the large leaseholders are fencing their holdings, and this is looked upon as an interference with settlers, or a hindrance to the further settlement upon leased lands. Certainly it would seem that actual settlers would not care about homesteading upon lands so enclosed, and if the fencing of lands covered by lease is found to be a hindrance to settlement, something should be done to provide a remedy therefor. When it is stated that some of these leases cover as much as 100,000 acres of land, it will be seen



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that the question is a very important one. Anything which tends to retard the sottlement of such large tracts of land, should be discouraged and removed if possible.

THE Brandon Sun, with a good deal of logic, continues to argue against the dual school systems in vogue in Manitoba. Nearly all the territorial papers ... e also doing their best to call the attention of the Dominion to the evils of the dual school system as it exists in the territories. Really, it would seem that in this free and enlightened country, a national system of education should be preferable to a dual and sectarian system. If the sectarian system is wrong, now, while the country is young is the time to remedy any evils and lay the foundation sure and solid. The people of the east, who are now agitating the school question in their own provinces, should at the same time bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion Government, with a view to remedying the situation in the territorics. There is one very weighty argument against the dual school system in Manitoba and the territories, which does not have the same force in the eastern province. This is the question of economy in public education. In western Canada with its small population scattered over a vast extent of territory, it is a very expensive matter to provide necessary educational facilities. In spite of this, we find that in districts where the population is scarcely large enough to support one school, an attempt is being made to keep up two schools. This is one of the evils of the sectarian school system in the west. Education, at best a burden in a new and thinly settled country, is made doubly burdensome by this apparently unnecessary dual system of education. In a free and civilized country, it should be almost the first duty of the government to provide a system of public education for its subjects of the rising generation. In a country of various religious differences, what more natural, then, than that the Government should provide a national system of public instruction, entirely free in all its departments from clerical or sectarian influences?



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Below we give copies of a few letters received from well-known dealers who are selling our Mixed Paints:--Emerson, May, 1889.

Virden Man., June, 1889.

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg: GENTLEMEN, - Enclosed please find order for another supply of your Ready Mixed Paints. Please hurry them on as we do not like to be without any of the different colors. They are increasing in favor every day, the painters here use them largely, and being put up in cans of from half pint to one gallon makes them very convenient for the general public.

Wo are, yours truly, FRAME & MILLAR, Hardware Merchants.

Braudon, May 22nd, 1889.

(Signed) JOHNSON & CO.

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg:

GENTLEMEN, — We have much pleasure in re-commending to the public your Mixed Paint as being a good article and worthy of public patronage. We have been selling it for about two years to our customers without a single complaint. Yours truly,

Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg: GENTLEMEN, -For the past three years I have been selling your Mixed Paints, and I am pleased to say that they have given entire sat-

isfaction; so much so that my sales of the last year have more than doubled that of former years, and I find increasing demand for them. Yours truly,

(Signed) S. A. HAMILTON.

Neepawa, May, 1889.

Mesars. G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg: GENTLEMEN,—Having handled your puro liquid colors, pure oxide paint and ready mixed carriage colors for two seasons, I can say that they are giving entire satisfaction, and the demand for these goods is steadily increasing.

Yours truly,

(Signed) B. R. HAMILTON.

OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

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Manufacturers of Cordage of Every Description and Sole Manufacturers of



THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

EVERY BALL IS DISTINGUISHED BY THEIR TRADE MARK.

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AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST: NDFRS \mathbf{H} WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, JULY 22, 1889.

THE NEED OF CAULOS.

Although we would not like to teach the doctrine that every man should be treated as a rogue until he has been thoroughly tested, yet it is evident that over confidence has and is constantly being abused. It is often the case that men havefound out when too late, that they have had too much confidence in those with whom they have been associated in a business way. Humanity at best is frail, and the desire to possess oncself of the goods of others, is a crime which too often overcomes many men who perhaps for years have borne the best reputation, and also have been looked upon as trustworthy and confidential employes, or upright men of business. That such is the case is a matter for regret, and however repulsive the very discussion of such a subject must be, yet it does not do to shut our eyes to the facts as they are being made manifest every day. In western vernacular, it does not pay to be too "fresh." Over confidence in humanity, or "freshness," as it is termed, of the ways of the world, has been the ruin of many, commercially and financially, and also socially and morally. While it is with anything but pleasant feelings that these lines are written, yet it is with the belief that the case warrants the assertions made.

These thoughts have been induced by reading reports of sever-' unique steals which have occurred recently. A short time ago it was discovered that a manager of an elevator company at Minneapolis had for a long time practised a systematic mode of robbing his company. His plan was to abstract grain from the elevator by means of spouts or traps, hidden from the observation of those who might be about the elevator. In this way the dishonest manager was enabled to rob the company of several car lots of wheat. This slight but steady drain upon the contents of the elevator went on for years before it was discovered, but in the end it wound up in the way that such dishonesty usually ends. Since the discovery of the Minneapolis elevator robbery, a similar system of dishonesty has been found out in connection with a Buffalo elevator. Still another and more wholesale system of plundering has been discovered in connection with

the great lumber industry of Bay City, Michigan. Ships loading at that port have, it appears, been carrying away thousands of feet of lumber in excess of the amount which they were supposed to take. This has been made possible by a combination apparently between the official inspectors of the port and the consignces, the shipper of course losing the difference between the inspectors figures and the real amount taken. In one instance it has been discovered that 12,000 feet of lumber had been appropriated in this way, and in another instance over 9,000 feet excess cargo was learned of.

These instances of roguery are almost of daily report, and it behooves men having a good deal at stake, to be on their guard. It is but right that men should know the habits and mode of life of those whom they would place in positions of trust. Undue extravagance on the part of a person in such a position is often a bad feature, for though the man may not be naturally dishonest, yet there is nothing like extravagance to lead a man into dishonesty. The matter is one, however, in which no precise rules nor instruction can be given. Every man must rely largely on his own judgment and forethought. It is a good plan, however, to make friends of trusted employes, as much as the circumstances of the case will admit of. Also note whether employes seem to take a personal interest in their work. Employers must be honest and frank themselves, if they would wish the best results from their employes. While using caution, lo not be always suspicious, and never resort to any little mean tricks, with the object of learning about your employes. In other business matters adopt the same course. Be prudent, without showing a mean suspicion of everything; but at the same time do not be too easily gulled. Do not be afraid to say no! with a big N if occasion may require, when 'asked to endorse a note, or place your autograph upon a bit of accommodation paper. Men who are gulled through weakness or lack of firmness, rather than owing to bad judgment, often merit the misfortune which may overtake them. Schemes with "millions in them," usually presented by an individual who carries a stock-in-trade in this line, but who often requires a little money to pay his over-due board bill, are rarely worth considering. In all schemes rely on your own judgment first, rather than upon the interested advice of others.

But though there are hords of individuals who are always ready to rob and scheme the freshman out of his wealth, and if pos-ible deceive the most cautious and conservative business men, yet society is not entirely composed of this class. There are many men in all the walks of life, who value honor more highly than wealth, or the distinctions which too often accompany wealth, even when this wealth has been acquired in a shady manner. There are thousands of men who would not bear the reproach of dishoner for all the distinction and luxury which unlimited wealth could bring. It is therefore not necessary to preach the doctrine to treat every man as a rogue; but there is quite enough roguery in the world to render the exercise of caution and calm judgment always necessary. Do not believe everything you hear, nor in everything which appears from a superficial examination to be all right. Do not be too "fresh."

THE WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK.

A great deal of interest is centering at the present time in the general wheat crop outlook. In Canada, so far as can be estimated at this time, there is likely to be a full crop, though the aspect may be considerably changed yet before the crop is all safely garnered. In Manitoba owing to drought and high temperature the crop will certainly be short, even with the most favorable weather from this time forward. Here the most reliable reports would lead to the conclusion that a half a crop over the full acreage, is about what can be expected. Eastern Canada is likely to produce a large crop. the conditions being very considerably better than last year. Altogether, therefore, it is likely that the wheat crop of Canada will be fully up to the average.

In the United States the crop varies from good in some States to very poor in others, like Canada, the most unfavorable reports coming from the hard spring wheat regions. Drought and remarkablp high temperature has done a great deal of damage in north and south Dakota. On some days the temperature has reached 98° to 100°, and with the soil yery dry the crop must have suffered severely. Wheat as a rule has not stooled well. G. D. Rogers in the Northwestern Millesays, only 1 or 2 starks, where there should be 4, have appeared from each berry. Rains have been mostly of a local nature this year, and some small districts where

rain fell, will have a fair crop, but there are only patches here and there. At a meeting of the state farmer's alliance of Dakota, it was estimated that South Dakota would likely give about 45 per cent of a full crop. In North Dakota the outlook is so bad that it was decided not to make any crop estimates, as it would injure immigration prospects. It may therefore be concluded that the wheat prospect in North Dakota is decidedly bad. In some sections it is suid there is practically nothing worth cutting. Minnesota has faired much butter than Dakota this year. Some districts have suffered from drought, but the State as a whole is expected to return a good crop. In southern Minnesota the harvest is now at hand, and in some counties the crop reports are better than for years. In Dakota thousands of acres of wheat have been plowed up. A report to Chicago Daily Business on July 9th, which places the crop of Dakota as a whole at 64 per cent. of au average, says:

"A careful analysis of the very voluminous reports from the Dakotas, embracing every county in the principal wheat sections, makes it certain that the partially ruined districts are unfortunately quite extensive, and the condition is such now that very little betterment can be expected, whatever the moisture and weather may be from now to the harvest."

The United States Government report for July gives a very poor report for Dakota, and places the general average at 62. In some sections, the report says, wheat is heading out with straw six inches high. Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory are said to be very low. Wisconsin, which is an unimportant wheat State, gives a good record, the average being placed at 95, Iowa 97, Nebraska 95 and Minnesota 87.

Winter wheat is now harvested, the threshers are at work, and the movement of new wheat promises to be considerable during this month. Of the winter wheat the last Government report says:

"The straw is generally short and unusually well headed and plump in grain, though in some places it is somewhat shriveled. The average of condition of principal states are as follows: New York, 96; Pennsylvania, 96; Virginia, 90; Georgia, 94; Texas, 86; Tennessee, 95; Kentucky, 88; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 94; Kansaz, 98; California, 97."

With the movement of new wheat estimates of the total crop of the United States are now being freely made. The Oincinnati *Price Current* estimates the entire winter wheat crop for this year at 310,000,000 bushels, and the spring

wheat crop at 165,000,000 bushels, or a total winter and spring wheat crop of 475,000,000 bushels. The figures concerning the spring wheat crop, however, cannot be considered as very certain at this early date. Based on the last Government report, July 1st, as compared with the average condition at the same dute in previous years, the crop would indicate a somewhat larger return, the *Price Current* estimating a total winter and spring wheat crop of 490,000,000 bushels, on a basis of the crop averages, as shown by the official report.

These figures, if realized, point to a total crop in the United States for 1889, amounting to 60,000,000, to 70,000,-000 bushels in excess of last year. It would, therefore, appear that there is likely to be a plentiful supply of wheat on the continent for all requirements for the next twelve months providing the estimates made prove reliable.

PROTECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Last week and also this week we give some space to the annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade of Victoria. It will be noticed from the reports furnished, that the gentlemen comprising the board, who may, no doubt, be classed among the leading business men of the province, have been devoting considerable thought to the subject of our trade relationship with the United States. Notwithstanding the existence of the Canadian Pacific railway, which connects British Columbia with the rest of the Dominion, the people of the Pacific Province still feel themselves isolated from the other portions of Canada to a great extent. and they further feel that their trade interests are intimately associated with the states of their own coast. The population of the province is mainly on the coast, where it is in daily and almost hourly contact with the states to the south. Communication between the states and the province is easy and rapid. On the other hand, several hundred miles of mountainous and sparsely settled country in their own province, separates the coast settlements from the prairie country to the east. Even when the prairie region is reached the population is very small and scattered over a vast extent of country. Nearly a thousand miles of travel is necessary to reach the more closely settled portions of the prairie country, even after the mountain barriers have been passed. Then another long journey of 1,000 to 2,000 miles more is necessary to reach the centres of population in eastern Canada. The opening of the Pacific railway has brought considerable intercourse between the Pacific coast settlements and the country to the east, and the protective tarriff has forced a considerable trade movement between the two divisions; but this forcing of trade into I

new and sometimes unnatural channels' is no doubt one of the things which has brought inconvenience, if not injury upon the Pacific coast people.

Considering the injury which the fiscal policy of the country must entail upon British Columbia, owing particularly to its geographical position, the people of that province have been very moderate in their demands for a relaxation of the tarriff. The language of the board of trade in the present instance, upon the question, is very moderate. The report of the board says:

Your committee would direct attention to certain circumstances which tend to retard the development of our resources, and in some cases practically prohibit the investment of capital for that purpose. First-An unduly severe customs tarriff under which our food supply, as well as other necessaries or life, are so heavily taxed as to prohibit the adoption of a scale of wages approximating that current elsewhere in the Dominion. Second-The abence of a neighboring market for our products. Although hardly coming within the scope of the duties imposed upon your committee to offer any suggestions as to the means of best meeting the difficulties which have thus arisen, they would still venture to recommend that the Board continue to strongly represent, in the proper quarter, the disadvantages to which this province is by reason of its isolated position subjected, as compared with the other component parts of the Dominion, and to press its claim to receive that consideration which its vast natural wealth and varied resources entitle it to demand.

This expression on the part of the board puts the situation in a nutshell. The necessities of life, which must be largely imported into British Columbia, have either to pay the customs duties or be subject to high freight rates in transit from the east. The absence of a near market for the export products of the province is the next serious drawback. This of course is owing to the customs tarriff of the United States, and to the lack of large population in the adjoining portions of Canada. Take the fishery question for instance. British Columbia has great wealth awaiting development in her fisheries. The difficulty in the way, however, is a market for that fish. The population of Munitoba and the territories is as yet too small to efford such a market as is required for the development of the fisheries on any considerable scale. The old provinces of Canada are to far away, and besides are well supplied from the fisheries of the Atlantle coast. There is a good market in the United States, convenient to British Columbia, but here the tarriff comes in to snut out the fish. What is true of the fisheries is also true to some extent of the lumber industry, and may apply to mining in some departments, the three industries named being the principal resources of British Columbia. In time Manitoba and the territories will afford a considerable market for the products of British Columbia, as the population of the prairie region increases, but an immediate market on a large scale can only be sought in the United states, and this latter market is at present barred by a high-tarriff wall.



WINNIPEG MCNEY MARKET.

The money market situation is a very dull and uninteresting one at present, and from all appearances is likely to remain so for some time. There seems to be but light circulation of funds, and the call being made frem all quarters for money is small. The usual commercial discount business is doing, but even this is lower than usual. Real estate loan business is slow, and there is some disposition, in view of the poor crop prospects, to abstain from pushing business in this direction for the present. Good loans would of course not be refused, but greater caution is being exercised. Wholesale merchants complain of collections a good deal, but at this season remittances from the country are not expected to be very free.

TINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Trade, taken all around, may be described as dull, in city wholesale circles. There are a few exceptions to the rule, but these are very few. Dulness prevails in most lines, and there are very few features of special importance to note, as affecting any branches. This condition of things is likely to prevail to a greater or less extent until after harvest. At present there is less despondency than there was a short time ago, over the crop outlook, and the situation has resolved itself down into one of await the result calmly and hope for the best. Reports as to the condition of crops have been so contradictory of late that many have given over speculating upon the outlook, and decided to wait the outcome. The favorable weather of the past few weeks has also greatly revived drooping hopes, and many are commencing now to think that things are not nearly so bad as they might be. A good many orders will doubtless be cancelled, but this is not looked upon as an unmixed evil. Though of course it is a disappointment to dealers to have the orders on their books cancelled, yet it is considered that it will assist in preventing overstocking, which latter is one of the worst features of retail trade in the west. It is also expected that the sorting trade later on will be better from the cancellation of orders now. At any rate, it is not in the interest of the wholesale trade as a whole, to dispose of more goods than can be absorbed by the country, and light buying now will leave the country trade in better shape than if the opposite policy were pursued.

FURS.

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The fur trade is now pretty well over for the present, and few more lots are expected to arrive this season. Prices are steady as follows: Beaver, COc to S6 per skin; cubs do. 25c to \$1.50; badger, 10c to \$1.50; black back, \$1.50 to \$22; cubs, do. \$1 to \$5; brown bear, \$1.50 to \$18; grizzly bear, \$1 to \$16; cubs, do. 20 to 70c; timber wolf, 50c to \$2.50; prairie wolf, 25c to \$1; wolverine, \$1.50 to \$5, as to color and quality; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox, 20c to \$1.60; kit fox, 10c to 50c; cross fox, \$1. to \$5 silver and black ox, \$10 to \$60, as to beauty and condition of skin; martin, dark, 50c to \$2.50; martin, yellow or pale, 25c to \$1; mink, 20c to \$1; muskrat, 6c to 15c; otter, \$1.30 to \$7.50; skunk, 10c to 65c. Prices all per skin.

FRUITS-OREEN.

Business keeps fairly good in this branch, as it is expected to be at this time of the year. Oranges were getting scarce toward the close of last week, and stocks in the market this week may be pretty light with prices firmer. The season is now about over. Following are the principal varieties in the market, with prices. Lemons, \$7 to \$7.50 per box ; Oranges -Fancy Riversido Meditorranean Sweets. \$7; fancy Riverside St. Michaels, \$7.50. Rodi Oranges, in half boxes, \$4.00; Apples, \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel, boxes not offered; Plums, \$3 per box; peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; Fananas-Port Limon, \$3 to \$5.50 a bunch, according to quality and size; tomatoes, per crate, \$2.25 or \$1.15 box; Melons, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen, or \$35.06 to \$15.00 per 100; cucumbors, 60 to 75c per dozen; onions-Egyptian, in 100 lb. crates, per crate, \$6; Bermuda, in 50 lb. crates, per crate, \$2.50.

FROITS-DRIED, NUTS, ETC.

A sharp advance is noted in dried apples, and evaporated apples. Dried apples are now quoted at 5½ to 6c per pound, and evaporated at 8 to 8½c. Figs—choice in 10 lb. boxes, per lb., 15c; in lb. cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; dates—Persian, in 50 lb. boxes, per lb., 10c; Fard, in 15 lb. boxes, per lb., 12c; California dried fruit—fancy apricots, in 25 lb. boxes, per lb., 19c; fancy peeled peaches, 25 lb. boxes, per lb., 22z; white apricots, do, 21c; Nuts, S. S. Taragona Almonds, 20c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 18c; filberts, Sicilian, extra large, 15c; pecaTS, polished Texas, 17c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c.

GROCERIES.

Trade is steady in this branch, and prices all round are stationery. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, yellows, 9 to 91c; granulated, 101 to 104c; lumps, 114c. Coffees-Rios, from 22 to 25c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c : Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound ; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 471c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.; Beaver, 61c; Oldcrow, 47c; Woodcock, 52d; Silver Ash, 62; Standard Kentucky, 80d. Special brands of cigars are quoted : Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HIDDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Hides are dull and steady in price. Wool unchanged. Quotations are: Hides, Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c per lb. Calf, 7 to 13 pound skins are quoted at 4 to 5c. Deacon skins, 10 to 20c each, the lower price for cut skins. Sheepskins 25 to 55c each as to quality, for old. New, lately killed skins, with long wool are worth 75 to 80c, but few of this sort offering. Sheared skins, 5 to 10c each. Lambskins, 15c each. Tallow quoted: rough, 23 to 3c rendered 5c.; wool, low rades, 9 to 9½c; shropshire and Southdowns, 11 to 12c; washed, 15c. HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business has fallen off recently in this branch, and is now quiet. Prices have not changed; but are firm in all classes of goods, with dvances not unlooked for. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, 3.30 to 3.40; I. C. tin plates, 5.75 to 6.25; I. C. tin plates double, 11 to 11.50; Canada plates, 3.75 to 4.00; sheet iron, 3.75to 5.50, according to grade; iron pipenet pieces, 1 inch, 9_{1c} ; 1_{1} inch, 12c; 1_{1} inch, 15_{1c} ; 2 inch, 23_{1c} ; ingot tin, 29 to 30cper lb., bar iron, 3.00 to 2.25 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6_{1} to 6_{2} ; per lb.; tarred folt 2.40to 2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, $6_{1}c$ nett.

LUMBER.

The interesting feature of the lumber situation is centred in the log movement. In the Lake of the Woods district about one third of the logs cut last winter are hung up. Reports were circulated last week that there was a good prospect of getting these logs out, but these reports were contradicted later on. However, a sufficient quantity of logs have been secured to keep mills going for some time, and it is likely the cut will not fall as short as was expected even if no more logs are got out. If the demand does not pick up, there will be plenty lumber for all requirements, notwithstanding the difficulty in floating the logs Price at the mills, on cars, are unchanged and are as follows : Dimension-2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$16. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch surface. 50 cents par M advance on each foot over the above length to 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. Surfacing, 50 cents per M; Surfacing and sizing, \$1.00 per M. Boards-1st, common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common rough \$15, dressed, \$16; Culls, rough, \$11; dressed, \$12; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap-10 inch, \$17.50; 8 inch, \$17. 8 and 10 inch flooring and siding at \$1 per M advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring -- 1st, 6 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$21; 4th, do, \$18; 1st, 5 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd do, \$20: 4th do, \$17; 1st, 4 inch, \$29; 2nd do, \$25; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding No. 1, 1st siding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd, \$17. Stock No. 1, \$35; No. 2, \$30; No. 3 \$25. Clear, 1 inch-1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$32. Finishing, clear-11, 11, and 2, inch-1st and 2nd, clear, \$45; 3rd, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings-Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, \$1.00; Parting Strips, do, 60 cts; ‡ round and cove, per 10) feet lineal, 75 cts. Casing-4 inch, O G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.75; 5 in, do, \$2.25; 6 in, do, \$2.50; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3.50; 10 in, do, \$4.25. Latu, \$2.00. Shingles-1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do. S1. Dealers are requested to order by number. No delivered prices.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are quoted as follows: Turpentine in barrels, 83c per gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 67c, boiled 70c; benzine and gasonine, 5%, pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon, coal tar, \$6 a barrel; Port-land cement, \$4.75 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3½ a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Roya Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Alabastine, \$7.50 per case of 20 packages. Window Gloss, first break, \$2.10.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS. WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat was considerably firmer and more active during the first three days of last week at leading wheat centres, but the succeeding days were rather dull, and prices lagging. Up to Wednesday a gain of about 3c had been made. Receipts of new winter wheat at St. Louis and other southern markets have not been as large as was expected, and speculators who sold new wheat for July delivery have been obliged to buy back. Rains, it is claimed have delayed threshing. The visible supply at the first of last week was down to the low figures of 12,711,139 bushels, against 22:418,293 bushels a year ago. The decrease in the visible, as shown by the statement on Monday, was 1,235,000 bushels. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week ended July 13, were 1,266,050 tushels, including four. These were all strong features, and with continued fairly liberal buying on foreign account, the markets were well sustained. On Tuesday considerable excitement was occasioned by the publication in New York and Chicago of an article from the London Times, which had been cabled from London, on the crop situation in Europe. The main features of the article were the statements that latest advices from Bombay show that India will have little or no wheat for export; that Russia, Austria, Roumania and Eastern Germany will not reise more than enough to feed themselves, that western Europe and the United Kingdom will raise 50,000,000 bushels more than last year, that Odessa graneries are almost empty, etc., etc. The article concludes with the statement that the great importing countries of Europe will be more at the mercy of America this year than usual. The publication of this article was followed by many reports of a more or less contradictory nature. However at this early date it will not do to base expectations of big prices on rumors of a crop failure in Eastern Europe. When so little confidence can be placed in crop reports at home, what can be thought of rumors from abroad ?

The local situation has not grown any less hopeful since our last report, but if anything has improved, the weather having been very favorable to the development of the heads to the best possible advantage. Good showers of rain were experienced during the week, followed by some cool days. Of course the rains have come too late to ensure a good crop, and it is impossible now to put several straws where there is only one, or to increase the stand of grain; but the favorable weather will make what there is mature to the best advantage. A great many fields of grain in some sections, however, were entirely past recovery before the rains came, and they will be useless under any

conditions. There are other districts which will have a good average crop, and other sections where the stand of grain is said to be better than for years. Altogether the crop situation is a very mixed one this year, owing to the fact that rains this season were mostly of a local nature and to other causes, and it is practically impossible to give a reliable crop estimate for the country as a whole. Some damaged grain used for seed will also, no doubt, account for the existence of many fields which are a total · partial failure, while close by are other fields which will give a good, and in some instances even a big crop. With favorable weather harvesting is expected to commence generally between the first and tenth of August. FLOUR

Prices were somewhat unsettled last week in high grade flour, and there may be further charges in quotations soon. Prices to the local trade in broken lots are as follows: Patents, \$2.80; strong bakers, \$2.60; second bakers, \$2.35; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine, \$1.30. Grahom flour, \$2.60; middlings, \$2.80 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices to the local trade held steady at the advance of \$2 per ton previously noted. Quotations now are: bran, \$12, per ton; shorts, \$14'per ton. Ground feed, \$22 to \$23 per ton. OATS

Actual quotations have not materially advanced, but in view of a very short oat crop, prices are very firm. About 35c is the figure on track here for car lots, though this quotation is nearly nominal, few transactions being heard of.

OAT AND CORNMEAL, POT BARLEY.

Prices for oatmeal are strong . sympathy with the advancing tendency of oat, quotations are: Standard per 100 lbs, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.75; rolled oats in S0 lb. sacks, \$3. Cornneal is held at \$1.75 per 100 pounds. Pot barley, \$3and pearl barley, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

NUTTER.

The butter market remaining very flat, notwithstanding a report circulated through the city newspaper press that prices had advanced several cents. No such advance has taken place, and on the contrary the situation is dull and with absolutely no demand from any quarter. Nominal quotations of 14 to 15c are sometimes given, but it is hard to find sales at these figures, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c is nearer the price for actual sales.

CHEESE.

Prices are irregular in this commodity, quotations varying considerably, Taat season's cheese is usually quoted abay under new cheese, as dealers are holding considerable in some instances which they wish to get rid of. Quotations vary from 9 to 10c.

rogs.

Quiet and steady at about 14c in case lots. Receipts not large.

LARD.

Home rendered is offered at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail. CURED MEATS.

There appears to be a considerable range of values in cured hog products. Hams, for instance, are quoted at from 13 to 144c, breakfast bacon, 13 to 14c, rolls, 11 to 124c, long clear, 10c. Bologna sausage is held at 7c per pound. Mess pork \$15 to \$19 per barrel.

DRESSED MEATS.

Prices hold steady in fresh meats at about last veck's quotations. Beef is quoted at 5½ to 6c as o quality. Mutton steady at 10c per pound. Pork unchanged at 7 to 7½c. Lamb, 12½c. Veal, 7c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle ore rather quiet and steady in price,

quotations ranging from 2½ to 3½c as to quality. The western range cattle brought to this marketwore received with favor and realized nearly \$1 per hundred better than ordinary stock, owing to their good condition, and the good turn out which they made in dressing. Hogs are coming in occasionally in rail lots, and bring 4½c per pound at the yards here.

Minneapolis Markets.

The closing prices for wheat on Thursday, July 18th. were ½ to 3c lower than a week ago, as follows: July. Aug. Sept. On track

1.03 No 1 hard 1.014 No. 1 northern 95 82 80 95 Nu 2 .. 801 82.3 _ The Northwestern Miller sums up the flour situation as follows :- There ware rather some large sales made during the first of the week, before the decline in wheat. These sales were not very well distributed. It being noticeable that the larger holders were much the larger sellers. Millers who had stocks at many distributing points did the greatest part of the business, as their stocks were always convenient to buyers, who were inclined to buy from those able to make the quickest delivery. The buyers of spring wheat flour have beeu believers in lower prices, and being low in supply have had to have prompt shipments. The drop in wheat for several days past has enceuraged flour buyers to look for lower prices, which has caused a light request for flour, only enough been taken for immediate wants. There are a great many orders daily that are too urgent to be put off, due to the low state of supplies in the hands of both retailers and jebbers. The condition of the market makes it imperative for flour manufacturers that would meet the demand to k n the goods on hand, as nearly all demands are for immediate shipment. Contracts for late deliveries of old crop flour are on no less liberal scale than usual in late years, due partly to the high figures set on it and partly to the thoroughly advertised poor characteristics of the old crop wheat.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are: Patents, \$5.30@\$5.70; second patents, \$4.90@\$5.25; bakers', \$3.30@\$3.80, in barrels; best low grades, \$1.60@\$1.80 in bags; red dog, \$1.25@\$1.50 in bags.—

Assiniboine Water Power.

This project is now the great topic of conversation in connection with Winnipeg municipal affairs, and the action of the city council in making the first move towards submitting to the vote of the ratepayers the question of the city's constructing the work, has caused some little excitement among tax payers, which will intensify very much, if they; the council, decide to push the question to a vote. The more thoughtful of the ratepayers are decidedly averse to the city undertaking the work, and expending the money proposed ; and the fact that such a course would push the city to the utmost limit of its borrowing powers, leaving not a dollar for other much needed improvements, and possibly leave the work itself in an unfinished state and no funds to finish it. seems to weigh heavily against the undertaking as it rightly should. To construct the proposed dam on the river alone would tax the money-raising power of the city to its last dollar, and as the scheme is incomplete without the connection with Lake Manitoba, which would raise the water power from 3,500 to 10,000 horse, it does look like folly to expend the last dollar the city can raise to secure a half completed work, especially when such work if undertaken by the city is a speculation outside of actual wants.

The Board of Trade at a well attended meeting held last Thursday pronounced in a most decided manner against the city making the expenditure for this work, and an overwhelming majority of the heavy tax payers agree with the Board. Still if the matter is submitted to the vote of the ratepayers it is hard to say what would be the result. The vote of the man assessed for \$500 has the same weight as that of the man assessed for \$500,000, and it is quite a conundrum how the mass of small property owners would vote, notwithstanding the fact that heavy tax payers are decided; against adding more to the present large indebtedness of the city.

Montreal Markets.

GRAIN—The Gazette says: There was no important feature in the local geain market. Business continued quiet in Manitoba wheat on account of the light offerings and the high prices asked by holders, and such are away above and export basis. Quotation: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 2 do. \$1.12 to \$1.14; peas, 77 to 78c per 66 lbs.; oats, 29 to 30c; barley, 50 to 55c.

Flour-Spring patent was quoted at \$5,90 to \$6.00.

Butter—Butter quiet and steady. Creamery is said to be held above the views of buyers. Quotations are given as follows: Creamery, 19 to 20c; Townships, 16 to 17½c; Morrisburg, 15 to 16c; Brockville, 15 to 16c; Western, 13½ to 14½c.

Cheese—The situation and course of prices wory uncertain. Quotations are : finest colored 9 to 91[°]; fiuest white, 82[°]c; medium to fine 8 82[°]c.

Provision. -Prices are firm and the market mainly supplied with imported western. Prices are: Mess pork, western, per brl, \$15; hams, per lb, 11 to 114c; bacon, per lb, 10 to 104c; tallow, per lb, 64 to 6.

Live stock—In butchers' stock a large volume of business was trancted. The bulk of the cattle offered for sale was grass-fed and the quality good. A few small lots of export cattle sold at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{2}$ c; good butchers at $3\frac{3}{2}$ to 4c; fair at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, and common at 3c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were scare, and what few were offered sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{2}$ c per lb.

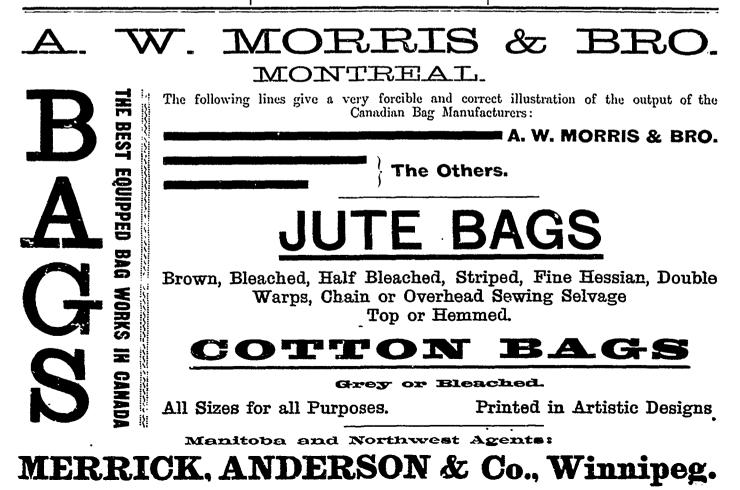
It is stated that the Brandon-Souris branch of the C. P. R. will only be constructed as far as Plum Creek this year. This portion of the road, however, will be a great help to the farmers of the district, in shortening their distance to market. GEADSTONE Age: The amount of machinery brought here this season is something unprocedented. It is to be hoped that the crop will enable the farmers to meet their notes promptly, for it is easier getting into debt than out of it.

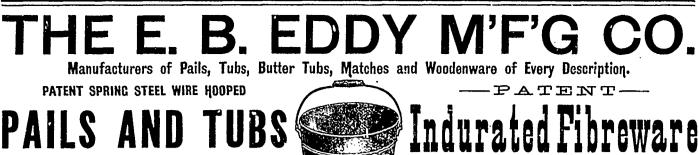
ONE of the most prolific crops of gophers is being harvested this year in Manitoba. At Crystal City the other day, the farmers brought in so many that the municipal treasury wes cleaned right out—over 50,000 tails being offered in one day, so it is supposed that what the farmers will lose by the drought this year they will gain by gopher tails.—Morden Monitor.

PILOT MOUND Sentinel: A shower of rain on Tuesday has added to the improvement that has been taking place in the appearance of the crops. There are many good fields of wheat in this neighbourhood, and judging from these there should be a good yield where the ground is new. Wm. Moffat has a field of seventy acres that looks as if it might produce about 25 bushels to the acre. J. Moffatt has two large fields of very good wheat. Robinson has a very fine field of sixty acres.

The contract for the construction of the Winnipeg Transfer railway along the river front, has been awarded to J. W. Buchanan, railway and bridge contractor.

THE partnership subsisting between W. G. Hulse and Thomas Manley, blacksmiths and carriage builders, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by W. G. Hulse alone.





These Hoops are Sunk in Grooves and cannot Fall Off, allowing for Expansion and Contraction of the Staves.

J. H. GLASS. W. STEVENS. Stevens, (Successors to C. S. Hyman & Co.) MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EXTRA FINE. FINE AND MEDIUM GRADES -05 **BOOTS & SHOES** LONDON, Ont. Mr. Glass will as usual call upon the trade in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Orders by letter solicited. Send for sample dozen. JOHN CLARKE. C. STEVENS.

Canners claim that the Columbia river salmon pack of 1889 will be a short one, and every indication points that way. Even a July run" wouldn't bring the pack up now to any-thing like the figures of former years.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened on Monday, July 15, at from 1 to 1c higher than Saturday's close, September option showing the greatest advance. A reduction of \$1,235,000 in the visible supply for the week had a strengthening effect, the total visible supply to-day standing at 12,711,139 bushels, against 22,415,293 bushels a year ago. Exports from Atlantic ports last week were 1,266,050 bushels, wheat and flour. Reports of short crops in Russia and Germany were flying about. December wheat was the centre of interest, and this option ranged from 77% to 78%c, closing at 78kc. Provisions were dull. Closing prices were :

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	771	733	761	
Com	351	351	353	359
Oats	221	219	213	
Pork	11.321	11.35	11.40	10.50
Lard	0.321	6.35	6.45	6.45
Short Ribs	5.72	5.75	5.80	5.72]
	-			

Foreign crop "news" of a contradictory nature were the principal features of Tuesday. One report said crops were a failure in Eastern Europe, while other reports were that these statements were in part groundless. However, wheat prices opened higher, and maintained a higher range. Cash wheat was specially strong, and in demand. July opening at 779c, which was the lowest point of the day, and closed at the top. December ranged from 789 to 791c, incident 781c. Chainer price ware ciosing at 78%c. Closing prices were:



	July	Aug.	Sept.	Uct.
Wheat	79}	763	77	-
Corn	35]	353	352	357
Oats	221	217	22	_
Pork		11,15	11.224	10.40
Lard.	6.25	6.274	3.371	6.35
Short Ribs	5.62}	5.62}	5.67]	5.57
1111	1	1. • . 1 [°]		

Wheat opened 1 to 1c higher on Wednesday, and held up well during the day, opening prices being about the lowest figures of the session. July ranged from 793 to Slic, and December from 793 to S03c, the latter month closing at Solc. The strength in the market was mainly due to good buying orders on foreign account. Closing prices were ----

Crosing prices w	cie .—			
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	S1	78]	783	_
Jorn	357	353	352	S61
Oats	221	217	2.2	_
Fork	11.02]	11.05	11.121	
Lard	6.20	6.22}	6.32}	6.321
Short Ribs	5.40	5.50	5.573	5 50
On Thursday	the who	eat marl	cet was	quieter.
and closed easier	. Clos	ing pric	es were	:
			Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	S0]	773	773	-
Corn		35]	357	361
Oats	_	_	_	_
Pork		11.15	11.221	-11 50
Lard		6.25	6.35	6 324
Short Ribs				
Wheat continu	icd qui	ct on F	'riday.	Decem
ber closed at 793	c. Clo	sing pri	ces wer	c:
	July.	Aug.	Sept_	Oct.
Wheat.	S0]	751	772	
Corn	_	357	35	361
Oats				
Pork	——	11.07]	11.15	10.50
Lard		6.20 -	6.30	ũ.SO

Short Ribs

W. J. PORTER, of Jas. Obrien & Co., Winnipeg, is enjoying a well earned holiday among his friends in Eastern Ontario.

SEAMLESS AND INDESTRUCTABLE.

CANNOT LEAK, SHRINK, SWELL, RUST

W. R. MCARTHUR, buyer for Stobart & Co., wholesale dry goods, Winnipeg, left last week for England on a business trip.

A. T. GILLIS, merchant, Boissevain, has been arrested, charged with setting fire to his prem iscs. The building and stock, it is said, were heavily insured.

CARBERBY News: Some of our local capital. ists are trying to arrange with the extensive Higanbotham Manufacturing Company, of Sar nia, to locate in our midst, since they have failed to offer sufficient inducement at Portage la Prairie.

CARBERRY News: A very heavy hail storm passed over Auburn and Wellwood districts last Wednesday evening, and made a clean sweep of everything it came in contact with. At time of going to press, we have not been able to learn the full extent of damage done.

DELORAINE Times : We have had two very fine showers of rain this week, but in our opinion too late to help much of the crop; of course it will greatly assist the heading grain and many fields of oats, but the damage to a great many fields is irreparable this season, by drouth and gophers. One estimate of the yield for the district which usually markets in Deloraine is an average of 10 bushels per acre for wheat, and even that some people claim is too much, but we think it will be found near the mark.

TEES





British Columbia.

John Campbell, barrister, from Ontario, has opened an office at Vancouver.

W. J. Armstrong, merchant, Spilimichene, has opened a tin shop at Revelstoke.

R. Kenyon and J. Michael have been awarded the contract for the new Nanaimo Hospital.

The sockeye variety of salmon are now running in the Fraser River, and the canneries are in full blast.

B. B. Johnston, auctioneer and real estate dealer, Vancouver, has been appointed agent for the province of the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Assurance Company.

The ship Titania has arrived with general merchandise, direct from London, England. She is consigned to Bell, Irving & Patterson, Vancouver, and left London on March 7.

The partnership business carried on by Robson & Co., grocers and provision dealers, Kamloops, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Fred. H. Robson.

The strike of the Vancouver carpenters, which is explained in another column, has been settled, the contractors having agreed to accept the situation. This establishes the nine hours' system in Vancouver.

B. S. Pettingill, of the Vancouver soap factory, is on a trip to Eastern Canada and the United States, to visit soap factories of the large cities with a view of becoming acquainted with the latest methods. He will select a stock of improved machinery to be used in the Vancouver factory.

Great things were expected from the Vancouver smelter, which was completed a few months ago, in the direction of furnishing an impetus to the mineral development of the province. So far, however, nothing has been done towards operating the smelter, though a great deal of money was spent in constructing the works.

The Westminster Columbian, of July 11th, says: There was laid on our table yesterday a bunch of wheat heads, fully ripened, which was cut on the farm of Robert Alexander. Boundary Bay, on July 3rd. It is a hard wheat and very similar to the Red Fyfe variety. The kernels are hard, and, without doubt, fully matured. The grain was sown this spring, and has, like other crops, made amazing progress since the day it wat put in the ground. The erop will average at least 60 bushels to the acre.

A Vancouver alderman who became hilarious and tried to run amuck on the streets of that city, armed with a Wincestor repeating rifle, will resign his position in the civic government. Civilization has evidently advanced at Vancouver, when an alderman finds it necessary to disappear from public life, on account of a little episode of this kind. The worthy alderman should go south to some of the new western states' towns, where such little enterprises as the one he engaged in at Vancouver are more highly appreciated.

Vancouver World: A telegram has been received from New York by Angus Mackintosh, president of the Merchants National Bank of

Seattle, that all financial arrangements had been completed in connection with the Seattle. Lake Shore and Eastern, and that the work of construction would be pushed rapidly to a completion. Mr. Mackintosh said that contracts would be let immediately. It is understood in Seattle that the satisfactory position in which the finances of the Scattle, Lake Shore & Eastern have been placed is due to the influence of Mr. Van Horne. The line will, it is said, be completed to the boundary and connected with the C.P.R. by the 1st of December. This is the road which will connect with the C. P. R. at Mission Station, east of Vancover, and give the latter road an entrance - to Seattle and Puget Sound points.

Lumber Cattings.

The logs in the Riding mountaing are mostly hung up this year. Mr. Christie, of Brandon, has a loi of logs hung up on the Bird-tail river. He got down a million feet or so last fall which he has heen cutting at the Brandon mill.

A big drive of logs reached Winnipeg last week, for D. Sprague's mill here. The saws will now commence to hum. The drive has been forty-three days in coming from Grand Forks, where it was locked for a time, and blocked the river for two miles.

THE Eau Clair Lumber Company, of Calgary, has entered a claim for thirty thousand dollars against the Goverment and Canadian Pacific on account of the latter company cutting timber on the Bow river limits while the railway was being constructed.

It is reported that the rains of the last fortnight have so filled the streams that all last winter's cut of logs tributary to the Lake of the Woods will be released, and in time to be manufactured this season. If this be true the lumbermen will feel happy.

Westminster Columbian: The barque Thos. S. Stowe is at present lying in the Royal roads ready to depart for Deptford, England. The vessel carries as cargo 250 spars for the use of the imperial government. The spars are each 100 feet long and 2 feet square, and were cut by the Moodyville sawmill. They are pronounced exquisite specimens of pine timber, clear and straight as an arrow. They were loaded into the vessel by a pile driver and donkey engine.

The settlement made with their creditors by Marks, Dobie & Co., merchants' and lumber dealers, Thessalon, has fallen through, owing to the Montreal creditors refusing. The firm has assigned to Robt. Balfour, of Brown & Balfour, Hamilton, and the business will be wound up. Creditors will likely realize 35 to 40 cents. During the interval many local creditors were settled with, but the failure will cause much local distress. Thessalon is the centre of an important lumbering industry in eastern Algoma.

The lumber sawing capacity of all mills in Washington Territory, as computed from lumber shipments and local sales, is 306,961,270 feet, valued at \$6,759,550.25, the actual lumber production being about 350,000,000; the remainder is divided up into laths, pickets, shingles, spars and small lumber. The production

covers the territory of Puget Sound, Gray's Harbon mills, Columbia river, Shoalwater bay, and in a few internal mills. The Puget Sound lumber product for the year 1888 was 235,000, 000 feet, which was sent to the various points on the Pacific Coast, an.: the foreign shipments went to all parts of the world, the largest shipment, however, being consigned to the colonial markets, which have continued to demand lumber with a steadiness that insured a profit to the ship-owners.

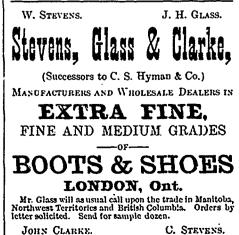
Port Arthur Sentinel : The failure of Rayburn & Son, of Thessalon, Algoma district, Ontario, on the 6th inst., and their departure from the country, created quite a little stir. They had been engaged in the lumbering operations during the past winter and evidently had got behind. Referring to this failure the Thessalon Advocate says : "This is now the last chapter in the records of the lumbering ouerations during the past winter, which resulted so disastrously. The effect upon the district has been serious, as many men are unable to get their wages. The proceedings all through were of the most disgraceful character and appeared to be taken with the express intention of defrauding the poor workmen out of their wages."

General Notes.

• A Salem, Dak., newspaper prints the following advertisement. "If John Jones, who, twenty years ago, descrted his poor wife and babe, will return, said babe will lick the stuffin' out of him."

The Barnum Iron Works Co., of Windsor, Ont., manufacturers of bank, counter and office railings, wire work, iron fences, fire escapes and general architectural iron work, have recently completed a contract for refitting the Dominion Government buildings at Ottawa, with their appliances and designs of in iron work.

The city of St. John, N.B., which has recently enlarged its borders by the addition of the adjacent city of Portland, and has been brought within eighteen hours of Montreal by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, feels that it ought to celebrate its increased importance. Nothing on a scale so extensive has before been attempted in the maritime provinces. The people of St. John appear to be an enterprising class, judging from the reports which reach us from that quarter. It is likely, therefore, that their summer carnival will be a big affair.



British Columbia Board of Trade.

The report of the recent annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, of Victoria, is a lengthy and important document. President Robert Ward occupied the chair. In opening the meeting he said this completed the tenth year of the board's existence. They had commenced with a membership of 34, and this had increased until now it was 100. This was to a certain extent a satisfactory growth, but he thought the membership should be fully double that number. Greater interest should be taken by the business men in the general work of the board, and its objects aided at least by the knowledge that the council had the hearty sympathy of Victoria. The question of reciprocal trade, which was briefly referred to in the report, the council did not wish to be understood as an advocacy of what is known as commercial union. The position of British Columbia was an isolated one, and their market was to the south. If their export trade was to increase, they must have greater reciprocal relations with the United States. There were a number of the raw products of this country which the neighboring Republic wanted, and measures should be taken towards securing their entry under favorable conditions into the American market.

The report refers to a great variety of subjects, of local and general interest, including imigration, railroad construction, mining, lumbering, fisheries, etc. Regarding the China steamers the report says: "The non-calling of the China-Japan mail steamers still continues to adversely affect the commercial interests of the port, and the Board has been unremitting in its efforts to have this grievance remedied. In conjunction with the Provincial Government, the Board has again memorialized the Imperial authorities not to grant a subsidy to any line of steamers unless it be made a condition of the coutract that such steamers call at Victoria both on the outward and inward passages."

Under the head of telegraph communication the report says :---

"The Board, despite repeated enquiries, has still been unable to elicit from the Dominion Government any information as to their reasons for refusing to permit a private company to construct and operate a line of telegraph connecting Victoria with Puget Sound, the want of which continues to be a source of annoyance, and occasionally of loss to our mercantile community."

Reference is also made to the efforts of the board to induce the Dominion Government to make needed improvements in Victoria harbor, but so far without success.

Upon the insolvency question the board says :--

"In common with other kindred institutions throughout the country, this board has been greatly disappointed at the continued failure of the Dominion Government to terminate by means of adequate legislation the feeling of uncertainty and distrust which has prevailed for several years past, consequent upon the absence of any-law providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, and the board has been unremitting in its efforts to bring about the necessary change."

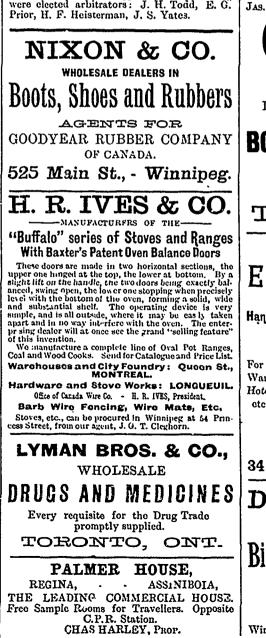
On the subject of fisheries the board says :-"In the absence, however, of a near market,

the outlook for the rapid development of this industry is not encouraging, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Dominion Government may, in view of the great prospective value of our sea fisheries, endeavor to enter into such arrangement with the Government of the United States as will admit of the interchange of all fishery products with that cemetry, where the demand for such products is far in excess of what can be supplied from its own rosources."

The matter under the heading of "General Trade Outlook," was published in THE COM MERCIAL last week.

The auditors report showed the assets to be \$3,183.34; habilities nil. The net gain for the year over 1888, was \$406.61.

Robt. Ward's nomination, for a second term as president, was unanimously confirmed; T. B Hall was unanimously cletted vice-president; W. Monteith was re-elected secretary. The following were elected the council. A. A. Green, R. P. Rithet, Thos. Earle, A. C. Flumerfelt, E. A. McQuade, M. T. Johnson, H. E. Croasdaile, D. W. Higgins. The following were elected arbitrators: J. H. Todd, E. G. Prior, H. F. Heisterman, J. S. Yates.







WINNIPEG.

ket prices,

Barley. Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations



Eastern Business. ONTARIO.

A. Watt, grist mill, Palmerston, is dead.

Jas. Evans, foundry, Omomee, has assigned. J. H. Secord, grocer, St. Thomas, has sold out.

J. S. Deacon, harnessmaker, London, has assigned.

E. J. Matthows, general storekceper, Flinton. is dead.

Thos. Boswell, hotelkeeper, London, has sold out.

J. C. Ebert, harness dealer, Fisherville, is in difficulty.

John Oag, hotelkeeper, Saruia, has removed to London.

W. J. Wallis, lumber merchant, Shedden, has assigned.

Jno. H. Moyer, dealer in tins, etc., Wellesley, has assigned.

W. J. Brinkman, harnessmaker, Wiarton, has assigned.

Clark & Campbell, painters, etc., Toronto, have dissolved.

L. D. Tait, grocer, Toronto, stock sold and out of business.

S. C. Warner, shoes, etc., Orillia, is offering 50c in the dollar.

J. B. Bell, hotelkeeper, Blackstock, has removed to Orono.

R. H. Webb, hctelkeeper, Barrie, has removed to Stroud.

J. H. Methot, general storekeeper, Dalhousie Mills, has assigned.

R. Buchanan, grocer, Toronto, style now Dalby & Buchanan.

W. A. Wilcott, dealer in flour and feed, Toronto, has assigned.

Wallis & Cairns, general storekcepers, Shedden, are in liquidation.

John Wilson, manufacturer of potash, Harrison, has sold out.

John Moody & Son, woolen factory, Ridgetown, were burned out.

John Sterrett, carpenter, Camlachie, is leaving for the United States.

Drumbo Trading Co., Drumbo, have sold out their stove and tin business.

Sanderson & Pillow, dealers in brushes, Toronto, are about to dissolve.

Brown & Tench, agricultural implement dealers, Waterford, have dissolved.

W. B. Thompson, dealer in drugs, Cornwall, stock is advertised for sale by tender.

Cumming & Brock, general storekeepers, Arva, have dissolved and each continues alone.

W. H. Matthews, hotelkeeper, Shelbourne, is dead; business now carried on by Mrs. W. H. Matthews.

The following were damaged by fire at Simcoe:--C. Arthuns, photos; W. D. Battersby, hotel; James Huyes, physician; A. Hillier, livery; Wallace McQueen, hotel; C. F Misner, baker; T. Stevenson, tailor.

QUEBEC.

L. H. Paquin, grocer, Sorel, has assigned.

N. H. Paradis, grocer, Sorel, has assigned.

Ernest Dube, shoes, Montreal, has assigned.

Nap. Mercier, furniture, Levis. has assigned. P. Reid & Son, coal, Montreal, P. Reid dead.

C. F. LeForest, general store, St. Andre, has assigned.

J. F. X. Dupuy, dry goods, St. Johns, has assigned.

Edouard Patry, crockery, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

P. White & Co., produce, Montreal, P. White dead.

J. T. Lotourneux, wholesale paints, Montreal, bas assigned.

Peltier & Rochon, contractors, Montreel, have dissolved.

Boisscau & Bro., dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved : L. H. Boisscau continues under the samo style.

John Findiay, founder, Montreal, has admitted Fred. N. Findlay parther under style John Findlay & Son.

Whitney, Wardlow & Co., leather and findings, Montreal, have dissolved. J. H. Wardlow continues under style J. H. Wardlow & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

T. E. Aikens, drugs, Acadia Mines, has sold out.

P. G. Byrd, general store, Chezzetcook, house destroyed by fire.

A. & W. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, etc. Halifax, A. Smith dead.

G. E. Forsyth & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, stock damaged by fire, insured.

Nova Scotia Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Halifax, have trusteed real and personal property.

Business in British Columbia.

The Vancouver News says: The business of the past week was more than usually good. Large consignments in all lines have been received by local traders, and the small dealers report business exceedingly brisk and collections easy. Manitoba butter and eggs have been received in considerable quantities, and the products of the surrounding ranches are daily placed on the market. The fruit merch ants are having their harvest. Almost every summer fruit is now in in large quantities, and the prices are within popular reach. The fish market is kept fairly well supplied. Prices have not varied in any particular since last week.

Wholesale prices at Victoria last week were given as follows : Flour-Hungarian, \$7.00; strong bakers', \$6.50; royal, \$5.25; premier, \$5.50; snowflake, \$5.25; superfine, \$4.50. Wheat, per ton, \$37; oats, per ton, \$25; barle', per ton, \$30; middlings, per ton, \$28; bran, per ton, \$25; ground feed, per ton, \$30; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; corn, whole, 10; do., cracked, \$45; cornmeal, per 100 lbs., \$2.75; oatmeal, per 100 lbs., Saanich, \$3.50; beaus, large white, per 100 lbs., \$5; peas, for feed, per ton, \$2\$; potatoes, per ton, \$13; do., sweet, per 100 lbs., \$4; onions, \$1.50; hay, baled, per ton, \$20; straw, per bile. \$1.25 to \$1.50; apples, per box 50 lbs., \$1.50; bananas, per bunch, \$4; pears, choice Bartlett, per box, \$2; peaches, \$1.25; grapes, Muscatelle, 25 lbs., \$1.50; cocoanuts, per 100, \$11; tomatocs, Cal. 25 lb box, \$1; eggs, Island, per dozen, 35c; do., imported, per dozen, 22c; butter, roll, Island, per 1b., 25c; imported, 26c; tub or firkin, creamery, 22c; tub or firkin, dairy, 20c; cheese, local, per lb., 15c; do., Canadian, 121 to 15c; do., California, 17 to 18c; hams, Evans, per lb. 15c; do., American, 17 to 18c; bacon, Evans, breakfast, per lb., 14 to 16c; de., American, 164c; do., rolled, 14c; shoulders, per lb., 124c; lard, per lb. 121c; beef, per lb., Sc; mutton, per lb., 10c; pork, fresh per lb., 121c; veal, dressed, per lb, 124 to 15c; tallow, 24c; hides, 4 to 74c; skins, sheep, each, 25 to 35c; salmon, per lb., 7c. halibut, per lb., 8c.

"Kansas school teacher-"Where does all our grain go to? "Into the hopper." "What hopper?" "Grasshopper," triumphantly shouted the scholar."

Grain and Milling.

The Manitoba Milling and Brewing Co., of Corberry, Man., will build an elevator at their mill this season, with a capacity of 35,000 bushels. Work has commenced on the structure.

The Moose Jaw News reports that the crops in that district have been greatly improved by recent rains, and a fair average crop is now calculated upon. The News further says: It is estimated that there is more land already broken this season than in the five years previous.

The Presbyterian minister at McGregor station, Mau., reports that the indications in that district for a magnificent crop were never better. Old settlers affirmed that for the first time in many years there was danger of the grain lodging owing to the greatness of the crop. Items like this in a short crop season are refreshing, though it will be sour grapes to those in the districts where the drought has been so severe.

A correspondent at Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: The drought has not affected us in the slightest degree, and the crops are in a better condition and further advanced this season than they have been in any year within the memory of the oldest resident. Wheat is well headed, the straw is an average length, and those who are qualified to speak on the subject say the sample of grain promises to exceed that of last year. As far as this district is concerned, we need no more rain before harvest, which will commence about August 1st.

LAST week we noticed that H. C. Baunister, of the Grand Central hotel, Minnedosa, Man., had leased the Bellview house at Portage la Prairie. It is now learned that Thos. Dade, of Winnipeg, will be associated with Mr. Bannister in the control of the hotel at Portage, under the firm name of Bannister & Dade.

A MEETING of the Winnipeg Board of Trade held last week, the following resolution regarding the Assiniboine water-power was passed : "That this board, while believing in the feasibility of the Assiniboine water-power scheme as reported on by city engineer Ruttan, and endorsed by J. T. Fanning, C. E., of Minneapolis, and being satisfied of its power for great good to the city of Winnipeg, and its having a probably large profit to its incorporators, if properly managed, considers that it would be injudicious, on the part of the city to incur the liability necessary (said to be from \$400,000 to \$-00,000) to complete the said works at the present time in view of the large indebtedness of the city and the probable increase of the same in the near future for the extension of the sewerage system and other street improvements." This resolution no doubt endorses the sentiments of a large number of the business men and large property holders of the city. In view of the fact that a private company is ready to go on with the work, it is felt that in the present condition of the civic finances it would be advisable that the city should incur no further risk in the matter. The city can gain all the desired advantages from the construction of the work by private enterprise, while at the same time remaining free from any lick in the undertaking.

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Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry. Morning at 9.45 Every Express No. 51 Daily. Cally except Sunday. Central Standar i Time. ST. PAUL,
STATIONS.

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4. MINNEAPOLIS STATIONS. RAILWAY Leaves Winnipeg for Fargo, Minneapolis and St. Paul, making connections at Grand Forks for Great Falls, Helena and Butte, and all Pacific Coast Points, and at Minneapolis and St. Paul Union Depots for Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, New York, Mon-treal and all points in Canada and the United States. Forty-Seven Miles the Shortest Line to St. Paul. No change of Cars. The only line running Free Colonst Sleepin, Cars to St. Paul. Also degant Buffet Sleeping cars soring Meals at small cost to all classes of passengers. Baggage for Ontario points checked through without annoyance at customs. For full particulars, maps, folders, rates of freight, call on or write to H. G. MCMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue. W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen Traille Mgr., St. Paul. F. J. WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul. AT THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS TO go in service May 15th. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY. The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. APThese Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carrie 1, with separate apartments for each class, and NO ENTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polls 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 am; Chicago 6.50 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this strvice, and together with the Vestibu-led Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world. TrekTers at Low Ser RATS, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, crn be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Daiuth, 112 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance. NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman NOTE-The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL WAYS ON TIME." E. W. WINTER, F. B. CLARKE, General Manager. General Traffic Manager T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent Oklahoma Wide Op Now that the President has is proclamation declaring the Oklahan open for the taking of claims, every on interested in knowing how they can re section with as little delay as possible least expense. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, *Russell 24 10 166 "ALBERT LEA ROUTE," *Langenburg *Saltcoats.....

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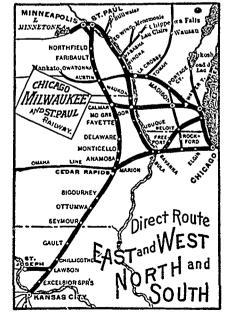
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