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

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 13TH, 1887.

No. 38.

The Commercial

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WINNIPEG, JUNE 13, 1887.

SMITH & DUNLOP merchant tailors, Winnipeg, are about dissolving partnership.

G. A. WATSON, barrister, Edmonton, Alberta, has admitted C. H. Cameron into partnership.

LINTON BROS., stationers, etc., Calgary and Rat Portage, have sold out Rat Portage branch.

THE *Southwestern Manitoban* published at Killarney, by H. D. Wilcox, has ceased to exist.

TENDERS are asked for the erection of telegraph poles between Qu'Appelle Station and Humboldt.

GEO. McQUAIG, general storkeeper, Medicine Hat, Assa., has admitted John Villiers into partnership.

NEW buildings will be erected at Minnedosa at once, to replace the station and freight rooms lately burnt there.

D. V. MORRISON and W. McDonald, proprietors of the Queens Hotel, Rat Portage, have dissolved partnership. McDonald will continue the business.

CARLIN & LAKE, traders, Ottertail, B.C. have moved to Banff, Alberta.

T. B. WINNETT, furniture dealer, Medicine Hat, Assa., has given up business at that place and will move to Banff.

THE engineer of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway has commenced to survey the road north of Fort Qu'Appelle.

THE companies boring for oil in the Lake Dauphin country, in this province, are said to be meeting with excellent prospects.

M McQUARRIE & Co, groceries and liquors, Rat Portage, have sold out the liquor branch to J. Hennessy, and will in future devote their entire attention to their grocery business.

OWING to the death of James Burton Lang, of the firm of R. Lang & Son, general merchants, Golden, B.C., the business will hereafter be continued by the senior partner, under the style of R. Lang.

J. E. THOMAS, late with George Craig & Co., has bought the bankrupt stock of Armstrong & Co, of Portage la Prairie, consisting of general merchandise and will run the business on his own account.

THE C.P.R. Co has withdrawn all patronage from the *Winnipeg Sun*, owing to the course of that journal regarding the disallowance question THE COMMERCIAL now has company on the C.P.R. interdict list—Shake!

MONEY order offices will probably be established at Prince Albert and Battleford, Saskatchewan Territory. A semi-weekly mail is also asked for between those points and the C.P.R., instead of a weekly, as now supplied.

GILBERT McMICKEN, Dr. Orton, Alex McIntyre, Thos. Brown, Jos. Wolf, M. Conway, and Dr. Jones have a bill before the Legislature applying for incorporation as the Dominion of Canada Mutual Accident Association.

THE Lethbridge *News* says: "Town lots took a raise in price here on Thursday last, the Galt Company doubling the price on all held. The reason for the raise we have been unable to ascertain, but it is doubtless due to the prospects of their getting a charter for an extension of the road."

THE Medicine Hat board of trade is in correspondence with R. Adamson, of Winnipeg, relative to the establishment of a private bank at the former place. The board will endeavor to have peddlers' licenses increased from \$25 to \$100.

At the anti-disallowance meeting held at Portage la Prairie last week, resolutions were adopted very similar to those passed at the Winnipeg meeting. The Legislature was also urged by resolution to extend every possible assistance to the Hudson's Bay railway.

THE *Dominion Mechanical and Milling News* is preparing a special jubilee number, which will be issued on the 1st of August. This journal is the leading publication of its kind in Canada, and when it undertakes a special effort, something worthy may be expected.

THE *Macleod Gazette* says: There is some difficulty in the express arrangement between the C.P.R. and the Galt road. Express packages only come as far as Dunmore, and charges must be paid there. This a nuisance of the very first water, and it is hoped that some arrangement will shortly be made to alleviate it.

THE latest addition to the newspaper press of Calgary, the *Call*, which commenced publication a short time ago, may be considered a thing of the past. In the last issue the publisher writes: "If all parties owing us come and settle up by Tuesday night, we will continue to issue *The Call*, if not we are obliged to 'Toss the Turk.'"

T. BOTTERILL, of Lethbridge has put in a wind-mill and pump on his ranch up the river for the purpose of irrigating it. This, says the *News*, is the first wind-mill put on a ranche in this section, but we have no doubt but that a good many more ranchers will follow Mr. Botterill's lead and thus secure a sure supply of water for dry seasons.

On the Cochrane ranches near Calgary some eight thousand sheep have been wintered this year. The lambing season is just ended and the result has been most satisfactory. It is estimated that there has been an increase of 90 per cent. Very few of the lambs have died, and scarcely any of those that remain are other than of the most promising appearance.

THE new freight tariff on the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast points, will also apply to all points west of Morley, on first, second and third class goods only. That is, the rate on goods in classes named, from Winnipeg to Morley and other western points west of the latter place, will be the same as from Winnipeg to the coast. Formerly the rates were higher to interior mountain points this side of the coast, than to points directly on the coast. This should be a great help to the trade of the city with points in the mountains. Formerly rates were so high proportionately to some interior points, that it was cheaper to ship the goods through to the coast, and then back again to the place of destination. This reduction in rates to mountain points does not apply to goods classified from fourth to seventh classes, inclusive. The first three classes include general merchandise, such as dry goods, groceries, shelf hardware, etc., with some exceptions. It is to be regretted that a proportionate reduction could not be made upon native produce, and products of Manitoba shipped to these points.

THE resolution in favor of disallowance, alleged to have emanated from the Regina board of trade, seems to have been brought about by considerable wire pulling. The *Regina Journal* says:—"The special meeting at which the resolution was passed was not called in accordance with the Board's by-laws, and considering the number present, for it to "unanimously resolve" for the "board of trade," brings forcibly to mind the "We the people of England," of the Tooley Street tailors. Opinions of members of the Board not present at the meeting are also given, which clearly show that the resolution does not express the views of all the Board's members, much less those of the general public." The *Journal* follows this up with a two or three column report of interviews with leading citizens—members of the board—who were not notified of the meeting, and who indignantly repudiated the action of those who had placed the board in such an unenviable position.

RUSSIA has a way of dealing with the question of protection peculiarly adapted to the autocratic form of Government of that country. The Czar's Government has determined to protect and develop the home iron industry, and this is done not only by imposing heavy duties upon imported iron, but in addition the Minister of Home Affairs has been empowered to "take measures on the western borders for the prohibition of the further development of the existing, and of the establishing of new, iron works of any description which work or intend to work with foreign material and with foreign employees." This is a summary way of carrying out the idea of protection, and no doubt the Minister will fulfil the duties imposed upon him in that vigorous style usually undertaken in Russia when anything is to be suppressed. The move will fall principally against German capitalists who have established iron industries within the Russian borders, and which are supplied with German ores, as well as against the German employes in these enterprises. Prussia proposes to retaliate by placing a duty upon grain, largely imported from Russia.

THE Chinese are evidently not regarded with that disfavor in Australia with which they are received in this country. After the repeated outbreaks against the Celestials both in Canada and the United States, it is interesting to read the following correspondence from Sydney, Australia, in *The Colonies and India: The Chinese merchants of Sydney were making arrangements to give the Chinese squadron—which was daily expected in Sydney Harbor—a cordial reception. As the event is one in which all classes of Colonists take great interest, the efforts of the Chinese merchants to entertain their visitors will be supplemented by those of the Mayor and the public generally. This is the first occasion, perhaps, since the days of Confucius that a Chinese fleet has made such a long voyage, and that it should have been made to the Australian coast is not only complimentary to the Colonists, but very suggestive from the point of view of trade. The squadron is under the command of Admiral Wong Kum Hong, and he is accompanied by Yee Won Mee, a Chinese officer of high rank, who is commissioned to supply his country with all the information he can collect in the course of his travels.*

THE finance committee of the Winnipeg city council have for some time been considering various plans with the object of at once reducing the taxes. Several efforts have been made to consolidate the city debt, but this has been found impracticable, owing to the fact that the debentures are now held at a considerable premium. It now requires the sum of \$85,000 in round numbers annually to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the various outstanding issues of debentures. The latest proposal is to meet this annual tax for sinking fund for the next three years by the issue of new debentures, and thus relieve the city for that length of time of raising the amount required to keep up the fund. For the three years this would require an issue of debentures to the amount of \$195,000, or \$65,000 annually for the time mentioned. The proposed new issue of debentures would bear interest at the rate of 4 to 4½ per cent., and they would probably be made redeemable in about forty years. The debentures would further be made redeemable at par, at the end of any ten years. The real object of the issue, it will be seen, is to reduce for the next three years the amount of taxes annually to be raised, and transfer a portion of the debt of the city to the more distant future. The interest upon the city's debt would of course continue to be paid as it falls due and as the new debentures would only be applied to the sinking fund to meet the principal (and not interest) of the debt, the result would not be to practically increase the liabilities of the city, more than to provide interest upon the accumulating principal represented by the new debentures. The move will undoubtedly be a popular one with the citizens, inasmuch as it would reduce for the present the annual rate of taxation from twenty to about sixteen mills on the dollar. Since the above was written, the following recommendation of the financial committee has been adopted by the city council:—That a by-law be submitted to the people authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$195,000 for the purpose of making

payment of the amounts annually accruing due to the sinking funds, to be issued as follows: \$65,000 on 1st November, 1887; \$65,000 on 1st November, 1888; \$65,000 on 1st November, 1889, bearing interest at not more than 4½ per cent. payable half-yearly, and that the solicitor be instructed to look into the matter and to get the necessary legislation if any is required.

THE following from the Pomona, California, *Times Courier*, will serve to illustrate the nature of the land boom in that state. Where land only for agricultural purposes is run up to \$500 per acre, simply on the prospect of a railway, what would the land be worth with a railway. It is doubtful if the land can be made to produce a profit on any such fabulous values. At any rate it would seem to be a poor place for settlers with limited capital to go to. The paper says: "The progressive boom which has so long been confined to certain sections of the valley and town of Pomona, seems to have spread in all directions and absorbed the whole valley. A few weeks ago the valley south of the railroad suddenly came into prominence among buyers, and within the past thirty-six hours the country east of town has suddenly become the objective point for investment. Lands that have heretofore been held at \$200 and \$250 per acre, have been increased to \$300 and \$500 per acre. This increase is owing to the prospect of a new railway traversing the section shortly, two corps of engineers now being in the field running preliminary lines. As a matter of fact the lands south and east of town are among the finest in the valley, being of a rich, dark loam, and surface water being obtainable at a depth of twenty-five and even six and eight feet, in the extreme south and southeast."

THERE has been considerable talk in the press in regard to the new freight tariff on the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Pacific coast points, published in our issue of last week. To those not understanding the circumstances the new tariff has been looked upon as a concession to Winnipeg. This is in no wise the case. Formerly C.P.R. freight rates were much lower from Winnipeg to the coast, proportionate to distance than from Winnipeg to interior points west on the main line. For instance, whilst the rate on first class goods from Winnipeg to Victoria, B. C., was a fraction over \$2.00 per 100 pounds, the rate on the same class of goods to Donald, B. C., over 500 miles nearer Winnipeg than the first named place, was \$3.19 per 100 pounds. This was owing to the fact that competition with United States roads had the effect of lowering rates to the coast, but at inland points the C.P.R. could charge at its own sweet will. When the Interstate Commerce Law was passed in the United States, the C.P.R. officials expected that this would shut off the competition of United States railways to Pacific coast points, and they consequently advanced rates from Winnipeg to the coast about 50 per cent. or more. However, the United States railway commissioners decided not to enforce the Interstate Law in its entirety on Pacific roads, and these roads were thereby enabled to still compete with the C.P.R. There was therefore no

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thing left for our monopoly road but to return to about the old rates, and this they have done by reducing their tariff about 40 per cent., which still leaves it about 10 per cent. higher than the old tariff. The rates were advanced from Montreal to the Pacific coast at the same time as from Winnipeg to the coast, but have since been lowered from the former place. It will therefore be seen that this magnanimous move on the part of the C.P.R. is one which like all other concessions was forced from the company by press of circumstances.

British Columbia.

Work has been commenced on the new gas works at Vancouver.

Beef cattle and sheep are still being largely imported from Oregon.

Forlong & Clunie, of Vancouver, will open a branch store on Valdez Island.

The Coquitlam Water Works by-law has been defeated at Vancouver by a large majority.

Many bush fires have been raging in the interior, and in some places telegraph poles have been destroyed.

The C.P.R. Land Department has arranged to give a rebate on property taken for building purposes at Vancouver.

The Reister brewery at Vancouver has been completed and put in operation. Capacity is 800 gallons daily. R. Reister is the proprietor.

Local passenger rates on the Pacific division of the C.P.R. have been reduced to five cents per mile. Formerly they were seven cents per mile.

Robert Grant, general merchant, Vancouver, has sold out to Wm. and J. J. Cowderoy, who will continue the business under the style of Cowderoy Bros.

The *News* says Vancouver will become the wholesale centre, "for not only the mainland of British Columbia, but for the country as far east as is not held by Montreal and Toronto houses.

Vancouver *News* says: Wentworth F. Wood & Co., of Victoria, have concluded arrangements for removing their wholesale stock of boots and shoes to Vancouver, where they will carry on the firm's business in future.

Vancouver *News*: The Chilean ship Hindostan, 1,542 tons, James Welsh, master, from Valparaiso in ballast arrived in port yesterday morning in tow of the tug pilot. After discharging ballast she will load lumber at the Moodyville sawmills for South America.

Victoria *Standard* says: The number of Chinese immigrants entering British Columbia from January, 1886, to April, 1887, was 797. Of these 127 paid the poll tax, 247 came in bond, and 424 were students or travelers. British Columbia received \$3,525 as its share of the revenue from tax.

A by-law was passed by the Vancouver city council, to be submitted to the popular vote, providing for guaranteeing the bonds of the Coquitlam Water Works Co. In the meantime the Vancouver company has come to the front with an offer to supply water without a guarantee within one year. The by-law will therefore likely be defeated.

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This is the way Mr. Van Horn recently talked to a deputation who interviewed him at Vancouver: "All the money the company received from the sale of their property in Vancouver would be spent in the city and a great deal more besides. Most of the officials of the road intend building blocks in Vancouver, and he himself was about to erect a large block on Granville street. Lots that are now selling for \$1,000 and \$2,000 will be worth \$20,000 in six years. The company intend making Vancouver the city of the coast, and they would assist her citizens in every possible way."

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DRIED FRUITS, Etc.
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WINNIPEG, MAN

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 13, 1887.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Dominion legislators seem set firmly against providing any legislation relating to insolvency. All attempts in this direction during the lifetime of the last Parliament were received with disfavor, and the first vote on the question in the new Parliament has shown that the same sentiment still predominates in the new House. This was made apparent in dealing with the bill introduced by Mr. Edgar, providing for the discharge of insolvent debtors, whose estates have been distributed among the creditors. This bill was thrown out by a large majority of the committee on banking and commerce. The bill proposed to give the debtor an opportunity of obtaining his discharge, according to the rate on the dollar which his estate realized. For instance, if an estate paid less than 33½ per cent., it would require the consent of at least three fourths in number of the creditors, representing four-fifths in amount of the claims against the insolvent. If the estate paid from 33½ to 66⅔ per cent., the consent of but two-thirds of the creditors, representing three-fourths of the claims, would be necessary to enable the insolvent to obtain his discharge. If the estate paid 66⅔ per cent. and over, the insolvent would be enabled to obtain his discharge with the consent of the majority in number of his creditors, representing a majority in amount of the claims against the debtor. These are briefly the provisions of the bill, but which the committee did not seem to care to discuss, not so much out of opposition to the bill itself, as owing to a feeling of hostility to all special legislation on the subject of insolvency.

Opinion in commercial circles is somewhat divided regarding the last Dominion insolvency act, but it is probable that the re-enactment of a very similar measure would not be favorably received in commercial circles generally in this country. Notwithstanding this feeling regarding the insolvency law of 1875-78, it is generally conceded that proper insolvency legislation emanating from the Dominion Parliament and therefore applying to all parts of the country, would be greatly preferable to the present state of things,

the great advantage being that it would secure uniformity of procedure in all parts of the Dominion. In the absence of a Dominion act, several of the Provincial Legislatures have adopted local measures providing for action in cases of insolvency. Other provinces have no special legislation whatever to cover such cases. The result is that in no two provinces are the regulations governing insolvency, similar. In Manitoba a law has been enacted which provides for the appointing of an assignee, and gives the creditors a measure of control over the estates of insolvents. A bill is now before the Legislature to further amend this law by appointing an official assignee, to whom all assignments shall be made. Provincial laws, however, are felt to be inadequate, owing to the more limited scope of their powers and operations, in comparison with what might be done by a Dominion measure, were an effective bill passed by the Dominion Parliament.

The Edgar's bill, previously referred to, simply provided for the discharge of insolvent debtors, without any provision for the winding up of insolvent estates. On this ground it was objected to by the Montreal board of trade. The board urged that Dominion legislation providing for the management and distribution of estates and giving control of the same to creditors, should precede any measures for the discharge of insolvents.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The bill introduced by the Local Government to grant aid to the Hudson's Bay Railway has again drawn a great deal of attention to this scheme. Though the question of disallowance was for a time the all-absorbing topic, it has been shown that the people are quite as fully as ever alive to the importance of securing the road to Hudson's Bay at as early a date as possible. Now that the road to the southern boundary will go on almost to a certainty, the northern route has come to the front once more as the central matter of interest, and will undoubtedly continue to be the great question at issue before the people of this country, until the road is completed and in operation to the shores of the great northern inland sea. The bill as at first introduced—an outline of which was given in our last issue—created a good deal of surprise and not a little consternation among the more active promoters of the Hudson's Bay road. Indeed, as was freely pointed out

the provisions of the bill were such that the proffered aid was practically valueless. The assistance offered in the bill, though important in itself, was so hedged in with restrictions and onerous conditions that it really was not worth the whistle. Those, therefore, who are anxious to see really valuable assistance extended to the Hudson's Bay road—and who is there in Manitoba who does not—will be pleased to learn that the bill has been so altered as to render it a practical aid to the scheme. The amount of aid proposed is the same as in the original bill, namely, a guarantee of four per cent. per annum for twenty-five years on the bonds of the company to the amount of \$4,500,000. The changes are in the direction of simplifying and making easier the conditions to be complied with in obtaining the guarantee. In the new bill the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Co. is mentioned in piece of "any company," and instead of the company being obliged to raise \$10,000,000 before any aid is given; the company is now empowered to float \$10,000,000 of bonds, of which amount the guarantee will be given on \$4,500,000. The remaining \$5,500,000 of bonds will not be guaranteed. The proceeds of these bonds will be placed in the hands of three trustees, one to be appointed by the Government, one by the company and one by the bondholders. The trustees will pay toward building the road from the funds raised from the guaranteed bonds, in the same proportion to the amount expended from the funds obtained from the bonds not guaranteed. In addition to the \$10,000,000 bonds, the company has bonding power to the amount of six and a quarter millions, and these will be placed with the Government as security for the completion of the road, and to be applied in that way. As the bill now stands it should be a valuable measure of assistance to the road, and it is hoped that with this aid the work will be pushed forward to completion.

SELL AT A PROFIT.

It certainly is a foolish custom which compels merchants to sell any class of goods at or less than cost. Common sense business principles would dictate that as a rule a fair profit should be made on every class of goods. This does not mean that exactly the same percentage of profit should be had from all kinds of mercantile commodities. The percentage of profit must of course be regulated accord-

ing to the risks of handling, and to other well-known business principles. For instance, perishable goods cannot be profitably handled upon as narrow a margin as staple articles of commerce which are usually in good demand at all seasons. For the same reason goods liable to readily go out of fashion, or only in demand for a short time at stated seasons, must be considered as more or less risky, and a profit fixed accordingly. The wise merchant will take cognizance of all these circumstances, and arrange his prices accordingly, in so far as he is permitted to do so by the actions of his competitors. On staple goods, which are always in good demand, and which are not readily liable to deteriorate in value from remaining in stock, the merchant can readily afford to take a smaller advance upon cost for his profit, but on no class of goods can a dealer afford to go without a fair profit or to sell at a loss. In some instances it is often necessary to sell goods which have gone out of fashion, deteriorated in quality or which have otherwise become damaged, at an actual loss, but this is something which almost every merchant will have to make allowance for, and as previously stated, which must be taken into consideration when fixing the percentage of profit to be realized from such commodities. The fact that merchants in almost every line of trade are compelled at times to lose in this way, only proves more clearly the necessity of making a fair profit on all merchantable commodities. In spite of this, however, it has become the unbusiness-like custom in many places to sell certain staple lines of goods at about cost. Nothing can be brought forward in justification of such a course, and as a rule very little advantage can be gained from it. If one dealer reduces the price of a line of staple goods, others in the same business will soon find it out and follow suit, and the only result is to curtail the profits of every merchant doing business in the same branch. In case of damaged, unfashionable or shop-worn goods it is always advisable to sell such, even at a sacrifice, rather than allow a place of business to become shabby with unsaleable articles, and get the name of being out of style, slow-going and away behind the times; but this is quite a different thing from cutting prices on fresh, saleable staples. For instance, it is a very foolish and unbusiness-like custom which deprives the grocer of his profit upon sugar and flour, or the dry goods dealer of his profit on white and grey cottons.

This injurious custom of cutting under legitimate prices in order to gain some temporary advantage has not been confined to the retail trade alone. Wholesale dealers have also suffered from the same style of procedure, generally brought about by the action of some new house which is anxious to work up a connection, regardless of consequences. The Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild has lately come to an understanding by which it has been arranged to sell granulated sugar at a stated price. The wholesalers will be able to effectually carry out this understanding through an arrangement with the refiners, wherein the latter bind themselves not to sell to any wholesaler who has been found guilty of selling sugar at less than the prices fixed by the guild. The result of this understanding between the refiners and the wholesalers will be to completely choke any house breaking the agreement, or desiring to act independent of the guild. One or two houses held aloof from the arrangement at first, but they have since been compelled to submit. Profiting by the example of the wholesale grocers, the Toronto retail grocers have taken action in the same direction. At a largely attended meeting of the grocers held lately in that city, it was decided to fix uniform prices for sugar at a reasonable profit. By a large majority vote which was afterwards made unanimous, the price of granulated sugar was fixed at 8c. per pound, with thirteen pounds for one dollar, or 7½c. per pound in 100-pound lots. Wholesalers will be asked to co-operate with the Toronto retailers in assisting to carry out the arrangement thoroughly. The result will be to very materially add to the legitimate profits of the Toronto retail grocers. Grocers in other eastern cities are reported to be moving in the same direction.

Here is an opportunity for the Winnipeg grocers to improve their prospects. There is no good reason why some such arrangement should not be arrived at, whereby the grocers would realize a fair profit upon sugar. Grocers, no more than any other class, should be expected to do business for glory alone, and the community would have no just reason to grumble should the grocers come to an understanding whereby they could realize a legitimate profit upon sugar. A grocers' association already exists in the city, and this organization should be able to bring the question to a successful issue in the interests of the retail grocers of Winnipeg.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

It has been shown clearly in several instances that Winnipeg retail dealers are firm in their belief that a prophet should have no honor in his own country. It always has been the most difficult undertaking to induce retailers here to handle home manufactures. The city wholesale trade have as a general rule taken hold of home manufactures freely, and done everything in their power to encourage the location of industries in our midst, but when it has come to the retail trade, exactly the opposite course has been pursued. This is a most mistaken policy, and one which must work greatly to the disadvantage of the city, especially against the retail trade. One would think that retail dealers especially would be ready to encourage by every means in their power, such industries as have been established here, as such a course would be directly in their own interests. Every additional man employed in these industrial pursuits is worth several hundred dollars during the course of a year to the retail trade. The discouragement of local industries is a very poor way to build up a city and give it a prosperous trade. We have now located in this city several manufacturing establishments, which by no means receive that support which they are justly entitled to from the retail trade of the city. Some of these have been referred to in previous issues of THE COMMERCIAL, and it will be but necessary to mention one at the present time. Reference is made to the soap manufacturing company. The wholesale dealers have taken hold of the goods turned out by this company with excellent success so far as provincial dealers are concerned, and a good trade has been worked up in the country, but in the city many dealers have been very reluctant about showing the goods. It is not the fault of the quality of the article, for those who have used it are well satisfied, and declare the soaps to be equal to any other brands manufactured in the country. Several city laundries are using the goods entirely, and prefer them to other makes. The manufacturers are endeavoring to build up an industry which shall be a benefit to the city, and they have given their attention to turning out the very best qualities of goods. It seems strange that the city trade should be away behind the provincial trade in introducing the soaps. One would suppose that the city dealers would be the very first to do all in their power in support of the industry. There are other local industries which have not received more generous treatment, and if the same course is persisted in, there will be little encouragement to capitalists to embark in manufacturing industries here.

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Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.



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Manufacturers of Clothing.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Smallwares, etc.

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Sparkling Lager Beer ! !

Is now ready for the Market at the

REDWOOD BREWERY

Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.

EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT

In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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The Largest Institution of Its class in Western Canada.

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NEW JAPANS SEASONS 1886-7

HAVE ARRIVED.

We Offer Special Values.

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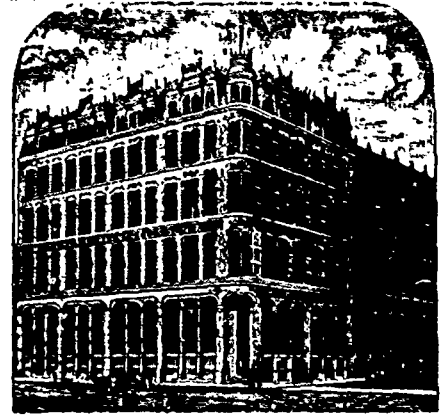
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stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur
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DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730,
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Complete Set of Samples with

Mr. W. B. McARTHUR

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

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Are now receiving and opening large shipments of
the following goods, viz: -

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS,
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Visit from our Manitoba Friends when in this
Market is solicited.

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93 St. Peter St., MONTREAL,
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Established 1860,

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Crathern and Caverhill,
WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
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WHOLESALE SHELF HARDWARE,

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Caverhill's Buildings, 89 St. Peter Street,
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Complete Set of Samples with

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DOUGLASS & McNIECE,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glass & Earthenware

181, 183 & 185 McGill St., MONTREAL.

ASSORTED PACKAGES ON HAND FOR COUNTRY TRADE
ORDERS SOLICITED.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

In monetary circles the situation remains practically the same as at the time of our last report. The feeling is still somewhat stringent, and generally quiet. A report was published in the daily press during the week purporting to have come from the east, to the effect that the banks and loan companies intended curtailing their operations in Manitoba and the Territories, and that instructions of such a nature would shortly be issued to local managers, the policy being attributed to the unsettled state of the country. Inquiry has revealed that the report is only true in a sense. Loan companies have for some time back been displaying caution, but only in the direction of refusing to accept doubtful risks. All really good risks are taken at current rates of interest and there is no likelihood of a change in this respect. On the other hand, however, companies have been less free to deviate from their established rules in accepting anything but good securities. Again any movement in the direction of curtailing business on the part of money lenders, has not originated from the "unsettled state of the country," but owing to local legislation inimical to the loan companies, and in favor of debtors as against creditors. The bill to relieve embarrassed municipalities has also been looked upon by the loan companies as a measure likely to encourage carelessness in municipal affairs, and as such has been regarded as inimical to the companies. The modified form in which the bill has been passed, however, has shorn it of some of its most objectionable features. Interest rates on loans on real property securities are steady at 8 per cent. for both farm and city properties, though in the case of a choice Main street city property, a loan may be negotiated as low as 7 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

In most branches of wholesale trade business is at a low ebb. The midsummer dulness has now fully set in, and those branches usually affected in this way at this season, have the full benefit of the slow spell. Only a few trilling orders are occasionally received to break the monotony of entire stagnation. In branches depending on building there are more signs of activity, but these are about the only exceptions to the general rule.

BOOTS AND SHOES

The report of this branch was omitted last week, and the same thing could have been done this week to advantage, as there is absolutely nothing to report. There is scarcely anything doing in sorting business for present requirements, and fall orders are only showing up "fairly."

CLOTHING

This branch is about as quiet as any lines of business. Fall orders are pretty well in hand, and there is nothing but a little sorting trade to look after, which just now is very light. The few packages going out are of the cigar-box nature, which will about denote their bulk.

CROCKERY

Among the dull branches may be classed the crockery and glassware trade. In this line matters are slow, and without any features of importance.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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

DRY GOODS

This branch is influenced by about the same leading feature as at the time of our last report, namely dullness. The few light orders coming in are barely sufficient to relieve the monotony of complete stagnation. The next thing in order will be to prepare samples for fall trade.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

This branch is somewhat of an exception to the rule, business having been fairly good. Several new varieties are in the market. Prices as follows: Messina oranges, 200 count, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; Sorrento oranges fine, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$5.50 to \$6.50 box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 per bunch; pine-apples, \$5 dozen; apricots, \$4 per box; strawberries, \$6.50 per case of 24 quarts; tomatoes, \$3.50 for one-third bushel box; cucumbers, \$1.50 doz.; Bermuda onions, \$4.00 per box of 50 lbs.; southern onion, 5½c lb.; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$10 per barrel, or \$7.50 a keg; cabbages, 6c lb.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

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

FURS

Prices are: Beaver, per pound, \$2.50 to \$4.00; per skin, \$2 to \$8; bear, \$5.00 to \$25; bear, cub per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 75c; marten, per skin, 60c to \$2.00 fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$100 to \$2.75; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 8c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1 to \$10; wolf, timber, \$1.00 to \$3.00; wolf, prairie, 75c to \$1.50.

FISH

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

GROCERIES

Coffees hold strong at advances; sugars firm; tea steady. Quotations as follows: yellow sugar 6½c to 7c; granulated 7½c; lump sugar, 8½c to 9c; Coffees, Rios, 22 to 23c; Govern-

ment Java, 33 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 30c; Moclas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyunc gunpowder, 25 to 70c; purified Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyunc young hyson, 25 to 50c; Seac-n's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound.

HARDWARE AND METALS

Trade is moving only in moderate volume, but with better prospects ahead in expectation of an early commencement in railway construction and more activity in general building. Quotations are as follows: C. nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.00 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7 per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs., barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS

The movement holds fairly good, and prices generally firm as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gallon; boiled, 71c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; maceine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per 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.

CANNED GOODS

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

HIDES

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

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

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

WINES AND SPIRITS

Quotations are now as follows: Gooderham

& Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; O Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL

The movement of receipts is increasing. Quotations are: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unwashed, 8 to 10c, according to condition and quality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

WHEAT

Crop reports continue to be almost universally favorable, and only one or two exceptions have been heard of, which would apply to but very limited areas. Last week would just about wind up the summer movement in wheat, and nothing more will be doing until another crop comes in the market. The price paid to farmers for what little was delivering last week ranged about 67c for hard wheat. Car lots on track brought 70c.

FLOUR

The advance in eastern markets has had the effect of checking the flour movement in that direction. Many inquiries were received, but buyers seemed to be doing a good deal of figuring to obtain concessions, if possible. Local prices have been advanced for all grades but patents, about 10c all around. Quotations in broken lots to the trade now are: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers', \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.30 to \$1.35; superfine, \$1.10.

MILLSTUFFS

With the advance in flour, millstuffs have declined. Bran is now quoted at \$8 and shorts at \$10 per ton. Chop feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

OATS

Quiet and almost nominal at 44 to 45c in car lots on track.

POTATOES.

Choice new worth about \$3.00 per 100 pounds at close of week, but easier. Old, slow sale at about 90c per bushel.

EGGS

held in good demand at 11c in small lots all last week. Packers take large lots at 10.

BUTTER

This market is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Country merchants have been paying more to their customers than the article will bring here, and a good deal more than it can be exported for. In this respect they have not followed closely the reports given in THE COMMERCIAL, or they would not now have to mourn the loss of from 1 to 3c. per pound on their butter purchases. The market here was irregular, and with a wide range of quotations. Some few sales of single tubs were made at 15c, but 14c appeared to be the usual price for choicest qualities, with a drooping tendency. One dealer said he would not refuse 13c for the best package in stock, and another quoted new butter at from 10 to 13c. A refrigerator car lot was being made up for shipment west, but the market in that direction, including British Columbia, is limited and could be easily overstocked from this city, even were supplies not received from any other quarter. The disposition seems to be to hold receipts until fall for shipment east during cooler weather, but to

make a success of exportation in this direction, a more uniform system of packing in firkins will have to be inaugurated, instead of pails, etc., as are now largely used. To show the real position of the butter market here, it may be stated that during last week farmers were selling to retail stores and private parties at 12c for their best samples. It is a question if butter here is really worth over 10 to 12c, as it must come down to an export basis, or spoil in dealers' hands.

CHEESE

Old imported steady at about 15c.

LARD

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

CURED MEATS

Quotations are steady, as follows: Long-clear bacon, in lots of under 500 sides, 10c; over 500 sides 9c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11c; hams, 13c; Chicago mess pork, \$20 per barrel; mess beef \$16 per bbl, in barrel lots.

DRESSED MEATS.

Pork dropped about 1c last week, and is now quoted at 7 to 7c. Beef a shade easier at 7 1/2 to 8c for good to choice sides, selling price by butchers here; veal, 10c; mutton, 15c.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle continue to become easier, and a further decline is noted. Prices last week ranged from 3 to 3c, the higher price being the very top which choice cattle would bring, and not very brisk at that. Hogs continue to come to hand much more freely than was supposed likely a short time ago. Some lots were bought in the country at about 4c and delivered here at a cost of about 4c. Lots shipped in for sale here would not likely bring over 4c. now. Several packers are curing in small numbers.

HAY

All undamaged hay brings a good price. Choice lowland, pressed, brings about \$7 to \$8 in car lots on track. Choice upland is scarce and worth about \$10 per ton.

Competition in the Retail Trade.

While disbelieving and denying the existence of any general or unusual and ruinous pressure of competition in the retail trade, it must be admitted that there is a class of storekeepers who find more of it than they either like or can withstand. But this is characteristic of individuals and not a condition of trade. By such storekeepers the pressure is felt at all times whether the season is good, bad or indifferent; and to such any competition is ruinous. Where trade is really overdone the number of merchants in the congested district will inevitably be reduced to a sound and healthy limit, by the operation of causes as natural, as irresistible and regular in their operation as those which produce the succession of night and day. At every business centre, great or small, as many of the hardest-working and closest-thinking storekeepers as there is room for, will remain. The rest will be squeezed out, some by failure, others by removal to newer fields. This is what revolutionists call "the survival of the fittest." A process as potent and effectual in the commercial world as in the domain of nature. It weeds out of the weaklings, the puny and the incompetent. It makes room for the active, the pushing and the energetic. It is the live storekeeper's best friend, for without it he would be swamped—lost in a mob, every man of which, like the laborers of parable, would receive a penny a day. The storekeeper who is wise in his day and generation does not grumble at competition. He meets it and succeeds not only in spite of it, but with its aid. It is the wind blowing against it which keeps the kite flying.—*American Storekeeper.*

JOHN LOWE, confectioner, Selkirk, has added a bakery to his business.

Two carloads of machinery for the Alberta Lumber Company's mill arrived last week at Calgary.

THE Regina and Long Lake railway, and Saskatchewan Valley road are likely to amalgamate their interests.

THE Selkirk Record says real estate has risen considerably at that place, owing to the prospect of Selkirk's becoming a prominent lake port.

THE release of Manitoba from the bondage of railway monopoly will be an attainment well worthy of this jubilee year. Should not the commencement of work on the railway be celebrated in some way on Jubilee Day?

JAMES HERALD, general storekeeper, lately of Stonewall, has returned to that place from the West, where he went a short time ago with a view to embarking in business. He will probably settle down in Stonewall again.

It has been again reported from Ottawa the Glenlow syndicate will commence the construction of the Northwest Central railway at once. It is claimed that from 50 to 100 miles will be completed this season, commencing at Brandon, and thence northwesterly.

COL. ATTWOOD, of Winnipeg, has issued in pamphlet form a "Jubilee essay on Imperial Confederation, as affecting Manitoba and the Northwest." Not having had an opportunity of perusing the pamphlet, we cannot speak authoritatively of its contents.

G. P. SCRANTON, St. Paul, Minnesota, E. Palmer, Fort Wayne, Indiana, W. J. Kane, R. W. Harris and J. A. Elliott, of Winnipeg, gave notice in the last Manitoba Gazette that they will apply for incorporation under the name of The Manitoba District Telegraph Co., for the purpose of doing a general telegraph business in Manitoba. Head office at Winnipeg.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of through freight has been passing over the C.P.R. from San Francisco to Eastern points. Ten cars of wool went through to New York one day last week, and a considerable number of cars of Frisco sugar also passed through. The wool was doubtless carried from California to New York at a good deal lower figure than would be charged for Alberta wool from Calgary to Montreal or Toronto.

A PROPOSITION has been made to the effect that the Saskatchewan and Western railway would extend their line from Rapid City to Brandon, if the Northwest Central would change the starting point of their line from Brandon to a point further west, say Virden. At a meeting held at Brandon to consider the proposal, a resolution was passed as follows:—Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the construction of the Northwest Central railway with a terminus at Brandon is at present of more importance to the city than the construction of a line to Rapid City, and that Mr. Daly be advised to waive his assistance to the Rapid City scheme, and consider a satisfactory guarantee that the Northwest Central will construct and operate fifty miles of their road from Brandon this season.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Monday was a holiday and the board opened on Tuesday. June wheat started at 93½c, and had a range of 2½c during the day, from 92½ to 94½c. Favorable crop reports were the greatest cause of weakness. The visible supply statement posted to-day showed a decline for last week of 750,000 bushels. Atlantic port exports of wheat and flour for last week were 3,310,400 bushels. Ribs closed 12½c lower than the opening price, and lard 5c lower. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	93½	86½
Corn	38½	39½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	23.00	—
Lard	6.67½	6.62½
Short Ribs	7.35	7.35

On Thursday wheat was weak at the opening. The starting price was 92c, with the range from 89½ to 93c during the day. There was free selling, and the clique apparently made no effort to uphold prices. The feeling was nervous and unsettled. Prices advanced about 1c in the afternoon. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	92½	85½
Corn	37½	39½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	21.00	—
Lard	6.67½	6.72½
Short Ribs	7.65	7.65

Wheat was quiet on Friday and with the range of prices much narrower than usual, June opened at 92½c, and sold down to 92½c. The opening was the top price for the day. Receipts were large, but these were counterbalanced by less favorable crop news and large exports from New York. August wheat closed at 81½c, Sept. at 81½c. Provisions were very quiet. Closing prices were:—

	June	July.
Wheat	92½	85½
Corn	37½	38½
Oats	25½	26½
Pork	22.00	—
Lard	6.65	6.70
Short Ribs	7.65	7.65

Closing prices at 11 o'clock on Saturday were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	92½	85½
Corn	—	38½
Oats	—	26½
Lard	—	6.67½
Short Ribs	—	—

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR.—There is a fair export demand for bakers' and low grades, but the only cable offers received of late for patents were at ruinously low prices. Domestic trade is dull, although it seems certain to improve soon, as the quality of the new crop of wheat is uncertain, while that of 1886 is the highest, and those who want flour which is superlative as to grade and has the best of keeping qualities, cannot make a mistake in buying now.—*Northwestern Miller.*

On the local board there was not much trading in wheat, either in cash or future delivery, and prices went down about ½ and ¾c. Receipts here were 175 cars with 214 sent out. Receipts at Chicago are still piling up and most of the

wheat going out from here is destined for that point. Offerings of samples were light on the tables, but the inquiry from millers was moderate.

Following were the closing quotations: No. 1 hard was quoted at 81½c for cash, or June, 81½ July, and 82½c August, in store, and 82½c on track.

No. 1 northern in store was quoted at 80½c for cash or June, 80½c July, and 82½c August, and 82c on track.

No. 2 northern in store 79½c for cash or June, 79½c July and 81½c August, and 81c on track.

Flour prices were:
Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.35 to \$4.45; patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.40; in barrels, \$4.45 to \$4.60; bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; superfine, \$1.75 to \$2.60; red dog, sacks, \$1.45 to \$1.60; red dog, barrels, \$1.60 to \$1.80.—*Market Record, June 9.*

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Receipts were about 75 cars daily. Lake freights are strong and advanced to 7½c the first of the week. Some charters were made at 8c on Monday, but on Tuesday 7½c was the regular rate. The course of the market will be shown by the following closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day. Prices for first two days are at 3 o'clock; balance at 1 o'clock:

	Cash	June.	July
Monday	82½	84	85
Tuesday	82	83½	84½
Wednesday	—	82½	—
Thursday	—	82½	—
Friday	80½	81½	82½
Saturday	81½	81½	82½

MONTREAL MARKETS.

GRAIN

The market was generally firm. The total exports from the opening of navigation to date were 1,900,947 bushels, divided as follows: 953,313 bushels wheat, 128,965 corn, 490,854 peas, 243,632 oats, 79,227 rye, and 4,936 barley. The exports to same date last year were 3,070,175 bushels, divided as follows: 1,028,539 bushels wheat, 871,905 corn, 288,809 peas and 880,922 oats. Quotations were as follows: Canada red winter wheat, 95 to 96c; white winter, 95 to 96; Canada spring, 96 to 97c; peas, 68c per 66 lbs.; oats, 26c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50 to 55c; barley, 48 to 55c.

FLOUR

Buyers seemed well stocked, but holders refused to shade prices. Manitoba strong bakers' sold at \$4.35 in car lots, and medium at \$4.25. Quotations were but little changed, as follows: Patent, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Canada strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.05; Manitoba do., \$4.35; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.60.

OATMEAL.

\$4 to \$4.25 per bbl.; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS

City hams, 11½ to 12c; Canadian lard, 9 to 9½c in pails; western do., 9½c; bacon, 10½ to 11c; shouldered, 10c; tallow, refined, 4½c; eggs, 13 to 13½c.

NUTTER.

Supplies of all grades except very choicest table are large, and sales slow. Prices:—New creamery, 19c; new townships, 14 to 16c; new western, 10 to 12c; low grades, 8 to 9c.

CHEESE.

The situation was easier. The May make has been all taken at good prices. With increasing receipts a decline is expected. Quotations were: Finest white, 10 to 10½; do. colored, 9½ to 10c; medium to fine, 8 to 9½c.

HIDES.

Green butchers' hides bring 8c, 7c and 6c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, tanneries paying 8½ to 9c.

Canada and Australia.

Canada is seeking this moment to secure, if possible, a monopoly of Australian trade. "Now that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is completed," says the *Montreal Star*, "Canadian merchants and manufacturers should be able to make enormous sales in Australia and the other islands of the Pacific." The argument is pushed still closer, however, for the writer goes on to say that "what is of the most interest is the fact that those Australian Colonies annually purchase from the United Kingdom nearly 23,000,000 dollars worth of manufactured goods. Canada is much nearer to Australia than England, and Canadians should be able to secure a large share of that enormous trade." No doubt some day a bargain will be struck between Canada and the Australian Colonies, if we do not make one in time. And what will be the use of Imperial Federation and big schemes of protection for our coaling stations and Colonies, if the trade which alone makes them valuable is monopolised by others, even by our own Dominion of Canada?—*Newcastle Journal (Eng.)*

J. BURCH, clothing, Calgary, contemplates opening a branch at Vancouver, B.C.

A CABLEGRAM announces that the Hudson's Bay Co. have declared an annual dividend of seventeen shillings per share.

THE Calgary *Tribune* is authority for the following: Mathison, formerly of Brandon, who had a sawmill at Craighatchie, B.C., had his leg broken and the mill burned down the other day.

It is reported that Ogle, Campbell & Co., dry goods and clothing dealers, Vancouver, B. C., have disposed of their business to Jahuson & Tyson, who will carry on the business in future.

THE *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*, published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has come to hand very greatly improved in appearance and make-up. It is now printed on fine paper, from new type, and presents a handsome appearance.

It is proposed to manufacture whips in St. Thomas, probably in connection with the featherbone works already started there. At a meeting the other evening \$7,000 stock was subscribed and it is hoped that \$50,000, if not \$100,000, will be raised and the work begun before Christmas.

GEO. CRAIG & Co., dry goods dealers, Winnipeg, have moved from the old Golden Lion store to new premises in the Foulds' block, corner Main and Market streets. The spacious apartments in the new block have been fitted up regardless of expense, and the firm now have one of the most handsome and convenient places of business in the city, with front on both streets. Mr. Craig is a pushing man of business, and he has set out with the determination to attract a large share of trade to his new quarters.

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
MONTREAL.

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade furnished on application.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
 DRAIN PIPES, Portland Cement,
 Chimney Tiles, Canada Cement,
 Vent Linings, Water Lime,
 Fine Covers, Whiting,
 Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris,
 Fire Clay, Roman, China Clay.
 Roman Cement, China Clay.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 23 BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS. 62
MONTREAL.

—THE—

McCLARY MANFG CO.

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
 AND LONDON, ENG.

Manufacturers of

McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,

Stamped and Pieced Tinware, Japanned Ware,
 Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite Ironware, and
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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 J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

WINNIPEG FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE

285 MAIN STREET,

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great
 variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Under-
 takers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

M. HUGHES & CO.

BOILER PURGER

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters
 of the NORTHWEST, the

ONLY RELIABLE
 preparation of its class made.

JOSEPH PARKINSON,
 MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE

Dartmouth Ropework Co.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The present is the right time to purchase

BINDER TWINE

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1887.

EXPERIENCE
 HAS PROVED THE BEST IS THE
CHEAPEST.

A GOOD TWINE MUST POSSESS
STRENGTH and EVENNESS
 which are combined in the highest degree in that
 made by this company.

THE FARMERS OF CANADA
 should secure this special manufacture from their
 local dealers, who can obtain prices and any other
 information required by addressing the
DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
12 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

N.B.—No Quotations Given for less than 10 Tons.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210
 MCGILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.

Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**
 Donaldson's Block, **WINNIPEG.**

W. J. MITCHELL,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

350 Main St., **WINNIPEG.**

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines
 and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

27 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

GURNEY & WARE,

Manufacturers of
 Platform Scales—all sizes,
 Millers and Grain Scales,
 Hopper Scales—10 to 600 bush



Hay, Coal and Stock Scales,
 Grocers, Counter and Union
 Scales,
 Warehouse Trucks.

SCALES

The **E. & C. GURNEY CO.,** Rupert St., **Winnipeg**

C. EMERSON,

Manufacturer of

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Bed Springs,
 Binding Canvases, Belting, etc. Wool and
 Feather Pillows, etc.

Dealer in Wool Bats & Mattress Material

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

27 Correspondence solicited and Mail Orders Carefully
 Attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. CASKY, Proprietor. **HCOU DEMSKY,** Manager

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

Opposite C.P.R. Station, - **Medicine Hat.**
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Large sample room for Commercial Travellers. Livery in
 connection.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AYER, Special Partner

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Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,

Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

Represented by **J. M. MACDONALD,**
 626 MAIN ST., **WINNIPEG**

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—

Importers of **GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES
AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Prince St., Winnipeg

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Goldie & McCulloch's Fire and Burglar-proof Safes
VAULT DOORS, LININGS, ETC.

Awarded Gold Medal for Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and
 highest prizes at all exhibitions shown.

Gutta-Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto

Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose and all kinds of
 Rubber Goods, sole manufacturers of the celebrated
 Maltese Cross Brand of Fire Engine Hose, also Rubber,
 Cotton and Linen Hose.

All Kinds of **FIRE DEPARTMENT Supplies & Apparatus**

W. Millichamp & Co., of Toronto,
 Manufacturers of Nickel, Walnut & Ebonized Show Cases.
 Write for Price List.

OFFICE: 490 MAIN STREET, FREEMAN BLK
WINNIPEG, MAN.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and
 Alexander Streets, **Winnipeg.**

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

RICHARD & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Jos. Procure, grocer, Hamilton, is away.
C. Larney, books, Whitby was burned out.
B. Hinds, general storekeeper, Barrie, is dead.
C. McDonald, hotelkeeper, Fort Erie, is away.
J. McRae, shingle mill, Everest, was burned out.

John McKay, hotelkeeper, St. Thomas, is dead.

Laing & McPherson, dry goods, London, have dissolved.

Wm. Burgess, furniture, Sarnia, has been closed up.

Fellows Bros., brewers, Belleville—bailiff in possession.

Samuel Challace, grocer and butcher, Hamilton, is dead.

E. G. Napolitano, barber, Toronto,—bailiff in possession.

Henry Lane, general storekeeper, Dutton, has sold out.

John W. Coulson, hotelkeeper, Wheatley, has sold out.

Roche & McGrolich, bottlers, Chatham—E. J. Roche dead.

J. P. Callahan, shoe dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

R. C. Andrews, blacksmith, Eldon, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Linklater, tins, etc., Belleville, has assigned in trust.

D. McCoy, general storekeeper, Midland, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Williams, dry goods, etc., Sarnia, has assigned in trust.

Thos. Laplante, blacksmith, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.

Chas. Thompson, groceries and shoes, Park Hill, has sold out.

Irwin Bros., furniture, Shelburne, have sold out to T. Jennings.

Thos. W. Woodruff, dry goods, Niagara Falls South, has sold out.

M. Cavanagh, grocer, Listowel, has sold out to Clayton & Watson.

John Gray, general storekeeper, Duntroom, has assigned in trust.

V. F. Diebel, general storekeeper, Desboro, has assigned in trust.

J. B. Smyth, grocer, London, has transferred the business to his son.

Alex. Reid, general storekeeper, Coldwater, has moved to Midland.

John H. Dunlop, stationery, Toronto, has sold out to S. Thompson.

R. J. Timmons, general storekeeper, Waverley, has assigned in trust.

N. McConnell & Co., coal and wood, Toronto, have sold out to M. Dwan.

Clary & Robinson, wollens, etc., Toronto,—mill at Orangeville burned.

Thos. Jennings, hotelkeeper, Shelburne, has sold out to Geo. Thompson.

W. G. Walters, dry goods, Whitby, was damaged by fire and water.

W. H. Ferguson & Co., brewery, Niagara Falls South, suspend ratings.

John Cummings, harness dealer, Strathroy,—style now Cummings & Co.

W. Story & Co., general storekeepers Plantaganet, have assigned in trust.

Dingman & Richardson, printers, Strathroy, have dissolved; Dingman retires.

Andrew Blackburn, general storekeeper, Kemptville, has assigned in trust.

Western Ontario Electric Light and Power Co., Windsor,—sold out by sheriff.

O'Connell & Evans, marble mantel makers, Hamilton—trustee's sale advertised.

W. H. Marcon, seedsman, Niagara Falls South, has removed to Niagara Falls.

Smith Bros., plumbers, London, have gone into partnership with G. W. Plastow.

Cairns, Fisher & Co., grocers, Toronto, have dissolved, and style now T. H. Cairns & Co.

John Armstrong, general storekeeper, Manitowaning, is moving to Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

Zeiter & Wichman, cabinet makers, Humberstone, have dissolved; Wichman & Son continue.

Bell & Watson, printers and auctioneers, Dundas, have dissolved; W. J. Watson continues.

Wm. Saddler, harness dealer, Forest, has gone into partnership with Samuel Rumford in same business.

G. W. Plastow, plumber, London, has admitted Smith Bros., under style G. W. Plastow & Smith Bros.

Lumbers & Glasgow, fruit, etc., Toronto, have dissolved; O. D. Glasgow continues, under style O. D. Glasgow & Co.

The following were burned out at Guelph:—Clark & Thompson, weavers; Thos. Hall, tailor; F. Nunan, bookbinder; Waters Bros., picture frames.

The following were burned out at Chatham:—Henry Cohen, gents' furnishings; Andrew Northwood, saddler; S. W. Purser, grocer; S. D. Radley, drugs; A. Side, Sr., shoe dealer; L. Von Gunter, jeweler.

The following were burned out at Orono:—Wm. Henry, general storekeeper; D. McCullough, shoe dealer; R. Moon, agricultural implement agent; Jas. Rutherford, physician; Lewis Tourge, tins; Mrs. T. Vincent, milliner; P. Gilgan, shoes.

QUEBEC.

J. H. Pichette, trader, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Lee & Cohen, coal and wood, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

E. H. Lesage, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Patenaude & Ethier, Sons, hay, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Henderson & Lovelace, coal dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

L. Brosseau & Sons, carriages, etc., St. Hubert, have dissolved.

Richard Swallow, plumber, Montreal, is offering to compromise.

Blenkinship & Simpson, general storekeepers, Hudson, have dissolved.

D. McManamy & Co., wholesale liquors, Sherbrooke, have dissolved.

David Rioux, general storekeepers, Trois Pistoles, has assigned in trust.

Donald A. McArthur, general storekeeper, Maxville, has assigned in trust.

Nap. Fauteux, general storekeeper, Upton,—demand of assignment made on him.

Nathaniel Chaffee, hotelkeeper, Montreal, called a meeting of creditors June 1st.

C. H. and D. H. Sawyer, general storekeepers, Clarencville, have obtained an extension of time.

Helmina Ranger, general storekeeper, Vaudreuil, has admitted Edouard Gamarche, under style Ranger & Gamarche.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Henry Curry, general storekeeper, Milford, is dead.

Daniel Wilson, general storekeeper, Spring Hill, is away.

B. H. Calkin, general storekeeper, Kentville has retired from business.

I. V. and J. H. Dexter, shipping, etc., Liverpool,—I. V. Dexter dead.

Lachlan McDougall, general storekeeper, Whyocomah, has sold out.

Stanley A. Fisher, general storekeeper, Berwick, has sold out and gone away.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Barbour Bros., provisions, St. John, have assigned.

Parker Bros., druggists, St. John, have assigned.

B. F. Merritt, general storekeeper, Springfield, has assigned.

David Murray, general storekeeper, Port Elgin, has assigned.

North Fur Trade.

The fur trade of Edmonton is not its least important business support. Last season the fur trade at this point amounted to not less than \$100,000 outside the H. B. Co. This year owing chiefly to the fall in the price and supply of lynx it will not be so large, but some of the loss on lynx will be made up by new districts being brought within the circle of trade. Up to date there has been about \$25,000 worth traded here, most of which the H. B. Co. has bought for cash. For a distance of about 50 miles south and one hundred miles in other directions the trade is carried on more or less directly by Edmonton merchants, and the returns come in all winter as fast as a trade is made. Within this district as good a hunt has been made generally as last year. At more distant points, Lac la Biche, Athabasca river, Lesser Slave Lake to the north and Jasper House to the West, outfits are taken chiefly from Edmonton in the fall and the returns do not come in until about June 15th. At these posts reports indicate that a very good hunt has been made in everything but lynx, and the prospects are that about \$50,000 will come in from these points bringing the total amount traded outside of the H. B. Co. up \$75,000. Besides there are one or two outfits which went to Lake Athabasca last fall which will not be here until July or perhaps August. Next year all the trade from Lake Athabasca and the Lower Peace river will certainly come this way, and on account of the large outfits which have gone in this spring will undoubtedly add greatly to the volume of the trade here. Last year most money was realized from lynx. This year beaver will bring the most money, lynx next, and bear next. Rats, sometimes an important item, are scarce as well as lynx. Mink is plentiful. There will be more beaver and bear than last year.—Edmonton Bulletin.

One Price.

Boots and Shoes has the following: "There is one pleasing feature about the retail trade, generally in all lines, which no observant person can fail to notice—that is the one-price system. A few years before this system became popular with retail merchants, scarcely a sale was made without an attempt on the part of the customer to beat the dealer down in his prices. It was customary then for the dealer to ask more than the regular price for an article, knowing that he would have to come down a peg or two in the price before making the sale. But as before intimated, all this has been done away with. Now a child may go into any respectable retail store and purchase an article as cheaply as a grown person. There is one price for all, and when prices are reduced, they are reduced for everybody."

It is true that is the fact and whatever may be the cause, it is certainly a great improvement on the old way of haggling about prices. Probably the smallness of profits has something to do with this change. Another thing, "business is "business" now and people don't have time to buy goods the old way.

Keep Posted.

A shoe retailer of this city, located on one of the great business thoroughfares, stated not long since, that he took two shoe journals, but that often neither one of them was opened. They went into the waste basket without so much as being unwrapped. One knowing this fact might inquire: Is he a live man and does his establishment do a profitable business? The apathy of such a man ought to be of itself an answer to such a question. He is not, by any means. Not many blocks distant from this store is another, of probably three times the size. A visit to it at almost any time, would find the proprietor so busy as hardly to be able to give you a word, while his clerks are as wide awake, alert and busy as himself. This man does a rushing business and makes immense profits; yet he takes and reads all the shoe journals published in the country. He knows his business and is all the time trying to find out every new thing that comes along. It is natural to expect to find such a man doing a good business and the other not. The man who won't use all the means in his power to learn everything he can about his business is bound to make more or less of a failure.—*Leather Gazette*.

R. IRONSIDE will again engage in the lumber business at Manitou.

A BUSH fire, ignited from a passing train, did great damage at Ottertail, B.C. Carlin & Lake estimate their loss at \$1,600 and the loss to the Ottertail Mining & Milling Co., whose mill, camps, offices, etc., and 40,000 feet of lumber and 30,000 feet of logs were totally destroyed, amounts to between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, has signed the bill for the suppression of bucket shops. The measure is now a law and will go into effect July 1st. The vigorous enforcement of its provisions will result in the closing up of every bucket shop in the State, and every bucket shop agency or bureau.—*Daily Business*,

More Combination.

One of the most interesting features of mercantile economics in recent days is the development of combinations, side by side with competition, as an element in determining the course of industry and trade. We are all familiar with combinations in the business of transportation, and of late years in several important branches of manufacture, some striking examples of combination have made their appearance. While such combinations were established for a temporary purpose they did not excite very great attention except at intervals. Latterly, however, a tendency is noticeable to establish them on a permanent basis in the line of what are known as trusts, of which forms of combination the Standard Oil Trust, the American Cotton Oil Trust and the American Cattle Trust are examples. The most recent addition to the list of these great combinations is a Rubber Trust, which seeks to control the rubber industry in America. The plan includes the control of the manufacture of all rubber goods, the monopoly of the importation of crude rubber, the fixing of the market value of both crude and manufactured goods, and the control of workmen engaged in the industry, so as to prevent successful attempts at strikes. The fixing of the legal status of these trusts is something that yet remains to be done. They promise to furnish some highly interesting problems for solution by the statesman and the economist in the near future.—*Bradstreet's*.

THE *Industrial News*, of Winnipeg, has been enlarged.

JOHN McDUGALL will shortly occupy the Birtle hotel, at Birtle, Man.

T. F. PATTERSON, furniture dealer, Birtle, Man., is erecting new premises at that place.

PRICES paid at Virden, Man., last week were: Wheat, 65c; oats, 45 to 50c; butter, 12½c; eggs, 8c.

HENRY CRICK has opened in the grocery provisions and men's furnishing lines at Calgary.

GEO. P. GINSON, of Brandon, has leased T. Grummett's blacksmith shop at Rapid City, Man.

A CIVIL engineer from Montreal has been making a block plan of Brandon for the use of fire insurance companies.

THE Regina & Long Lake railway is being put in shape for running traffic. The road was closed during the winter.

AT Viola Dale gophers tails are equivalent to cash. A storekeeper there last month took in 10,000 tails, equal to \$200, in exchange for goods.

FORT QU'EPPELLE *Vidette*: The copious showers of the past week have been of immense benefit to the growing crops, and there is every appearance of a bountiful harvest.

R. JOHNSON, late of Johnson & Davidson, of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., has bought out the livery business of L. W. Mulholland of the place named.

MANWARING & WRIGHT, general storekeepers, Birtle and Solsgrith, have withdrawn from business at their Solsgrith branch store, which will be continued by James Anderson.

A FIELD of wheat near Regina was 10 inches high last week.

THERE is talk of re-organizing the Portage la Prairie fire brigade.

THE first flour from the new Rapid City mill was placed on the Brandon market last week.

A LARGE amount of timber has been destroyed by bush fires at the Red Deer, north of Calgary. That section of country was suffering from rain.

THE Marquette flour mill at Portage la Prairie has been leased by Geo. W. Bourne, who was head miller while E. McDonald had the mill.

THE Brandon council and board of trade have decided to hold a monthly cattle fair, the first Wednesday of each month, beginning on the first Wednesday in July.

THE Portage la Prairie *Liberal* says:—Farming land is being bought up in this district with astonishing rapidity and the prices paid are good. This is an indication of returning confidence and shows that the Portage and vicinity has about recovered from the effects of "the boom."

THE Portage la Prairie oatmeal mills commenced work again on Wednesday and will run for three or four weeks, when the proprietors will reconstruct the interior of the mill to make room for the new machinery which they intend to put in. Everything will be in operation in time for the summer's harvest.

VANCOUVER, B.C., *News*: The Moodyville sawmills are working night and day at present to keep up with the demand for lumber and to hasten the loading of the vessels now taking in cargo at their wharf. This is rendered absolutely necessary, as a number of vessels are now under charter and are on their way to this port to load at the company's mills.

THE *Birtle Observer*. An early seed time with ground dry and mellow, warm weather with frequent and abundant rains, have been most favorable to the growing crops of the country. There is every prospect of an early and a heavy harvest, as grain will have matured long before the usual time of frost. Of all kinds of roots there will be an enormous yield; pasturage could not possibly be better and those who keep many cows are receiving large supplies of milk and butter.

THE Woolgrowers' Association of Alberta met in the Royal hotel last night with the president, Mr. White, in the chair and Geo. Hope Johnston acting as secretary. There were present about fifteen of the woolgrowers of the district. After some discussion it was resolved to send a bale of 200 lbs. of wool of a fair average sample to Halifax, England, to ascertain what prices might be expected for next year. Mr. Rutherford was authorized to make up the bale and to forward the same, the association to pay all expenses in the matter. The question of this year's sale was then taken up, and the secretary was authorized to communicate with the different buyers informing them that the woolgrowers would be in Calgary with a sample of their clip on the 15th of July, and that no wool would be sold before that time. B. W. Godsal was elected a member of the association. It is estimated that the clip this season will amount to 150,000 lbs.—*Calgary Tribune*.

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Personal.

Mr. Jas. Redmond, of the Ames-Holden Company, is in the East.

Mr. W. J. MITCHELL, wholesale druggist, has again been called east, owing to sickness in his family.

FRED. T. BUTLER, representing Warwick & Sons, wholesale papers, etc., Toronto, was in the city last week.

Mr. JOS. CAMPBELL, of Campbell, Spera & Co, wholesale smallwares, etc., is east, combining business with pleasure.

W. F. DOLL, wholesale jeweler, Winnipeg, has been called to his parents home at Port Perry, Ont., owing to the illness of his mother.

Messrs. Chase & Sanborn, in their last circular, say: "Tell your customer the reason for charging him more for coffee than you did one year ago, and when he understands the true facts in the case, he will pay the advance most cheerfully. We were asked a few days since by a retail dealer how it was that he was obliged to pay so much more for our coffees, while ground coffees bought of other houses cost him no more. We showed him the facts in the case, viz.: Rios had advanced 13c per pound; low grade Javas, 11c; medium Javas, 12c; high grade Javas, 11½c; Mochas, 8½c. He concluded that the coffee he was receiving could not be the same if the price was, and that for the future he would be the judge as to the coffee he wanted and would pay accordingly."

Grain and Milling News.

The new roller flour and woolen mill at Rapid City cost about \$50,000. They were bonused to the amount of \$13,000.

Crops throughout the Prince Albert district are looking exceedingly well, and the indications are that this season's harvest will be the most bountiful the farmers have reaped for many years.

An effort is being made to induce the municipal councils of Deloraine and Riverside to submit a by-law, granting a bonus in aid of the establishment of a roller flour mill at Deloraine Station, Man.

Thos E. Wallace has been elected president and H. S. Paterson secretary of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Portage la Prairie. Tenders for the erection of the elevator will be called for at once.

There are nearly 3,000 flour mills in the Dominion of Canada, representing about \$10,000,000 of capital. Commercial union would practically wipe this industry out of existence. —*Mechanical and Milling News.*

The satisfactory outlook for crops this year has been confirmed by the week just closing. Everything is growing, and it is a matter for great thankfulness that this growth is exceedingly strong and healthy. So far as can be judging from appearances, there is now nothing to fear. Battleford Sask., *Herald.*

A by-law has been prepared by the council of Odanah, to be submitted to the popular vote of that municipality, providing for a bonus of \$5,000 in aid of the establishment of a roller mill at Minnedosa. It is understood that if the by law is endorsed by the people, the Jermyn grist mill at Minnedosa will be changed to the roller process.

The Manitoba road has issued a new tariff of switching charges in Minneapolis and St. Paul, the rate for moving cars between two points within yard limits of the road being \$1 for grain, flour or millstuffs, in both cities, and \$2 for other freights. The same charge is made for switching cars after being placed on delivery track.

The Minnedosa *Tribune* says: Farmers in this section of Manitoba are delighted. Better prospects for a good crop have not been known for many years. Numerous showers with a warmth in the atmosphere afterwards not always experienced in this Northwestern country, are advancing vegetation to such a stage that there is hardly a probability of a shortage, judging from the experience of past seasons.

In reference to the proposed C.P.R. mill at Keewatin, the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: The announcement was made a few days since that the company had been formed, and that amongst the chief stock holders were Sir George Stephen, Messrs. Reed, the C.P.R. contractor, Allen Gilmour, of Ottawa, and Alexander Mitchell, of Montreal. The fact that stock holders whose associations with the C.P.R. Co. are so pronounced, should embark in a milling enterprise on their own road, has caused considerable comment in the trade. It certainly does not seem just to those men, who years ago at the urgent solicitation of the C.P.R. authorities, invested their capital in mills and elevators in Manitoba, to have the C.P.R. enter into competition with them,

General Notes.

At Regina, potatoes are worth \$1.40 per bus., including sacks. Butter and eggs retail at 18 and 15 cents respectively. Hay sells at \$10 per ton and bran at \$18 per ton, including sacks.

There are rumors afloat to the effect that the Dominion Government may veto the Act providing for the raising of funds to build the Provincial road to the boundary. Nothing definite, however, is known.

Customs collections at the port of Victoria during the month ending 31st of May, 1887:— Duties, \$78,355.72; miscellaneous, \$360.79; Chinese immigration act, \$1,073.50; total, \$79,790.01. Inland revenue receipts were: License fees, \$10.00; tobacco, \$64.40; cigars, \$1,051.20; spirits, \$4,214.85; malt, \$1,303.67; other receipts, \$81.00; total, \$6,575.12.

The customs receipts at the port of Montreal, for last month amounted to \$735,678.01, against \$542,944.98 for the same month of last year, showing an increase for this year of \$192,733.03. The inland revenue returns for the month just ended were \$163,174.62, as compared with \$68,870.46 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of \$94,304.16 for this year.

The Kingston & Pembroke Mining Company has been organized at Kingston, Ont., with a capital of \$5,000,000, to work the thirteen mines in that district which it has recently acquired. The company owns or has mining rights on 8,000 acres of mineral lands extending along the line of the K & P R.R., and claims that the ore taken from these mines is of the very highest grade.

Thomas Maclellan, the president of the wrecked Maratime Bank, has been released from jail in St. John, N.B., but is still under surveillance at his residence in that city. So far, the net assets do not show more than \$30,000, which will about pay the liquidators' salaries and other expenses. It is said that the double liability cannot realize anything like the amount of notes now out, and in consequence the bank's paper is falling in the market every day.

The bill lately enacted by the Dominion Parliament to amend the act respecting canned goods provides that, "Every package containing canned goods prepared from products which have been dried previously to being so prepared shall be labelled or stamped with the word 'soaked,' which word shall be plainly printed diagonally across the face of the label in large legible type." The amendment is to come into force on January 1st, 1888.

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* says: Andrew Blackburn, who has always done the largest general store business in Kemptville, Ont., has assigned. He was connected with the Brandon firm of Bower, Blackburn, Mundle & Porter, the Manitoba branch of Bower, Porter & Bower, of Kemptville, who got into difficulties through speculation in Northwest lands. Blackburn obtained a settlement at 75c. in the dollar, but when they failed the connection was still supposed to continue and consequently it has hurt his credit considerably. The loss of \$5,000 through the absconding of Murdoch Gair, of Oxford Mills, put the capstone on his difficulties and has compelled him to assign.

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