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WINNIPEG, JUNE 16, 1890.

Manitoba.

Mr. Seymour is opening a store at Westbourne.
 J. E. Saunders is opening a furniture store at Melita.
 J. Gordon, hotelkeeper, Wapella, has been burnt out.
 Langman & Sills have opened a general store at Morden.
 R. Kirchoffer, livery stable, Plum Creek, is selling out.
 Compston & Brett's livery stable at Wapella has been burnt.
 J Davidson has opened a tailoring establishment at Brandon.
 The Dominion Express company has opened an office at Morris.
 J. Davidson has opened out in the tailoring business at Brandon.
 Money order offices are to be established at Carberry and Deloraine.
 H. O. Oly has opened up a fruit store and restaurant at Rapid City.
 The branch store of the Hudson's Bay Company at West Lynne is to be closed.
 J. H. Tilden, auditor of the E. & C. Gurney Co., left for the east on Thursday last.
 It is rumored that a sash and door factory will be started at Boissevain this year.
 During the past year \$30,000 worth of cattle have been shipped east from Pilot Mound.
 It is reported that a branch of the Commercial Bank will be opened at Deloraine this fall.
 Shillington and McPherson have purchased the blacksmithing business of McDonald at Portage la Prairie.

W. Boyd has bought out W. Bateman's bakery at Winnipeg.

Speers & Chambers, butchers, Wawanessa, have dissolved partnership. D. H. Chambers continues the business.

The daily output of bricks at D. McVicar's kiln in Brandon is 25,000. They sell for ten dollars a thousand as they come from the kiln.

The shipments of agricultural implements to Manitoba and the Territories by A. Harris, Son & Co., of Brantford, Ont., so far this season amount to eighty-six cars.

Refrigerator cars will be run regularly all summer between Winnipeg and Vancouver for the accommodation of shippers of dairy produce. The cars will leave Winnipeg every Thursday.

The Brush Electric Light Company which has for some time past been trying to make arrangements with the Portage la Prairie town council for the lighting of that place have given up the idea.

The C.P.R. are doubling the capacity of their stock yards at Winnipeg to enable them to handle the increasing cattle trade. The shipments of cattle from western ranges to the east are expected to be larger than usual this fall.

E. H. Eadie, of Portage la Prairie, has severed his connection with the Watson Manufacturing Company and has accepted the general agency of J. I. Case and McCormick Manufacturing Company for the eastern portion of Manitoba.

A. A. McLennan, solicitor for Portage la Prairie, was in Winnipeg last week and succeeded in effecting a settlement with Dr. McArthur, who is one of the town's principal creditors. The old debentures were exchanged for new ones and the balance of the \$187,000 borrowed was paid over.

A local passenger service is to be established between Winnipeg and Brandon by the C.P.R. Trains will leave Winnipeg at 5.30 and Brandon at 7.30 daily, and will make the run in about five hours. Only passengers will be carried at first but arrangements will shortly be made to have a mail car attached.

Assiniboia.

Sherwood & Swift have opened a feed store at Indian Head.

About 43,000 trees of various kinds have been planted on the experimental farm at Indian Head.

In the fire which destroyed a large portion of the town of Moosomin early on the morning of the 7th instant, the following business men and firms were burned out: Narovlancky & Ripstein, general storekeepers; F. G. Lewin & Co., general storekeepers; G. A. Morrison, general storekeeper; Dr. Scott, drug store; Richard Tees, general storekeeper; and J. M. White, jeweller.

Northwestern Ontario.

The assessed value of real and personal property in the town of Rat Portage is \$749,585, an increase over 1889 of \$425,000. The population is now 1,800.

The traffic on the C. P. R. steamers from Port Arthur to Owen Sound is assuming very large proportions, and they carry cargoes as full as the capacity of the Soo Canal will allow. The "Alberta" recently took down about 1,315

tons, consisting of 22,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat and 35 carloads of flour.

A by-law to grant a bonus of \$7,000 to the Canadian Pacific and also the remission of \$3,000 disputed interest due by the company was voted on by the rate-payers of Port Arthur last week. A majority of 70 for the by-law was polled, but this was not sufficient to carry it.

Dairy Matters.

The cheese factory at Boulah started running last week.

A sale of cheese was made by the Manitou cheese factory recently at 12½ cents a pound. This was the first sale of this year's product.

The Minnesota Creamery Company have contracted to furnish 1,500 tubs of butter which will aggregate about 100,000 lbs. for European export.

A butter inspector has been appointed by the merchants of Viriden, who will grade all butter that is offered for sale and after this has been done merchants are open to purchase it according to its value.

Railway News

The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending June 7th were \$298,000; for the same week last year, \$271,000.

The Grand Trunk railway is making rapid progress with its tunnel on the American side, 2,200 feet being now completed.

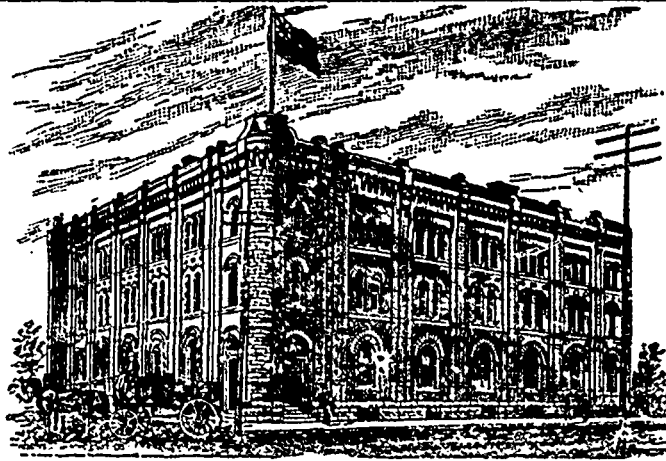
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railways are establishing a fast train service between Chicago and Portland, Oregon.

Surveying on the Calgary & Edmonton is being rapidly completed and in a few days the line from McLeod to Red Deer, a distance of 200 miles, will be finished.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced its intention of resuming steamship service between Vancouver and San Francisco. Rival companies say that such an action will bring about a wholesale slaughter of rates between those points.

An entirely new time table has been put on by the Northern Pacific over all their lines. The south-bound passenger train leaves Winnipeg at 10.05, instead of 10.50 as heretofore, and arrives at 5.35 instead of 4.15. On the Morris-Brandon branch three trains a week will be run, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On the main line two through passenger trains will be run daily to the coast. The run will be made in about a day less than formerly.

A rate war has been started between the American Lake Shore routes and the Canadian railways. On Wednesday last the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern made a large number of reductions in east-bound freight tariffs to meet rates made by the Chicago & Grand Trunk, National Despatch and Canadian Pacific. The dressed beef rates from Chicago to New York and Boston has been reduced from 45 to 42 cents, lard in tierces and pork in barrels from Chicago to New York were reduced from 25 to 23 cents. Cattle rates from Chicago to New York and Boston were reduced from 26 to 24 cents. These rates have been met by all the central tariff lines.

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The question of holding an industrial and agricultural exhibition in Winnipeg in September is beginning to crystallize, and hopes are running high as to the project being successfully carried out. The quantity of necessary funds to be raised by stock subscribed by citizens has been fixed, and the canvassers with requisitions for such stock are now out at work. Of course there can be no monopoly of stock secured by any clique, as no person can own more than \$10 worth of stock. On the 16th the vote of the rate-payers will be taken on the proposed aid from the city, and appearances indicate that this will be carried with but little opposition. The committee appointed to select a site have wisely decided not to fix upon any location until after the vote upon the city aid is taken, and thus sectional strife will be kept out of the contest. All the committees have been working with a right good will in the matter, and only those who have been engaged in it can comprehend the great amount of work which has been got through with. If work is carried on with such spirit all through the exhibition cannot fail to be a great success.

MOOSOMIN has added its experience to the fire record of Northwestern country towns, and the experience seems to differ very little from that of similar places which have suffered from heavy fires during the past two or three years. Early on the morning of Monday, the 7th instant, the fire broke out in a building which was being moved, and which was left for the night standing on the main street of the town where most of the business places are located. At that early hour the fire got a good start, and before it was extinguished it cut a swath down one side of the street in which half a dozen buildings were destroyed, and a loss of at least \$25,000 was incurred, less than half of which was covered by insurance. The loss would have been much greater, but the fire did not travel so quickly, but there was time for a crowd of volunteers to save much of the goods contained in some of the buildings destroyed. The fire has once more administered its lessons. Insurance was by far too light, although heavier in proportion to loss, than in most of the country town fires of late. Water was by far too

scarce and hard to get at, to enable the volunteer fire brigade to save what they otherwise might have saved, and in fact the preparation to fight fire were far short of what they ought to, and might be even in a new place like Moosomin. Some of the sufferers have received a rather expensive lesson.

CROP enthusiasm is once more rising to near boiling point in Manitoba, and the eastern press is beginning to publish glowing accounts of the prospect, most of which find their source from more or less unreliable authority, and even when but a little overcolored, have on their face evidences of being conclusions jumped at without having sufficient information to guide their framers. The crop situation near the close of last week stood pretty much as follows: The wheat and early oat and barley crops, never in the history of the province, looked more promising at this time of the year. The stand is thick everywhere, and the growth is rugged and healthy, up to date. Fears of continued hot, dry weather, were entertained, but should there be practically no more rain until harvest, a crop of a two-thirds average might be confidently expected, if no frost damage is encountered before harvest. It is almost certain, however, that we will have local showers all over the province, and if these are secured by the beginning of July, a full average yield will be realized if no frost comes before the end of August. With copious rains during this week and no fall frost to cause damage, a phenomenally large crop is certain. Frost is now the only source of serious damage to be feared. Root crops are still a little behind owing to late planting, but they have made rapid progress during the past ten days, and with a fair share of moisture during the next three weeks are likely to give about an average yield. The worst outlook is in connection with the hay crop, and unless good heavy rains fall during this week, the yield will be a very short one. Even with continued heavy rains for two weeks or more the yield would not be more than a good half crop, although quality would be very fine. Owing to the drought and prairie fires of the last two years the stand is thin, some heavy killing out having taken place. Should we have three weeks more of

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hot weather without rain, which is very unlikely, the shortness of yield would be such as to seriously inconvenience stock farmers. When it is known that the vast Boyne swamp, lying between the settlement on the west bank of the Red River and the Southwestern Manitoba country, is dry and without hay growth, some idea can be had of the unfavorable state of our hay crop.

General Notes.

The total Inland Revenue returns, at the Port of Toronto, for the month of May was \$95,387.21.

Dealers in barley, at Oswego, are protesting against the passage of the McKinley bill as they say it will ruin the business at that city.

The amount of money collected at Montreal harbor, from the opening of navigation to the first of June by the customs department, was \$26,998.

At a meeting of the Drowry Brewing and Bottling Company, held at St. Paul, Minn., recently, Mr. E. Drowry was elected president, E. L. Drowry, Winnipeg, vice-president, and A. W. Drowry, sec.-treasurer.

Eastern dealers in eggs are very busy collecting and shipping all the eggs they can get, to the States, in anticipation of the passage of the McKinley Bill, which will impose a duty of 5c a dozen. This will be practically prohibitive. The trade in eggs with the United States last year amounted to \$2,156,725.

The United States Census office has made public the first results of the eleventh census in relation to State and local finance. The report shows that the principal of the State debts as the present time is \$228,679,817. This shows a net decrease in the total debt during the last ten years of \$54,459,484.

Letters patent have been issued by the Ontario Government incorporating the following companies: Office Files Manufacturing Company of Toronto (limited), with a capital of \$49,000; the Reliance Storage Battery Co., of Ontario (lim'd.), with a capital stock of \$400,000; and the Austin Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (limited), with a capital stock of \$50,000.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
Wheelbarrows

SEND FOR PRICES

528 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOUBIA, MAN.

First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms
in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.



LAKE 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.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.

THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK COMPANY

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

THE LARGEST CORDAGE FACTORY IN THE DOMINION.

Manufacturers of **CORDAGE** of Every Description.

ALSO SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

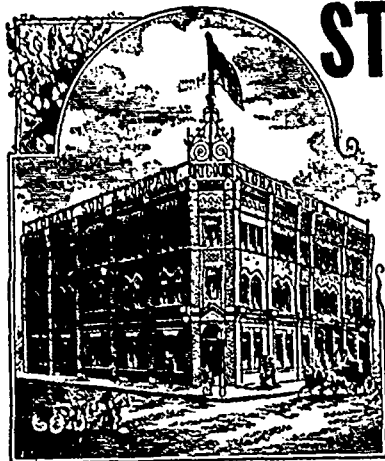
Blue Ribbon Binder Twine

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST:

HENDERSON & BULL,

41 Bannatyne Street East, - WINNIPEG.



STOBART, SONS & CO

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

Spring and Summer Sorting.

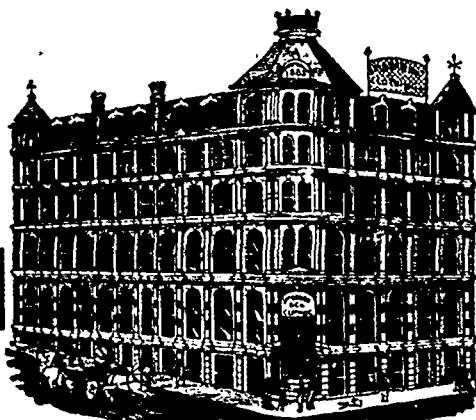
Full Lines of all Goods Still in Stock.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

OGILVIE MILLING COY,

WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

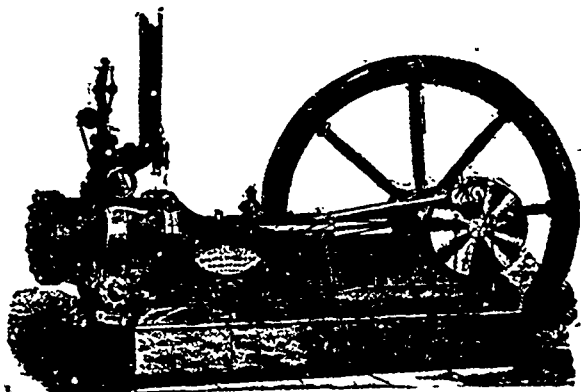
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN AND FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY LD.



WINNIPEG, Man.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

SAW-MILLS

—AND—

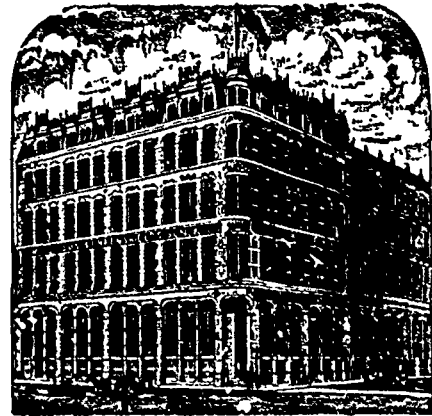
SAW-MILL MACHINERY

ELEVATOR MACHINERY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BARNARD & LEA'S ELEVATOR SEPARATORS.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.



S. GREENSHIELDS, SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730, 732, 734 and 736 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Complete Set of Samples with

C. J. Redmond,

Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG
Wm. Skene, Van Horne Block, Vancouver, B.C.

Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

The Best Lubricating and Illuminating Oils Manufactured.

74° Deodorized Gasoline for use of the best and only reliable article made.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.
D. WESLEY, Agent, OFFICE: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street, WINNIPEG.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

MILLS & McDOUGALL,

(LATE MILLS & HUTCHINSON)

MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by Mr. G. H. SIMPSON.

GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba,
Whales in Hudson's Bay,
Gold in British Columbia
And rich nuggets all through

The Colonist.

A mine of curious and interesting reading.
Have you seen it? A 32-page illustrated magazine paper. A perfect guide to Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE STAMPED PAPERS.
Address:—THE COLONIST, Winnipeg.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 16, 1890.

HAYSEED LEGISLATION.

It is astonishing to what wild schemes politicians on the western portion of this continent will resort to catch the vote of the horny handed farmer; and it is often very amusing, if not astonishing, to note the chaff at which the bewildered stranger will bite eagerly, were it not so unpleasant to see how often he is gulled and cheated by those who make pretensions to being his best friends. Of course the scheming politician, who thus caters for the farmer's vote, does not always fail in securing some sort of legislation, which for a time pleases or tickles, if it does not satisfy his dupes. Thus the great proportion of what is termed hayseed legislation is the outcome of agitation such as demagogues of this stripe can set a-going, and it is too plain to the eyes of any observer of the drift of modern politics, that agitations like those only require a certain height of popularity to compel Governments to recognize them, and do something to soothe and settle them down, even when the statesmen or politicians composing the Government are satisfied that there is not a particle of justice in the claims of the agitators. Naturally a Government, having to deal with an agitation in which they have no faith, are not likely to be over-conscientious about how they allay it. If the demagogues in the lead of it can be soothed, and the agitation strangled that course is very likely to be followed, but if legislation has to be given to effect a quietus, it may safely be assumed that some subterfuge which will effectually mistify the clamoring farmer is more likely to be forthcoming than any well directed effort to remedy evils either real or imaginary.

Politicians might be pardoned for much of this bogus pro farmer legislation enacted, seeing that it is only under pressure they pass such, were it not for the fact that much of it, while it is powerless to aid the farmer in his designs against those from whom he requires protection, is very injurious to others with whom his interests are inseparately linked, and who would be disposed to be his real friends, but are often irritated into an unfriendly attitude towards him by the injury they suffer through such senseless and mischievous legislation.

Too frequently legislation of the kind above referred to is framed by men who are by profession, interests and former training utterly incapable of looking after the best interests of an industrial class. The exemption laws of Kansas for instance, which practically makes the farmer there sheriff-proof, but at the same time places him where he is unable to secure from the trader the little credit for the necessities of life which is indispensable at times to a struggling pioneer, were enacted by a Legislature composed largely of adventuring lawyers, land speculators and such like. A law on chattel mortgages exists there also and with its aid the farmer may get a little credit, but at the cost of working under a system which

leaves him at the mercy of any unscrupulous shark, from whom, in his necessity, he may be tempted to barter for a little relief from financial pressure.

The exemption statutes of the Territory of Dakota were framed by a Legislature equally incapable of looking after the interests of farmers and have produced results very similar to those existing in Kansas. In Manitoba, too, some debt confiscation was enacted a few years ago, by a Legislature less than one-third of which was made up of farmers, but which contained more speculative and sheriff-proof dead beats than ever were assembled together in any organized gathering in the province, if we except the prisoners in our penitentiary at roll call. Under cover of trying to protect the farmer, this hopeful crowd passed legislation retroactive in its provisions, which practically enabled a majority of their number, to bid defiance to importunate and hungry creditors, and after all the farmer has profited nothing thereby. As in all such legislation a wide gap of mistrust has been made between the farmer and the local trader, whose interests are identical, while the farmer finds in the dishonest legislation passed, no shelter from the greed and rapacity of the money shaver, the land shark and other such unscrupulous parties, who know well, not only how to evade the law referred to, but also how to make it a lever, with which to carry out their own dishonest purposes, and have the advantage in every instance over creditors, who are prepared to assist struggling pioneers in return for their patronage.

A very superficial inquiry into the demands for hay seed legislation in the past goes to show, that in years when crops were fairly good and prices of his produce high, the farmer did not feel the want of such legislative interference on his behalf. But as soon as two successive years of short crops and low prices come around the hayseed agitation becomes rampant. In prosperity the farmer needs no such legislation, and he allows the professional agitator to go to grass or possibly tells him to go to a hotter region. It is in his times of stringency that he clamors, and received the sympathy he would be better without. Looking at the matter from this point of view we need not be astonished at the frequency and urgency of hayseed agitation during the past three or four years, for assuredly the produce markets of this continent have not been in a state, that would tend to make farmers quiet much less satisfied. They have had their pinches and squeezes of late, and that they should squeal considerably is not to be wondered at, although it is reason for regret as well as surprise, that when they do complain, it is too frequently against those who are their friends, and when they do get aid in their agitation it is very often of a very questionable kind and usually from a source from which, they are foolish to expect any genuine assistance or sympathy. In the market outlook there are signs apparent, that better prices for farm products will prevail during the year ahead of us, and it is to be hoped, that advances will be of sufficient magnitude as to hush the now long protracted cry for hayseed legislation. The demagoguish farmer's champion has had a long innings this

time, and it is to be hoped, that when prosperity does shelve him, he will not be heard of again for many years afterwards.

INVESTMENT IN CANADA.

Why so little of the capital, which crosses the Atlantic in search of investment, comes to Canada, is a question often discussed, and many solutions of the difficulty are offered, among which is the following one from the *Journal of Commerce* of Montreal:

"In the first place our population (unlike that of our neighbors) is too sparse to create a home market, while the labor is at present too scanty and expensive to permit of our competing in foreign markets. Capital is simply a drug without the labor to utilize it, and we regret to observe that trade union leaders appear to be so blind to the true interests of the workingman as to throw obstacles in the way of the importation or immigration of additional labor upon the plea that wages will be thereby reduced, and to ignore the fact that a laborer can always produce more than he consumes. He thus adds so much more to the wealth of the country generally, and, as a consequence to himself in particular, by reducing the price of commodities and so enhancing the purchasing power of his wages. Besides this he increases the volume of trade and thus creates a demand for fresh labor."

Here we have a parallel for the experience of the old Hoosier farmer, who forbade his five sons to "trade" in anything from jack-knives upwards except among themselves, and as a result his boys in a very few years were all wealthy, having made lots of money all of them by this system of close family barter. The *Journal of Commerce* admits that Canada cannot compete with her manufactures in a foreign market, for labor is too scarce and high, while our population is too sparse to create a home demand. By increasing the consumers we are to increase our trade, but it is difficult to see how ten million of consumers can make a greater demand upon ten million of producers, than five million of consumers will upon five million of producers, unless we accept the logic of the Hoosier farmer and his family.

That Canada cannot make any material progress as an exporter of manufactured goods is due to the heavy cost of production; and while the Dominion staggers under a tangle of tariff, which makes the protection to one manufacturer a tax upon the raw material of another, Canada never can succeed in the field of exporting manufactures. It may not be necessary to go to absolute, or even practical free trade lines, to allow of progress in that direction, but a great reform and reduction in our tariff rates is absolutely necessary, before we can compete with less burdened nations.

That trades union leaders, and in fact skilled laborers generally, should demand restrictions on the importation of labor is nothing to be wondered at. If manufacturers demand a tariff, that will prevent the foreign competitor from entering on equal terms with themselves their own home market, surely the Canadian laborer has a right to demand equal protection against labor imported from a foreign country. That either have the right to demand such restrictions as they call for, we are not prepared to admit. But it is the grossest kind of inconsistency, to concede the claim of direct protection to the manufacturer, and refuse it to the artisan. High tariff advocates are never slow

to parade their pet doctrine as a means of defending the laborer from unfair competition, but the laborer has to trust to his employer for this defense, and he as a rule gets it only, when it cannot with safety or profit be withheld. In asking for the restrictions on imported labor, the artisan only wants a little protection on his own hook, which does not have to be sifted through the sieve of his employer.

ABSORBING NEWFOUNDLAND.

Even great statesmen in almost every prominent nation have shown a weakness for enlarging the boundaries of the country over whose destinies they presided, and it is only natural that the politicians, who in Canada do duty as statesmen, should develop very plain symptoms of the same weakness, and they are certainly developing those to an alarming extent in connection with the proposed absorption of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada.

It requires only a little calm consideration of this Newfoundland question to see that the desire for its absorption into the Dominion is simply the outcome of a little longing for glory on the part of our Government and a portion of their following, for it is impossible to see where the actual advantage will come to either Canada or Newfoundland by the proposed political union.

The casual observer of political affairs is likely to look upon the political, or more properly speaking the treaty difficulties, as the only valid objections to absorbing Newfoundland. There are no doubt great obstacles, and they lose none of their apparent greatness by the fact that they stick out so prominently. With a tantalizing dispute on our hands with the United States over the Behring Sea fisheries, and another almost as troublesome over our fishing grounds on the coast of the Maritime Provinces, Canadians will certainly not act wisely in adding territory which will mix the Dominion in an equally annoying squabble with France over another fishing region. As Canada is now fixed, with no treaty making power in her own hands, but subject to any disposal British statesmen may make of her outside interests, it seems little short of folly to think of adding another treaty muddle to those we now have on our hands. Nor would Newfoundland fare any better in the treaty line by union with Canada. The Government of the island can now lay its case direct before British statesmen, and urge such action as local experience would dictate; but as part of Canada its representations to the Imperial Government would have to come through Ottawa politicians, who would be more anxious about advancing the interests of the Dominion at large, or perhaps of other portions of it than Newfoundland, than they would be for the interests of the newly acquired territory itself. Taking, therefore, the question from the treaty point of view, it is not apparent that the best interests of either Canada or Newfoundland would be benefitted by a union of the two.

But after dispensing with the treaty difficulties, a close inquiry will prove that in the social and political structures of Canada and Newfoundland there are such wide differences that it is very questionable if the two could ever be

reconciled under one Government. In Newfoundland the state of society is a comparatively primitive one, not much removed from the old feudalism. There are no landlords and serfs there, but the power of the monied class over a poor fishing population, without being backed by law, is from long usage greater than that possessed by any landlord in Great Britain during the present century. Such a deep rooted state of social serfdom would require to be broken up by Canadian legislation after union, and the undertaking would entail a responsibility and trouble for which the reward is altogether insufficient.

The political changes necessary after union would be as troublesome as the social ones. Newfoundland is essentially a free trade colony, and the present social situation demands that all supplies imported must be had at rock bottom prices, otherwise a poor but frugal population would be unable to live. To bring such a colony suddenly under the tariff burdens with which Canada now totters along would be nothing short of a crime, for which the statesmen or politicians who brought it about ought to find a place of retirement inside of prison walls.

We will not take into account the sentimental difficulties of the political situation, namely the addition of a large number of ignorant religious bigots, torn asunder by religious hate, such as Newfoundland contains. In Ontario, Quebec and other eastern provinces we have already quite too many of our fellow-citizens who are prepared to murder each other for the pure love of God.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

The outside public have but little if any conception of the struggle week in and week out that the country newspaper publisher has with the horde of advertising parasites who seek to make gain by his gullibility, ignorance or impetuosity, and were the advertising class aware of the schemes, tricks and subterfuges practised by such parasites, they would not be so ready to trust them with the placing of their advertisements.

It used to be, some years ago that when a man by sharpness, restlessness or general carelessness failed to make a living in any regular line of mercantile business, he had recourse to hook peddling, lightning-rod selling, or selling valueless patent rights, these being lines in which consummate gall without principle very often brought success. Now the advertising agency is added to the number of fields open to such men, and if judgment is based upon the baits, which are held out to country newspaper publishers by many of those sharks, it is plain that gall pure and simple is the entire stock and trade they possess, unless in some instances where the worst kind of scheming dishonesty is added.

If a man wishes in a few years to collect together enough useless truck to furnish an exhibition of the most worthless kind of curiosities, he can find an easy way of so doing, by starting a country newspaper and accepting every advertising proposal he is likely to receive by mail. He will be able inside of two years to possess a collection of washing

machines, pills, pitch plasters, medicinal decoctions so called, and an endless variety of alleged cures for every ailment mankind is subject to. He can stack a room full of the most useless kind of office appliances, household nick-nacks and in fact the worthless products of every crazy inventor's skill, all of which he can pay for with advertising in his journal on terms that would soon ruin him, if he were paid twice the actual value of the goods in cash for his work. All of this patronage he can secure from the lowest grade of advertising agent, not unfrequently termed the "bum" element.

Another grade of advertising man gets hold of manufacturers, some of them respectable, and undertakes to handle their add. business taking his pay in manufactures. The cheap makes of organs, pianos, or sewing machines are favorite goods with this agent. By circular he offers to the country newspaper man such goods payable part in cash and part in advertising, the cash part being invariably more than the goods are worth, although his circulars place them at fancy figures. This will probably be the hardest shark to root out, as he frequently sells the goods of manufacturers who are as much snides as himself, and whose goods could never compete in an open cash market.

On top of all these exists the high toned advertising agency, which generally offers cash payment for its adds. But the cash offered is as a rule from one tenth to one fifth of what other advertisers pay the publisher, and the contract presented to him is so arranged with conditions and instructions that when payment comes the price is materially reduced by little deductions for neglects on his part, and as he is not in a position in which he can take advantage of law to enforce payment in full, he has simply to accept what he can get, and look as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

But the top notch of gall and dishonest trickery is reached by a number of advertising men, firms and agencies, who issue an annual publication, which they term a newspaper directory, press manual, newspaper guide or some such name. The country publisher can advertise in this publication and pay for add part cash and part advertising in his own journal, and if he refuses to be thus made a tool of he must expect to be secretly injured as well as openly misrepresented by the advertising agency. All of such annual publications as are referred to pretend to give exact particulars as to the circulation of every journal on this continent, and the journalist who will not submit to their blackmail may expect to have his circulation very much understated, while the journals which are manipulated for the purpose of the agencies are in almost every instance credited with a circulation considerably above what they actually have. Most rules have their exceptions, but this has none; and we are right when we state that there is not a publication of the class we refer to issued in North America which is not more or less manipulated in this way for blackmailing purposes.

It is high time that manufacturers, merchants and others doing a large advertising business should acquaint themselves with the manner in which their business is manipulated by agencies

they employ. In patronizing such concerns they are giving root and branch to one of the worst systems of parasitical blood-sucking with which legitimate trade is loaded. Their straight course is to do their business direct with the publisher, and in the end they will find the system both better and cheaper. They need not argue that the magnitude of the agency they employ will be any guarantee of rectitude, for the biggest agencies are as a rule the biggest frauds, and nearly every exception to the rules above laid down is to be found among that class of agents with small pretensions, who depend less upon blowing and circular distribution and more upon persistent personal effort as the means of serving the interests of their patrons and securing success themselves.

Mr. Wade contemplates opening out in the lumber business at Deloraine.

A meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Southeastern railway was held last week. No important business was transacted.

The manager of the Glengary Rancho Company, at Macleod, has concluded on behalf of his company the purchase of 1,300 head of range cattle from the Stewart Shirley outfit.

The Minister of Finance at Ottawa has forwarded to England the draft of an advertisement to be inserted in leading English newspapers asking for tenders for a fast steamship line to ply between Canada and Europe. The vessels have a minimum speed of eighteen knots an hour.

THE COLONIAL

New Westminster, B.C.

Headquarters for Commercial Travellers. Fine Sample Rooms. First-Class in Every Respect.

GEO. R. RAYMOND, PROPRIETOR.

THE ORIENTAL TRADERS CO. Ltd.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Goods of all kinds from Japan, China, Philippine Isles, etc.

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Hemp, Rice, Manila, Cigars, Brushes, Matting, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Silks, Etc.

EXPORTERS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS. Vancouver, B.C.

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists

AGENTS WANTED.

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT,

WINNIPEG.

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1890



Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear. MONTREAL.

WHITEMOUTH LUMBER MILLS

David Ross,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Spruce, Tamarac

AND

Cedar Lumber.

A Specialty made of Tamarac and Cedar Bill Stuff.

WHITEMOUTH, Man.

CAMERON & KENNEDY

LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Norman, - - Ontario.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG,

NORMAN Lumber Mills

J. BULMER, Jr.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

NORMAN, Ont.

KEEWATIN LUMBERING & M'FG CO'Y

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring, SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, ETC.

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

KEEWATIN MILLS, Ont.

JOHN MATHER, Manager.

VANCOUVER SHINGLE MILL,

G. F. SLATER, - Proprietor.

—MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN—

British Columbia Cedar Shingles.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

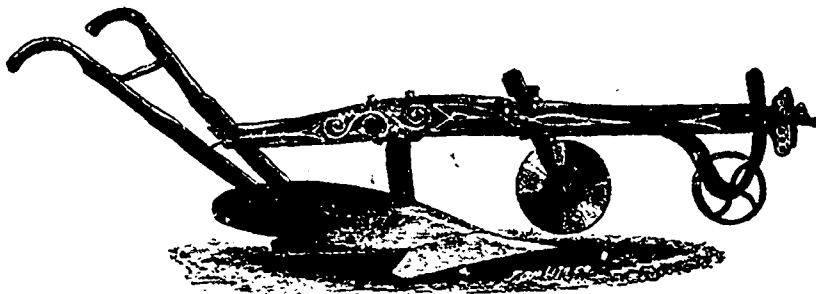
Correspondence Invited. Write for Prices.

PLOWS

There is neither sense nor reason in buying United States made Plows, and paying duty on them, when we can furnish them of Canadian make

BETTER, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE.

See ours before you buy any others.

**WAGONS**

WE ARE NOW SELLING

Contractors & Teamsters

WAGONS

FITTED WITH THE CELEBRATED
**STUDEBAKER WROUGHT
STEEL SKEIN**

The same as used in the Finest American Wagons.

We have always on hand a large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS and other Wheeled Vehicles of the Finest Makes.

R. COCHRANE & Co.

39 and 41 Market Street West, - **Winnipeg.**

JUST TO HAND!

6 Gross Eno's Fruit Salt,

10 Gross Syr Red Spruce Gum,

5 Gross 4711 Glycerine Soap,

15 Gross Pear's Soap,

250 Gross Morse's FINE TOILET SOAPS.

OUR CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY.

WRITE FOR ONE.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.

60 Princess Street, - **Winnipeg.**

READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE. MILLERS! READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrolia, Ont., beg to announce that Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. of Winnipeg have been appointed our Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, who are prepared to give estimates on all kinds of MILL MACHINERY manufactured by us, and also on the remodeling of old mills to our latest improved system.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 50% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future; all others have to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on Rolls which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found wanting and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

THE HERCULES WHEAT CLEANING MACHINERY—Guaranteed to do better work in ONE operation than any other will do in FIVE. R. moves fuzz entirely from end of berry—something unattempted by any other Scourer.

THE HERCULES PATENT FLOUR DRESSER and a full line of FLOUR MILL MACHINERY and MILLERS SUPPLIES.

Hercules Manufacturing Company,
Petrolia, - **Ontario.**

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There can be no doubt but the scarcity of money in circulation has been squeezing the mercantile portion of the community of late, although banks are in a position to supply all the wants of regular customers. The circle which surrounds regular customers however is clearly drawn, and promiscuous business, even when of a purely trade character, is carefully avoided. This scarcity of circulation keeps the discount volume heavy for this time of the year, but with the present good prospect banks have no anxiety on that head, and business is being done all around at unchanged rates of discount, the range being still 7 to 8 per cent for good to choice trade paper. There are signs apparent that the stringency in circulation is likely to be eased off very soon, and some symptoms of improvement were reported during the week. In real estate mortgage loans a fair volume of business is now being done in the city. Companies are pleased with the outlook, and are correspondingly anxious to secure loans, especially on good improved farms, at 8 per cent, the city business of a first-class character being rather limited. Farmers are hopeful, and are putting in applications freely, so that in this class of loans the month of June promises to make a good showing.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The situation in the city wholesale trade has changed very little since our last issue, and the report of one week would almost do for the other. In one peculiarity the situation may be said to have intensified, if we may use such a term, and that is in connection with short collections. There can be no doubt but in most branches of trade a much heavier volume of business could be done were wholesalers prepared to carry their customers further and increase their credits. This, however, they will not do in the majority of cases, and with some wholesalers the refusal is to some extent a matter of necessity. It can be seen clearly how this tight state of affairs must cause inconvenience, especially when the outlook is so bright as to clear away all anxiety about ultimate results. In season goods no push is being made to sell, and in staples of every consumption a similar course is being followed. Even in lines connected with building and contracting a conservative course is being followed, and as a natural consequence the volume of sale round has been restricted. Only in such unimportant lines as fruit does the report differ from what is above stated, although in city retail circles money circulation is reported improving.

DRUGS.

The volume of sales have been fairly satisfactory. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch the report is far from satisfactory. Wholesalers find cash returns so

short that they are not pushing the sale of fall and winter goods, the aggregate of such sales are therefore very low for this time of the year. The sorting trade has shown a little improvement, but is also checked up somewhat by the unsatisfactory state of collections. In all probability the best portion of the fall and winter goods sales in the country will not be made before July is well advanced and the crop results are fairly well foreshadowed.

DRIED FRUITS.

Some lines of evaporated and dried fruits are scarce in the city, and prices all round are firm. Quotations are: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. ½ boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7½ to 8c per lb., evaporated apples, 14½c; choice new Elme figs in 16 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Elme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 15c; raspberries, 35c; French prunes, 11c per lb.; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

FISH.

The local trade is very slow in movement. The variety on the market is unchanged, and so are prices. Quotations are: Salmon, 15c a pound; cod, 8c; jackfish, 1c; pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked goideyes, 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 keg.

GREEN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Sales for the week have been heavy, and everything moves in a satisfactory way. Prices are practically unchanged, quotations being: Oranges Malta bloods, \$6.50 to \$7.00 a box; Riverside St. Michaels, \$6 a box; fancy California seedlings, 123 size, \$4; size 96 \$3.50; fancy Messinas 200 and 220 size, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Extra fancy Messina, in half boxes, \$3.00. Lemons: Fancy Messinas, 300 to 360 sizes, \$5.75 to \$6.00 a box; choice, same size, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bananas, per bunch, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Havana pine apples \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen. Nuts—S. S. Taragona almonds, 20c per pound; Greenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicilian filberts, extra large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginia, green, 15c; roasted, 17c; cocoanuts per hundred \$9; hickery nuts 10c per pound; pecans, large polished, per lb 17c.

GROCERIES

The volume of business is held down to the lowest possible level, owing to the slow state of collections. Sugars are somewhat higher, but other prices are unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, yellow, 6½ to 7c, as to quality; granulated, 7½ to 8; lumps, 9½ to 9½c. Coffees, green,—Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Archon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85c; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$55; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30

per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$32.50; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

Business moves steadily but slowly on account of money scarcity. Prices are: Spanish sole, 24 to 28c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 76c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foo.; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 der dozen.

HARDWARE.

Business has been fairly active during the week, especially in heavies. A much greater volume could be done, especially in shelf goods, but wholesalers are not inclined to force sales, while the outlook for immediate cash returns is so poor. This difficulty also exists, but not in so marked a degree with heavies. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.30; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.50 as to grade 1.; C. tin plates double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 11.20c; 1½ inch, 14½c; 2 inch, 18½c; 2 inch, 28c per foot; ingot tin, 32c per lb; bar tin, 33c per pound; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 7½ to 8½c lb; bar iron, \$3.60 per 100 lbs; shot, 6½ to 6½ per lb.; tarred felt \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6½ nett.

LUMBER.

The volume of business has been fairly satisfactory during the week. The same list of prices still stand. The quotations at the different mills on the Lake of the Woods are as follows: Dimension: 2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 10, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15; \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M; surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards: 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and 10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10ft long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; 8in, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring: 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$25; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2nd, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$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, ½ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, ½ in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (1½, 1½ and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; select, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No. 2 do. \$30; No. 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; ½ round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft

lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; 8in O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business has been moving in a steady manner, with a fair volume doing. Prices of goods are unchanged, and are as follows: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gages, 75c per gallon; turpentine in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, 80c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 79c; boiled 82c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.20.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

There is no further changes reported since those noted last issue. Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$1.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1890, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1890; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$12.00 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

It seems as if the central markets of this continent were to be moved during the whole of this month as well as May purely by home crop reports. The past week has been one of anxiety from Atlantic to Pacific over the growing crop, and speculators as well as regular dealers have been seizing eagerly upon every jot of reliable information which could be secured. In Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis all interest in the beginning of the week centred in the coming Government crop report which was expected by Tuesday afternoon. Forecasts of this report were of a very bullish character, and during Monday and Tuesday markets were firm, and at times inclined to start upward with a nervous movement. It became evident later in the week that the report had an opposite effect, as markets generally weakened somewhat, although no serious decline in prices was experienced anywhere. British markets did not aid the bullish feeling in any way, the feeling there being as a rule weak, with a flour glut threatened early in the week. The announcement on Monday of a decrease of 661,789 bushels in the visible, considerably more than was generally expected, had no effect on the market there, although the fact that the visible supply aggregated 21,790,990 bushels, or 2,895,062 more than at the same time last year, had no doubt its share in producing the weakness, which followed later in the week. Crop reports

from different localities were on the whole much the same as during the previous week, although many irresponsible rumors of damage were put in circulation for speculative purposes. With the exception of two states reports on winter wheat crops show quite a shortage, while the report from spring wheat districts is good all around, no probable shortage of any consequence being heard of. In eastern Canadian markets the situation is unchanged, and prices of good milling wheat are practically what millers like to make it, so long as it is below what it can be imported from the United States for. In the Northwest, receipts from farmers at outside points are down to a few wagon loads for the week, and it is evident, that farmers' stocks are about pumped dry. Judging from the stocks held by millers and dealers, a good many of the smaller mills will have to shut down two months before wheat from the new crop is available, and all will have plenty of chances for a good rest before commencing to run on the crop of 1890. There have been no transactions or change in the city on which a quotation could be based, and receipts from farmers were bought as a rule at 92 to 93c.

FLOUR.

The eastern demand during the week kept up about the same volume as that of the previous one, and somewhat short of what it was during the last week of May. The local trade has been steady and up to a normal volume. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Patents \$3.00; strong bakers, \$2.75; second bakers, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.25; Graham flour, \$2.75; middlings, \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

The demand from the east has been increasing while the local consumption has been falling off. Mills have their out-put sold ahead. Prices hold steady at \$4 a ton for bran, and \$6 for shorts.

OATMEAL, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Business moves steady with no change in prices reported. Quotations are: Standard, \$2.40; granulated, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.50. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OATS

No seed oats are now called for, but good milling lots bring 51 to 52 cents, while feed grades sell in car lots at 49 to 50 cents. The movement has been moderate.

BARLEY.

Feed lots sell freely at 53 to 60c, but the demand for either seed or malting is gone for the season.

CHEESE.

Owing to the good prices offered some local cheese were hurried into the city last week, nearly all of which were in a state not fit for market, being soft and not nearly matured. These were sold at 10½ to 11c according to condition, but a very few of them was sufficient to fill the demand, as eastern stock properly matured can be laid down for 11c or a fraction over, and the indications are that even this quotation can soon be shaded.

BUTTER.

Receipts of new butter have been on the increase since our last report, and enough is now coming in to supply all local demands, and have quite a balance over, without having to fall back on old packed stock. Stocks are now beginning to accumulate in the city and some special effort will soon have to be made to clean out low grades of old packed stock, even if holders do have to loose thereby, otherwise there is a glut not far ahead. With newly made butter there will be no serious difficulty as the quality now is on the average pretty

good and decidedly better all round than in any former year. Round lots of press rolls sold at 14 to 15c, and a little of the choicest packed stuff sold at 12 to 13c. These prices may seem low but they are good when compared with markets in the United States, where for the first time even good creamery butter has had to be shipped to Great Britain to relieve the glut of markets on this continent.

EGGS.

Receipts fell off so much during the past ten days that last week lots were imported from the United States. Prices have stiffened up a little and round lots are worth 14c, while case lots go at 15c.

LARD.

Prices steady and unchanged, quotation being: Pails of 20 pounds, \$2.25; tierces, 9c a pound.

CURED MEATS.

The local packers have the market at their own hands at present and eastern and Chicago men cannot compete profitably with their prices. These are unchanged, although advances have taken place in outside markets. Quotations are: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked, 11c; boneless breakfast, 13½c; spiced rolls, 12c; green hams 13c; smoked hams plain, 13½c, and canned, 14c.

LIVE STOCK.

The quantity of beef in the market is limited, but the quality is generally very good. Grass fed stock will be coming in in considerable quantities after this, although as yet no change is noticed in the supply, and good beef is reported very scarce, 4½ to 4¾c is about the ruling price with pork selling at 8½ to 9c.

DRESSED MEATS.

About the same state of affairs existed last week as the week before in this branch. Beef was scarce and selling for 8½ to 9c; pork at 8½ to 9c and mutton was ½c lower selling at 11½ to 12c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens have been coming in in considerable quantities, and consequently prices are lower than they have been for some time, the price quoted was 10c, and turkeys were 12 to 11½c.

HAY.

A large quantity of loose hay is coming in from the country, but as a rule it is of a very poor quality and consumers prefer the baled hay when they can get it. Several car loads of baled hay are on the track here and prices may be expected to work down to their normal condition. The price quoted is \$16 to \$16.70 o.t. for baled.

VEGETABLES.

Farmers are through with the most of the spring work now and are devoting more time to vegetables. Quite a few loads of potatoes and different kinds of green stuff were brought in and disposed of last week at very good figures. Potatoes seem to be their principle commodity, however, and the quantities they are offering combined with several shipments from outside points have had the effect of lowering the price 5 cents. They are now quoted at 70 to 75 cents a bushel, with a few new potatoes offering at \$4.25 a barrel. There is no demand yet for new potatoes as the price is a little higher than is usual at this time of the year. Spinach is offering now in small lots at 7c a lb; turnips, 70c; onions, in bunches, 30 to 35c a doz; radishes, 40c; rhubarb, 1½c a lb. for American, Manitoba, 30 to 40c a doz; lettuce, 40c; tomatoes, \$3.75 a crate; asparagus, 75c. There are a few carrots in the market, but there is no sale for them and dealers are inclined to let them go at any price. Cucumbers are bringing 90c a dozen in small lots and about 55c in bulk.

A specimen of Northwestern products was received at this office on Friday, from Joseph Carman, commission merchant, namely, four stocks of giant rhubarb, weighing six and a half pounds.

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

J. A. S. HADDOCK & CO.,
271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

Favorable Weather.

As we are going to press the reports of refreshing rains are coming in from many parts of the province and territories. On Thursday evening a fine warm rain fell in the extreme western portion of the province and in eastern Assiniboia. Before Friday morning showers fell as far east as Carberry, and on Friday night light showers fell in the Red River districts, which increased in weight until an early hour on Saturday morning. During the rains and after the temperature kept warm, so that growth of crops has made great progress. The grain and root crops are now safe, except from the danger of an August frost, and if that is escaped the yield cannot fail to be very heavy. The hay is still badly in want of more rain, and unless liberal showers fall during this week the crop will be very light. In fact rain enough to make anything approaching to a fair yield of hay, would be likely to cause too rank a grain growth, and keep harvest late, thereby increasing greatly the danger of damage from frost. In the districts where the hay area is large there will probably be plenty for the local wants of farmers, although it will be necessary to cut over a large area to secure a fair supply. In the more thickly settled parts where the hay area is limited there will very likely be a shortage, but by no means such a famine as existed last fall. The sloughs will contribute but little this year, and the crop will be of upland generally, and consequently of fine quality. After the drought of nearly four years our sloughs require two or three moist seasons to bring back their former prolific yield.

General Notes.

Virden has made application to be incorporated as a village. The last census taken shows the population to be over 500.

The firm of Steele & Woolley, Deloraine,

has been dissolved, Mr. B. Steele retaining the business.

The Selkirk Fish Company shipped the first car-load of fish for the season last week.

William M. Cushing, Elkhorn, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

A crusher has been erected at the Blue Bell Mines near Nelson, B.C., and is doing good work.

A quantity of opium, valued at \$15,000, has been seized at Tacoma. The drug was smuggled from Victoria.

Reports from the country as to the effect hat all kinds of wild fruits are blossoming very abundantly.

A band of 400 beef cattle were driven into Sproat, B. C., from Okanagan to supply the railway camps in Kootenay.

A fire occurred at Victoria, B.C., last week and done considerable damage in the business portion of the city. George Morrison's drug store was damaged by water to a large extent. The building in which the fire broke out belonged to H. C. Beeton, his loss will amount to about \$1,000.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumbermen* says the property near Rat Portage which originally belonged to Denais Ryan and W. J. Macauley, together with a large amount of stumpage on the Minnesota side along the Big Fork and Little Fork rivers is being offered for sale. Mr. Ryan is another of the capitalists who has dabbled in lumbering without making it so profitable as to be disposed to continue the business. But if Minnesota lumbermen can pay the duty and ship lumber across the line into Manitoba, there ought to be money in operating a mill on Canadian soil, making lumber from logs admitted duty free.

The Chinese have from time immemorial held a position of honor in the philosophy and wisdom of the world. Here is a sample of political economy worthy of a place in the

thoughts of those who possess superior knowledge and intelligence: "When is the empire well governed and affairs go as they should go? When swords are rusty and spades are bright; when prisons are empty and grain bins filled; when the law courts are lonely and overgrown with grass; when doctors walk and bankers ride. It is then that things go as they ought and the State is well ruled."—*Canadian Baker and Confectioner*.

The tooth-pick industry, small as it may seem to a casual observer, has reached very large proportions in the United States. The business is controlled by a combination of eight of the largest firms engaged therein who handle each year about 500,000 cases, equal to 50,000,000 boxes at 2,000 each, or the almost incomprehensible number of one hundred thousand millions (100,000,000,000) of tooth-picks. Where they go to is as inexplicable as is the question of what becomes of pins. The use is rapidly extending to foreign countries, and they are found alike in palace hotels or logging camps. A factory for the manufacture has been established at Sherbrooke, P. Q., and a single machine will fabricate 100,000 per minute.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Oregon Improvement Company on the one hand, and the Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the C.P.R. on the other hand, have been waging a lively battle as to which telegraph company should get the bonus that the Port Townsend chamber of commerce was willing to give to the company that would extend its telegraph system into that city. The Pacific Postal Company offered to build from Olympia, 120 miles distant, over a new railway that is under construction for \$12,000 cash, the estimated cost of the line, agreeing to allow the subscribers to take their subscriptions out in two years in telegraphing. This proposition was accepted, and by September 1 Port Townsend will also be connected with Vancouver via Victoria, and will form the American terminus of the C.P.R. telegraph, whose extreme eastern end is Halifax, N.S., nearly 5,000 miles distant.



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Ask your Wholesale Merchant
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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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298 MAIN STREET, { CATALOGUES AND PRICE LIST
SENT ON APPLICATION. } WINNIPEG.

J. S. NORRIS.

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WHEAT EXPORTERS,

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

PORK PACKERS

Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll,
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue
and Chicken Sausage.

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.

PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

Eggs Wanted!

We are again in the market for any quantity
of Fresh Eggs either delivered here or at any
railway point in the Province. Egg Cases
furnished.

Our Stock of Provisions is complete. Orders
and correspondence solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers and Provision
Merchants,

41 Bannatyne St. East, - - WINNIPEG.

TRUE BUSINESS PRINCIPLE,

Buy and Sell for Cash!

Provisions and Staple Groceries
Lower than any House in
the Trade.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

A. McDONALD & CO.,

228 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GREEN-AND DRIED FRUITS, VEGETABLES,
Creamery and Daily Butter, Eggs,
Cheese, Comb Honey, &c.

Write for prices on Cars Potatoes. Consign-
ments and Orders Solicited.

21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

Allen & Brown,

PORK PACKERS,

For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear,
Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna and Pork
Sausage Casings, &c., &c.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

70 McDERMOT STREET. - WINNIPEG.

OUR IMITATORS.

Owing to certain dealers' attempting to
pass off on the public the products of other
makers, and representing them to be ours
to the injury and reputation of our goods,
we have issued the following:—

CAUTION TO THE TRADE

Merchants are respectfully ad-
vised that hereafter all gloves of
our manufacture will be STAMPED
or bear a SILK WOVEN label as below



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

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

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Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
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Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

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ESPLANADE, - TORONTO

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The wheat market was very quiet on Monday, and prices were inclined to ease off considerably during the day. An advance of 1c was the only feature of interest in the morning, but this was lost later in the day, and closing figures were fully 1c lower. The range of prices was narrow, June ranging at from 90 1/2 to 91 1/2; July at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4; August at 91 1/2 to 92 1/2, and September at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4. The oat market showed considerable activity and prices seem to have a tendency to rise. Closing prices for futures were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	35	35 1/2	36 1/2
Oats	23 1/2	23 1/2	27	28 1/2
Pork	12.07 1/2	12.82 1/2	12.97	13.00
Lard	5.87 1/2	5.07 1/2	6.10	6.20
Short Ribs	—	5.15	5.25	5.32 1/2

On Tuesday wheat opened higher and was subject to nervous bursts all day. Speculation was indulged in to a considerable extent as to what the nature of the Government report would be which was expected in the afternoon, and no very great volume of business could be done until that was known. The oat market was weak and lower, August and September declining more than the nearer futures. The provision market was tame early in the day, but later considerable activity was shown and the volume of sales was very large. Closing quotations for futures were:

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Corn	31	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2
Oats	27 1/2	28	26 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	12.02 1/2	12.80	12.67 1/2	—
Lard	5.85	5.92 1/2	6.05	6.15
Short Ribs	5.02 1/2	5.10	5.20	5.27 1/2

Wednesday seen the prices of wheat the lowest they have been for a long time. The Government report was the principal cause of it. The announcement that the Warren firm had failed also had a weakening effect. July ranged at 88 to 90 1/2; August at 88 1/2 to 90 1/2, and September at 88 1/2 to 90 1/2. The oat market was rather weak, although there was some show of firmness early in the session, owing chiefly to light receipts. Closing prices for futures were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	27 1/2	27 1/2	26	25 1/2
Pork	—	12.85	12.75	—
Lard	5.85	5.92 1/2	6.02 1/2	6.12 1/2
Short Ribs	4.97 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.12 1/2	5.15

No material change took place in wheat on Thursday, in fact it was the dulllest day there has been for over three months. Prices ranged lower than Wednesday but the volume of business was light. Closing prices were:

	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89
Corn	34	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	—	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	12.75	12.75	12.70	—
Lard	—	5.02 1/2	6.02 1/2	6.12 1/2
Short Ribs	—	5.05	5.15	5.25

On Friday wheat was stronger and prices ranged about 1c higher than Thursday. The improvement was due to the good demand for flour. Quotations for futures were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	87 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36
Oats	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	—	12.70	12.60	—
Lard	—	5.95	6.07 1/2	6.15
Ribs	—	5.07 1/2	5.17 1/2	5.27 1/2

W. Johnston will open a photograph gallery at Selkirk in a few weeks.

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday, June 12:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	On track
No. 1 hard	80 1/2	87	—	87 1/2
No. 1 northern	85	86	—	80 1/2
No. 2 northern	83	83	—	84

The market was very dull with some fluctuations and light business all around in wheat futures. A few lots of long wheat came on the market but there was no heavy offering during the early session. The same parties were found at different times on one side as sellers and at other times figured as buyers. The opening was fairly strong and soon after it advanced from 86 1/2 to 86 1/2, but weakened again and fell with no especial pressure brought to bear to 85 1/2, by the middle of the session. A few lots of what was called elevator wheat came out that was not important in any way.

Flour—The unsettled wheat market was cause of depression in the flour movement. Millers are quoting patents at \$4.75 to \$5 mostly, though some hold above \$5. They quote New England delivery at about \$5.40 to \$5.60 and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore points some 15 and 10c less. Bakers were doing fairly at \$3.25 to \$4. The demand was fair for red dog for mixing with coarse feed.

Bran and shorts—The bran market was dull at about \$8 while the demand was brisk for shorts and middlings from \$9.50 to \$11 according to quality. The supply is not equal to the request for the later.

Corn—A small inquiry was noted but the market was dull with shippers asking 32 1/2 to 33c to arrive. Mostly held on track at 32 1/2c.

Oats—The demand was steady at 26 to 27 1/2c and some choice were held about 28c. Offers liberal in amount and moderate inquiry.

Barley—The demand for barley was slow with a few cars here held at 30 to 35c for stained grain.

Feed—Steady at \$13 from the mills for No. 1 feed; coarse meal \$12.50.

Hay—Nice wild brought about \$10, with choice upland held at about \$10.50, \$10.75 to arrive. Timothy sold at \$10.50 to \$11.

Butter—There was considerable demand for choice creamery to go outside, one buyer having an order for a car load and a good many holders cleaned up at 12c. There was also quite a lot of good dairy butter sold around 6c, dealers fearing lower prices would have to be accepted if they held it any longer. With the above exceptions trade was generally dull and the market weak. Local buyers continue to take only small lots as their present wants require. The receipts are lightening up some, but there is still more stuff coming in than can be placed without a good deal of effort and shading of prices. Quotation are as follows: Creameries, strictly fancy, 12 to 13c; good to choice, 10 to 11c; fair to good, 8 to 9c. Dairy, fancy, special, 13c; fancy selections, 8 to 12c; good to choice, 6 to 8c; fair to good, 4 to 6c.

Cheese—The receipts of full cream is a little larger than the demand and prices are quoted easy by most houses. Brick, Limburger and Swiss cheese in small supply with the former selling quite well. Full cream, spring made, is worth 8 to 8 1/2c; Swiss cheese, 13 to 14c; Limburger, choice, 9 to 9 1/2c, and Brick. 9 1/2 to 10c.

Potatoes.—There are not so many new potatoes on the market, but the supply is ample. Old stock is freely offered and some houses re-

port a fair movement. Holders are generally inclined to shade prices. Quotations are: New potatoes per barrel, \$2.50 to \$2.75; per bushel, 85c to \$1.

Eggs.—Trade is very quiet and though the offerings are not heavy, they are ample to meet the demand. Good fresh eggs are selling mostly at 10 1/2c, including cases, though a few houses with light supplies are holding for 11c. A good many bad eggs are coming in, some cases showing up from 1 to 2 dozen off in candling.—Market Record.

Montreal Stock Markets.

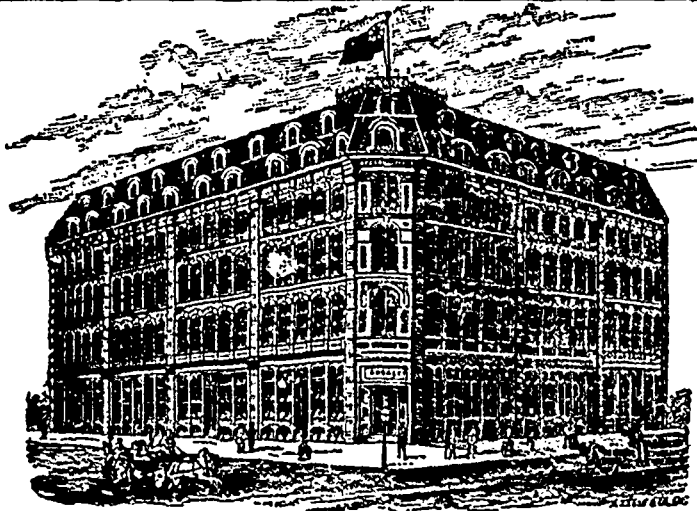
Following were closing quotations on June 13th:

Banks	Sellers	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal	218 1/2	216 1/2
Ontario	119	116
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	217	210 1/2
Merchants	142	140 1/2
Union	—	—
Commerce	124 1/2	124
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel.	99 1/2	98 1/2
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	60 1/2	58 1/2
City Pass. Ry.	188	187 1/2
Montreal Gas.	203 1/2	202 1/2
Canada N. W. Land Co.	—	—
C. P. R. (Montreal)	83 1/2	82 1/2
C. P. R. (London)	—	85
Money—Time	7	—
Money—On call	5 1/2	—

A Remarkable Liquidation.

After seventeen years of liquidation, says the Toronto Empire, the great estate of Jay Cooke & Co is now to be finally wound up. The remaining assets, which it is expected will be disposed of this month, embrace 43,179 acres of land in Dakota and other western states, and several hundred thousand dollars of bonds, as well as 39,940 Lake Champlain Iron Company shares. The whole of the assets are expected to realize only \$65,000, or one per cent of the creditors' claims. This famous failure has proved an exceptionally bad one for many of the creditors. The original claims filed aggregated about \$10,000,000, but were cut down by litigation to \$6,500,000. On this reduced total four cash dividends have been paid, amounting in all to 13 1/2 per cent. With the dividend shortly to be paid the total will, therefore, not exceed 14 1/2 per cent. Notwithstanding this poor showing very many of the creditors have fared well; some of them actually receiving 150 to 200 per cent. upon the face value of their claims. Jay Cooke's investments were, most of them, good, though his expectations in regard to the quickness of their availability to his firm were altogether too sanguine. In the distribution of the estate creditors were allowed the option of taking investments at their current value instead of cash. Mr. Cooke advised the holders of assets to hold on to them, and nearly all who took this advice have since realized the greater portion of their claims and many of them have actually made fortunes out of the once all but valueless lands and stocks assigned to them. Amongst the assets was a Duluth lot sold to a claimant for \$45. It has since been sold for \$10,000. The moral of the Jay Cooke liquidation is obvious. Creditors should keep their heads level, exercise a wise discrimination in regard to the character of assets, and not always hurry an estate into sudden dissipation.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Spring Season, 1890, are
now on view at 35 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg.

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.
49 QUADRA STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.
Commission -:- Merchants
And Manufacturers' Agents.

All kinds of Produce Handled.
Advances made on Consignments of Butter and Eggs.
Best Market Price obtained for all Goods and Prompt Settlements.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.
AGENTS Skidegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; T. Miller, Bothwell & Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Ropes.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Henry Saunders,
—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria Steam Bakery
M. R. SMITH & CO.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Cracker -:- Bakers,
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Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Correspondence Invited.

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The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,
British Columbia.
The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.
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Brackman & Ker,
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
VICTORIA, B.C.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Lenz & Leiser,
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
FURNISHINGS, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
WESTMINSTER WOOLEN MILLS.
Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Province.
Government St. VICTORIA, B.C.

J. CANNING,
Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
P.O. Box 711.

TO THE TRADE.
Richardson, Heathorn and Jones
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
—FOR—
H. A. ALLEN, TORONTO,
Hats, Caps, Furs, Etc.
A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE GOODS.
Vancouver, B. C.

Victoria Rice Mill
VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

To Fish Dealers, Butchers, Etc.
I am now prepared to ship fresh spring Salmon and all kinds of Salt Water fish at lowest market prices.
I pack in specially devised boxes, welliced, and my shipments usually give the best of satisfaction.
Will ship per express COD unless otherwise specified.
R. V. WINCH,
Wholesale and Export Fish Merchant,
66 CORDOVA STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
OF ALL KINDS.
153 WATER ST.—VANCOUVER—P.O. Box 296.

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Storage, free and bonded. Forwarding. Commission. Warehouse Receipts Granted. Customs and Ship Brokerage. Insurance on Goods in Store or in Transit.
Agents for Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.
Special advantages for handling Butter, Cheese and Eggs. Correspondence and consignments Solicited. Special arrangements for advances made to regular shippers. An experienced Butler and Cheese man for the Produce Department.
REFERENCES—C.P.R. and Bank of Montreal.
G. R. MAJOR, Manager, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.
—WHOLESALE—
DRY GOODS,
343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.
Complete sets of Samples with Andrew Callender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Stephens' Pure Liquid Colors—Various Shades for Interior and Exterior House Painting.

Stephens' Prepared Carriage Paints—In Scarlet, Black and Maroon. These Paints dry with a Rich Gloss and do not require Varnishing.

Stephens' Elastic Enamel—For Household Decorations such as Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c., in a large number of delicate shades.

Stephens' Pure Oxide Paints—(Almost everlasting)—For Elevators, Granaries, Roofs and all Rough Surfaces exposed to the Weather.

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

Window Glass—Ordinary Glazing and Crystal Sheet. Single and Double Strength.

Heavy Polished Plate—Sizes in Stock from 44 to 96 inches Wide.

Ornamental Glass—In almost Endless Variety.

A full Stock of Painters' Supplies including Dry Colors, White Lead, Varnish, Brushes, Etc. Artists' Oil Colors and Brushes.

Plaster Paris, Plasterer's Hair, Portland Cement, Rosin, Pitch, Etc.

MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

W. Dunn, fuel, Dundas, has assigned.
B. Skuse, lime, etc., London, is dead.
Wm. Miller, tailor, Omemeo, burned out.
A. Marion, grocer, Chevalier, has assigned.
J. V. Locklin, baker, Consecou, has assigned.
Chitty Bros., grocers, Ottawa, have assigned.
Chas. E. Cole, saddler, Baden, has assigned.
John H. Terry, grocer, Chatham, has sold out.
P. D. Doran, dry goods, Peterboro, has assigned.
W. P. Reynolds, general store, Picton, has assigned.
F. C. Maguire, hotelkeeper, Port Hope, has assigned.
Robert Eldon, general store, Kintore, has assigned.
D. H. Hall, baker, International Bridge, has sold out.
J. S. McDonald, hotelkeeper, Chesley, has sold out.
E. C. Williamson, harness, etc., Omemeo, burned out.
J. W. Sutherland, general store, Katrine, has assigned.
George Stevenson, baker and grocer, Hamilton, is dead.
A. H. Welch, jeweller, Toronto, meeting of creditors held.
T. Ivory & Sons, general store, etc., Omemeo, were burned out.
Wm. Young, saw mill, Warton, mill burned; partially insured.
Mrs. A. Marion, grocer, Stony Point, stock advertised for sale
Brantford House Furnishing Company, Brantford, have assigned.
Brody & Williamson, grain dealers, Markham, have dissolved.
Geo. Barry, furniture, Goderich, a meeting of creditors is called.
J. N. Thompson, drugs, Omemeo, damaged by fire; no insurance.
Hamilton Iron Forging Company, (limited) Hamilton, have sold out.
E. W. Rockett & Sons, hotelkeepers, Kincardine, are out of business.
W. J. Murray & Co., tanners, Brooklyn, burned out—partially insured.
Edwin Morrish & Co., grocers, Galt; C. S. Phillips has retired from this firm.
Robert Wallace & Co., tailors, London, stock is advertised to be sold at auction.
John Hogan, hotelkeeper, Guelph, has taken back his business and continues as usual.

Brown & Young, general store, Corbett, have dissolved; Jas. Young continues the business.
Derbyshire & Hunt, Planing mill, Wheatley, have dissolved; the business will be continued by Hunt & White.

QUEBEC.

C. M. Lavigne, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
Herbert Laurent, carriages, St. Remi, has assigned.
N. Deschamp & Co., shoes, Montreal, have assigned.
Thos. Lamy, general store, Louiseville, has assigned.
Louis Despocas, hardware, Valleyfield, has assigned.
Louis Despocas, hardware, Valleyfield, is in difficulty.
Emile Becu, general store, Anse au Gascon, has assigned.
J. Hudson, trusses, Montreal, damaged by fire and water.
Lindsay & Murrison, stock brokers, Montreal, have dissolved.
A. Beauchamp & Frere, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Paquette & Chapleace, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.
F. W. Ness, pulleys, etc., Montreal, damaged by fire and water.
J. E. Robitaille, commission dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
D. Goldberg, clothier, Montreal, was damaged by fire and water.
A. G. Henderson, furniture factory, Huntingdon, was partially burned out.
Gillespie, Roach & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, are offering a compromise.
Doran & Hebert, contractors, Vandreuil and St. Martine, demand of assignment made.
Lightstone & Co., manufacturers of hats and caps, Montreal, damaged by fire and water.

NOVA SCOTIA.

William Mahoney, teas, etc., Springhill, has assigned.
Amos H. Blakeney, stationery, Stellarton, has assigned.
Fulton, Foster & Co., produce, etc., Halifax, have dissolved.
Farrell, McNeil & Co., carriages, Sydney, have dissolved.
Rose Bros., brushmakers, Halifax, John Ross of this firm is dead.
C. L. Ingraham, general store, Sydney, is asking an extension of six months.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
Eli Perkins, grocer, Frederick, has assigned.

Geo. McDonough, grocer, Woodstock, is dead.

Polley & Morris, grocers, St. Stephen, have dissolved.

R. Swim & Son, general store and lumber, Donktown, burned out; loss \$25,000, insurance \$12,500.

The American Iron Trade.

The year 1899 was all in all a very busy and prosperous year for American iron and steel manufacturers, although the early months of the year were far from promising.

The rapid substitution in this country of steel for iron is clearly shown. Iron rails have almost entirely given way to steel rails; rolled steel for other purposes than rails is seen to be a serious and growing competitor of rolled iron; steel cut nails are rapidly taking the place of iron cut nails; and steel wire nails are fast growing in popularity as a rival of all cut nails.

The iron trade of the United States passed through two distinct and radically different stages in 1899. In the first five months of the year the depression in prices which was so marked a feature of the iron trade of 1898 was continued, although consumption of all products, except steel rails, slowly increased; in the last seven months of the year prices advanced from month to month, and consumption of all products but steel rails became phenomenally active; there was even an increased demand for steel rails in these months. The depression began to disappear immediately after the occurrence of great floods in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland on May 31 and June 1. These floods interrupted railroad traffic for two or three weeks, and this interruption caused serious delay in the transportation of raw materials and finished products to and from the various iron and steel works which were situated in the flooded districts. The roadbeds of the railroads which had been flooded and damaged required an immediate supply of rails and rail fastenings, and also some iron and steel bridges, and there was urgent need that the locomotives and cars that had been swept away should be replaced without delay. Hence from the floods alone ensued first an interruption to the regular production of iron and steel, and next a more active demand for these products, both influences lead to increased prices.—*The Metal Worker.*

Mitchell's saw mill at Millwood, Assa., will be running shortly.

British Columbia.

O. H. Allon, of Toronto, has decided to start a brewery at Revelstoke.

G. A. McBain & Co., agents, etc., Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership.

Westminster book-sellers and stationers have adopted the early closing system.

The Summit mine in the Metaline district was sold a few days since for \$1,000.

A. B. Erskine, boots and shoes, Nanaimo, has sold out to his brother R. Erskine.

The *Evening Telegram* is the name of a newspaper lately started at Vancouver.

The new cannery at Bute Inlet has now ready for shipment about 800 cases of salmon.

A large quantity of smuggled British Columbia opium has been seized at Portland, Oregon.

The Nanaimo \$50,000 loan debentures have been purchased by the Bank of British Columbia.

The Royal City Market, at Westminster, Mr. J. Reichenbach, proprietor, opened last week for business.

Vancouver will soon be lighted by one hundred and fifty 2,000 candle power Thomson-Houston electric lights.

J. C. Devlin, has disposed of his grocery business at Victoria to A. J. Rowbotham who will take charge at once.

The new steamer *Cutch* which was purchased in-Bombay for the Union Steamship Company has arrived at Vancouver.

The steamer *Premier*, now running on the Vancouver-Puget Sound route, is about to be sold to a company of Seattle business men.

The steamer *North Star* has been seized at Victoria for violation of the Canadian custom laws and smuggling opium into Washington.

Two carloads of machinery arrived in Victoria recently for the Victoria flour mill, which will be ready to start running in a couple of months.

Three of the biggest salmon ever caught in the Fraser river were caught by one of W. H. Vianen's fishermen last week. They weighed 60 pounds each.

The import duties at Nanaimo for the month ending May 31st were \$5,436.21. At Vancouver the total amount collected by customs officers for that month amounted to \$26,481.56.

The new smelter at Golden when completed will be supplied with ore from the Upper Columbia lakes to Golden and also from Field. It is expected that it will be finished this summer.

The public works department at Ottawa have called for tenders for the construction of a new postoffice at Vancouver. The appropriation for the year is \$30,000, but it is expected the total cost will be about \$70,000.

There is apparently no change in the condition of affairs in regard to the coal miners strike at Wellington. The men residing in the company's houses have been given notice to vacate them before the 30th of June.

A party of mine owners visited Texada Island recently to inspect their various claims. On their return they expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the indications and it is probable that operations will be commenced at once.

The total foreign coal shipments from Nanaimo during the month of May were as fol-

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is acquired.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

ASK FOR IT.

lows: New Vancouver Coal Company, 20,063 tons; Wellington, 11,048 tons; East Wellington, 4,454 tons; Union, 4,500 tons. Total, 40,070 tons.

A new fog horn, operated by steam and compressed air, will be put in service July 1st at the light station at Seabird's point, on the eastern extremity of Discovery Island, Haro Strait. The fog signal will be blasts at intervals of one minute of a second's duration.

"Prawns" are the latest addition to Victoria's exports. These delicate shell fish are found in large numbers near Victoria, and when subjected to the right amount of cooking, and packed closely in cool, green leaves, they will carry to markets as far east as Winnipeg.

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* of an application to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an act incorporating a company to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of railway and a telegraph line from Vancouver, by way of Seymour Creek valley, the Chilcote plains and the head waters of the Fraser river, to a point on the Parsnip or Peace rivers, with branches in a northwesterly direction to the Skeena and Stickeen rivers to the boundary of Alaska; also to build or lease a line of steam or sailing vessels for traffic purposes. The name of the company shall be the Vancouver, Northern & Alaska Railway and Navigation Company.

Countermanding Orders.

There are few commercial travelers of any standing at all, who will take an order from a customer simply to take one and have it to send in, knowing that it will be cancelled; and, on the other hand, we do not think there are many retailers, certainly very few whose trade is worth having, who are so tender-hearted and weak-minded, that they cannot refuse to place an order if they do not need goods, even when solicited by a favorite salesman, says the *Haberdasher*. We grant there are some, here and there—men without any principle or consideration in such matters, whose time seems to be of no value, who consider it good fun, or at least of little consequence, to take up a salesman's time, place an order with no idea of taking the goods, simply because they don't want to refuse to look at goods and consider it the easiest way to get rid of a persistent salesman; but our experience is that they are not many. Orders are also often coun-

termanded because, perhaps, a week after an order has been given, another traveller representing a different house, comes along with a line of goods which, to the buyer's mind, are either cheaper or of better value. He thinks, at any rate, he can make more money on them, buys a bill from this man also and cancels the first.

Then there are people who can't help buying from their favorite salesman, or when ever they see a handsome collection of goods. The don't know when they have enough; their minds are worked upon and they buy and buy until suddenly, if they have taken the trouble to have copies of the orders, the idea dawns upon them that all these goods have to be paid for. Then they consider which are the easiest houses they have dealings with—and to them letters, cancelling orders, with various excuses, are mailed and in most cases accepted.

Here is the principle cause of this growing evil, namely, the accepting of countermands. If all importers, jobbers and manufacturers were at once to shut down on accepting countermands, and give every customer to understand in plain English, that an order once given must be filled, and notwithstanding objections and threats of "discontinuance of patronage," etc., to insist upon shipping the goods—this evil would very soon be at a minimum.—St. Paul *Trade Reporter*.

The firm of Robert Warren & Co., grain brokers, Chicago, failed last week.

The United States Marshall sold 2,500 seal skins in San Francisco, recently. These were skins that had been seized last year in the Behring Sea, and they were bought by the North American Company, the new lessees of the fishing grounds. The total proceeds of the sale were \$24,255, an average of between \$9 and \$10 per skin.

A rumor has been going around that binding twine would be cheaper this year. The *Commercial Bulletin* says of it: The farmers of the Northwest need not congratulate one another on the strength of the rumor which has been going the rounds to the effect that binding twine will be cheaper than last year. Minneapolis is the centre of the Northwestern twine supply territory, and the feeling in local circles is that the price of twine would remain stationary this year, with the prospect of a decline next season.

Furniture and Undertaking House.

M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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315 and 317 Main Street.

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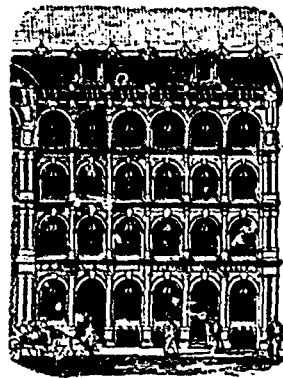
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thanks for past favors, and request a continuation of the same in the future.
Our Mr. Leishman is now out with our Fall Samples in Manitoba and the
Territories while our Mr. Sandeman is covering the ground in British Colum-
bia as usual. We respectfully request that you will see their samples before
placing your orders for the season.
Orders given to these gentlemen will receive the prompt and careful atten-
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Salmon Situation.

The packing season of 1890 having been opened in British Columbia and much later than usual on the Columbia River, we review the position of the article as it was on March 31, the close of the trade year. The situation in this country is much more favorable than in England or any other country importing salmon. The pack of 1889 Columbia River salmon has gone into consumption, the only stock now held being an unknown quantity of Alaska salmon, much of which is of inferior quality. Good red Alaska fish is passing rapidly into consumption as its present price is making it a popular article of food all over the country. We learn that in Boston a leading house is retailing a good brand at 10c per can and meeting with an enormous sale. The canneries on the Columbia are being supplied with fish at \$1, which enables them to sell the canned article at \$1.35 per dozen on the river, except for fancy brands packed with extra care, which demand \$1.65 in New York or \$1.47 1/2 on the river. At these prices Columbia River salmon will be favorite, as its quality is far superior to that packed at other points.

At these figures we believe that the total pack on the Columbia in 1890 can be marketed. If there is again a large pack in British Columbia it will glut foreign markets, already overstocked, and leave England out of the question as a buyer of Columbia River salmon. It is probable that the Alaska salmon will be sold at \$1 to \$1.10 per dozen on the Pacific coast, at which figures it will find a large sale for good quality and leave the trash a heavy and unsalable load on the holders. It is to be hoped that Alaska packers will adopt a conservative course and put up only a moderate quantity of choice salmon. In this connection we present the following table showing the annual pack on the Columbia, in comparison with the total pack, for the past ten years:—

Year.	Columbia.	Total.
1880.....	530,000	679,500
1881.....	550,000	911,800
1882.....	541,300	994,800
1883.....	629,400	1,106,600
1884.....	629,000	985,295
1885.....	553,800	835,715
1886.....	479,250	933,354
1887.....	373,800	997,870
1888.....	372,750	1,189,472
1889.....	318,000	1,650,000

—American Grocer.

What One Cent Did.

This transaction serves to illustrate how small is the actual amount of money needed to adjust balances: "The office boy owed one of the clerks three cents. The clerk owed the cashier two cents. The cashier owed the boy two cents. One day the boy, having a cent in his pocket, was disposed to diminish his outstanding indebtedness, and paid the clerk to whom he was indebted three cents, one cent on account. The clerk, animated by so laudable an example, paid one cent to the cashier, to whom he was indebted two cents. The cashier, who owed the boy two cents, paid him one cent. And now the boy, having again his cent in hand, paid another third of his debt to the clerk. The clerk, with the really 'current' cent, squared with the cashier. The cashier instantly paid the boy in full. And now the lad, with the cent again in his hand, paid off

the third and last installment of his debt of three cents. Thus were the parties square all round, and their accounts adjusted."—*New England Grocer.*

Insurance Briefs.

The agreement recently entered into between the plate glass insurance companies regarding rates, commissions, etc., now covers nearly all the States in the Union.

The British Empire Life Assurance Company, of London, England, have investments in Canada to the amount of \$1,000,000, having recently increased it from \$700,000.

Twenty-five per cent of the death losses of American insurance companies during the first quarter of 1890 were caused by the grip. The twenty nine companies of the Actuarial society of America paid out on policies for the three months indicated \$881,669.

Grain and Milling.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. are building a new elevator at Winnipeg.

The roller flour mill at Manitou, Man., will be running by the end of this week.

Extensive improvements are being made in flour mill of Alexander, Kelly & Co., at Brandon.

Four new elevators will be built this summer by Martin, Mitchell & Co. along the line of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway.

A grain elevator owned by Mr. McMullan, at Mount Forest, Ont., was burnt recently. The building contained 15,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$8,500. Insurance, \$6,000.

Three elevators will be erected at Boissevain this fall if the crops turn out good. A farmers' union elevator in connection with their mill; one by the Ogilvie Milling Co., and one by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

The English syndicate which controls the W. D. Washburn mills at Minneapolis, have leased the C. C. Washburn mills, A. B. and C., in the same city. All these mills will be under the direct management of C. O. Pillsbury. The aggregate capacity will be 22,000 barrels per day.

A bill has been read in the United States Senate relating to the interstate shipment of grain. Elevators and storehouses have to be built by interstate railway companies for the storage of such grain along their lines. The number, capacity, construction and location of elevators provided for shall be determined by the board in each state to be composed of the chief inspector and an assistant inspector and an officer designated by the railroad companies. Owners and shippers of grain shall receive a certificate from the inspector indicating the amount of grain stored in the elevator, showing the grade or quality of the same. A series of standard grades will be instituted by the secretary of agriculture for the guidance of grain inspectors.

The flouring mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, at Keewatin, Ont., says the *Canadian Manufacturer*, is a massive granite structure, and probably the most important addition made to Canadian mills of recent years. The fall of water from the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg river is over twenty feet, and produces over 60,000 horse-power. A natural dam of stone some two miles long sep-

arates the lake from the river, and through this dam the company have cut a canal, the flowing water through which supplies the power for the mill. The mill is located on this dam and the Canadian Pacific railway crosses it. The mill has six floors, and its capacity is now 1,500 barrels of flour a day, soon to be increased to 2,000 barrels.

Lumber Cuttings.

D. F. Adams intends to establish a sawmill near Victoria, B. C.

J. H. Flanagan has started to manufacture shingles at Port Arthur, Ont.

A recent fire at Portage la Prairie destroyed \$4,000 worth of cordwood, owned by the Portage Milling Co.

The Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Company's mill at Norman, which was shut down for want of logs, is running again.

The Minneapolis saw mills started running last week. It is expected that enough logs will arrive to keep them running night and day.

A Douglas fir, measuring seven feet in diameter, was recently cut down in British Columbia. When split into cordwood it was found to make 33 1/2 cords of first-class wood.

Lossee & Morrison's sawmill at Shawnigan, B. C., is to be fitted up with machinery made in Peterboro, Ont. A seventy-horse power engine and a ninety-horse power boiler will furnish the motive power.

At one of the most extensive timber yards in England, a crane on a new principle of operation has been erected, used for raising incoming logs of timber from the canal. Attached to the frame of the crane is an electric motor, which is geared with friction gearing to the central shaft, and by means of three levers and a foot brake the whole operation of hoisting, slewing and propelling is performed. The crane has a lifting capacity of 18 cwt.

The Tacoma Mill company cut a stick of timber of somewhat extraordinary length, for the keel of a schooner now being built at the St. Paul and Tacoma mill, and is one of the finest keels ever put in a vessel. It has been found to be 134 feet long, 24 inches wide and 18 inches thick, and was practically clear. Two feet were cut from the stick, as it was too long, and it was then 132 long, and contained 4,730 feet, board measure. This was charged at \$100 per thousand, so that the stick cost the schooner builders \$475.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

The sugar pine of the Sierras is the most superb of all the pines, and the territory it occupies, from an elevation of 3,000 feet to one of 8,000, is beyond doubt the most interesting portion of the mountains for campers, tourists or botanists. Specimens have been measured that were forty feet in circumference and 300 feet in height. This pine has a smooth, round and columnar trunk, rising without limbs for two thirds of its height. It is the most valuable timber tree of the Sierras, is rapidly disappearing, and is not well represented among the younger growth of the forest. A few large trees growing on private estates will remain to be famous generations hence over whole countries. David Douglas, the discoverer of this species, measured a fallen tree whose circumference at three feet from the base was nearly 58 feet. Trees of 250 feet in height can be

found still standing near some of the old towns of the upper Sierra region. In wonderful contrast to these giants of the California forest are the dwarf pines that grow from the limits of the third climatic zone of the Sierras to the very base of the glaciers. James Muir once cut a dwarf pine whose trunk was three and a half inches through, and counted 420 rings. The little tree was tough as a whip cord, as it had need to be in the Alps of California, on the very limits of eternal snow.—*Vick's Magazine.*

The E. B. Eddy company started their mills at Ottawa, on the 12th instant. They have some twelve million feet of logs to saw, but they are scattered all over the river.

About 30,000,000 feet of logs were shipped from Canada to the Saginaw river last season to be manufactured in American mills, but it is estimated that the figures may reach 50,000,000 feet this present season.

In the Lake of the Woods district there are at present seven saw mills, says the *Canadian Lumberman*, and the output this year will be unprecedentedly large. Some 40,000,000 feet of Canadian logs, as well as about 25,000,000 feet of American logs will be cut at these mills. Heretofore the lumbermen had no bona fide right to cut the timber, but now the Ontario Government having control have given the lumbermen what they require which accounts to a great extent for the increased activity in the business. The Ontario Government proposes, at no distant day, holding a sale of timber to meet the requirements of those now in the industry and others who may desire to purchase. It is currently reported that there will be quite a number of small limits put up to suit purchasers of limited means.

Two-Rowed Barley.

Referring to the low prices of barley and the causes of it, the *Buffalo Express* says: Canadian farmers feel very sorely the very great falling off in the demand for their barley by the United States brewers and the government has imported a quantity of two-rowed barley from England to be furnished to the farmers who will properly sow and take care of the crop, in the hope that England will take the Canadian surplus of the barley crop which has hitherto found a market in the United States. The English brewers use almost entirely two-rowed barley, and Canada has always grown the six-rowed sort, because that is the sort preferred by the brewers on this side of the line. Great Britain imports annually somewhere about 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and the average Canadian surplus is less than 12,000,000 bushels, so that if the two-rowed sort is generally grown, the English market will take the whole of it. They will probably find, however, that England will buy where she can buy the cheapest, just as the United States brewers are doing now. They prefer to use western barley at 25 to 45 cents per bushel rather than pay 60 to 65 cents for the Canadian product, and English brewers will follow the same course, using some two-rowed, English or Canadian grown, and a good deal of substitute. Our brewers are using corn, because it is cheap, and their English brethren are not a whit behind them in devising means to lessen cost and increase profits.

Formerly a great deal of barley was produced in western New York, and it was a paying crop. Even now, notwithstanding the lower prices of recent years, considerable barley is

grown here. Some have suggested that we also produce the two-rowed barley, as there is no doubt of its successful culture. The two-rowed sort, called chevalier barley, has been grown in western New York and yielded well. It is asked why if England wants two-rowed barley we cannot supply them as well as can the Canadian farmers, and thus broaden our market. There are insuperable objections to this. England buys considerable foreign barley, but if there is any competition by foreign producers, she is sure to take the advantage and buy cheap, so that prices would necessarily be low. Furthermore, the brewers of the United States do not use such two-rowed barley, and any surplus of this kind must seek a foreign market. More barley is used in this country than is produced, and until our home market is well supplied it would be unwise to produce that which is not wanted here. Then the Canadians have the advantage of a cooler climate, and produce a heavier grain, which is precisely what our brewers and maltsters want provided they can get it cheap. Otherwise they will use cheap western barley and corn and sell their beer at the same prices as when barley was \$1 per bushel. If we can afford to produce barley at 50 or 60 cents, let us raise the sort which maltsters here use. If we cannot do this at present prices, better produce some other crop than to undertake to raise a crop which must seek a market on the other side of the Atlantic in competition with barley grown in more favorable climates and localities. To make farming pay, farmers must raise what they can sell. Brewers must have some barley, and farmers must trim their sails to suit modern breezes.

Dominion Illustrated.

We have been requested to insert the following:—

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* is rich both in portraits and in local scenes. The fine view of the Abyssinian, as it arrived at Victoria, B.C., is reasonable and sure to be appreciated. The portraits of the Newfoundland delegates mark an event which is of historical importance, as the present crisis in the island colony, with which their last visit was associated, is certain to be memorable in colonial annals. In the views of the exterior and interior of King's College, Windsor, N.S., we are reminded of the dawn of higher education in what is now the Dominion—King's being the oldest of our universities. The Collingwood scenes are timely and admirable, and the Cricket Match between Lennoxville and McGill will be prized by younger readers. Altogether a fine number. The next number will be entirely devoted to Victoria—especially in connection with the Royal Visit—the representative of the *Dominion Illustrated* having taken special pains to secure the best possible photographs of the receptions, games, festivities, etc., in that thriving insular capital. It is sure to be of unusual interest to all Canadians. Address: *The Dominion Illustrated*, 73 St. James street, Montreal.

The Duluth & Winnipeg.

The line of the Duluth & Winnipeg road from La Prairie, the present terminus north and west is as follows: The line keeps along the north-east bank of the Mississippi from La Prairie,

passing through the town of Grand Rapids, and on almost directly northwest, north and east of Lake Winnibigoshish. At a point some twenty miles northwest of this lake it trends to the northward and crosses Red lake at the narrow at its center. North from Red lake the road runs almost direct to the west end of the Lake of the Woods, where the American line ends at a connection with the Winnipeg & Duluth, which runs almost directly northwest to Winnipeg. It is expected that a great traffic in logs and lumber from the ited lake reserve will be opened by the new road and that a great deal of lumber business that now goes west from Rat Portage over the Canadian Pacific railroad to Winnipeg and beyond will go from the south end of the Lake of the Woods at the junction of the Duluth & Winnipeg, especially as most of the logs, and best by far, that are cut at Rat Portage come from the country on the American side, all of which is nearer to the Duluth & Winnipeg lake point than to Rat Portage, and much of which the road will tap by its main line.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

General Notes.

The opening of "The Manitoba," the new N. P. & M. hotel, is expected to take place next New Year's day.

A recent report from St. John, N. B., say that the Canadian Pacific has taken over the New Brunswick railway.

A movement is on foot to construct an immense fire break along the entire line of the C. P. R. in the territories.

Representatives of all the rubber goods manufacturing establishments in the United States have arranged to pool their interests, and advance the price of rubber belting, packing hose and rubber goods 10 to 25 per cent.

A. Macdonald & Co., of Edmonton, have the contract of supplying flour to the Indian department of Battle river and Stony Plain agencies; and of supplying the merchandise required at Battle river, Stony Plain and Saddle lake.

A fire occurred in the Grand Trunk stock yards at Montreal on Sunday, the 8th instant. About 37 head of cattle were burned and a number so severely scorched that the had to be killed. The loss on the stock, hay and buildings amounted to about \$7,000, fully covered by insurance.

H. S. Westbrook gave an exhibition in Winnipeg one evening last week of what could be done with the Lamont road grader and leveler for which he is sole agent in Manitoba and the Territories. If results are always as satisfactory as they were at this first experiment the machine will be a complete success.

The customs officers at Gresna report that a number of Dakota settlers are crossing over into Manitoba. No less than seventeen families with a large amount of stock and household effects, passed through that town one day last week. They were en route for the Dauphin district, where they intend to take up land.

The receipts of the Montreal custom house last month were \$714,120.50 as compared with \$827,691.94 for the corresponding month last year, showing a decrease of \$119,671.86. Inland revenue receipts, at Montreal, for May were \$184,007.28 as compared with \$170,414.75 for the same month of last year, an increase of \$13,592.58.

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WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg
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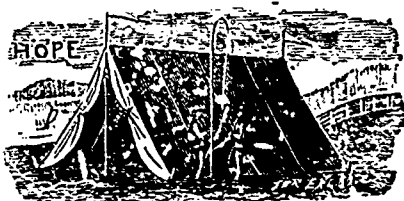
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and Shoe Uppers, etc.

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James Flanagan,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER

Parties contemplating building New Flour Mills should be sure to get the Best Machinery and the best System or Method of making High Grades of Flour.

The subscriber has built more Roller Mills in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba than any man living; among them the best and largest in the land.

Will be pleased to give Estimates and Plans on any Mill either large or small.

JAMES PYE,
218 Third Avenue South,
Minneapolis, - Minn.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

56 Princess Street, WINNIPEG

EXPORTERS

Of Flour, Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies.

Butter Tubs, Cheese Boxes, English Dairy Salt,
Hansens' Davish Butter and Cheese Coloring.

RENNET EXTRACT

Agents for:—The British American Starch Company.

Dick, Ridout & Co., Toronto.

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Manufacturers of Cheese Factory and Creamery Outfits

ESTIMATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

BAGS

For Flour, Bran, Oats, etc.—Jute and Cotton.
Frost Proof and Cold Storage. Consignments
Solicited.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

82 and 85 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

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



RUN

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ASHLAND and DULUTH.

THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE.

CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKEGON, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEENAH, MENASHA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, HURLEY, Wis., and IRONWOOD and BERRAMA, Mich.

For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.

S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic M'gr, St. Paul, Minn.
H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

Great Northern R'y Line

With 3,370 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth. It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and Manitoba.

It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers.

It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country. It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City.

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region. For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent,
376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue

F. I. WURNER, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

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

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

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

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

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m., St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 p.m.; Chicago 6.50 a.m.

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

TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street, Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Duluth, 112 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

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

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1889, and January, 1890, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP — \$10 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.

Time Table taking effect Sept. 1, 1889.

North Bound		STATIONS.		South Bound	
Daily except Sunday.	Daily Passenger	Miles from Winnipeg.	Central Standard Time.	Daily Passenger	Daily except Sunday
No 55	No 53			No. 54	No. 56
1.30p	4.15p	0 1/2	Winnipeg	10.60a	4.30p
		1 0	Kennedy Avenue		
1.25p	4.07p	3 0	Portage Junction	10.57a	4.45p
12.47p	3.54p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.11a	5.03p
		15.3	Cartier		
11.32a	3.24p	23.5	St. Agathe	11.42a	0.05p
11.12a	3.16p	27.4	Union Point	11.50a	6.20p
10.47a	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.02p	8.40p
10.11a	2.48p	40.4	Morris	12.20p	7.03p
9.42a	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	12.34p	7.35p
8.58a	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	12.55p	8.12p
8.15a	1.53p	65.0	W. Lynne	1.15p	8.50p
7.00a	1.40p	68.1	Pembina	1.25p	9.05p
	10.10a	263	Grand Forks	5.20p	
	5.25a		Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.35a		Minneapolis	6.35a	
	8.00p		St. Paul	7.05a	
Westward.			Eastward.		
	10.20a		Bismarck	12.25a	
	10.11p		Miles City	11.06a	
	2.50p		Helena	7.20p	
	10.50a		Spokane Falls	12.40a	
	5.40p		Pasco Junction	8.10p	
	6.40a		Portland	7.00a	
	6.45a		(via O. R. & N.)		
	3.15p		Tacoma	6.45a	
			via Cascade div.		
			Portland	10.00p	
			(via Cascade div.)		

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Daily ex Su	STATIONS.	Daily ex Su
11.10a	Winnipeg	4.00p
	Kennedy Avenue	
10.57a	Portage Junction	4.32p
10.24a	Headingley	5.06p
10.00a	Horse Plains	5.30p
	Gravel Pit Spur	
9.15a	Eustace	6.17p
8.52a	Oakville	6.33p
8.25a	Assiniboine Bridge	7.00p
8.10a	Portage la Prairie	7.20p

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH

Mixed Monday & Thursday	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Mixed Tuesday & Friday
2.33p	0	Morris	2.30p
3.03p	10.0	Loy's	1.52p
3.50p	21.2	Myrtle	1.13p
4.20p	25.9	Roland	12.55p
5.00p	33.5	Rosebank	12.23p
5.20p	39.0	Miami	12.03p
5.53p	49.0	Deerwood	11.45a
6.19p	54.1	Alta	11.10a
6.44p	62.1	Scmerset	10.52a
7.30p	68.4	Swan Lake	10.02a
	74.0	Indian Springs	9.41a
	79.4	Maricapolis	9.24a
	86.1	Greenway	9.00a
	92.3	Balder	
	102.0	Belmont	8.04a
	106.7	Hilton	7.36a
	120.0	Wawanesa	7.00a

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 53 and 54. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Nos. 53 and 54 will not stop at Kennedy Avenue. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway TIME TABLE.

Read Down. GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	Read Up. GOING WEST.
No. 1 Daily.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 Do	Lethbridge	Ar 1 30
15 55	Woodpecker	23 35
16 50	Purple Springs	22 40
17 45 Ar	Grassy Lake	21 45
18 00 Do		
18 50	Cherry Coulee	20 55
20 00	Winnifred	Do 20 00
20 55	Seven Persons	Ar 19 55
22 10 Ar	Dunmore	18 45
		Do 17 30

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge. J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PASS Tuesday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE			ARRIVE
16 15		Portage la Prairie	14 15
18 00	35	Gladstone	12 50
19 00	61	Neepawa	11 23
20 00	79	Minnedosa	10 40
21 00	94	Rapid City	9 15
21 40	115	Shoal Lake	8 45
23 00	138	Birtle	7 45
23 33	155	Bincarth	6 45
24 15	166	Russell	6 10
24 45	180	Langenburg	5 40
1 45	206	Saltcoats	4 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals. Trains for Bincarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 23.00; returning, leave Bincarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 6.47. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 23.00, returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 6.10. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 23.00; returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 4.40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.10, returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9.15. Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BARER, General Superintendent.

THE Northern Pacific

And Manitoba Railway.

ARE SELLING THROUGH TICKETS

To all Points in Canada and the United States at

LOWER RATES THAN EVER

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway run a DAILY TRAIN fully equipped with the latest improvements, including palatial Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers, affording its patrons a quick, pleasant and interesting trip East, West and South. Close connections at all Union Depots.

All Baggage destined for points in Canada Checked Through, doing away with Customs Troubles.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

To Pacific Coast. Good for Six Months.

For full information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents,

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 285 Main St., Winnipeg. HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.