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# The Commercial

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*The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of 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 province 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, JULY 1, 1888.

GEO. BARNES grocer, Rat Portage, is giving up business.

F. DAVIS, formerly of Regina, has opened a general store at Saskatoon, Assa.

MISS SHIELDS has opened a dress making establishment at Macleod, Alberta.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the erection of an elevator at Crystal City, Man.

J. D. SIBBALD & Co. commission dealers, Regina, were awarded the Mounted Police beef contract for that place.

PORT ARTHUR is moving in the direction of establishing as system of lighting by electricity: The incandescent light will likely be used.

THE price of washed wool at the Rapid City, Man. mill is from 12 to 15 cents per pound. The amount coming in to the woolen mill is increasing.

THE first consignment of cherse from the Crystal City, Man. cheese factory has been shipped to Winnipeg, for which 12 cents per lb was paid.

E. CLAY will open a general store at Rapid City, Man., for which purpose the Queen's hotel will be fitted up, Clay having been unable to obtain a license for the house.

J. D. SIBBALD, of Regina, has called for tenders for a three story brick hotel with basement and fifty foot frontage upon Scarth street, a few yards south of South railway street.

FOR the past two weeks, up to June 25, 413 cars of wheat arrived and were inspected at Port Arthur, making 705,000 bushels arrived since navigation opened. The total amount of wheat in elevators is 1,500,060 bushels.

JAS. T. GORDON, of Pilot Mound, Man., has forwarded eleven cars of stock to Winnipeg since 1st March last.

BURCHILL & HOWEY, of Brandon, shipped lately a car of beef cattle to Winnipeg and a car of hogs to Calgary.

W. H. HOOPER, grocer, Brandon, has returned from San Francisco, where he had been making arrangements to import California fruit.

CALGARY will vote on July 28th, on a by-law to raise \$12,000, to be expended in providing fire apparatus, etc., to the amount of \$6,000, and the balance in sidewalks, drainage, etc.

THE contract for supplying the Mounted Police at Battleford with beef has been secured by C. M. Daunais & Co. Daunais is of the opinion that he will be able to find in the home district most of the cattle required to fill the contract.

BRANDON Times: Nearly 50,000 bushels of wheat have been received here during the last month and a good deal keeps coming in still. Early in the past week as high as 70c was paid farmers, but this last day or so from 60 to 65c has been the ruling price. Oats have a downward tendency, 28 to 30c is being paid. Cattle, 3½c; hogs from 5 to 5½c; eggs, 12½c.

THE Woodlands Cheese Manufacturing company of Manitoba, commenced cheese making on May 21st with an enrollment of 268 cows and a probability of the number being increased to over 300. The daily make is 11 cheese of an excellent quality. Under the supervision of G. H. McKwan, the factory has been supplied with a number of new parts of machinery of the newest invention. Sales in the future, as last season, are to be confined strictly to the wholesale merchants, no single cheese being offered for sale to the retail trade. The sales last season were over 55,000 pounds, all paid for in cash at fall market price.

THE Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* has just been giving the slow-going East an example of Western enterprise. The annual convention of the Millers' National Association was held at Buffalo, N. Y., this year, and during the convention the *Miller* issued a sixteen page daily edition, giving full particulars of proceedings. The *Miller* has now issued a supplement, giving in one volume the complete proceedings of the convention. The supplement is printed in the usual excellent style, characteristic of the *Northwestern Miller*, and handsomely illustrated with Buffalo scenes and leading personages known among millers.

Advices from Rat Portage intimate that the excitement still increases over the finds on the Ontario Mining company's claim. The lead, it is said, has been traced 1,500 feet and appears to be getting richer all the time. Old an experienced miners claim it to be the biggest find in the world. A boat came in from the mine for a large force of men. The Lake of the Woods region had something of a speculative mining boom in 1882, about the time the Manitoba land boom was commencing to collapse. Nothing of importance, however, transpired, and notwithstanding the efforts of speculators, the excitement soon died out. Mining stocks were put on the market, and

met with some sale whilst the excitement lasted, but those who invested did not value their purchases very highly a short time after. Very little has since been heard about mining in the region, until the reported find of last week. Developments will be awaited with interest, but it will be difficult to get up another mining excitement until the value of the reported find is assured.

DR. HARRISON has opened his bank at Neopawa, Man.

ALEX. POLSON, grocer, etc., Winnipeg, is offering to sell out.

JAS. HEMMINGSON, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has the sheriff in possession.

ARNOTT & Co., general store, Anthracite, Alberta, has sold out his interest to Thomas Wood.

H. TALBOT, harnessmaker, Neepawa, Man., has sold out; Hutchings & Penrose are his successors.

THOMAS WOOD, general store, Anthracite, Alberta, has admitted C. W. Main into partnership, under the style of Thos. Wood & Co.

MANITOU Mercury: It is reported that Rountree, of Winnipeg, has made arrangements to purchase the Stewart House property at this place.

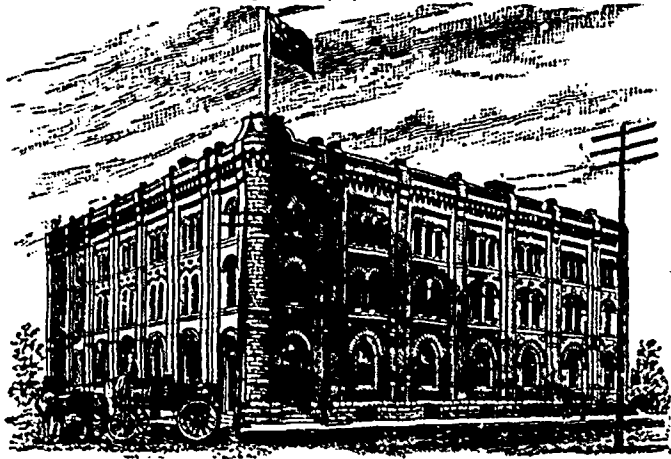
JAS. STUART, of Pilot Mound, Man., who lost so heavily in the recent fire at that place, has commenced the erection of a new building, 28x50, and two storeys high, to be used as a blacksmith and carriage shop. Watson is also putting up a new building, 20x40, and McKay has commenced the erection of a new store 24x50.

A MEETING of the directors of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company was held at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, on Tuesday last, when resolutions were passed authorizing the president to take steps to organize a company with a larger capital than the present one. It is understood that the company will double their force and open up new locations. The president, McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, has gone to England, where he will make arrangements authorized by the directors.

A LONDON cable of Wednesday last says: At the Hudson's Bay Company's meeting to-day Edin Colville, chairman, expressed regret that a fall of 20 per cent. in the price of furs had so decreased profits as to prevent the payment of a dividend. He believed the fashion would veer round and good prices return. Prospects in the Northwest were bright, and there was every promise of a gradual and satisfactory realization on the company's landed property. After discussion the report was adopted.

CHIEF JUSTICE RITCHIE has delivered judgment in the famous customs case, involving over \$380,000, of the Crown vs. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., dismissing the action with costs and granting an order for the restoration of the goods in the hands of the firms agents throughout Canada seized some three years ago. The affair, the chief justice intimated, was a huge conspiracy organized by customs officers O'Hara and Brossseau, of Montreal, along with Underhill, a dismissed employe of the Ayer Co. McGibbon, counsel for Ayer & Co., says the firm will enter an action against the Government amounting to one million dollars.

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE  
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**DIRECT IMPORTERS**  
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MINNESOTA is taking energetic measures to stamp out the grasshopper plague which is threatened in that state. If the authorities succeed in their undertaking, they will deserve the thanks of the people of the entire western country. It would be well for the Manitoba Government to take cognizance of the means employed in Minnesota, in fighting the grasshoppers. It is many years since Manitoba has been affected with a grasshopper plague, and it may be many years yet, before another visit is received from the hoppers. Yet it is just as well to be on guard, and if any way of successfully overcoming the grasshoppers has been discovered, it should be understood here, so that it could be readily adopted in case of necessity. No doubt it is a matter in which prompt action should be taken to prove successful. After the insects once get a good start, it would appear to be a very difficult undertaking to make away with them.

WESTERN papers are complaining of too much rain. The Qu'Appelle and other rivers are higher than they have been since 1882. Even the so-called dry region is this year receiving an abundance of rain. Parties who visited the Qu'Appelle country in 1882, and who then found abundance of water everywhere, have been surprised at the dry nature of the country, during the past few years. In 1882, the year of the heavy immigration into that region, there was no indication that the country was liable to suffer from drought. The grass was long and heavy, and ponds and sloughs were numerous. In fact it was the frequent complaint that the country was too wet, and the difficulty settlers had was in selecting land dry enough to suit them. The great recommendation for land then was, that it was "high and dry." The last few years, however, the trouble has been of exactly an opposite nature. It is to be hoped that the future will show that these dry seasons were exceptional, and that the record of the present year will be kept up. There is no more delightful region in the West for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, topographically, than the Qu'Appelle country, and an assurance of a plentiful rainfall would secure the rapid settlement of the region.

It appears that the full intentions of the Manitoba Government in the direction of railroad building, are not yet known. It is now asserted that the Government intend building the Red River Valley road, not only to Portage la Prairie, but on to Brandon. In a recent speech at Brandon, Hon. Mr. Smart said, "that as soon as the railway was completed to Portage la Prairie, an extension would be commenced right away to connect with Brandon, and if the C. P. R., failed in building a road to the Souris mines he would push hard to get a company organized that would put the road in operation." The Government indeed, seems to contemplate entering upon a "vigorous railway policy," though after the elections are over, the policy may appear not so vigorous. Be this as it may, THE COMMERCIAL previously pointed out, that if the Government undertook the expenditure of public money in one part of the province in constructing railways, it would be under the necessity of undertaking railway construction in other parts of the province. And why should not Brandon have a Government railway as well as Winnipeg, or Portage la Prairie? In this connection, it would be interesting to know what arrangements, if any, the Government has made for the operation of the Red River Valley road and its proposed connections. The recent visit of Northern Pacific officials to Manitoba, and their trip over the Manitoba Northwestern railway, and the country through which the proposed Red River Valley connections will run, would indicate that the Northern Pacific is taking a hand in the deal. Evidently some arrangement has been or is being made with the Northern Pacific, whereby the latter will participate actively in the railway affairs of the province. Developments will be awaited with interest.

THE people of Westminster, B. C., have been recently rejoicing over the arrival at that place of the first ocean going ship to load lumber for export. Heretofore the mills on the river have been at a disadvantage, on account of their inability to secure ocean vessels to ascend the river. With the completion of the improvements to navigation, being made by the

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**A Manitoba Testimonial.**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance on 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,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO  
 Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

Dominion Government, the importance of Westminster will be greatly enhanced. Al ready Ross & McLaren have definitely decided to establish a large saw mill at Westminster, with a capacity of 300,000 feet daily, for the export trade. This will be the largest mill on the B. C., coast. Westminster has many natural advantages, and with the navigation of the river made certain to all classes of craft, the prospects of the place will be vastly improved. The Dominion Government has been very slow about carrying out the improvements at the mouth of the Fraser, and is now only doing the work in a half hearted way, altogether out of keeping with the importance of the undertaking. Eventually, however, the navigation of the Fraser will certainly be made safe, to even the larger ocean-going ships. The Fraser is the great water-way of British Columbia, and it seems very dilatory on the part of the Government, that the slight obstructions at the mouth of the river should have been allowed to remain so long in hand.

C. P. R. officials seem to be succeeding very well in their effort to get a big haul from some of the municipalities down at Lake Superior, for the erection of workshops in that region. This is being accomplished by first approaching one, and then another municipality, to see which will give the biggest bonus. Evidently the company favors Fort William as the point for the erection of the shops, as it owns a large amount of land there, which would be benefitted by the erection of the shops, and the increase of population which would follow. But in order to make Fort William come down with a handsome bonus, a show is made of negotiating with Port Arthur, for the erection of the shops at the latter place. The two towns are both anxious to have the shops, and are eagerly bidding against each other for the prize. This is one of the great evils of the bonus system, and it would certainly be a great advantage in many respects, if this bonusing could be entirely suppressed by legislation. The council of the municipality of Neebing held special sittings last week to take into consideration a by-law to

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**Clarendon Hotel,**



**WINNIPEG.**

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(The proprietors have closed their New Douglass House business)

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RATES RANGING FROM

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Free Buss. to and from all Trains, and Porters in attendance.

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grant a bonus from the township of McKellar to the Canadian Pacific railway. The by-law, which grants a bonus of \$120,000, passed its first and second readings through committee, and a motion was unanimously carried directing Mr. Brown, the clerk of the municipality, to publish the by-law, for the requisite statutory period. The by-law will be voted on Wednesday, 18th of July. Mr. Wink appeared before the council on behalf of the C. P. R., company for the promotion of the by-law. This is no doubt what the C. P. R. company was after in coquetting with Port Arthur, and if the by-law is carried, the shops will be located at Fort William.

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It is not the amount of goods sold, but the profit on them, that makes one grow wealthy.

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etc.

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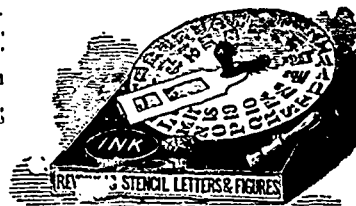
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Cash customers can be held by fair, generous and courteous treatment.

Credit customers sometimes quit when their bills grow large.

Cash customers never leave unpaid bills.

**A Fable of the Times.**

The following fable is being made to do duty in favor of protection, in the United States. "A Lamb, living in a Green Pasture, and waxing fat, constantly bewailed that there was not shade enough in the Meadow. Whereupon a lean and hungry wolf said: "Lo! you need a Change, come into the woods where it is always Cool." "But there is no Grass there," quoth the Lamb, nor are there Springs whercof to quench my Thirst." And the Wolf replied: "It is not that the Present is not good enough, but you need a Change on General Principles." And the Lamb, understanding not, quitted the Green Meadows and went into the Forest. And night came on, hunger and thirst overtook him and he cried out: "Where are the Advantages of the Change?" And thereupon the Wolf devoured him, and smacking his Jaws cried out: "It may not be a good Change for thee, thou Fool, but I am greatly benefitted thereby."

Moral: A wise Protection Lamb will not venture into the Free-trade woods."

**The Jubilee Drink Bill.**

The British drink bill in 1887 amounted to £124,953,630, against £122,905,785 in 1886, an increase of £2,047,895. This heavy increase, in the absence of any suggestion to the contrary, is attributed to the largely increased quantity of liquor drank in celebrating the Queen's jubilee last year. The compiler of the above statistics notes one comforting fact in relation to this matter: It is that jubilees do not come every year. Another cause for satisfaction is found in the fact that the bulk of the increased expenditure was for beer and wine, and only a fractional portion was spent in spirits as strong drink.—Exchange.

The New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Forge Company has on hand a contract for 10,000 axles for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, with the company's present facilities, would take upwards of a year to deliver. The railway people, however, do not require them all at once, and the Forge Company will be able to supply them as required. Material for the work is supplied by the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 1, 1888.

## MILLERS IN CONVENTION.

The convention of the Millers' National Association, of the United States, lately held at Buffalo, N. Y., formed one of the most important commercial gatherings of recent date. From a miller's standpoint, it is said to have been the largest and most important meeting ever held in America. Many questions were discussed which are of interest not only to millers the world over, but to all business men. There are few industries in which competition has become more keen than milling. Flour milling is being reduced to a science, and the miller who would succeed, must understand his business. The days of large profits and crude milling have passed away. Every possibility in the direction of economical milling is rapidly being taken advantage of in this great industry, in order to keep up with the procession, and systematic and economical milling means as a rule high class milling. The acting chairman referred in his opening address at the convention, to a new enemy with which the millers would have to contend, and which would be the chief matter for consideration. This new enemy is described as follows: "Large output, quick sales, keen competition, and small profits." The chairman intimated that while bread was the great necessity in every condition of life, yet it was becoming a grave question to millers whether they would have bread for their own families. In the great race for supremacy, one hundred barrel mills have been succeeded by one thousand barrel mills, and these again have been doubled. As the output increased, the profits have become smaller, and now the question with millers is. How to maintain their position? Though there is no industry in which the requirements of the country can be more accurately gauged than in flour milling, yet the laws of supply and demand have been ruthlessly neglected. The difficulties which confront the millers are therefore of a serious nature.

The report of a committee appointed to prepare papers on the foreign and domestic trade, with the object of correcting abuses in both, was read before the convention. The first feature dealt with in the report was as to the cause of milling

frequently being unprofitable. The stereotyped answer of over-production the committee did not think satisfactory. All the flour manufactured, it was pointed out, is consumed and this is inconsistent with the theory of over-production. The committee were of the opinion that the stimulus given to milling by the introduction of improved methods, and the better profits realized by millers who had first adopted these improvements, had no doubt led to an excessive extension of the milling capacity of the country. Of late, however, fewer mills have been built and increasing consumption had overtaken production. This view of the case, in connection with the increasing export trade, had led the committee to conclude that over-competition, rather than over-production, was the cause of so much unprofitable milling. Says the report: "The mill that never stops and never piles up any flour awaiting a better demand, is what forces unprofitable prices for itself and for every other mill within the influence of such competition." The custom of forcing flour upon crowded markets was condemned, and should give place to a system of allowing buyers to some extent to seek the producer. This may be all very right in theory, but in an industry of such wide distribution as milling, with competition from many different countries, the idea of waiting for purchasers will hardly be found to work. A combination might be formed to secure less competition in the domestic trade, but it could not be made to work in connection with the export trade. If the United States were the only flour-exporting country, it would be very well to talk of making buyers seek the millers, but as matters now stand, the idea is apparently impracticable. Undoubtedly, however, the custom of forcing flour upon overloaded markets, has been carried too far, as is seen in the case of consigning flour to British markets. But if this is not a feature of over-production, it is difficult to see what else it is. Indeed, the over-competition described by the committee, would seem to be an outgrowth of over-production, and the hint that millers should close down their mills, and pile up their flour to await an advance in prices, would point clearly to over-production.

The remarks made in the report of the committee with reference to the credit system, will apply to nearly all lines of business. The growth of the credit system in handling flour, has been steadily

increasing, notwithstanding that millers are obliged to pay cash for their material and labor, and credit is now the rule, cash the exception. Buyers who could not borrow a dollar in cash from the seller, are given goods on time, and this is done on such close prices as hardly to return a fair rate of interest. Regarding the practice of making consignments, the committee says:

"Send your flour from the mill or warehouse direct to buyers at fixed prices, or keep it until buyers are found. The practice fills up your flour markets, putting the product directly under buyer's control, where it usually remains unsalable until prices have gone down to the bottom, and you are glad to get out, even on those terms. It also depletes your home supplies of wheat, forcing up prices, and is a complete double-ended club, whacking you on the head."

The committee concluded by advising the formation of associations in the different states, and these to form a national association, the membership fee in the latter to be \$5 per annum for mills of 100 barrels or less capacity, and \$5 additional for each additional 100 barrels capacity. One vote would be given for each \$5.

A lengthy discussion followed the report of the committee, which was concluded by the passing of a series of resolutions. The convention did not fall in with the idea that there is no over-production, and passed a resolution in the direction of attempting an organized effort, to limit production, under the direction of the association. An effort will be made to obtain an agreement, representing three fourths of the milling capacity of each state, to an arrangement to put the control of flour production in the hands of the association. No attempt will be made to regulate prices, but only to control production. The last resolution passed by the convention, was one in favor of the removal of the duty upon wheat. This will be of special interest to Manitoba, and will be favorably received here.

## THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

It is with a feeling of relief, that patriotic and non-partisan Manitobans look forward to the eleventh of this month, as the day which will settle the present political contest. To such people a contest, in which two parties, borrowing their principles or alleged principles from eastern party bigotry and rancor, mutually abuse each other, is at no time entertaining or even amusing, and now just after the efforts of a united people have secured so much for the province, a

contest which seems to deepen and intensify senseless party strife, and consequently breaks the power which by unity the province lately possessed, must be a special cause for regret, mitigated only by the hope that nine days more will bring relief, if even of a questionable character.

A year ago it seemed impossible, that the people of this province could be so soon split and discordant, and no one could have foreseen, that the leaders, which the united action of a people placed in power a few months ago, would now be appealing for a continuation of power as nominees of an old and fossilized eastern-born party, which in bygone years showed as much ignorance of Northwestern affairs and perpetrated as many and as great blundering outrages upon this country, as the party now in power at Ottawa ever did. But we suppose it is one more proof of the truth of that stupid old quotation about the dog and his vomit, and the sow and the mire, which, stupid though it may be, fits aptly into political affairs in this province.

We people who have been talking about independence and provincial rights, may as well close up, for once more we are having a pure Grit and Tory fight in Manitoba, and that it is so is chargeable primarily to the men, who have been borne into power on a no party cry. The Government of Mr. Greenway could, if it had felt inclined, have stopped the holding of every Reform convention recently held in the province, and have secured in place gatherings of electors bound together only by the ties which mutual provincial interests have formed; gatherings in which the bigotries and prejudices which men have brought here from the East could have been buried, and provincial progress been the all-absorbing aim. After all Mr. Greenway and his colleagues are like other Canadians, unable to view any political question unless through Grit or Tory glasses, and naturally they have drifted to old party ties instead of mooring themselves to new-born provincial interests alone.

It is not difficult to see why Mr. Greenway and his friends should once more muster their forces as much as possible in old party lines. They see plainly that it is impossible for the opposition in its present disorganized state to make any strong showing in the next Legislature. They know that the Reform vote is sure,

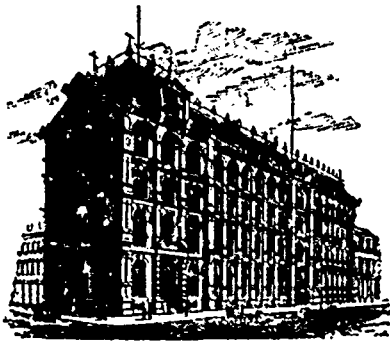
and they also know that the independent vote can never be secured for the nominees of an opposition, which has as yet never publicly repudiated the blundering incapacity of Mr. Norquay, or the financial antics of Mr. La Riviere. In fact many Conservatives will on this account vote for Greenway candidates, so that the Government members can in most cases depend upon the unflinching support of their Reform friends, as well as the votes of many outsiders who will support them, because they see no other reasonable course open. Mr. Greenway and his associates know they are sure of a good working majority in the house, and if the majority be not so large as it would be if they were to stand as representatives of the province's rights independent of old party lines, the slavish obedience and neck and heel servility of a majority of straight party supporters will more than make up for anything short in numbers. Such a majority will serve the behests of party leaders much better than a larger one in which there is an element of independence, but it will by no means serve the interests of the province so well.

The people of Manitoba may make up their minds that they are going to have a few years of government in accordance with the ideas of leaders of the Reform party in the Dominion House, just as we have had ten years of Government in accordance with the ideas of Dominion Conservative leaders. We will give the present Local Government credit for a desire, and probably something stronger than a desire, to make the ideas of their Ottawa leaders and the interests of this province assimilate. How well they will succeed, time will tell; but it may be accepted as a certainty, that Mr. Greenway and his colleagues could have served the interests of their fellow citizens of this province much better, had they cut loose from every old party tie, and based their efforts upon the good of their own province, irrespective of what the opinions of their eastern Reformer friends may be. By failing to follow this latter independent and self-reliant course, they have introduced the thin edge of the wedge into a provincial unity, which in a few years would have been strong enough to resist any aggression from Ottawa.

## WHEAT.

The wheat situation is still the leading question of interest, commercially, to a large portion of this continent. In the United States there appears to be a great deal of uncertainty as to the crop situation, and government returns are by no means accepted as reliable. The returns of some of the State departments vary considerably from the official estimates of the Federal Government. In California, the fourth largest winter wheat-producing State, the harvest has been a favorable one, and a large crop of fine wheat has been garnered. According to the official estimates, the wheat crop of California would be about 23,000,000 bushels, against 30,429,000 bushels for last year. Late San Francisco advices, however, place the California crop at about 100 tons over last year. This will show the contradictory nature of the various crop reports. In the central winter wheat region, reports early last week indicated that the weather had not been very favorable for harvesting, but no serious damage is yet known to have occurred. Many authorities believe that the Government figures underestimate the probable yield of winter wheat. In the spring wheat region, prospects have on the whole been very favorable, and lead to the belief that a full crop will be harvested. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs are talked of in some sections of Minnesota and hot winds in Central Dakota are reported, but altogether the outlook is good. Whilst the official returns indicated a reduction of one per cent. in the spring wheat area, many authorities estimate a slightly increased area. The most generally accepted estimate of the entire wheat crop of the United States for 1888, is now about 400,000,000, or about 15,000,000 bushels more than average estimates of a few weeks back. This would still give a shortage, as compared with the crop of last year, of about 50,000,000 bushels, and would leave the quantity available for export at only about one-half the average annual exports of wheat and flour from the United States. European crop reports are conflicting. Russia promises to return a heavier yield than in 1887, which latter was a big crop year. Exports of wheat, rye and oats from Southern Russia ports for the season eclipse all previous records. The crops in other European countries are more uncertain, and generally point to not over if up to an average yield.





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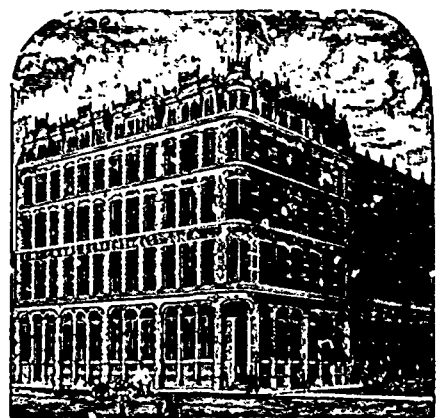
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Belgian Window Glass.  
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ton's Artists Materials.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The quiet feeling reported last week still continues in connection with monetary affairs generally in the city, and in connection with commercial discount business the volume doing is down to very slender proportions. Even with the opening of this month no real activity is looked for, and no marked improvement is expected until the approach of fall. Matters are in a very hopeful state, however, crop reports from all sections of the Northwest being most encouraging, and although quite a portion of the limited discounting doing, is made up of part renewals and other patching up, the outlook does not warrant the refusal by banks of any business that may be classed as regular. The discount rate is unchanged, 8 per cent. being the general figure, with choice paper going at 7. In mortgage loans, business is rather quiet just at present, but the state of crops near the close of this month will in a great measure decide what the coming season will do, and should August open with a good harvest prospect, a big business in farm loans will begin for a certainty. The interest rate is nominal at 8 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Trade matters were very quiet last week in the city. In nearly all branches there were evidences of dullness, and the situation was decidedly uninteresting throughout. About the only exception to the rule was in fruits, this branch showing a pretty active business, due no doubt to the near approach of the Dominion Day holiday season. Textile branches were dull. A good many traders were in from the north with furs, but they did not seem to be buying largely. Retail trade in the city was quiet. Altogether the usual mid-summer quietness seems to have set in, at an earlier date than is generally expected.

**CANNED GOODS.**

New salmon, mackerel and lobsters are commencing to move forward from the canneries. Packers are reported firm on corn, peas and tomatoes, with advances on all. Quotations are: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7. to \$8.00; 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) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

**FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.**

Dried fruits are generally firm in tone, without changes in quotations as follows: 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.; cocoanuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

**FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.**

The market was well stocked with fruits last week, several new varieties being to hand. It is noticeable that this season the southern fruits are earlier and better quality than has usually been the case, at least as regards the shipments

received in this markets. Tomatoes of fine quality have been obtainable for some time. New apples are ahead in quality of usual receipts, at this time of year. Peaches, plums, pears, apricots, are all of good quality. Pine-apples are an exception, and are nearly out of the market. Strawberries were scarce and irregular in price, but when the Minnesota berries come in, are expected to be plentiful and of better quality. River-side oranges are out of the market. Lemons have again advanced sharply. Quotations here are as follows: Rhodi oranges, 200 to 220 count, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Messina lemons, \$8 to \$9; New apples, \$1 per 1/2 bushel box and \$9.50 per barrel; bananas, \$3.50 to \$5 per bunch; pineapples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per doz.; rhubarb, 2 to 3c per pound; cucumbers, 80c per doz.; tomatoes, 1/2 bushel boxes, \$1.75 to \$2; watermelons, \$7 to \$7.50 per dozen; new cabbage, 5 1/2c per pound or \$6 per crate; California fruit: Peaches, \$3 per box; apricots, \$3 per box; pears, \$6 to \$6.50 per box; plums, \$4 to \$4.25 per box; Bermuda onions, \$4.50 per box of 50 lbs.; 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.

**FURS.**

Fur trade was active, but toward the close of the week there were evidences that the trade for the season is well over. A large number of lots have been received in this market of late, and competition amongst buyers has been very keen. Prices have been kept up well and in some instances have gone considerably beyond quotations. On account of the high prices being paid, some buyers were practically out of the market, and the feeling was easier at the close of the week. Lynx were easier and rat rather stronger. In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 primeskin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows:—Beaver, \$1 to \$6 per skin; badger, 25c to \$1.50; black bear, \$2 to \$16; cubs do, 50c to \$1.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$15; cubs do, 50c to \$3; grizzly bear, \$3 to \$35; cubs do, \$1 to \$12; white bear, \$3 to \$50; cubs do, \$2 to \$15; lynx, 25c to \$3.00; cubs do, 5c to 40c; wild cat, 25 to 75c; timber wolf, 25c to \$3; large prairie do, 25c to \$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c to \$1; wolverine, 50c to \$4; panther 10c to \$2.50; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox, 25c to \$1.35; kit fox, 25c to 60c; silver, grey, or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5; blue fox, 50c. to \$4.50; white fox, 25c to \$1.50; martin, 25c to \$1.25, mink, 15 to 60c, muskrat, midwinter, 6 to 10c, fall, 3 to 5c, spring, 3 to 13c, culls and kits, 1 to 2c, otter, \$1 to \$8, do cubs, 25 to 75, raccoon, 25 to 80c, skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

**GROCERIES.**

Sugars hold firm, and the position is one of

steadily advance at refineries and in foreign sugar markets, the statistical situation indicating strength. Japan teas are reported to be recovering from the weakness shown at the commencement of the new season, and Yokohama advices report marked advances. A New York telegram says: "Jobbers are complaining somewhat of the inferior quality of the deliveries of new Japan tea thus far, and their customers are taking exception to the stock as submitted to them. Prices, it is true, are exceedingly low, but it is quality the trade demands, and disappointment is expressed that superior grades are absent; therefore, the belief is becoming general that, as first shipments do not give satisfaction, the later; deliveries can hardly be expected to show an improvement." Foreign advices report Mocha coffee scarce and advancing, and Java firm and higher. Quotations are: Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to 7 1/2c; bright yellow, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; granulated, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; lumps, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Coffees—Rios, from 18 to 22c; 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, 53c; 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.

**HIDES.**

Quotations here are 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.**

Quotations are unchanged and 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

**LUMBER.**

Following are the list prices, f. o. b. at Rat Portage, Keetwatin and Norman:—Dimension—2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do 10, 12, and 20 ft long, \$15; 2x10 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do, 10 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 siding, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$15.50, dressed, \$16.50; 2nd common, rough \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10 dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$18, dressed \$19; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Ship lap—10 inch, \$17; 8 inch, \$16.50.

Siding, ceiling and flooring--1st, 6 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd do, \$26; 3rd do, \$18; 4th do, \$15; 8 and 10 inch flooring, at \$1 per M advance. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding  $\frac{1}{2}$  in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, cts: Parting Strips, do, 50 cts;  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 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, cocco, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 78c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 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.

#### WOOL.

Wool is yet moving but slowly. Prices here are: 7 to 8c for unwashed fleece, and 12 to 15c for washed. Western ranch sheep, 11 to 14c unwashed.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT.

Wheat trading is getting down pretty fine for this season, and is now attracting but little attention, so far as actual business is concerned. There is still a fair quantity being delivered at some markets, a portion of which is not of as good quality as earlier deliveries. Prices are easier, and 6Sc is now about the top price paid to farmers at outside markets. The weather has continued very favorable for the growing crops.

#### FLOUR.

Quotations in broken lots to the local trade were: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers, \$2.05; XXXX, \$1.55; superfine, \$1.40.

#### MILLSTUFFS.

Were unchanged, at \$9 per ton for bran, and \$12 for shorts.

#### OATS.

Loads on the market, which were offering to a slight extent, brought 35c. Car lots nominal at about 33 to 34c.

#### OATMEAL.

Prices are firm at the advance, as follows: Standard, \$2.65; granulated, \$2.80; rolled oats, \$3.20.

#### EGGS.

Car lots were held at 15c pretty generally all last week, but large lots were lower. Buyers were paying about 13c for round lots, from the country.

#### BUTTER.

There is no particular change to note in this commodity. The feeling is rather quiet and easy, and receipts are not of good quality as a rule. About 15 to 16c is the range for best qualities.

#### CHEESE.

New native is jobbing in small lots at 13c.

#### LARD.

Twenty pound pails are usually held at \$2.40, though some are quoting higher.

#### CURED MEATS.

Some packing is going on, and home cured is in the market to some extent. There is also a good deal of Chicago and Eastern stuff in the market. Prices are: Long clear, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls, 14c; hams, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Armours star hams, 17c.

#### MEATS.

Beef is firm at 7 to 8c; mutton 12 to 13c; hogs, firm, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are somewhat easier, and quotations are now given at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales are reported at the top price. Hogs hold firm and steady at 6c. A car lot costing the latter figure, was received.

### European Crop Advises.

In Belgium crop prospects have improved under more favorable weather, but vegetation is still very backward.

In Holland the crops are suffering from drouth.

In Roumania the prospects of the maize crop have been considerably improved by rains, but while more moisture is needed for this particular crop, continued rains would prove injurious to wheat.

In Germany the crops generally continue backward, and rye has suffered seriously from drouth, particularly in the north and east. Other cereals are favorably spoken of.

At St. Petersburg, June 4, little had been done in wheat for export, the high rates of freight asked rendering business very difficult. The weather was warm and showery, and favorable for the grain crops, which were in good condition.

Odessa mail advices of June 2 report the grain market quiet, as usual at season, pending uncertainty as to the export surplus to be afforded by the next crop. Thus far the weather had been very favorable for the crops. A good rain had fallen throughout South Russia, followed by cooler weather; and the coming harvest promises to be a very good one, both as to quality and quantity. Receipts of wheat continue moderate, the reserves in farmers' hands being evidently smaller than was thought to be the case in the spring.

Later advices from Vienna say that harvest prospects in Hungary are most unsatisfactory. The acreage of wheat is about the same as last year, but the plant is in very bad condition on account of the heat and drouth in May, being small, and yellow especially on the right bank of the Danube, and in Czongrad.

In Austria proper rye promises a light crop and wheat a medium to good crop. Austria's wheat crop is, however, not large; averaging

about 40,000,000 bushels.—N. Y. Produce Exchange.

### Northwestern Crop Movement.

There is wheat enough in the interior elevators of the northwest to turn out a stream daily, equal to present receipts here and at Duluth, until the new crop begins to move. That, with the 6,000,000 bushels now in store here, will keep the mills going and leave a small surplus to go into the new crop with. Still, such surplus will be down as low as safety will permit, in view of possibilities of late crop or wet weather that would make it unfit for early use. There is a small amount in farmers' hands that will go into country elevators during July, but such amounts will not more than meet miscellaneous demands, leaving about present elevator stocks to meet shipments to Minneapolis, Duluth and to all outside mills. A year ago the surplus in farmers' hands and in elevators was low when the new crop started, but it promises to be lower this year, and if the new wheat is slow in maturing stock will be down to the danger point.—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

### California Wheat Crop.

A San Francisco letter of June 15, says:— "Threshing commenced south some ten days ago, and will be general throughout the state this week and next. In the northern part of the state they will raise a very fine crop of heavy No. 1 wheat. The quantity will exceed last year by some 25 per cent. In the southern part of the state the crop will be light, but of fine quality. Altogether, we shall raise probably 750,000 to 800,000 tons of fine, heavy wheat, as against 650,000 tons of medium quality last year. These figures are for the surplus wheat. We shall carry over some 200,000 to 250,000 tons, so we may count on about 1,000,000 tons for export this coming season. At one time it looked as if we should not raise 250,000 tons for export, if we had had north wind after the long spell of dry weather, but we were blessed with remarkably cool, damp weather for the past two months."

### A Booming Town.

The *Colonist and India*, of London, England, says: The rapid rise of the new town of Johannesburg, in the Witwatersrand gold district in the Transvaal, is causing many people here to pack up their belongings and try their fortunes in that part of South Africa. It is felt that in a place which, twelve months ago, was almost a desert, and is now a thriving community, with theatres, churches, refreshment bars, and newspapers, all modelled on the latest improvements of the most civilized capitals, there must be room for many classes of men with small capital. It should not be forgotten, however, that while wages are high the price of provisions is enormous. The carpenters of Johannesburg, who have been getting 15s. a day, are now demanding 20s. a day, or £6 a week; but then they have to pay as much as 2s. to 3s. each for cauliflowers, and 3s. 6d. per pound for butter. The Johannesburgers do not mind so long as the mines continue to be increasingly productive. They are growing rich, even with food at starvation prices.

**Financial Notes.**

The Standard Bank has earned nearly 12 per cent., and pays dividends of 7 per cent.

The Ontario Bank makes a good showing for the past year. The net profits were \$151,070, besides \$41,879 carried forward from last year; \$25,000 have been carried forward to rest account, which now amounts to \$550,000.

The Liabilities of the Bank of Toronto have gone up during the year from \$9,320,000 to \$10,145,715; of this sum deposits, which show a considerable increase, form more than one-half. In respect of past due debts, this bank shows discounts of over \$8 000,000, and exhibits only \$4,800 as overdue.

The net earnings of the Merchants' Bank, as shown by the annual report, were \$612,905, not quite so much as in the previous year, but enough to pay 7 per cent. and add \$220,000 to the Rest, bringing it up to one-third the capital. A bonus has been distributed among the bank's officers; and the principle of sharing profits, in good seasons, with those whose faithfulness assists to earn them, is to be commended.

The Imperial Bank, which had \$2,224,000 of funds available a year before, held \$3,259,000 in such shape at the close of last month out of total assets of less than \$9,000,000. Still, the earnings sufficed to pay 8 per cent. dividend, put \$10,000 to contingent fund, write \$10,000 off bank premises and furniture, and put \$50,000 to Rest, bringing it up to 40 per cent. of the capital, besides carrying \$12,262 forward. Encouraged by this success, and by

the condition of their business, the directors and shareholders have agreed upon an increase of capital.

Net earnings of ten per cent. are shown by the Ontario Bank, of which seven is divided among shareholders. \$9,456 is swallowed up by Quebec Government tax, \$25,000 goes to Rest, which has reached the very respectable sum of \$550,000, and \$50,000 is placed at contingent account instead of being left, as a similar sum was last year, a "balance of profits carried forward." Discounts have swelled a little compared with last year, while the reserves are also strengthened. It is agreeable to observe that overdue debts are again in reduced proportion.

**The Northwest Crops.**

To-day's correspondence from all over Minnesota and Dakota shows a fairly good general condition of crops. The exceptions are central Dakota where the ground is too dry and south-eastern Minnesota where insects are beginning to do some damage. From the latter samples of barley were sent here showing the work of chinch bugs. In the timber section about Dundas and vicinity, chinch bugs are working in winter wheat and have done some damage, and farmers about Rochester, Fairbault, in Goodhue county and most other counties along the river, are more or less alarmed by the possibilities of the future ravages of these insects. Central Dakota experienced very hot weather a week ago, with those scorching winds which are the dread of that section. The ground became very dry and in most parts the

rains since, where they have had any, have been too light to do much good. The result is that the wheat has been hurt. The ends of leaves are turning yellow and in many cases are killed. These complaints extend from near Mitchell and Watertown in the south, to Ellendale and above in the north, and reaches Millbank in the east, extending west beyond the James river. There are exceptional parts of this large section that have had local showers affording relief. All other parts of Dakota have had a fair quantity of rain and Minnesota has had moisture enough with few local exceptions. Where insects and drouth have not pinched the crops they have done well for the last week. A few of the latter days have been cool for corn but have been excellent for all small grain. Taken all together the conditions are favorable for a good general yield of all grains excepting as stated. —Minneapolis *Market Record*, June 26.

JACQUES BROS., furniture dealers, of Calgary, have rented premises at Edmonton, Alberta, where they will open a branch of their business. One of the firm will have charge.

THE first issue of *The School Times* will appear early this month. The new journal will be published by the School Times Co., of Winnipeg, and will be devoted to the interests of education in Manitoba and the Territories. The publishers promise to make their journal a live exponent of the cause of education in the West. Address box 690, Winnipeg.

A public meeting at Calgary passed strong resolutions in favor of Hon. E. Dewdney for Minister of the Interior.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

# The J. A. Converse

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# Manufacturing Co.

## A. W. MORRIS & BRO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

We are the Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion of  
Manilla, Sisal, Russian and Jute Cordage.

### Binder Twine, Jute and Cotton Bags,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER

REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

July wheat opened at 79½c on Monday, and ranged from that figure downward to 78½c recovering at the close to the opening figure. December wheat closed at 82½c. The opening and close was ½ to ¼ higher than Saturday's close. Rain in the district where fall wheat is being harvested was the cause of the firmer feeling. The visible supply showed a decrease of 619,000 bushels. Provisions were quiet. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	79½	79½	79½
Corn.....	48	48½	49½	49½
Oats.....	31½	31½	26½	25½
Pork.....	13.72½	13.70	13.77½	13.87½
Lard.....	8.22½	8.27½	8.35	8.42½
Short Ribs.....	7.50	7.50	7.65	7.65

Wheat opened ¼c higher on Tuesday, and ranged during the day from 79½ to 81½c. The range in the other options was only about ½c. The advance of 1½c in July was due to the short selling of the past few days, followed by buying to cover. News was bearish, indicating good crops and cheap wheat in Russia, and heavier crops in California than previously reported. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	80½	80½	80	80½
Corn.....	48½	48½	49½	50½
Oats.....	31½	31½	26½	26
Pork.....	13.07½	13.07½	13.77½	13.87½
Lard.....	8.20	8.22½	8.32½	8.37½
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.52½	7.60	7.67½

Wednesday, was an erratic day in the wheat market, prices starting strong, but collapsing under free selling. July opened at 80½c, and ranged from 79½ to 80½c. December wheat closed at 82½c. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	80½	80½	79½	80½
Corn.....	—	48½	49½	50½
Oats.....	32	31	26½	25½
Pork.....	—	13.02½	13.72½	13.82½
Lard.....	8.20	8.25	8.32½	8.40
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.52½	7.62½	7.70

Wheat continued nervous and unsettled on Thursday. December wheat closed at 82½c. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	79½	80½	80½
Corn.....	—	48½	48½	49½
Oats.....	—	—	—	—
Pork.....	—	13.57½	13.07½	13.77½
Lard.....	—	8.15	8.25	8.32½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—

Closing prices on Friday were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	79½	79½	79½
Corn.....	47½	47½	45½	45½
Oats.....	31	30½	26½	25½
Pork.....	13.55	13.65	13.02½	13.72½
Lard.....	8.07½	8.07½	8.17½	8.25
Short Ribs.....	7.40	7.40	7.0	7.60

**[DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.]**

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

	Cash.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Monday.....	—	80	80½	—
Tuesday.....	—	80½	80½	—
Wednesday.....	80½	80	80½	80½
Thursday.....	—	80½	80½	80½
Friday.....	80	79½	80½	80½

MOWAT Bros., grocers, butchers, Regina, are giving up their meat business.

R. McDOWELL, butcher, Virden, Man., has formed a partnership with Donald McIntosh.

FRANK BASENACH, baker, Portage la Prairie, has disposed of his business to D. Cassel, baker, of the same place.

JOHN JARDINE and Angus Cameron, have purchased the livery business of Wm. Charlton, of Portage la Prairie.

THE Toronto Hide and Wool Co. will make a heavy shipment from Winnipeg this week, consisting of fifteen car-loads of hides, wool and sheepskins.

A SAMPLE of new wheat, pulled on June 26, at Indian Head, Assa., has been received at this office. The wheat presents a very healthy appearance, and is about two feet in height.

T. A. NEWMAN, general merchant, Portage la Prairie, has taken a brother, F. L. Newman, into partnership, under the style of T. A. Newman & Bro. The firm have moved into larger and more convenient premises.

THE removal from Winnipeg of Mr. Jos. Campbell, of the well known wholesale house of Campbell, Spera & Co., will be a serious loss to the commercial community, of this western metropolis. Mr. Campbell goes to Buffalo, where he will assume the local management, of the Dingman electric soap manufactory. Mr. Campbell has long been admired for his sterling business qualities, and was also noted for that uniform politeness of manner which he so admirably displayed, under all circumstances. He is one of the men which Winnipeg cannot well afford to lose. It will be pleasing to know that Mr. Campbell will still retain an interest in the wholesale business here, which has been conducted in the past with so much success, and which will be continued under the same name.

**CIGARS!**

Smoke the brands made by

**Bryan & Co**

COLUMBUS, SELECTS & GONDOLEROS

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**FRUITS,**

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Butter and Eggs a specialty. Correspondence invited. Address,

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**FOR SALE!** At SINTALUTA, on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry.

**A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,**

with Post Office attached, at a bargain. References as to business lookout, etc.

R. A. WALKER, Braeside, Sintaluta. MR. TAYLOR, care D. H. McMillan & Bro., Winnipeg.

For particulars apply to Battiscombe Bros., Sintaluta.

**JOSEPH CARMAN,**

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant,

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Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried-Fruits, Poultry, etc.

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ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GRASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS of AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

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PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARRS

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A Brand of Coffee which represents a perfect blending of strength and flavor. Always packed in 2 lbs. air tight cans; no charge for cans; 15 cans in a case.



A perfect blend of Private Plantation Java and Pure Arabia Mocha. Imported, Roasted, and packed by **Chase & Sanborn, MONTREAL.**

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Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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Appointments Perfect.  
Graduated Prices.



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RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.  
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GRETNA, - - MAN.

D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers.

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WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA,  
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

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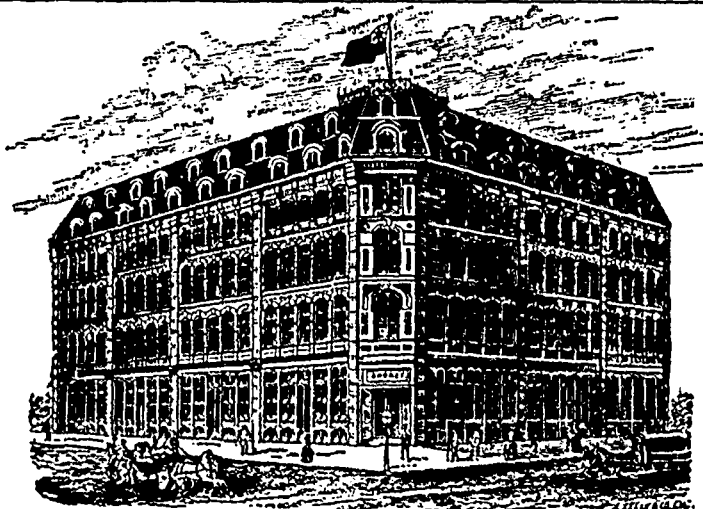
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Having made arrangements with the C.P.R. I am prepared to finish the trade with the above mentioned articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. P.O. Box 39, Victoria, B.C.

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SOAP WORKS,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Turn out British Mottle Soaps, Electric and Ivory Soaps, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, Coconut Oil Toilet Soaps, Soda Crystals and Washing Powders, Superior Shaving Soap.

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Dealers in—

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Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins, Brockville, Ontario.

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The only strictly first-class hotel  
in the province.

### Colonial Hotel,

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LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

### LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

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### Vancouver Shingle Mill!

G. F. SLATER, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in—

“CLEAR”

### Cedar Shingles

Special attention given to Car Load Orders from Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Get my terms and delivered prices before ordering elsewhere. Prompt shipment.

Vancouver, B.C.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg.

### British Columbia.

C. E. Tisdall has opened a gunsmith's shop at Vancouver.

S. C. Holmes, of Victoria, has bought the Gold House, Vancouver, for \$13,250

Francis Bourchier has purchased the real estate and architect business of S. C. Burris, of Victoria.

Commencing with Monday, July 2nd, the postal free delivery service will be inaugurated at Victoria.

Mr. J. G. Jaques has been appointed agent at Westminster for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

Victoria City Council is considering a by-law providing for the borrowing of \$75,000 for public improvements, etc.

An immigration shed will probably be erected at Vancouver by public subscription. An effort is being made to raise sufficient money in this way.

A petition is being circulated in favor of Revelstoke as headquarters for the proposed government smelter, and is being signed by miners of Illecillewaet, Albert Canyon, Big Bend, etc.

The *Victoria Colonist* says of the Banff coal: "This Rocky Mountain product, of which so much was anticipated by the owners of the seam, has failed to give satisfaction at San Francisco. Little, if any, of the coal has been sold.

Exports of coal from the Nanaimo coal district for May were 26,946 tons, valued at \$134,730. One shipment of 1,415 tons was for Honolulu, and one small shipment for Alaska, the balance going to San Francisco, with the exception of one load to Portland, and one to San Diego.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited) which operates the coal mines at Nanaimo, was held on the 29th ult., at London, Eng. John Galsworthy referred to the disaster which occurred at the mines in May, 1887, from which the direct financial loss to the company was £11,000. At the last meeting of the shareholders he had expressed the hope that they would clear off the then debit balance of £10,000, but instead of that they had, through the explosion, added to it, and it now stood at £20,985. However, their superintendent at the mine, Mr. Robins, did what he could to bring matters into better shape, and by dint of great exertion they had sold 121,747 tons of the 122,153 tons of coal which was the output for the year. The prices had been fairly remunerative up to November last, and had since improved; and the large number of contracts which the company had to run off would give them a considerable amount of profit by the end of the present year. They had had a suggestion as to the bonding of the property of the company out and out. At the present time, however, it was not advisable to enter into particulars. If the proposition was carried out, it would entail the reconstruction of the company. The retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

The machinery for the Henderson Milling

**MILLER,  
MORSE & CO.**

WHOLESALE

Builders Hardware,  
Harvest Tools,  
Cutlery, Guns, etc**PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.****ROBLIN &  
ATKINSON**

WHOLESALE

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SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS  
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**Cooper & Smith,**

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**BOOTS AND SHOES !!**

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Joselin & Co.**Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and  
Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves,  
Lace Curtains, Laces.**All the Latest Novelties.**7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,  
TORONTO1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL**MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.**

MONTREAL, P.Q.

**Robt. Mitchell & Co**Proprietors, Manufacturers of  
Gas Fixtures of Every Description,  
Engineers, Plumbers,  
Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,  
Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.R. Sylvester, general storekeeper, Cassiar,  
B. C., has sold out.

and Concentration Works, to be established at Nicola, has arrived at Kamloops from San Francisco. The plant comprises a Black rock crusher of a capacity of six tons per hour, a Rendall national rocker mill of twelve to fifteen tons per day, two Triumph concentrators, one 15-horse power engine and boiler, and a complete assay outfit. A skilled machinist came up from San Francisco with the machinery. The object of the works is to mill and concentrate the ore from the Planet and Star mines, but will also treat ores which may be sent from other mines.

John Grant, general storekeeper, Chilliwack, B. C., has sold out.

Nelson Bros. have sold out their general store business at Chilliwack, to Geo. Ashwell, of the same place.

At a meeting of the Selkirk Mining Company held in Victoria it was decided to immediately proceed with the construction of an aerial wire tramway from the Lanark mine to the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of 1½ miles. This tramway will be capable of delivering 60 tons of ore in 12 hours.

R. E. Lemon, who recently returned to Revelstoke from the Toad Mountain mines, brought cheerful news of a rich strike in that district. The Hall Bros. had struck a location in which the lead can be traced for 3,000 feet with an average width of forty feet, containing ore that will average \$200 to the ton. Lemon reports prospecting work lively and business fairly active, but a lack of capital.

**A Winnipegger Worsted.**

A few days ago a well known boot and shoe traveller arrived from Winnipeg and opened his samples at the Colonial Hotel. Constable Carty, whose duty it is to collect the \$2.50 tax from commercial travellers, called on the Winnipegger and requested him to pay the license. The truthful Manitoban denied his name and business, declared he was on a pleasure tour, and waxed indignant at the idea of associating his name with a drummer. The constable was not convinced, and he made further enquiries, which resulted in his discovering that the man from the prairies was not particularly addicted to telling the truth. The consequence was the Winnipegger received another visit and this time the constable was horrified at the brazen front displayed, and the cool and easy manner in which the traveller mutilated the truth. Constable Carty has a tenacity of purpose, which, when aroused, means that he will accomplish his end if there is any possibility of doing so. After procuring a summons he returned to the hotel only to find the Winnipegger had packed his trunks, sent them to the depot, and had gone up town to call on some friends before leaving. Ascertaining the house he had gone to call at, Constable Carty proceeded thither and on enquiring if Mr. Boots, of Winnipeg, was within, received a reply in the affirmative. Mr. Boots was then requested to appear, which he did, though rather sheepishly, and was served with the summons after admitting his previous statements were not absolutely correct. Instead of paying the usual tax, the Winnipegger was obliged to pay the

costs of the summons, etc., thus making the license more expensive and at the same time curtailing his character of doing business. Whether the tax is just or not, we are not prepared to say, but while the city demands that commercial travellers should take out a license, it will be found best to do so, as the by-law will be strictly enforced.—Westminster, B. C. *Columbian.*

**Grain and Milling.**

The Regina Milling Company has received an order, by tender, for 6,500 sacks of flour from the Indian department.

Another public meeting has been called at Macleod, Alberta, in the interest of the flour mill project, Macleod should be an excellent point for the establishment of a mill.

During the eleven months ending May 31 the exports from the United States of wheat and flour reduced to wheat amounted to 110,856,927 bushels, against 138,695,324 for the corresponding period the year before. Beginning with September last, exports steadily fell below those of a year ago. Of the total this year 23,335,000 bushels were from the Pacific ports, against 28,552,000 bushels for the same time last year.

The annual manufacture of flour in the United States is about 75,000,000 barrels, of which about 62,000,000 are for domestic consumption and 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 barrels for export. Stocks afloat include flour as well as wheat; and wheat stocks in all European countries are computed, with flour (reduced to equivalent bushels of wheat) included.

The winter wheat crop in Southern Kansas and Missouri is being harvested, as also south of the Ohio river, reports from which are irregular, but generally maintaining previous expectations in results. Taking in the whole situation as to wheat in the United States, it may be said that the past week has been a continuance of favorableness, with reference to progress of the spring crop, and maturity of the winter grain, and previous estimates may be fully maintained without ground for any essential enlargement.

**General Notes.**

The dissolution of partnership is announced of Ross, Hilyard & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, Toronto. Mr. Hilyard having withdrawn from the firm, the business has been assumed and will be carried on by the remaining partner under the style of A. Ross & Co.

The property owners of Sault St. Marie, Ontario, are exceedingly anxious to have the fine water-power of the place developed. An Ontario Government engineer has arrived, and no doubt the Government will act promptly on receipt of his report. It is said that an expenditure of \$150,000 would yield over 100,000 horse power, which the Government could rent for manufacturing industries, and thus recoup itself for its outlay.

Lethbridge, Alberta, *News*:—The rain for the past few days has been the heaviest of the season. The grain and grass in this section look better than ever before at this time of the year and the ranchers are consequently jubilant.



### Cities of British Columbia.

Another city of more than local fame, already the second in size in the province, is Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway. Two years ago, the town site was a dense forest, and now, a large portion of it is covered with buildings, some of them of brick, and many streets are laid out and planked. Indeed, the present improvements have risen on the ashes of their predecessors, for, on the thirteenth of June, 1886, the city, then a few months old, was almost totally destroyed by fire, only two or three small buildings being saved. Since then, upwards of a million dollars have been expended in improvements, and a city of five thousand people has sprung into being, and is growing daily in population and structures. The greater number are for business purposes, but many cottages and a number of excellent residences have been erected. Several brick blocks have been completed, or are under way, one of which is being fitted up for two banks, the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of Montreal. The improvements under way and projected, including the street improvements, gas works, water works and railroad buildings, approximate \$2,000,000, in value.

The city occupies a peninsula, bounded by Burrard inlet on the north, and English bay and False Creek on the south. The harbor proper, known as Coal harbor, lies on the inlet, just east of the first narrows, and is a body of deep water, perfectly sheltered on all sides, three miles wide, and nearly as long at the town site. It practically extends up the inlet a distance of twelve miles, affording ample accommodation for the commerce of the largest city in the world. On the opposite, or outer, side, is English bay, a roadstead in which vessels may lie at anchor, secure from all but the severest storms. An arm of the inlet cuts through the lower end of the peninsula, to within a few yards of the bay, through which a navigable passage can be made, by which vessels can quickly pass from one to the other. The railway company's terminal works are being constructed along the bay, where huge round-houses and shops are in progress of erection. Immense warehouses, a large depot, etc., are being constructed on the inner harbor, which is the terminus proper, and will be the point for receipt, and shipment of merchandise.

The town site occupies high ground, but has no extremely steep hills. From the centre of the peninsula it slopes towards both water fronts. On this central ridge, the railway company has erected a hotel, which cost \$250,000. This will, no doubt, become a favorite stopping place for tourists, who desire to enjoy the scenery, hunting and fishing of the surrounding country, or to rest from the fatigue of a long journey.

The city will be provided with the best mountain water, which is being brought in from the mountain lakes a few miles distant. This will be conducted to the city in iron pipes, at an expense, including mains, etc., of about \$250,000. A system of gas works and pipes will be put in at once, costing about \$150,000. The electric light is also a feature of the city, and telegraph and telephone facilities of the most complete kind will be provided.

Commercially, Vancouver will speedily assume a commanding position. The Canadian Pacific is already hauling a large share of the through freight from Pacific coast ports to eastern cities. It has control of routes by which it can enter Chicago, New York and Boston, and can compete with American roads for through business between those cities and Puget sound, Portland and San Francisco. Arrangements have been made for a line of steamers to ply between Vancouver and Hong Kong. Three first-class iron steamers have been put on this route. The route from Yokohama to Coal harbor is one hundred miles shorter than to San Francisco, and from Coal harbor to New York it is one hundred and fifty miles shorter than from San Francisco. From Yokohama to Liverpool, via Vancouver, it is nine hundred miles less than via San Francisco. The advantages, in connection with the independent position of the Canadian Pacific, must have a great effect upon commerce and travel. Steamers to Japan and China, to the Sandwich islands, New Zealand and Australia, and to Puget sound ports and San Francisco, will run regularly, in connection with the road. Vancouver will become the great port of entry and shipping for the province, and the bonded port for all goods destined to the eastern portion of Canada and the United States and England.

Not within the recorded history of mankind, has a new city sprung from the wilderness with the rapidity and vigor of growth displayed by this terminal city; and nowhere, to-day, does there exist a young city with such brilliant prospects before it, with a location unsurpassed, a harbor almost unequalled, a business community of great enterprise and energy, the terminus of the greatest railway in the world, and capital flowing into it from home and abroad.

The chief city of Fraser river is New Westminster, situated on the north bank of the stream, fifteen miles above its mouth. In the early days, this was the capital of the province, and it now contains two of its most important public institutions. The site of New Westminster is happily chosen on ground rising gradually from the river, affording splendid drainage and pleasant building sites for residence. The business portion of the city occupies its natural position, near the river, the great highway of traffic to the interior. There are a number of quite imposing structures, belonging to the dominion and provincial governments, which add much to the general appearance of the city. The large building occupied by the post-office and other federal offices is constructed of brick, with stone facings, and is three stories high, surmounted by a mansard roof. The penitentiary stands on the eminence in the northwestern portion of the city, and is a substantial stone structure of pleasing architecture. The insane asylum is a brick and stone building, commanding a fine view of the river. About these two, are quite extensive grounds, well laid out and neatly kept. The district court house is a substantial structure. There are many handsome residences, surrounded by tasteful flower gardens and neatly-kept lawns, and many shade and fruit trees.

Several systems of water works supply the city with an abundance of pure water. The reservoirs being on elevated ground, the lower, or

business, portions of the city enjoy ample protection from fire, by possessing a liberal supply of hose. A more extensive system of water works is now in contemplation. The industries of New Westminster are considerable. Salmon canneries in or near the city give employment to twelve hundred men during the fishing season.

Two saw and planing mills employ two hundred and fifty men. Besides these, there are two breweries, a shipyard, a tannery, a soda and syrup factory, a foundry, and several bakeries. The city's permanent population exceeds three thousand, exclusive of Indians. Two excellent papers, the *British Columbian* and the *Mainland Guardian*, are published here, the former daily and the latter semi-weekly.

They are ably edited, and give much attention to news from the entire province. The hotel accommodations are excellent and ample, and for this reason, as well as because of the great beauty of the surrounding scenery and the splendid fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity, it is a favorite place of resort for those seeking a few weeks of pleasure.

Surrounding New Westminster is the largest area of agricultural land in the province now contiguous to market. Besides its river facilities for transportation, it is practically a terminal point of the Canadian Pacific, with which it is connected by a short branch line. It will also, no doubt, be connected, by rail, with the great railroad systems of the United States, by way of a line along the east shore of Puget sound, to Seattle. The situation of New Westminster is such that it must always be a thriving commercial point, growing with the development of the country about it.

Yale, on the Fraser river, at the head of navigation, is quite an important point as a base of supplies for the mines and settlements to the south and east. Kamloops, on Thompson river, at the upper end of Lake Kamloops, is a prosperous commercial point enjoying both rail and water communication with the country east, west and south. It has a weekly paper, the *Inland Sentinel*; and is a thriving town. Barkerville is the chief business point in the Cariboo mining region, and is the terminus of the great wagon road from Yale.

Besides Victoria, there is another city of importance on the island. This is Nanaimo, the northern terminus of the Island railway, and chief seat of the coal mining industry. The town was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1852, as a mining village and trading post; but with the growth of the mining industry, a town has sprung up possessing considerable commercial importance. The harbor has accommodations for a large amount of shipping, and a number of vessels may always be seen loading with coal or waiting for cargoes. There are a number of wharves at Nanaimo, belonging to the Vancouver Coal Company, to the Nanaimo saw mills, and to several private individuals. The business portion of the town lies on a rocky peninsula, separated from the residence part by a deep ravine, spanned by two substantial wooden bridges. As is usually the case in mining towns, but few buildings of an ornamental character have been erected, through the indications are that the future will see a change in that respect. The court-house and a handsome stone post-office are the buildings of an official character. Aside from the extensive coal interests, there are a sawmill, a shipyard, a brewery, soda water factory, tannery, and the usual number of commercial and industrial enterprises. A volunteer fire company is ever ready for duty. An institution of the city is the *Free Press*, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of Nanaimo and its great coal industry. The population somewhat exceeds two thousand, and is steadily increasing.

The towns of North and South Wellington lie near Departure bay, opposite the Nanaimo harbor, and are less than a miles distant from each other. These are at the seat of mining operations, and consist chiefly of the works and residences of miners.—*West Shore*.

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Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

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

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Manufacturers of Clothing

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Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

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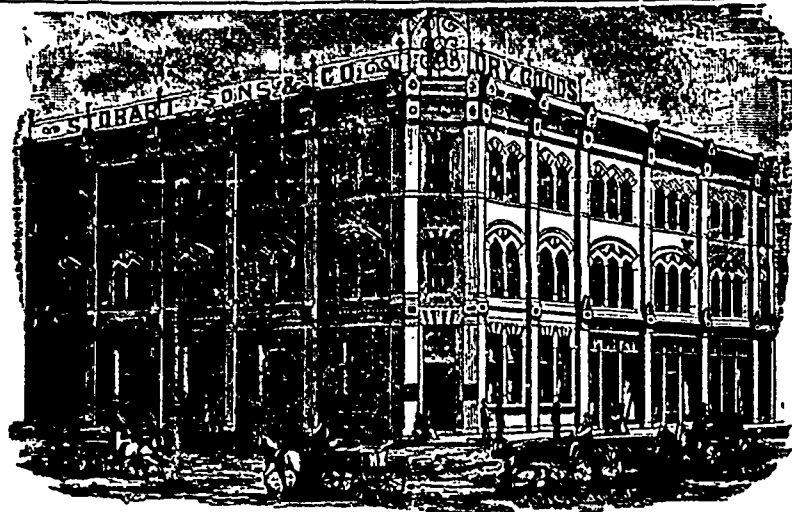
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A Full Range of Canadian Staples  
Always in Stock.

## STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

### Lumber Cuttings.

The late heavy rains have floated the 3,000,000 feet of logs hung up on the Bird Tail Creek, at Birtle, and it will now be possible to get the logs down to Brandon this year for sawing.

Fader Bros. have commenced the erection of their new saw mill at Vancouver, B. C. It will have a capacity of 80,000 feet per day. The machinery has been purchased at Brantford, Ontario.

Six ships arrived at Burrard Inlet, B. C., during May, to load lumber for export, four for Australia and two for South America. Four were for the Moodyville mill, and two for the Hastings mill. Two ships cleared with lumber during the month, both from the Moodyville mill, one for Australia, and one for South America.

*Mississippi Valley Lumberman:* Unless there is some unforeseen accident, more lumber will be made in Minneapolis this year than in any preceding year. The total cut ought to run considerably over 300,000,000. If some of the plans now under consideration are carried out, the mill capacity in Minneapolis will be increased before another season. Under these circumstances there is a prospect that Tom Shevlin's prophecy that the day is not far distant when 500,000,000 feet of lumber will be made in Minneapolis is not wide of the mark.

Duluth has been on the wane as a lumber town of late years, some of the mills having been moved to other points. This year, however, through an accident, the quantity of logs at Duluth has been increased 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 feet. Owing to the floods, booms up the river were burst, and the logs have been carried down to Duluth. The quandry now is, what to do with the logs, as it will not pay to haul them back to the mills up the river, and there are many more logs than can be sawn at Duluth. It is thought electric lights will be put in and the mills run day and night.

Over 20,000,000 feet of logs have been swept from the booms on Rainy river, by the high water, and carried down into the Lake of the Woods. This will be a great loss to the lumber firms on the lake, as the work of picking

up the logs will be costly, and involve a considerable loss of time. It may also interfere with the running of the mills. The following firms are interested to the extent given:—Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., 10,000,000 feet; Dick & Banning, 2,000,000 feet; H. F. Holmes, 300,000 feet; Minnesota & Ontario Lumber Co., 5,000,000 feet; Rainy Lake Co., 4,500,000 feet; Hughes & Keunedy, 100,000 feet. The water in the Lake of the Woods is now very high, and above the high water line of 1892. The high water is caused by the excessive rains in the Minnesota district, which is drained into the lake and the Rainy river. The logs are mostly from Minnesota. It has been customary to boom the logs in the Rainy river, before towing in rafts to the mills, at the northern end of the lake.

### Canned Salmon.

The distribution of salmon at the moment is not showing any special action, the demand not getting beyond the proportion of jobbing. Some in the trade are inclined to the belief that present prices are an obstacle to a freer sale, and though this impression may be in a measure correct, yet the value is established upon a strong basis, and there is no probability of any change in the immediate future, or for that matter during the entire season. The run of fish on the Columbia is below that of last year, and the prospects for a pack equal are not regarded as very favorable. Fish are said to be so scarce on the river at present, that among the canneries each day resembles a Sunday. The fish are said to be about ten days earlier than usual, hence some are of the belief that the month of July will not pan out the accustomed quantity, and that probably the latter days will give no employment to the canners. Alaska it is said will yield a poorer return than was expected, and British Columbia, from recent advices, will not pack heavily, in fact some brands of the latter have again been advanced to-day to \$1.47½ f.o.b. European shippers are yet showing interest on the Pacific coast, with recent sales of Columbia river at \$1.70, and Coos bay and Coquille, \$1.40 at San Francisco—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

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**Australia's Development.**

Official estimates of the population of the Australasian colonies, based on the last census, with the addition of the excess of births over deaths and arrivals over departures, show a total of 3,426,562 inhabitants June 30 last. New South Wales, which had lagged behind Victoria for thirty-three years, took the lead in 1887, having a calculated population of 1,022,767, as against 1,019,106 in Victoria. New Zealand ranks third with 589,386 people. It is noteworthy that in 1885 New South Wales had an excess of 39,793 immigrants and in 1886 an excess of 28,492 immigrants, as against an excess of immigration in Victoria amounting to 14,082 the former year and 25,302 the latter.

Though wool has been for several years unusually cheap the world over, the size of the Australasian flocks is steadily increasing. The gain has not been so marked since 1881 as it was in the preceding decade, but yet has been considerable. Australasia now contains about twice as many sheep as any other region save the Argentine Republic, being credited with 86,352,020 last year, as against 75,000,000 in the Argentine Republic in 1885, 47,508,960 in European Russia in 1882, 44,759,314 in the United States in 1887, and 28,955,240 in the United Kingdom in 1886. The sheep of the Australasian colonies have increased in number 73 per cent. within sixteen years. The flocks aggregated 49,773,584 in 1871; 78,063,426 in 1881; 82,169,364 in 1886, and 86,352,020, as above, in 1887. The gain last year was 5 per cent.

The colony of New South Wales has a long

lead in the industry, its sheep numbering over 39,000,000, or toward one-half of the aggregate in Australasia. New Zealand comes second with about 16,700,000 and Victoria third with 10,700,000. Almost all of the flocks in New South Wales are merino sheep, and 27,915,000 out of the total of 38,067,000 of this breed are set down as producers of coming wool. A free trade policy, on the whole, has prevailed in New South Wales since 1852. Wool manufacturing has had an extensive development also in the adjoining colony of Victoria.

Sheep thrive in almost every part of Australia. The climate is exceedingly favorable, no shelter being required. Consul Griffin, of Sidney, in a report on last year's wool clip, ascribes the high degree of perfection reached in Australasia in the production of blooded animals to the climate, together with the unparalleled richness of the natural grasses. The summers are not excessively hot and the winters are never severe. The condition of the last crop was better than usual.

Railroad building is going forward steadily, but has reached no very extensive proportions. Australasia has now about 11,000 miles of line, including 8,891 miles in operation at the end of 1886 and 1,992 constructed last year. Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria each have approximately 2,100 miles. A noteworthy event of the year has been the opening of a continuous line from Adelaide to Brisbane, passing through Melbourne, Sydney and Newcastle, and skirting the southeastern coast for nearly 1,800 miles. The *Railroad Gazette* calculates that the cost per mile of the roads in Victoria has been a little greater than the average in

the United States, that in New South Wales about the same, viz., \$62,000, and that in New Zealand much less. In either case, the difference in cost appears to be about proportionate to the difference in equipment.

In volume of foreign trade, both imports and exports, New South Wales is ahead of the other colonies. Her imports in the year ended December 31, 1886, amounted to £20,073,548, as against Victoria's imports of £18,530,575, and her exports to £15,556,213, as against £11,795,329 in the other colony, making the total trade of New South Wales £36,529,761 and of Victoria £30,325,896. New Zealand, the third on the list, had a total trade of less than £13,500,000. The entrances and clearances of shipping in New South Wales aggregated 4,258,604 tons in 1886, as compared with 3,735,387 tons in Victoria. In agricultural products, with the exception of wool, Victoria leads, though the average product of New South Wales per acre is larger.

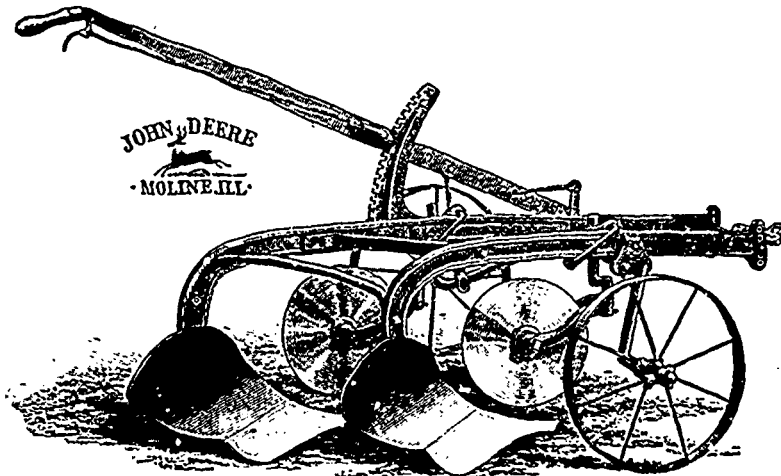
The changes made in the tariff in New South Wales last year abolished ad valorem duties and added a considerable number of articles to the free list. Specific rates are continued on a large number of articles usually imported from the United States, among them lumber, with some exceptions, tobacco and cigars, beer, pork products, corn and flour, kerosene oil, sugar and fish. The imports of kerosene, however, are steadily increasing. There is a considerable demand in Australia for American dried and canned fruit. Oranges and lemons are exported. The former are sent in a business way, directly to London, a distance of 14,000 miles. American locomotives are preferred by the Australian

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railroad builders. There was last year, in comparison with 1886, a considerable increase in the exportation from the United States of agricultural implements, iron and steel manufactures, including steam engines and other machinery, and petroleum, but a falling off in the shipments of vehicles, horse cars and railroad cars, refined sugar and lumber. —Bradstreet.

**Don't Be Mean in Trade.**

There can be no greater mistake that a business man can make that to be mean in his business, says Wealth and Worth. Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interest can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers. As a general thing it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course, we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures, but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader; or to those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good felling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal. — Boston Journal of Commerce.

**The Effects of Dating Ahead.**

The following, from an article in the Dry Goods Chronicle, in view of our previous utterances on this subject, will doubtless be interesting and profitable to some of our readers: "Of late the retailer is beginning to feel and see that the dating of bills ahead in his case is not generally productive of the best results. He is encouraged, through this means, to place orders for goods at a much earlier date than he has been accustomed to do, and the result is that he is often led to buy more heavily in advance of the wants of his trade than he otherwise would do. If he makes a mistake in the selection of goods under such circumstances, he has a hard and often unprofitable time in getting rid of the same in order to make his payments, or to make both ends meet. The advance dating of two, three and even four months, is an inducement on its face that is in a measure delusive to him, and leads him to take risks that he probably would not otherwise do. This dating business may be very good for the manufacturer and his agent, but when expanded beyond due limits it tends to develop an artificial market that is not always helthful in the long run."

By looking at the quotations of the Virginia tobacco markets it will be found that the highest price paid for fillers which is the tobacco which forms the body of the plug very closely corresponds with the invoiced price of tobacco leaf imporetd into Ontario. As over four-fifths of all the leaf imported into the Province is for "Myrtle Navy" stock, this fact is official proof of the claim that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the finest Virginia leaf.



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**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 Fridays
LEAVE 13 00		Portage la Prairie ...	ARRIVE 14 50
A14 25		Gladstone .....	13 25D
D14 45	85	..... Neepawa .....	13 05A
15 45	61	..... Minnedosa .....	11 58
A16 35	79	..... Rapid City .....	11 15D
D16 45			
17 50	94	..... Shoal Lake .....	9 45
18 30	115	..... Birtle .....	9 20
19 30	138	..... Blinworth .....	8 20
21 40	155	..... Blinworth .....	6 20
		..... Russell .....	5 00
23 00	166	..... Langenburg .....	4 45
25 15	180		LEAVE
ARRIVE			

13 Mails.  
No. 1, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Trains for Blinworth 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. B. BAKER, General Superintendent

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

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

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

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 9.30 a.m.

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TICKETS at LOWEST RATES, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 189 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet Home 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."

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St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b6 25 p.m.	b7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d6 25 p.m.	d7 05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a6 25 p.m.	a7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a5 00 a.m.	a8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a4 15 p.m.	a4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.....	a3 15 p.m.	a4 00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday. d Daily.		

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