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Capital ..... \$5,799,200  
 Rest ..... 1,700,000

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 Galt, Mitchell, Renfrew,  
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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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 Municipal, School and other  
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 R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

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**SADDLERY AND  
 CARRIAGE HARDWARE**  
 13 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO

**CIGARS!**

Smoke the brands made by  
**Bryan & Co**  
 COLUMBUS, SELECTS & GONDOLeros  
 No better value in the market. Made at our  
 factory in  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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 P. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. H. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

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Of MANITOBA, (LIMITED),  
**BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,**  
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Bolt Work  
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**GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,**  
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STRAIGHT, SOFT & SMOOTH.  
 Equal to the Best American  
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 MONTREAL.

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WHOLESALE DRUGS,  
 17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.  
 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines  
 and Sundries at Lowest Prices.  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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 TOYS, BEADS, &c  
 WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**Wines, Spirits and Cigars**  
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**McBEAN BROS.,**

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Importers and Dealers in  
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Wholesale Druggists, Etc.  
 REGINA, N.W.T.  
 Large stock of leading Patent Medicines  
 Sole wholesale agents for the Cow Boy Cigar. We  
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 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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**PORK PACKERS**

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 General Produce Dealers. Correspondence  
 solicited.  
 23 Jemima Street, WINNIPEG.

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Wholesale Grocers and Tea Merchants,  
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**D. C. MCGREGOR,**  
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**MUNROE & CO.,**  
 Wholesale Dealers in  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**  
 OF THE BEST BRANDS  
 9th STREET, - BRANDON

**TO ROLLER MILLS, For Bags—Jute and Cotton (all size)**  
**Sewing Twine, Jute or Flax.**  
**Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)**  
 Write to **HENDERSON & BULL**  
 41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

For the past six years we have supplied and are supplying all the principal millers in Manitoba and the North west Territories with Sacks, Inks and Twines. Samples mailed and quotations given on application—all goods guaranteed equal to sample.

**"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk**  
 Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.  
**"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Coffee**  
 Combining pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use  
**Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company (Limited)**  
 TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.  
 Sole agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, **HENDERSON & BULL, WINNIPEG.**

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**PORTER & RONALD,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS**

390 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

**Redwood Brewery**

Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.

**Edward Drewry,**  
PROPRIETOR,

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☞ Highest cash price paid for good  
Malting Barley.

**E. F. Hutchings,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**SADDLERY, HARNESS,**  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

I have the largest assortment of goods now  
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Chicago. Mexican, Californian and Cheyenne  
Saddles of my own manufacture on improved  
principles. Also a large line of English Sad-  
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437 MAIN STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1867

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**J. H. ASHDOWN,**

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

**Shelf and Heavy Hardware,**

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

**RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,**

☞ The Trade furnished with our Illustrated  
Catalogue on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

WINNIPEG.

**H. A. Nelson & Sons**

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND  
WHOLESALE DEALERS

**Fancy Goods and Toys.**

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Our representative W. S. CRONE will show  
a full line of Samples of above goods in Winnipeg  
early in August.



First arrival NEW SEASON'S JAPAN TEAS now  
in store. Splendid value.

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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GEO. D. WOOD,  
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**GEO. D. WOOD & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**Hardware AND Metals**

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**Glasgow Lead and Color Works,**  
MONTREAL.

THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND  
OF WHITE LEAD

Which takes the lead in Scotland, England and Canada,  
is manufactured under the control of the original proprie-  
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"ELEPHANT"

Ready Mixed Paints made up in all the choicest tints.  
Every package is warranted to please, every shade match-  
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**ELEPHANT** durable Floor and Roofing Paints—dry, hard  
and quick.

**ELEPHANT** Colored Paints in tins, kegs and cans.

**ELEPHANT** Japan Colors in all the newest and richest  
colors.

**ELEPHANT** Varnishes and Japans superior to imports

**ELEPHANT** On the packages is the only guarantee of  
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The newest, most central and best equipped Paint Works in Canada

**Fergusson, Alexander and Co., Montreal.**

Agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

**Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg**

# The Commercial

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

**Sixth Year of Publication.**  
**ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**  
**SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.**

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3 months, do .....	0 75 "
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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

**JAMES E. STEEN,**  
*Publisher*

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

**WINNIPEG, AUGUST 6, 1888.**

THE COMMERCIAL is issued this week one day earlier than usual to allow of the staff attending the Winnipeg printers' and publishers' picnic, held on Saturday.

Mrs. A. M. Chester, dealer in seeds, Winnipeg, is giving up business.

R. J. DICKINSON is adding another story to the Queen's hotel, Brandon.

DAVID FRASER will open up a flour, feed and grain business at Virden, Man.

A NEW fruit store has been opened at Morden, Man., by A. E. Sinclair & Co.

A MEAT market has been opened at Battleford, Sask., by Daunais & Barker.

W. C. KENNEDY, hotelkeeper, Manitou, has been succeeded by Arthur Rountree.

T. G. POYNTZ, saloonkeeper, Winnipeg, contemplates going into wholesale liquors.

THE by-law to raise \$13,090 for public improvements at Calgary, has been carried.

J. SCHMIDT has bought out A. McDonald's interest in the firm of McDonald & Bolton, blacksmiths, Virden, Man.

HOFFMAN & Co., Greta, Man., have assigned in trust to Jas. Redmond, of Winnipeg. Bessie Hoffman is the only partner in the concern.

H. WOOD, stationer, Birtle, Man., has purchased the stock and business of Gibson & Johnston, general merchants of the same place.

QUIOLEY & McLAURIN, traders, of Savanne, east of Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on by G. A. McLaurin.

THE Regina board of trade to-day received a certificate of incorporation from the Secretary of State.

H. H. MILLIE, Battleford, Sask., has sold out his stock in trade and will in a few weeks return to Ireland.

BEN ZIMMERMAN and Hersch Woretzinoff, Jew shop, have dissolved partnership, the last named partner retiring.

TENDERS for clearing, grubbing and grading the Portage la Prairie extension of the R. R. V. R. are called for by the Provincial Government.

THE appointment of ex-Governor Dewdney of the Territories as Minister of the Interior was definitely announced in the despatches on Tuesday last.

W. P. LESLIE, customs officer at Greta, Man., has gone to the United States, leaving a shortage of \$1,500 in his accounts. When last heard from he was in St. Paul.

NELSON & URICH, butchers, Morden, Man., have dissolved partnership, Urich retiring and Snowden, of Winnipeg, succeeding him, under the style of Snowden & Nelson,

RUSSELL & IRONSIDE, of Brandon, shipped recently a car of hogs to Carveth & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg. The hogs were the finest lot of animals received here for some time.

It is said the Dominion Bank will open a branch at Port Arthur in time for the movement of the crop this year, if crop prospects in Manitoba continue favorable. The establishment of a strong banking agency at the Port, will be a great convenience to grain shippers.

F. S. MAY, formerly a bucket-shop keeper at Winnipeg, and more lately agent for Chicago provision firms, is reported to have departed for the U. S. He handled goods for Fairbanks & Co., and Libby, McNeil & Libby, and sold the goods consigned to him without making returns. He is reported to be short about \$1,800.

THE Winnipeg banks decided that commencing August 1st, they would only receive United States bills at 3 per cent. discount. The reduction on United States silver was to be as follows: one dollar taken at 95c., half dollar at 45c., quarter dollar at 20c. The arrangement, however, has fallen through, some of the banks having withdrawn from the compact.

APPLE buyers in Ontario are now offering \$1.75 per barrel for apples in the orchards. Buyers furnish the barrels and pack the apples, and the growers haul the apples to the nearest railway station free of charge. The price being paid would indicate a short crop, as it is considerably above the average. About \$1 per barrel is sometimes considered a fair price for apples in the orchards.

THE amount to be raised this year for city purposes in Winnipeg is \$340,396.01. The whole rateable property of the city is placed at \$19,523,890; and the rate required is .137 mills on the dollar, as against 14 mills last year. The amount required for Protestant schools in addition to above is \$70,000, and for Catholic schools, \$4,101. The property assessed for the support of Protestant schools is valued at \$18,603,500, and for Catholic schools, \$891,600.

THE first farmers' excursion from Ontario to Manitoba leaves for Winnipeg on the 7th inst.

The fare has been fixed at \$23 for the round trip and tickets are good on the main line to Moosomin, and from Winnipeg to points on the branch lines and return single fare will be charged.

A PARTY of 250 Icelanders arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday morning and took up temporary quarters at the old immigration sheds. Employment will be found for the men on farms in various parts of the Province. Another party of 1,500 Icelanders it is said are en route to Manitoba.

A HANDSOME poster in colors has been issued, announcing that the third exhibition of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Society will be held on October 3rd, and giving the prize list for the same. What is remarkable about the poster is, that it is made to do duty as an immigration agent, the attractions of the district being given in smaller red type, between the lines in blue type, concerning the exhibition. Saskatoon is situated on the South Saskatchewan river, north of Moose Jaw, and is the centre of the famous Temperance Colony.

OUT of five applications for liquor licenses from Emerson, Man., only three were granted, the Commissioner holding that under the law the population of the town only warranted the issue of three licenses, which were granted to the Russell House, Emerson House and Carney House. The applications of H. Weixelbaum of the Anglo-American, and A. V. Becksted, of the Manchester House, were refused. Why the Commissioners should have selected the Anglo-American Hotel for sacrifice is not understood, as the place ranked as one of the leading hotels of the town.

THE following statement show the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption at Winnipeg with duty collected thereon during the month of July last, and compared with the same month of 1887:

Description.	Value 1887.	Value 1888.
Exported.....	\$71,707	\$42,234
Imported, dutiable.....	116,565	141,311
Imported, free.....	15,236	19,420
Total imported.....	\$131,801	\$160,731
Entered for consumption, dutiable.....	115,937	142,746
Entered for consumption, free.....	15,236	19,420
Total for consumption..	\$131,173	\$162,166
Duty collected.....	33,681.19	42,085.92

THE Inland Revenue receipts for July at Winnipeg were:

License fees.....	\$ 755 00
Tobacco.....	7,507 00
Cigars.....	297 00
Spirits.....	9,064 47
Petroleum inspection.....	54 00
Malt.....	433 01
Total.....	\$19,110 48

THE transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg for the month ending 31st July were:

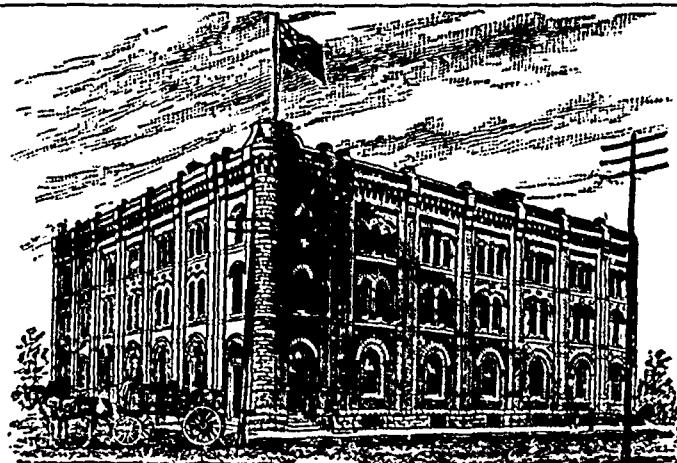
Deposits.....	\$33,562 00
Withdrawals.....	33,236 56

Deposits exceed withdrawals by ... 325 44

THE transactions at the bank for the same month last year were:

Deposits.....	\$29,106 00
Withdrawals.....	34,855 49

Withdrawals exceed deposits by... 5,749 49

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.

## G. F. & J. GALT,

### DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE bonus by-law giving the C. P. R. \$120,000 to build shops at Fort William, has been carried. The carrying of the bonus perhaps accounts for the announcement by Mr. Van Horne that the company's shops will not be moved from Winnipeg, but that "some" new shops will be established at the Fort. Before the bonus was voted upon, it was no doubt thought advisable to give the impression that Fort William would have the only shops between Montreal and the coast.

BEFORE entering into conclusive negotiations with the Manitoba Government for the vigorous prosecution of railway construction in this province, the Northern Pacific railway management made a wise move in investigating the resources of the country. Various officials have made trips through different sections of the province, personally inspecting the growing crops, the quality of the soil and the condition of the settlers. From what can be learned, it is understood the visitors were very favorably impressed with the resources and advantages of the country.

ONE direction wherein Manitoba will be the gainer by the entrance into the province of a powerful railway corporation like the Northern Pacific, will be in the matter of immigration. With the construction of roads throughout the province, the company will be given a great interest in the country. The railways are very deeply interested in the settlement of the country, in order that their traffic may be augmented thereby, and it may be taken for granted that the Northern Pacific will do all it can to direct immigration into the districts tributary to the lines of railway which it may build. Thus a great United States railway corporation will be working for the settlement of the fertile prairies of Manitoba. It has already been reported that the Northern Pacific will place an agent at Castle Gardens, New York, with the object of securing settlers for Manitoba.

THE Sault Ste. Marie region has lately come into prominence, through the construction of railways in that direction. A glance at the

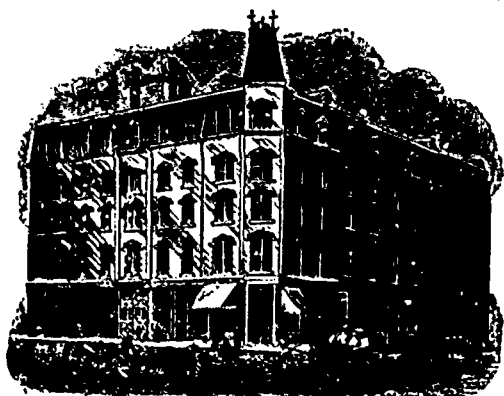
map will show that Sault Ste. Marie occupies a very commanding position. It occupies a narrow neck of land which affords the only through railway highway between the East and the West, south of Lake Superior. It is the natural route to the seaboard for a vast region, including a most productive portion of the continent. Lake Michigan interposes an effectual barrier to the construction of railways for a considerable distance to the south of the Sault, and Lake Superior and the rocky region does the same on the north. In time it must therefore be the centering point for a number of trunk lines of railway between the East and the West. This commanding position, however, is not the only great advantage possessed by Sault Ste. Marie. It has a water power of practically unlimited extent, and never failing supply. Here the waters of Lake Superior, the greatest body of fresh water in the world, roll down a succession of rapids in entering the Ste. Marie river. A canal, three miles in length, with a capacity of 800,000 horse power, will be constructed at once on the Michigan side of the river, and an effort is being made to secure the construction of a canal on the Canadian side. With its vast water power, its commanding location as a railway centre, and its advantages of lake navigation, there would seem to be a great future in store for Sault Ste. Marie as a manufacturing centre.

THE salmon canning season on the rivers of British Columbia is now at its height, and the fish are being taken in immense numbers. On the Fraser, the centre of the canning industry, it is said the work of catching the fish is prosecuted with such vigor, that it is almost impossible for a fish to escape the many snares set for it. It is feared that with the wholesale slaughter going on of late years, the canning industry will soon be rendered unprofitable by the reduction of the available supply of fish. When it is understood that the salmon seek the rivers for the purpose of spawning, the destruction of the fish on their entrance to the river has a double meaning. The Dominion Government has established a fish hatchery at

Westminster, with the principal object of assisting in keeping up the supply of salmon, but this alone it is thought will not prove effectual, unless some restrictions are placed upon the catching of the fish. Already it is said some favorite spawning grounds of the salmon have been almost deserted by the fish. The Victoria board of trade some time ago urged certain restrictions upon salmon fishing, which have been partially adopted by the Government. The Westminster *Columbian* thinks more stringent measures for the protection of the fish are necessary, and urges that, "the number of boats employed per cannery be greatly reduced, the close time considerably extended, and fishing on the sandheads, and for several miles up the river from its mouth, be abolished. If this is not done quickly, the salmon will very soon be like the buffalo—a thing of the past."

THERE seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the proper application of the term "Northwest." In different parts of Canada the word seems to convey a different meaning. Thus, for instance, in Eastern Canada the word Northwest is usually taken to mean all the country west of the western boundary of Ontario save the province of British Columbia. Sometimes it is considered as applying to all the country west of Lake Superior, with the exception above noted. As used in the East the word is almost invariably intended to include Manitoba and the Territories. In Manitoba the word generally is used in a more restricted sense, as intended to apply only to the country west of the province and east of the Rocky Mountains, though here it is very often used to include Manitoba as well as the Territories. Sometimes the words "Manitoba and the Northwest" will be used, whilst at other times the word Northwest is used alone, though from the wording it is evident that the province is intended to be included under the one general term. In the Territories the word is generally used to apply to the Territories alone. From this variety of significations, it is sometimes difficult to decide exactly what is meant by the use of the word "Northwest," and mistakes are consequently liable to occur. It is therefore necessary to have the word properly defined, or else abolish its use entirely. Geographically, the word "Northwest" is not very applicable to the settled and partially settled portions of Manitoba and the Territories. A glance at the map of Canada will show that the term "West" is more appropriate than "Northwest." The latter word can only be properly applied, from a geographical standpoint, to the country say west of Hudson's Bay and north of the Great Saskatchewan river. The natural geographical divisions of the southern portions of Canada would more properly be designated as follows: Eastern Canada, to include the region north and east of the Great Lakes, Central Canada to include the region from the lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains, and Western Canada the Pacific slope. The terms "Eastern" and "Western" Canada are now coming into use to some extent, the former to apply to the region east of the Lakes, and the latter to the country west of the Lakes. The word "Northwest" is also frequently used to apply to the States border

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ing upon Manitoba and the Territories to the south, and as so used may sometimes be misunderstood as applying to the indefinite portion of Canada supposed to be included under the same vague term.

THE Prince Albert Times calls attention to the fact that there will be a large surplus of grain in that district this year, for which there is no available export route. Prince Albert is situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, not far from the junction with the south branch of the same river. The region has long been famous as an excellent agricultural country, and those who have visited the place are always loud in their praise of the country. On account of the advantages of the district, a good many settlers have gone into the region, and Prince Albert is now the centre of quite an extensive colony. The place is fully 250 miles from the nearest railway station, and consequently the exportation of surplus products is out of the question. The people made an effort during the last session of the



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Dominion Parliament, to draw the attention of the Government to their position. A deputation was sent to Ottawa to impress upon the Government the necessity of railway communication for the district, with the object of inducing the Government to offer such assistance as would secure the early construction of a railway to Prince Albert. The Manitoba North-western railway is heading in the direction of Prince Albert, but the company are only building about twenty-five miles this season, and at the present rate of progress it will take at least twelve years to reach the distant settlement. The C. P. R. company have an "imaginary" line, projected to run from their main line at about Regina or Moose Jaw, northward to Prince Albert. This road, however, has not yet gone beyond the imaginary state. Another road, the Regina and Long Lake railway, is also headed toward Prince Albert. About twenty miles of this road, northward from Regina, were built a few years ago, but nothing further has been done. It was understood awhile ago, that in view of the representations made by the Prince Albert deputation, the Government had decided to give the last mentioned railway company such assistance as would enable it to push its road northward a considerable distance

this season, in the direction of Prince Albert. The Company, however, seem to be making no effort to go on with the work this season. At present Prince Albert is reached by driving 250 miles from Qu'Appelle station, on the C. P. R. main line west. In the summer season the place is also reached by water from Winnipeg, via Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan river. The latter route answers for passenger and some general freight traffic, but is not available for shipping out farm produce at a paying rate.

**Epitaph on a Bootmaker.**

He to a better land has gone:  
The crown of victory he has won.  
His boots were always ready on  
The day he said he'd have them done.

—Boston Courier.

ANOTHER WRONG TO BE RIGHTED.—Employer (to spokesman of deputation): "So you want your pay raised, do you? Don't you think this is rather cool, just after I have given you the benefit of the Saturday half holiday?"

Spokesman: "Sure that's just the cause of it. You don't suppose we can get along with the same wages when we have a half-holiday every week!"—New York Life.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 6, 1888.

## LIQUOR IN THE TERRITORIES.

The liquor question is again the all absorbing matter in the Territories. This question has long been the great bone of contention in the Territories, and recent official action has caused the agitation to break out afresh with redoubled energy. With the change of governors, have come changes in the liquor regulations, Mr. Royal having apparently taken it upon himself to institute certain new departures. Complaints were numerous against Mr. Dwedney's administration of the permit system, but Mr. Royal has succeeded within a few weeks of his coming into office, in working up a storm of indignation against his administration of the liquor regulations. Since Mr. Royal came into office, it is said individual permits to import liquor into the Territories have been granted indiscriminately to all comers, and thus prohibition in the country is rendered simply a farce. Indeed, there always has been a good deal of a farce about the alleged prohibitory regulations in the Territories, though in some limited sections of the country, more particularly the eastern portion, no doubt considerable benefit has been derived from the prohibitory regulations.

The wholesale system of issuing permits to import liquor into the country, has been followed by another proceeding which has called forth considerable opposition, namely; the granting of a license to the new C.P.R. Co's. hotel at Banff to sell liquors. Still more recently another order has been issued, allowing the importation of beer of a certain strength, to be sold under certain restrictions. The temperance people naturally look upon these new regulations as a move in the direction of sweeping away the restrictive regulations entirely. It is the thin edge of the wedge, they say, which will apparently soon end in the introduction of a regular liquor license system. Some of the temperance people would prefer a license system to the present regulations, with the partiality shown in their administration. On the other hand those favorable to licence are opposed to the new regulations, on account of the peculiar manner in which are they to be administered, and the additional grounds which they afford for showing favoritism. Again, all classes of the

people are opposed to the new regulations (except the few who may be personally benefitted thereby) on the ground that the changes have been made without consulting the people. It was expected that under the new act for the administration of government in the Territories, the people, through their representatives, would be given some opportunity of pronouncing upon important questions. It appears, however, that the one-man power will still continue to be largely vested in the Governor. General elections were lately held throughout the Territories, under the new act, and it might have been expected that before making the radical changes of such an important nature, an opportunity would have been given the newly-elected representatives to express an opinion thereon. Such, evidently is not Mr. Royal's intention, and he doubtless considers himself more competent to judge of the requirements of the country, after a few weeks' residence therein, than the elected representatives of the people.

The granting of a license to the C.P.R. hotel at Banff, (National Park) is certainly a display of favoritism to say the least. Mr. Royal excuses himself for ordering a license for this hotel on the ground that the promoters have invested a great deal of capital in the hotel, and therefore the least the government could do was to give it a license. The license is to sell wines and beer only. Now this is a very foolish argument. Others have invested capital in the Territories, and why should not they receive a license also? The C.P.R. company invested capital in the hotel, knowing that prohibitory regulations were in force. Further, the amount invested in the hotel is but a trifle for the company, whilst many private persons have invested all they possess. Reasonable excuse may be made for granting a license to the C.P.R. hotel, on the ground that it is located in the National Park, as a summer resort for tourists, and that the government of the park will be administered separately from other portions of the Territories. This line of reasoning might have been adopted with some degree of fairness, but in this case other hotels in the park coming up to a certain standard in providing accommodation, would also have a just claim for a license similar to that granted the C.P.R. hotel.

The more recent order allowing the sale of beer throughout the Territories, under certain restrictions, has no doubt been an

outcome of the granting of a license to the Banff hotel. The popular clamor against the licensing of that hotel, on the ground of favoritism, has induced the governor to issue an order providing for the sale of beer. But whilst the C.P.R. hotel can sell wines and beer of any strength, the licenses which will be issued to certain other hotels will be for the sale of beer only and to contain not more than four per cent. of alcohol. License for the sale of this beer will be granted to hotels having separate bedroom accommodation for not less than twelve persons. The sale of beer will not be allowed between the hours of ten o'clock on Saturday evening and seven o'clock Monday morning; nor to persons under fourteen years of age, and to those of intemperate habits. Upon beer so sold a tax of ten cents per gallon will be collected. This latter is one of the features which is strongly objected to by the people of the Territories. They naturally fail to see why they will be compelled to pay a special tax upon weak beer, which is not levied in other parts of the country. Public meetings have been held throughout the country to discuss the liquor question, and at one of these, held at Calgary, a resolution was passed demanding that the same privileges be granted other parts of the country as had been extended to the C.P.R. hotel at Banff; also asking that the people of the Territories be given control over the liquor question, instead of as now having the liquor regulations administered by the Dominion Government and the Governor appointed by the Government. The temperance people complain that these licenses to sell beer were not asked for by the people, and that the Government has broken faith with the people in issuing these licenses, as it was understood the opinion of the Legislative Assembly would be secured before any changes would be made in the liquor regulations.

Another just cause for complaint against the new Territorial liquor regulations is found in the closing of the local breweries, whilst the importation of the beer is allowed. Formerly light beer was allowed to be sold in the Territories without restriction. Under this system a number of breweries were established at different points in the Territories, for the manufacture of this light beer. In some instances, as in the case of the Moose Jaw brewery, quite a sum of money had been invested in plant. Last fall an order was

issued prohibiting the manufacture of this beer in the Territories, which of course had the effect of destroying the value of the investment in breweries in the Territories. The order was followed shortly after by an order prohibiting the importation into the Territories of light beer. The recent decision to allow the sale of light beer under the restrictions noted, makes it necessary that the beer must be imported. Thus, those who have invested their money in breweries in the Territories are shut off from manufacturing, whilst a similar article of beer is allowed to be imported. Mr. Royal might consider his argument in defence of granting a license to the C.P.R. hotel and apply the same principle to the men who have invested their money in breweries in the Territories.

#### HAIL INSURANCE.

The Northwest Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, head office at Winnipeg, has decided to take risks against loss from hail. The system which the company proposes following is as follows: In case of total destruction of crop from hail, \$8 per acre will be paid, which is the largest amount which will be paid. Where the crop is partially destroyed, a proportionate amount will be paid. Thus if the damage amounts to one-half the value of the crop, \$4 per acre will be paid. No reduction is made for cost of harvesting, etc. A uniform charge of 50 cents per acre, cash, or 60 cents for note, will be made, for insuring against loss from hail. Not more than 160 acres in any one section of land, will be insured, and not over 1,500 acres in any one township. The amount of 50 cents per acre may seem high, but hail insurance is purely experimental in Manitoba, there being no statistics to base a charge upon. It is quite probable that experience will show that the risks can be taken at a very much lower premium. The company will endeavor to keep a record of all hail storms occurring in the country hereafter, with the object of arriving at an idea of the probable losses each season. Of course in some years storms are of much more frequent occurrence than in others, and the record will require to be kept up for a number of years, to be of much benefit. So far Manitoba has never suffered seriously from hail storms, though almost every season some heavy individual losses have been experienced. Hail storms here have invariably been

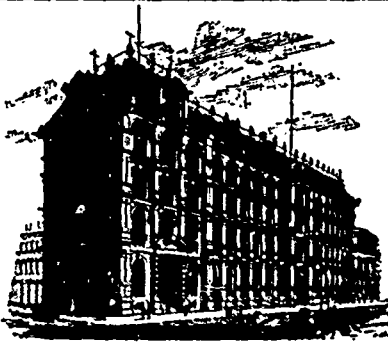
very limited in the extent of country covered by a storm, sometimes only extending over a few acres, but the loss to those within the range of the storm is often very heavy, and not infrequently amounts to the entire destruction of a most promising crop. Hail insurance is therefore most desirable, if placed within the reach of farmers at a reasonable figure. No doubt the cost of insuring against loss from hail will in time be worked down to such a figure. This year to the time of writing, only one hail storm has occurred in Manitoba, and that of limited extent, though inflicting very heavy loss upon a dozen or so farmers, some of whom have had their crops entirely destroyed. Had these unfortunate ones been insured, it would have been a great relief to them in their hour of affliction. The action of the Northwest Fire Insurance Company in formulating a scheme of hail insurance, is a step in the right direction, and one which in time will no doubt result in much good. A system of hail insurance, to be cheap and effective, must be general, that is; cover the whole province. Last winter there was a good deal of talk of establishing a municipal system of hail insurance, and a bill with that object in view was passed through the Legislature. Such a system, however, could not be worked to advantage, from the fact that a municipal government system would be purely local in character. Hail storms are invariably purely local storms, and thus the loss would most likely fall upon a number of persons who were banded together for protection. If an official system of hail insurance is desired, it should be a provincial, and not a municipal one. A provincial tax of say five cents per acre on all the cultivated land in the province, would probably be sufficient to provide a fund which would cover all losses by hail in any one year. Such a tax could be collected with the ordinary municipal taxes, with but very little extra expense. Under such a system, a severe storm in a single locality would be provided against, without a heavy drain upon a few. Under the proposed municipal system, those who were the heavy losers from hail, would themselves have to make up the amount of insurance. But perhaps the private companies will take hold of the matter in such a way as to leave no necessity for an official system of hail insurance. With reference to the hail storm which occurred in a limited locality in southwestern Manitoba this season, it is understood an effort will be made to induce the Government to make a grant in aid of the sufferers, several of whom have lost their crops entirely. The cause

is a commendable one, and if any aid can be given, the assistance should not be begrudged.

#### THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

There is undoubtedly great wealth lying dormant in the region between the Lake of the Woods and the settled portions of Ontario. In passing through this vast country by rail, it certainly does not present a very inviting aspect, and many travellers are led to believe that it is an utterly worthless portion of the earth's surface, fit only to be classed with the great African Sahara. Parties who have travelled over the C.P.R. from the East to Manitoba, are often heard to make remarks as to the worthless nature of the country through which they have passed. They have judged, however, only from surface indications as seen from the car window. They have seen only the rocks and muskegs which cover the surface of the country, and have not investigated its mineral and other resources. True the country has yet been but very imperfectly explored, but enough is known to make it certain that the region possesses great mineral wealth. Gold, silver, copper and iron ores are found at various points throughout this "waste" region. The latter two minerals are known to exist in practically unlimited quantities, the iron being of the very best quality. The silver mines have already been worked to a considerable extent, and vast wealth in silver has been extracted from a limited section of country in the Thunder Bay region. More recently attention has been drawn to the discoveries in the Sudbury district, and it is likely that a great deal of capital will soon be invested in working the mines there. It is said that \$1,500,000 will be invested at once in establishing a smelter and other works at Sudbury. The copper mines of the district are certainly very rich, and the reports concerning them are simply marvelous. When the great region is more thoroughly explored, it is certain that many more wealthy finds will be made. But the resources of the region do not consist entirely in mineral wealth. Notwithstanding the uninviting nature of the country as seen from a car window, there are districts which will support quite an agricultural population in time. The arable portion of the country is not large, in comparison with the entire area, but it nevertheless comprises some considerable tracts of good land, which will be sought out and settled upon, as the population increases and the price of land advances in the more favored portions of the country. The "waste" country is also covered with a forest growth which is in itself of considerable value. In some sections the timber is heavy enough for sawing, and a good deal has already been manufactured into lumber, whilst the lighter timber ensures a bountiful fuel supply.





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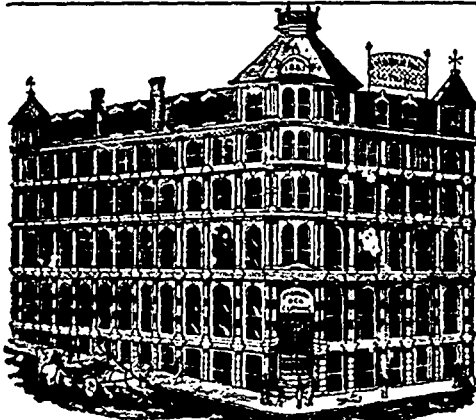
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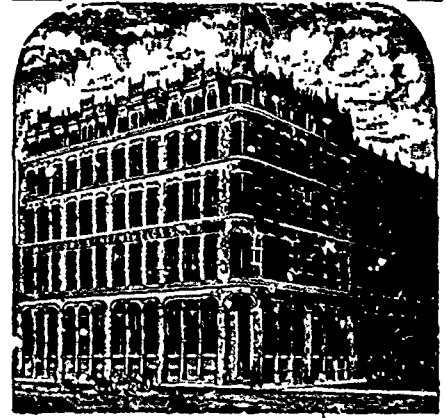
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ton's Artists Materials.

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no change to report as yet in connection with monetary affairs in the city, and the same sleepy feeling is prevalent at the banks. With the opening of the month there has been a slight increase in the quantity of paper going to discount, but this increase has been very trifling, and with the close of the week the aggregate of commercial paper held by the banks was probably lower, than at any other time during the past three years. There is still some renewing and patching up until after harvest, but with that included commercial business is very slender in volume. Saturday was the fourth, and although no full report of the day's business has been received at this office, the indications up to that day were, that it would be without any feature worthy of note. The discount rates are unchanged being 8 per cent. with 7 for gilt edge paper. In real estate mortgage loans, business is quiet, owing entirely to the anxiety about the coming harvest. Once that is satisfied there is every prospect of the liveliest demand for farm loans that has been since the days of boom. As a consequence loan agents are not only satisfied but buoyant. The interest rate on loans of that class is nominal at 8 per cent.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

A quiet feeling, usually apparent at this season of the year, continues to prevail in many branches of wholesal trade. Though the crop outlook may be considered as favorable, yet there is some indisposition to place large orders for fall stocks until the crop is actually assured. Some who ordered pretty large stocks last season, are now conservative about placing orders for fall goods, preferring rather to trust to duplicating orders later on, if necessary. This is more apparent in textile branches. The lumber trade is one of the most active branches. In this line, whilst the city trade is considerably behind last year, owing to lighter building operations, the country business is decidedly active and largely in excess of last year. This would show that building operations in the country are being carried on on a much larger scale than last year. Some delay has been experienced by manufacturers, in obtaining cars as fast as required to make shipments, and this has brought in a number of complaints from country points of short stocks.

## DRUGS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; 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 \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Oranges are about out of the market and no more expected for a few days. Blueberries have been coming in in immense quantities,

and prices have rapidly declined from 15c at the opening of the crop to 5c per pound. A car of melons was received and sold out rapidly, and more are now in stock. Apples are plentiful and easier in price. Quotations are as follows: Messina lemons, \$8 to \$8.50; apples, per barrel, as to quality, \$5 to \$6.50; bananas, \$3 to \$4 per bunch; cucumbers, 60c per doz.; tomatoes, 1/4 bushel boxes, \$1.50; do bushel boxes \$3.50; watermelons, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per doz; California fruit:—Peaches, \$3 per box; pears, \$3.50 per box; plums, \$3.00 per box; blueberries easy at about 5c per pound; Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel or \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Maple syrup, 1/2 gal. tins, \$7.75 dozen, quart tins, \$4.50 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes; cider, rectified, per bbl 32 gallons, \$14.00; in 1/2 barrels, \$7.50.

## GROCERIES.

The strong tone in sugar markets continues. Stocks of sugar were rather light in the city. Reports from outside markets note the better feeling in teas as continuing. Prices are: Sugars, yellows, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c as to color, granulated, firm at 9c; lumps, to 9 3/4c. Coffees—Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeyuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

## CANNED GOODS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) 3lbs., \$8.25; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$8.75; pears, \$8.75; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$7.75.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: California evaporated peaches, 20 to 35c; do. plums, 20c; do. raspberries, 38c; do. pitted cherries, 25c; do. blackberries, 16c; do. apricots, 23c. Other prices are: Dates, golden 10c per lb.; in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.40 to 2.50 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.; coconuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

## HIDES.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bulls, 2c; calf, fine haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 25 to 60c. Tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 2c per pound.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

Trade is rather quiet and only light orders coming in. Quotations are as follows:

Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 35 to 37c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6 1/2 to 7c

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Boardon kip, 76c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 27 to 31c for plump stock. American oak butts, 50 to 55c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

## LUMBER.

Complaints have been made from several country points as to scarcity of lumber and difficulty of getting in stocks. This shortage of stocks, investigation shows, is caused by the inability of manufacturers to obtain cars to make shipments promptly rather than to any shortage in stocks at the mill. It appears that the railway company will not send empty cars east of Winnipeg, and the mills on the Lake of the Woods have to trust to getting cars from empties passing westward from Port Arthur. This sometimes causes delay. The high water on the Lake of the Woods and the sweeping away of the boom on the Rainy river has caused a great deal of delay to the mills, and will materially shorten the cut for the season. It is said that out of the 20,000,000 feet of logs carried into the lake by the bursting of the boom, not more than from one-quarter to one-half will be recovered, and that at considerable expense and loss of time. This disaster, together with the increased demand for lumber this season, will keep stocks on the light side this summer, and if the demand keeps as good as at present the mills will close down for the winter with decidedly light stocks. The lumber to be had now is about all green, that is this year's cut, old stocks of dry being about nil. A new price list went into force on Wednesday, which makes a general advance of about \$1 per M in dimension, boards and shiplap. In siding ceiling and flooring \$2 per M reduction has been made on 1st and \$1 reduction on 2nd, whilst 3rd and 4th have been advanced \$1 per M. The revised list is as follows: Dimension—2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$16. Fifty cents per M advance on each foot over the above length up to 24 feet long. One dollar per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches surface. Surfacing, 50c per M; Surfacing and sizing, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common rough \$15, dressed, \$16; Culls, rough, \$11; dressed, \$12; 1st common, stock, 1 1/2 in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$1; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17.50; 8 inch, \$17.

8 and 10 inch flooring and siding at \$1 per M advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring -- 1st, 6 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$21; 4th, do, \$18; 1st, 5 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd do, \$20; 4th do, \$17; 1st, 4 inch, \$29; 2nd do, \$25; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding -- No. 1, 1st siding 3/4 in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock -- B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch -- 1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. 1 1/2, and 2 inch -- 1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Moulding -- Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts; Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; 1/4 round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casings -- 4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles -- 1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number. No delivered prices.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 75c in five-gallon cans, or 70c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 65c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12 1/2c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 28c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25. Alabastine, \$8 per case of 20 pkgs.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1855 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19. v. s. o. p., \$22.

WOOL.

Very little now coming in, and business apparently well over for the season. Prices are: 7 to 8c for unwashed fleeces, and 12 to 15c for washed. Western ranch sheep, 11 to 14c.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Wheat is now pretty well cleaned up, though some local dealers are yet holding quantities in store. In provincial markets there is practically nothing doing, nor will there be any movement of importance until the new crop commences to come in. Of course a few loads are occasionally marketed at some points, where there are mills or buyers, but the total is insignificant. Crop prospects have suffered

a set back from too much rain, though not to do actual damage as yet, but warm dry weather is now needed.

OATS.

Prices were easier in eastern markets, and car lots of Manitoba oats were offering at a cent or two under previous quotations. Car lots here for export would be worth about 32c, at provincial points, but sales are reported at as high as 33 1/2c on truck. Loads on the market in the city brought 34 to 35c.

OATMEAL.

Prices to the trade in broken lots are: Standard, \$2.65; granulated, \$2.80; rolled oats, \$3.20.

EGGS.

There is no important change in this market, and prices in case lots rule at 15c, with sometimes 16c quoted.

BUTTER.

There has been some little stir in butter of late for shipment eastward. A buyer from the east was in the market and bought up stocks at from 8 to 13c. Several dealers cleaned out their stocks at within the range of these figures. This will relieve the pressure upon the market of a considerable quantity of medium to poor butter, which constitutes the bulk of stocks in the city. Indeed, there is very little butter in the market and being received which would grade over a good medium in butter markets. There is very little demand from the city trade, and about 14c is the top price obtainable for small lots in this way, as this trade is now supplied mainly by farmers.

FLOUR.

There has been a stronger feeling in flour with an advance of about five cents. Quotations in broken lots to the local trade were: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.55 to \$1.60; superfine, \$1.40.

FEEDSTUFFS

have again advanced sharply, the mills being sold ahead. Quotations are: Bran \$12; shorts \$15; ground feed, oats and barley \$24 per ton.

CHEESE.

An easier feeling prevails all around. Factors are usually holding at about 9c, though cash sales reported at a fraction under this figure. Small lots are jobbing at 11c.

LARD.

Usually held at \$2.50 per 20 lb pail in small lots, with some sales reported at under quotation, say \$2.45 in larger lots.

CURED MEATS.

Provisions hold firm with further advances talked of. Prices are: Long clear, scarce at 12c; smoked, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4; breakfast bacon, 15 1/2c; rolls, 15c; hams, 16 1/2c; Armour's star hams, 18c; do. breakfast bacon, 16c. Some home cured hams, uncured, are on sale at 15 1/2c, and breakfast bacon at 15c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are now offering fairly plentiful, with prices steady; 3 1/2c is now perhaps an outside quotation, and only choice animals would approximate that figure. Quotations may be given as ranging from 3 to 3 1/2c. Hogs are steady at about 5 1/2c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is quoted at 7c, but sales have been made at from 6 1/2c up; hogs 8 to 8 1/2c; mutton easy at 10 to 11c.

Manitoba Crops of 1887.

Secretary Bell of the Winnipeg board of trade, has presented the following report to that body, relative to the disposition of last year's crops in Manitoba. The report does not take into consideration the crops grown in the Territories, which would increase exports at least half a million bushels.

WHEAT.

The acreage under wheat crop in 1887 was 432,000 as per the returns received by the department of agriculture from 350 reporters. This board in September, assuming that the average yield would be 28 bushels per acre, estimated the crop at 12,000,000, but within a month they decided that the crop actually reached between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000, as threshing showed the yield to be greater. This crop is accounted for as follows:

Wheat exported to Eastern Canada and Europe.....	8,500,000
Converted into flour in Manitoba.....	2,000,000
Used as seed, 650,000 acres.....	1,100,000
In hands of millers and shippers and of farmers for close marketing.....	1,200,000
	13,400,000

The report states that the figures as to flour manufacture were obtained from the millers, and are accurate, and says: "On the basis used by American statisticians it requires five bushels of wheat, in flour, to feed each unit of the population. Supposing our people to number 130,000 we will consume 650,000 bushels, leaving 1,950,000 of that ground, to be exported." Exports go both east and west from the province. The allowance of five bushels per capita for home consumption, as per report, is a maximum estimate, and perhaps a trifle over actual consumption, so that exports of flour, if anything, would be over rather than under the figures given.

The report shows that the wheat crop averaged \$75 bushels for each farmer in the province, certainly a good showing. The average yield per acre is placed at 32 1/4 bushels. This year the wheat acreage is estimated to be 20 per cent. greater than last year, and crop prospects better.

BARLEY.

Of barley the report says: So far as I can obtain data about 350,000 bushels were sent east and south. The crop was very heavy on the 56,000 acres cultivated but as heretofore practically no barley was exported, farmers paid scant attention to properly harvesting it, and the great bulk of what was grown was used in the province for feed. The Grain Exchange returns show an increased acreage of from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. over that of last year, or a total of about 70,000 acres.

OATS.

The export of oats so far as can be determined reached fully 1,000,000 bushels. The increased area under cultivation this year is not less than 10 per cent. Last year the total acreage according to the Government returns, was 155,176. Grain dealers report a large quantity of oats still held in the Province; but the actual quantity cannot be determined.

VALUE OF LEADING EXPORTS.

Wheat.....	4,675,000
Flour and Bran.....	1,250,000
Flax, and its products.....	120,000
Barley.....	140,000
Oats and oatmeal.....	280,000
Dairy Products, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, wool, hides, fish, etc.....	600,000
	\$7,065,000

Personal.

H. S. Wesbrook, agricultural implements, Winnipeg, has returned from a trip west.

A. W. Paterson, of J. W. Paterson & Co., manufacturers of building papers and felt, etc., Montreal, was in the city last week.

W. H. Smith, of Smith & Fudger, wholesale fancy goods and wooden ware, Toronto, arrived in Winnipeg on Monday from the East.

Mr. Thos. Dexter, representing H. S. Howland, Sons & Co., wholesale hardware, Toronto, is in the city at the Queen's. He intends doing the West as far as the Pacific coast.

### The Terms.

The terms of agreement between the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Northern Pacific Railway Company have at last been made. Briefly they are as follows: The Government will complete the Red River Valley railway to Winnipeg, and sell the same to the Northern Pacific for \$720,000, secured by first mortgage bonds at five per cent. The Government give the Northern Pacific Co. a bonus of \$40,000 to assist in the construction of a bridge across the Assiniboine at Winnipeg, to bring the road into the city. The Government is to go on with the construction of the road from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, to be taken over by the Northern Pacific Co., the company repaying the Government for all expenditure on the part of the road. A further bonus of \$40,000 will be given the company for the construction of a railway and passenger bridge over the Assiniboine near Portage la Prairie. The Northern Pacific agrees to build a line of railway from Morris to Brandon, within one year from November 1st 1888. The Government is to give a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest for 25 years, on \$6,400 on each mile of railway constructed, said interest to be paid only in the event of the railways not paying expenses and interest on bonds. Provision is made against the transfer of the railways to

the C.P.R. or St. P. M. & M., and exemption from taxation of a provincial nature is guaranteed to the Company. Running powers for roads other than the C.P.R. and St. P. M. & M. is secured over the Northern Pacific roads. It is further mutually agreed that the Government shall have power over freight rates to regulate the same. A charter will be obtained from the Legislature for a company to be called "The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Co." for the construction of the roads within the province. The charter will provide for five directors, one of whom shall be the railway commissioner of the province, and another appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

W. H. HOOPER, grocer, has fitted up a cigar store in a portion of his building.

McLAURIN, of Brandon, will build an elevator at Alexander station, it is said.

A. SHEPPARD, Regina, will add a stock of groceries to his dry goods business.

A new brewery has been established at Brandon under the management of Mr. Woodley.

THE Grand Pacific hotel, Portage la Prairie, has been rented to McKinnon, of Brandon, who will open it at once.

LOWE & MITCHELL, of Brandon, have formed a partnership and will carry on a real estate and general agency business.

SMITH THOMPSON'S disused planing mill and plant, at Portage la Prairie, was sold lately to W. Farrel, of Neepawa, for \$800.

THE rumors that the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Co. would be moved from London to Canada is denied in a London cable.

W. G. EVANS, of Brandon, has formed a partnership with W. Birch to carry on a livery, feed and sale stable business at Alexander station.

BRYAN & Co., of the Winnipeg Cigar Factory, have purchased stock and plant of J. G.

Fleeton, cigar manufacturer, also of Winnipeg. Mr. Fleeton retires from business.

MOORE & MACDOWALL, Edmonton, have secured the contract of supplying 450,000 feet of dimension lumber for the new bridge at Battleford this fall.

H. D. Root, grocer, Notre Dame street, Winnipeg, was burned out last Wednesday. Damage to the extent of about \$700 was done. The stock was insured in the City of London Insurance Company for \$1,000.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of station houses on the C.P.R., Pembina and Southwestern branches. On the Pembina branch stations will be built at Deloraine, Boissevain, Killarney, Thornhill, Pilot Mound, LaRiviere, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright and Little Pembina. On the Southwestern branch stations will be put up at Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.

THE midsummer holiday number of the Winnipeg Sun which has been promised for some time back, was issued on Wednesday last. It is a very creditable publication, and one which will certainly do a good work in the interest of the province. A great deal of valuable and interesting information is given about the country in general, and as the number will be given a wide circulation, it will no doubt direct additional attention to this Prairie Land of ours.

AN Ottawa telegram on Thursday says: At a meeting held to-day, W. D. Perley, M.P. for East Assiniboia, was appointed Senator for the Territories. Hayter Reed was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, in place of Hon. Edgar Dewdney resigned. Forget, late clerk of the Northwest Council, was appointed assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. Robert Bell Gordon was appointed clerk of the Legislative Assembly. It is announced that Mr. Dewdney, the new Minister of the Interior, will contest East Assiniboia, vacated by Mr. Perley.

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Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

# Jute and Cotton BAGS GRAIN SACKS, FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

## MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

Monday, July 30, was a lively day in wheat. The market opened 1/4 to 1/8c higher than Saturday's close, and immediately advanced 1/2 to 3/4c for September. Prices then went back 1/2 to 3/4c, and fluctuations were rapid, the extreme range for September being from 83 3/4 to 85 1/4c. The gain for the two days (Saturday and today) is practically 5c. Foreign news was the main factor in the bull movement, unfavorable crop reports causing a strong feeling in British and continental markets. Receipts of new winter wheat are commencing to tell, and the visible supply statement to-day shows a small increase, the total on July 28 being 22,190,500 bushels against 21,680,300 bushels one week ago. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	87
Corn .....	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	—
Oats .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
Pork .....	14.52 1/2	14.02 1/2	14.02 1/2	—
Lard .....	8.97 1/2	9.00	8.95	—
Short Ribs.....	8.45	8.50	8.45	—

On Tuesday wheat was active and lower, prices going down about 2c. September wheat opened at 84 1/2c, and ranged from 82 1/2 to 84 1/2c during the day. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	82	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Corn .....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	—
Oats .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
Pork .....	14.52 1/2	14.05	14.02 1/2	—
Lard .....	8.97 1/2	8.97 1/2	8.97 1/2	—
Short Ribs.....	8.45	8.52 1/2	8.50	—

On Wednesday the activity in wheat continued with wide fluctuations. September wheat opened at 84c and ranged from 83 1/2 to 84 1/2c. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Corn .....	47	46 1/2	46 1/2	—
Oats .....	—	—	—	—
Pork .....	14.72 1/2	14.87 1/2	14.87 1/2	—
Lard .....	8.97 1/2	9.00	8.95	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—

Thursday's prices were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Corn .....	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	—
Oats .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
Pork .....	14.25	14.00	14.30	—
Lard .....	8.77	8.80	8.77	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—

Closing prices on Friday, were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	83	84 1/2
Corn .....	45 1/2	45 1/2	—	—
Oats .....	2 1/2	—	—	—
Pork .....	14.25	14.25	14.20	—
Lard .....	—	8.85	—	—

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Closing quotations on Wednesday for wheat were as follows:—

	Cash.	Aug.	On track
1 hard.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
1 northern.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
2 " .....	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.60; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.20 to \$4.30; in barrels, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bakers, here, \$3.30 to \$3.65; superfine, \$2.00 to \$3.00; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

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

	Cash.	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Monday.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Tuesday.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Wednesday.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Thursday.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Friday.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2

**Montreal Markets.**

Grain—Red winter wheat, 96 to 97 1/2c; white, 96 to 97 1/2c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 99c to \$1.01; No. 2, 98c to \$1; No. 1 northern, 93 to 99c; 95c. Peas, \$5 to \$6c; Oats, 46 to 47c; barley, 53 to 60c. A large bulk of 40 to 50,000 bushels of No. 1 hard changed hands on Tuesday at 89c

at Port Arthur for shipment to Franco. Strong bakers' flour, \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Butter—Creamery, 18 to 20c; townships, 18 to 19c; western, 16 to 17c.

Cheese—Finest colored, 9 1/2c; finest white, 9 1/2c; fine, 8 1/2 to 9c; me lium, 8 1/2 to 9c.

Hides—Green butchers', No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; No. 3, 4c; calfskins, 5c; lambskins each, 35c.

The Gazette says of the dry goods trade: The fall trade has made fair progress, not that any extensive business has been done, but the orders have footed up as large a total as was expected. Travellers as a rule report that buyers are operating cautiously, and except inducements are offered are not disposed to go beyond actual requirements. Prices on all textile fabrics have remained about as before.

Groceries—The advance in sugar has been well sustained on a good business at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c for granulated and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c for yellows. Molasses has a strong tone and up to 38c is asked for Barbadoes. Currants have been offered at 6 1/2c, but prime are quoted up to 6 3/4c. Valencia raisins are at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c. In tea there has been a fair business, and the country trade has taken considerable in small lots. Prices are steady, with holders of desirable stock confident.

**Toronto Markets.**

Wheat—No. 2 fall, 94 to 98c; spring, No. 2, 86 to 90c; No. 2 red winter, 83c. Barley—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c; No. 3, extra, 50c; No. 3, 45 to 48c. Peas—No. 2, 73 to 76c. Oats—No. 2, 47 to 49c.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$4.50 to \$5; patent winter, \$4.15 to \$4.50; patent spring, \$4.15 to \$4.50; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.25; extra, \$3.85 to \$3.90; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.25; bran, \$13 to \$14.50.

Oatmeal—Standard, \$5.85; granulated, \$6.10; rolled, \$6.35; rolled oats, \$6.60.

Butter—Creamery, 19 to 22c; dairy, selected, 16 to 18c; dairy, ordinary, 15c; store packed, 15 to 17c; large rolls, 16 to 17 1/2c.

Cheese—Full cream, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; medium, 10c; skins, 9 to 9 1/2c. At Woodstock cheese fair no sales were made, sellers holding out for 10c, which was above buyers' views.

Provision—Mess pork, per bbl, \$18 to \$18.50; bacon, long clear, 11 to 11 1/2c; lard, tubs and pails, 11c; hams, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 12c.

Dried Fruits—Dried apples have been selling in small lots at 7 to 7 1/2c, but a local commission house offered a round lot and could not get a better bid than 6 1/2c. Evaporated casjer, best stock offered in small lots at 8 to 8 1/2c.

The Empire says: The hardware trade is not in a very prosperous condition, chiefly on account of the extensive cutting of prices which is going on at present in nearly all branches.

Wool—Holders are firm and buyers will not advance. Good merchantable fleeces is selling at 20c, but there is very little coming in. Pure Southdown would sell at 23c. There is no demand from the other side excepting at prices considerably below what the Canadian market would accept. Fleeces, ordinary, 18 to 20c; fleeces, pure Down, 23c; pulled super, 22 to 24c; pulled combing, 18 to 20c; pulled extra 27 to 28c.

There is a ready sale for choice butchers' cattle at 3 1/2c per lb. with picked lots worth 4c.

EOCENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT

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DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance of your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are  
Yours very truly,

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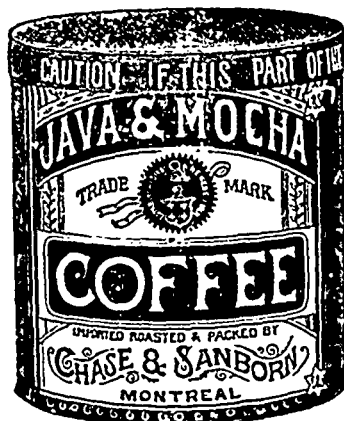
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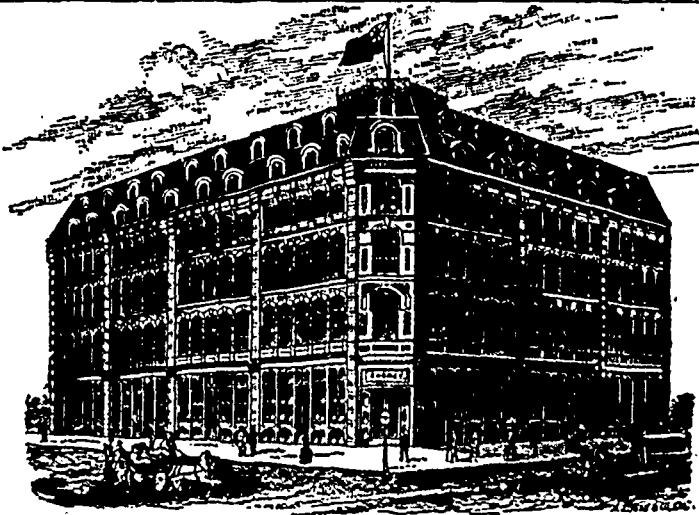
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**The Farmer of India.**

In a lecture before a farmer's institute at Wadena, Minn., Prof. Dickson referred to wheat growing in India as follows:

India comprises an area equal to that of the United States east of the Mississippi. A large portion of that area is admirably adapted for wheat cultivation. At present there is in India a crop of something like 300,000,000 bushels of wheat ready for export. The India agriculturist is a sorry specimen of humanity. The tools he uses are worthy of the man. They are a wooden plow and a drag in the shape of a simple plank dragged side-ways across the field. His draft animals are Brahma bullocks. The climate of the wheat growing districts is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. There are two grain seasons in the year, one in the rainy and another in the cold weather, so that an Indian farmer may and frequently does raise first a corn crop and then a grain crop the same year. Between times he does not let his land lie idle, but devotes his attention to growing sugar-cane, fruit, etc. During more than two-thirds of the year the land is bearing, and with a rapidity peculiar to the tropics, Wheat is the most valuable crop. In most places the fields have to be watered, which is done three times as a rule. The Indian coolie, armed with an old fashioned sickle, sits on his heels, cuts a handful of grain which he lays down beside him, and with out getting up shuffles on just as many inches as will enable him to cut one handful more. His capacity is about one-twelfth of an acre per diem. The cost of running such a machine is a nickle a day and it's dear at the money. What makes India such a dangerous rival to America in wheat raising is the comparative cheapness of production in that country. Any enormous increase which would be likely to imperil the principal industry of the northwest need not be anticipated from India. Any such danger, if it exists at all, must be looked for nearer home.

**Lumber Cuttings.**

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: It is a pretty well settled fact that if any tariff reform bill is passed by both houses it will include a provision for placing lumber upon the free list. The lumbermen as a class have come to accept this view of the case, and with this prospect there has been a growing indifference upon the subject. Free lumber doesn't promise to hurt anybody, and on the other hand it will not cheapen materially lumber to the consumer.

The logs for the Eau Claire mills at Calgary have arrived. They are said to be much larger in size and of better quality than the drive of last year.

MEDICINE HAT Times: C. Sharples, manager of the Winder Ranch Company, with ranges at Trout Creek, Willow Creek and Porcupine Hills, and J. C. Patterson, also a rancher, both of New Oxley, Alberta, were in Medicine Hat yesterday perfecting arrangements for the shipping of cattle from this point to the east. The work of rounding up and driving the cattle in will commence at once, and some 1,600 head will be shipped direct to the old country from this place in September.

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SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD  
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, &c. Special designs fur-  
nished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.  
Winnipeg.

**Cheese and Butter.**

Cheese promises to be a profitable article for the Canadian farmer again this season, and it is well this is so, when such old-time staples as flour, wheat, butter, etc., play such an insignificant part in our list of exports.

The province of Quebec is especially adapted for dairy farming, and it is, therefore, scarcely surprising to hear that the production of cheese will be largely in excess of any previous year. In Ontario many sections have suffered from drought, particularly that portion lying between Kingston and Belleville. It is too early as yet to say how the total make will be affected, as it is reasonable to believe that the shortage of one district will be counterbalanced by an excess in others. At the present time the flow of milk is falling off in the west, and it is estimated that the July make around Belleville will be 25 per cent. below that of last year. In other portions complaints are heard, but Prince Edward and Hastings counties are the worst sufferers. The drought will be felt all over, according to general reports received here, but in those counties it has been excessive.

The course of the market has been generally upwards. In May prices were unstable, early spring cheese not being generally wanted, but as soon as the June make came to hand there was a decided change, and the advance was accompanied with periods of considerable excitement. Everybody wanted June cheese, which is the most desirable line until the September make is available, and the efforts of some of the big houses to "scoop" it up caused the usual consternation amongst the small fry. One feature of the excitement, alluded to in these columns at the time, was the inauguration of Sunday traffic in the country parts. This was generally frowned down by the trade, and the offending parties have been, it is said, "shamed out of buying on the Sabbath." At the opening of the season many operators expected a falling market, and looked in the direction of 7½c, but several important points had subsequently to be taken into account. The stock in England was smaller than anticipated, and the season here opened unusually late, and was followed by cold weather, which stopped the flow of milk. The make being more limited than expected, dealers were emboldened to operate fearlessly, and the consequence has been an almost uninterrupted rise. Starting at 8 to 8½c, the price has now reached 10c.

At the moment the situation may be fitly described as "fairly active and firm." Factory men having sold pretty close, naturally feel independent, and are unwilling to accept any decline. On the other hand buyers are not inclined to make efforts in the direction of big deals, as any such move would speedily send prices above their reach, and they do not wish to soar too high above English prices. There is steady buying going on, and it is not a quiet market by any means, except in comparison with recent events. A dealer lately returned says that the further west a traveller goes the worse the country looks from the effects of the drought, and this province is quite a contrast in this particular. Some parts of the Ingersoll district have, however, done remarkably well. The shrinkage is making itself apparent in

the relative smallness of the shipments from Montreal and New York, and there are other facts which tend to support the market. It is stated on reliable authority that there is no cheese in store west of Toronto, whereas last year the supply was 40,000 boxes. The American markets, which have been more largely influenced than ever by our own, have ruled strong this week, and the drought has been more pronounced than on this side. The prospects certainly favor paying prices for the balance of the season.

The discouraging words "butter is a dead article" was the reply of an exporter to an enquiry about butter and the efforts of recent years to revive the export trade in that article seems to have failed of its object. It would be wearisome to again recount the causes which have led to this. Most of those interviewed summed up the position about as follows: "Cheese pays better and the English people get cheap, fresh, sweet butter from near by points" principally from Ireland and the continent." The notable fact, however, remains that Canadian butter was once largely exported. Canadians have really been driven out of the market by European competition and it remains to be seen whether they cannot regain lost ground by closer attention to improved methods of production and transportation. So indifferent are farmers to butter making that many of them send all their milk to the cheese factory and buy butter for their own households. From different sources reports come of the difficulty of buying butter in the country even at the highest city prices. Creamery butter, of course, is an exception but not much of this has been shipped.

"Brockville butter" was once celebrated and was one of the standard quotations, but Brockville is no longer a butter country, it is a cheese district and Brockville butter is practically extinct. Last market day Brockville boarded 15,000 boxes of cheese and it is scarcely necessary to add that little milk was left for butter making. The local trade has taken a large quantity of butter at fair prices, a city of 200,000 being no small consumer as a large dealer well remarked. So far as the export trade is concerned there is little prospect of improvement as an unusual quantity of rain has fallen both in the British Isles and on the continent, and the make has consequently been above the average. The Continental makers seem to be gradually driving Irish butter out of the English market. A full acquaintance with European methods and government aid and supervision similar to that given by Ontario to the cheese interest would very probably raise the butter industry of Canada to its former position and importance.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce, June 20.*

Milne Bros. are establishing an oatmeal and feed mill at Victoria. French stones will be used for grinding.

The Canadian Pacific railway company meditate the construction of new general offices in Vancouver, the plans having been already prepared. It is understood that the building, which will be 80x60, will be erected opposite the present C. P. R. telegraph office, west Cordova street, on the vacant property belonging to the company.



## Mineral Resources of British Columbia.

At a time when the mineral resources of British Columbia are attracting attention, as a sequence of the discoveries that have been made in its latent mineral wealth, and when it is becoming increasingly apparent that upon the development of this subterranean wealth the future prosperity of the province will to a great extent depend, I will lay the following particulars before your readers, respecting the prospects this country affords for profitable mining.

As is well known, British Columbia came into prominence in 1858, as a result of the gold discoveries on the banks of the Fraser river in that year; and from that time to the present date gold mining has formed one of the most important industries in the province. For the past few years placer mining having declined, attention must now be paid to the quartz lodes, whence the gold in the placers have been derived, and the success which has attended operations in this branch of mining in California, Australia, and other renowned gold fields, should give a stimulus to the starting of similar operations in this province.

Placer mining forms the precursor to the development of quartz mining, and the rich auriferous fields which have added so much to the prestige of British Columbia, will evidently soon receive the attention they deserve, presenting, as they do, geological features analogous to the California fields.

Before proceeding further it will be well to recount the disadvantages which have precluded a successful development of the quartz ledges in this province in the past:

1st. A serious drawback to a successful prosecution of quartz mining heretofore was the remoteness of the district from railway communication, and the crippling charges thereby entailed in transporting freight and necessary mining machinery, and in countries with such inadequate facilities of transportation, capitalists, as a rule, evince a disinclination to invest, pending more favorable opportunities for more economical working; and in this way many promising mines—no matter how deserving their intrinsic merits might have been—have been temporarily suspended, awaiting the advent of the railway with its beneficent influence.

2nd. Placer mining has always proved a fascinating pursuit, and free from the apparent risk and lay out in connection with the more permanent branch of mining—quartz operations—and when gold has been found in paying quantities in the alluvial deposits quartz ledges were either ignored or deferred for future working.

3rd. On the placers giving out, the gold miner, with his accustomed restlessness, starts out for some new field, and, in due course, is followed by a general exodus of his zealous fraternity, and the gold field thus becomes deserted, which cause also accounts for the paucity of quartz operations in the localities where rich detrital deposits of the precious metal were found.

4th. It is a well known fact that in the past tactics were resorted to in connection with quartz mining incongruous with bona fide mining, which had the effect of depreciating the reputation of certain mining districts in the

province, and proving prejudicial to the mining interests at large.

Public confidence—although a slow growing plant—is, at last, being restored, and when one of the undertakings now being worked turns out successfully, several other properties, which have languished through lack of capital and the insuperable difficulties which I have enumerated, will be readily acquired, and capital will not be chary in embracing opportunities hitherto neglected. Experience has taught us that the discovery of, at least, one paying mine in a new country—new as regards the development of its mineral wealth—is a *sine quo non* to the opening up of other channels of undeveloped wealth, and this has been plainly demonstrated by the results which have followed, and are still following, the untiring efforts of the shareholders of the Treadwell mine, Alaska—a country aptly described as the “Great Lone Land,” and which, literally speaking, has been born under the “Stars and Stripes,” and where American enterprise is making rapid strides and meeting with deserved remuneration—a country in fact, although a few years ago a terra incognita as regards mineral wealth, to-day bids fair to become one of the most extensive gold producing countries in the world.

What has been done in the shape of quartz mining in this province in the past has been done by persons of limited financial means, and despite various obstacles, and outside assistance which was sorely needed to foster the mining industries, was not forthcoming, for reasons which I have already adduced; but local enterprise, although entirely inadequate to meet the expense incidental to a more extensive development, was instrumental in throwing light on the long concealed treasures, and proving conclusively that this country, like its “rich neighbors” is well worth the attention of the capitalist.

Having thus dilated upon the obstacles which militated against quartz mining, I will now refer to the results of past workings in the gold fields, which have been given to me by an old pioneer; and it will be seen that if past records of wealth are an inducement to start quartz mining operations—and I know such records have formed an important factor in launching companies for quartz undertakings in various parts as evidenced by the exertions put forth in obtaining capital for the Australian and Brazilian gold mines—British Columbia is entitled to every attention. It is well known that the most extensive and lucrative gold-field in this province was Cariboo, and some idea may be formed of the riches of this famed gold mining region when it is stated that the actual yield of gold from 1861 to 1882 amounted to \$10,000,000. My informant says “the Aurora Company produced 600 ozs. daily; the Wake-Up Jack Company 175 ozs. daily; the Cameron Company, 150 to 400 ozs. daily; and the Rabey Company from 300 to 400 ozs. daily.” There were several other claims which gave enormous profits, but the results given above are sufficient evidences of the productiveness of this field. Of course the returns I have given refer to the “palmy” days of Cariboo.

I will now refer to another branch of operations—that is, silver mining. The argentiferous ores which have been discovered of late, and

croppings of which have been assayed with satisfactory results, prove beyond doubt, that when proper depth is attained silver mining will come to the front, in districts where these ledges have been discovered the stratifications are favorable for the presence of silver; it is well known, too, that the “great silver belt” which runs northwest through New Mexico, into Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho, runs through this province. Argentiferous ores yielding high assays have been found in the Eureka mine, near Hopo; Nicola Valley, Cherry Creek, Queen Mine, near Yale; and at Illecillewaet, and reports have been received to the effect that rich deposits have been found in the Toad Mountain—which locality is attracting considerable attention and being prospected with vigor.

An important feature in connection with the development of mines in this province and one which cannot be overrated, is the favorable location of the properties. Nature has been liberal in her supplies of wood and water, thereby economising working expenses in opening up the ledges, and with such facilities, combined with the unfettered and liberal mining laws in this country, which, in marked contrast to the mining laws in the Mother country, exempt the shareholder from “fines” and “dues” which have proved so detrimental to the interests of British home investors; there are almost unequalled inducements for the capitalist in this great virgin field of mineral wealth.

And now as to railway communication. It is patent that the great trans-continental railway will play an important part in opening up the resources of British Columbia, rendering the methods of transportation easier, reducing the cost of merchandise, and fostering the mining industries at large.

Capital, then, is what is required to lay open the stores of dormant wealth, and it cannot be reasonably expected that any extensive operations can be carried on until “men and means” are forthcoming. In the recently discovered gold fields of the Mysore district, (India); in the promising mining regions of Brazil, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chili and Australia; in the recently acquired properties in South Africa; and coming nearer home—in the well known fields of Colorado, Nevada and California—capital has found its way to nourish the mining interests, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when British Columbia will receive like attention.

To build up the mineral resources of this province it is not necessary to call to its aid the modest prospectus, partaking of the style of patent medicine advertisements, but it has the living mineral in its midst, which speaks for itself, and which should satisfy the most fastidious speculator.—*J. P. Sidmore, in Kamloops Sentinel,*

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held recently at Quebec. The net profits of the year reached \$120,275.86, or ten per cent. of the capital invested. Out of this the annual dividend of six per cent. was paid, \$50,000 were added to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at \$100,000, and \$20,342.73 carried to the profit and loss accounts.

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EACH PLUG OF THE  
**Myrtle Navy**  
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IN BRONZE LETTER.  
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

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Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Canned Meats and HEAVY PROVISIONS at close prices to the TRADE. Special attention given to handling of all kinds of FARM PRODUCE. Consignments and orders solicited. Write for prices.  
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**Home Production**  
WE MANUFACTURE  
**BARB WIRE,**  
**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT BARBS  
And are Agents for the  
**Woven Wire Fencing.**

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB. A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Every pound guaranteed.

**Manitoba Wire Company**

**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

**LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
Manufacturers of Clothing  
44 BAY STREET,  
**TORONTO.**

**Smith & Keighley,**  
**TEAS,**

**EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE**

-AND-

**GENERAL GROCERIES.**

**9 Front St. East,**  
**TORONTO**

Importers British &amp; Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

## STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

### Grain and Milling.

Alexander purposes erecting a 32,000 bushel elevator at Deloraine, Man.

Arrangements towards the erection of the proposed roller flour mills at Treherne, Man., are going ahead as rapidly as possible.

C. J. Smith has purchased a new engine and boiler, about 80 horse-power, for the Moosomin, Assa, flour mill, and will put the mill in first class running order.

At a meeting held at Macleod, Alberta, recently, in the interests of the flour mill scheme, it was resolved to apply for the incorporation of the Southern Alberta Milling Co., as soon as the necessary stock is secured, most of which has been taken.

FitzGerald & Ellis, of Calgary, have received a communication from the Madoc Roller Mills, asking if they can ship five or ten cars of wheat to be delivered at Madoc or at Peterboro, Ont. These Ontario millers are evidently a little off in their ideas of the West.

Since May 22, the opening day of navigation, there has been shipped from the Lake Superior elevators, 2,097,381 bushels of wheat. In this trade, a fleet of over 40 vessels were engaged, and the points to which it was taken were Sarnia, Owen Sound, Kingston, Point Edward, Buffalo, Toronto and Goderich. Nearly 59,000 bushels of oats were also shipped during the same period.

The Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange now has about 80 members, which shows that the institution is making excellent headway, though only established last fall. It is expected that with the commencement of the movement of the new wheat crop, the membership of the exchange will be increased to at least 100 persons. If the present crop prospects hold out, the number engaged in the grain trade here next fall and winter will certainly be increased by dealers from Eastern Canada. The Grain and Produce Exchange is now one of the institutions of the city.

There is some feeling in local grain circles against sending samples of Manitoba grains to Toronto this year, to the meeting of the Dominion board of grain examiners, unless the

date of the annual meeting of the board is arranged to be more convenient to the grain interests of the West. Heretofore the annual meeting for the selection of grain standards, which is called by the Toronto board, has been held at too early a date to suit the grain interests of Manitoba, and it has only been with great difficulty that samples have been secured here to send to Toronto. Such samples as have been collected were not such as to do the grain interest here justice. Unless the date of holding the annual meeting to select grain standards can be arranged to suit Western interests, it is quite possible that the Winnipeg examiners may refuse to send samples to Toronto this year.

### General Notes.

The sale of California canned fruits this season have been heavier than usual, some of the leading packers having contracted to deliver all the stock which they believe they have the capacity for putting up and being compelled to decline additional orders. Prices in most instances have been slightly higher than last year.

Halifax proposes to organize an Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each. It is intended to manufacture ingot, bar, bolt, sheet, nail, boiler and ship plate, also nuts and bolts, anchors, machinery and heavy hardware. The present iron works at Bedford Basin are to be taken in and extended.

Complaints of excessive freight charges by the C.P.R. are not confined to the West. The following from the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* will explain itself: "We have lately received loud complaints anent the high rates of local freight charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway, as compared with those of the Grand Trunk. For instance the C.P.R. charges 14c per 100 lbs on goods shipped a distance of about 30 miles, against 10c per 100 lbs by the Grand Trunk for the same class of goods carried over a distance of 90 and 95 miles. To show that the comparison is a fair one, we may state that the above rates are from country points to this city, where each of the roads has no competition."

## GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and  
COMMISSION

### •• MERCHANTS. ••

19 Alexander St. West,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
BUTTER AND EGGS; CHEESE

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☞  
BALED HAY,

SACKS.  
FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

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

### PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

## Wholesale Paper Dealers

### —AND— GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,  
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers  
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons;  
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,  
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

REMOVAL : :

## WARWICK & SONS, TORONTO, ONT.

Have removed to their large and commodious  
NEW WAREHOUSE, 68 & 70 Front St. West,  
where, with their improved facilities and increased accom-  
modation, they are now better prepared than ever before  
to execute with diligence and despatch, all orders with  
which they are favored.

PRINTING IN EVERY GRADE AND DETAIL,  
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING WORK,  
BOOKBINDING, ETC., ETC.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

## BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

### STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds  
Office Supplies Stationery  
Wallets. Pocket Books  
Ladies Hand Satchels  
Pocket and Office Dairies  
Leather Goods Binders Materials  
Printers Supplies

**Business East.**

**ONTARIO.**

Geo. Barlow, grocer, Hamilton, is away.  
 Wm. Connolly, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.  
 W. M. Mearns, hardware, Oshawa, has sold out.  
 Wm. Smith, foundry, Beaverton, was burned out.  
 T. S. Bell, general storekeeper, Blenheim, is dead.  
 P. Beswick, merchant tailor, Galt, has assigned.  
 John Braid, dealer in crockery, Galt, has assigned.  
 D. T. Rowse, general store, Bath, has assigned.  
 G. F. May, soda water, Trenton, has assigned.  
 Anthony Lebman, grist mill, Laskey, has sold out.  
 Geo. Garbut, merchant tailor, Bervie, has assigned.  
 Wm. H. Truesdale, grocer, Waterford, has assigned.  
 Dominion Baby Carriage Co., London, have dissolved.  
 Geo. Thompson, saw mill, Wingham, was burned out.  
 Mrs. M. Andrews, grocer, Hamilton, is out of business.  
 Eidt & Schmidt, grist mill, Mildway, were burned out.  
 Coulthardt, Scott & Co., implement manufacturers, Oshawa, have assigned.  
 J. A. McDonell, general storekeeper and millinery, Leamington, has sold out.

C. Mook, sb. 25, Drumbo, has sold out.  
 John Dunn, dealer in metals, London, was burned out.  
 Robert Archibald, harnessmaker, Kett'ebay, has sold out.  
 J. H. English, dealer in drugs, Alexandria, has assigned.  
 Mrs. French, groceries, London, is offering to compromise.  
 Wilkinson & Gold, hardware, Schomberg, have dissolved.  
 R. H. Platt, general storekeeper, Phelpsston, stock sold out.  
 Hilliard & McRoberts, builders, London, were burned out.  
 John Watson, box manufacturer, London, was burned out.  
 Saddle, Dundas & Co., grist mill, Lindsay; storehouse burned.  
 J. A. Buchanan, general storekeeper, Comber, has sold out.  
 A. E. Blunden, dealer in dry goods, Sarnia, stock sold by auction:  
 J. M. Strathern & Co., house furnishings, Toronto, have assigned.  
 C. Braiser & Co., Excelsior Straw Works, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 A Stanton & Co., dealers in coal, London, are offering to compromise.  
 Dundas & Flavel Bros., general storekeepers, Lindsay; storehouse burned.  
 McKenzie & Becker, general storekeepers, Port Rowan, have dissolved.  
 P. T. Robertson, groceries and liquor, Hamilton, stock damaged by fire and water.  
 Nicholl, Sutherland & Jefferis, wholesale woolen dealers, Toronto, have dissolved.

Williamson, Dignum & Co., wholesale woolen dealers, Toronto, will dissolve 1st August.  
 Tackaberry & Wigmore, harnessmaker, London, have dissolved; style now Tackaberry & Loughray.

**QUEBEC.**

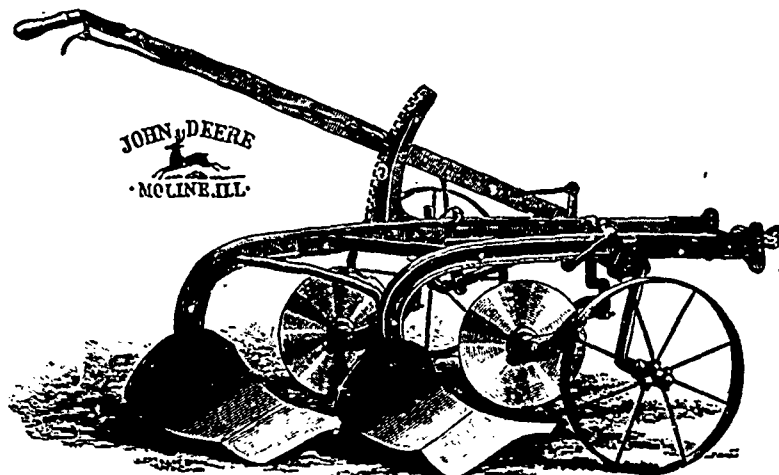
R. Aspinall, contractor, Montreal, is dead.  
 A. Cousineau, trader Montreal, has assigned.  
 Montreal Shoe Co., Montreal, has dissolved.  
 A. Dupres, grocer, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned.  
 James R. Bain, locksmith, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Pontreuil & Co., grocers, Montreal, have assigned.  
 Carle & Villeneuve, butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Ayotte & Bruyers, tins, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Jas. Guest, wholesale liquor dealer, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Thomas Kerr, commission merchant, Montreal, is dead.  
 Thomas & Mailhot, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Scheak & Scheak, dealers in dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 J. Scott & Co., general storekeepers, Stanstead Plains, have assigned.  
 Mercier & Frere, dealers in tobacco, Montreal, changed style to L. Mercier & Fils.  
 Ross, Haskell & Campbell, wholesale fancy dry goods, Montreal, have assigned.  
 A. McKinnon, blacksmith, has disposed of his business at Kamloops, to McLeod of Revelstoke.

# F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c

PLOWS,  
 SULKY PLOWS,  
 GANG PLOWS,  
 HARROWS,  
 SEEDERS,  
 FEED CUTTERS,  
 CRUSHERS,  
 WAGONS,



BUGGIES,  
 BUCKBOARDS,  
 PHAETONS,  
 SURREYS,  
 ROAD CARTS,  
 RUNABOUT WAGONS,  
 CUTTERS,  
 SLEIGHS,

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

# WINNIPEG.

**Ontario Crop Prospects.**

The Hon. S. C. Wood, ex-Provincial Treasurer and manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, has just returned from a somewhat leisurely trip through the "burnt district" of the province—a title fairly applicable to the drought-scorched counties of Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Fontenac and southern Hastings. In conversation Mr. Wood said that the advices of local correspondents were not too darkly colored, and told in regretful tones of the sad and almost unprecedented damage done through this district by the lack of rain. The northern portion of Hastings county has fortunately received a fair amount of rain and consequently bore promise of generally good crops, but throughout the southern townships the yield will be unusually short. Prince Edward and Lennox are notoriously our greatest barley growing counties, and judging from present appearances, the barley crop this year will not anywhere upon their exceptionally rich farms reach nearly one-half its usual quantity, while the hay crop, another old standby, will barely pass "the quarter post." As a result of this wholesale shrinkage of hay stuffs, the farmers state that they will be simply unable to keep their cattle until spring for sheer want of food, and are now selling fine cows at prices fluctuating about the ridiculously low figure of \$15 a head. The peas—a crop that is shooting rapidly into favor among the farmers, and more especially in Prince Edward—are already booked as a complete failure, and this is the most unfortunate as the peninsular county is fast becoming the depot from which the best seed peas are distributed over the entire continent. This distressing failure of crops is entirely due, in Mr. Wood's opinion, to the extraordinary scarcity of rain. Up until ten days ago there has been hardly any rain in these districts for two and even three months. Personally, he could not recall ever having seen any portion of Ontario so thoroughly dried up as the counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington are this year. The drought appears, however, to have been confined to the Bay of Quinte region. East of Prescott the crops are in excellent condition, and coming west from Trenton there is marked improvement all along the line; while through Kent, Essex and Lambton the farmers are rejoicing in the prospects of a bountiful harvest. —Globe.

The Aberdeen arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama on July 26th, with a large cargo of tea, in addition to other merchandise and passengers.

Mr. McLagan, late of the Victoria Times, and formerly of Winnipeg, intends starting a new evening paper at Vancouver, to be called "The World."

Donald Truth. The men employed on the dump at the Lanark mine struck for higher pay on Thursday. They were immediately paid off and discharged, their places being filled by men from the railroad. The Selkirk Mining Company shipped two car-loads of high grade ore to San Francisco this week. The mines referred to are at Illecillewaet.



**Northern Pacific Railway.**

Pembina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all Prominent Montana points.

**POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL**

**DINING CAR ROUTE**

To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.

**Express Trains Daily**

To which are attached Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park. For full information, address,

CHAS. S. FEE,  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
ST. PAUL, MINN

**Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1887

Pass Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	Pass Monday Wednesday and Friday
LEAVE 13 00		Portage la Prairie ...	ARRIVE 14 50
A14 25	85	..... Gladstone .....	15 25D
D14 45	61	..... Neepawa.....	15 05A
15 45	70	..... Minnedosa .....	11 59
A16 35		..... Rapid City .....	11 15D
D16 45			9 45
17 50	93	..... Rapid City .....	
18 30	115	..... Shoal Lake .....	9 20
19 30	183	..... Birtle .....	18 20
21 40	765	..... Blincauth .....	6 20
23 00	106	..... Russell .....	5 00
23 15	180	..... Langenburg .....	4 45
ARRIVE			LEAVE

No 4, Mondays and Thursdays. No 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Trains for Blincauth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Thursdays only at 20.30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 20.30, returning leave Russell Wednesdays only. For Langenburg leave Birtle Thursdays only at 20.30; returning leave Langenburg Fridays only. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 17.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.  
For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to  
W. H. BAKER, General Superintendent

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 16th.

**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 6.00 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 9.30 a.m.

The sleeping cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage 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, 169 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.



Owns and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**TRAVEL VIA THE Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway AND THE FAMOUS Albert Lea Route**

	Lo St. Paul.	Lvs Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a 8 45 a.m.	a 9 25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b 6 25 p.m.	b 7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d 6 25 p.m.	d 7 05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger .....	a 6 25 p.m.	a 7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 8 00 a.m.	a 8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior .....	a 4 15 p.m.	a 4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom .....	a 3 15 p.m.	a 4 00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday d Daily.		

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS to Chicago, St. Louis and Des Moines

DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, D.T.

PALACE DINING CARS ON CHICAGO TRAINS.

2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2

to KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON or ST. JOSEPH, making connections in Union Depots for all points west.

Fast and frequent trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka points.

For maps, sleeping car berths, or other information call upon any agent in the Northwest or write to

S. F. BOYD, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Minneapolis