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WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1891

Manitoba.

Stonewall school debentures to the amount of \$3,500 are offered by tender.

The cheese factory at Poplar Point, is running again under Mr. Ross, whose brother ran it last year.

The implement firm of Frost & Wood have opened a branch at Brandon, with J. J. Baird in charge.

Max. Goldstein's clothing store, Winnipeg, was burglarized Sunday night, and about \$200 worth of goods taken.

David Chalmers, of Pilot Mound shipped a carload of stock, consisting of cattle, sheep and pigs to Winnipeg on Saturday.

R. Ironside, of Manitou, has shipped a mixed car of cattle and hogs to Nanaimo, B. C. J. Laidlaw accompanies the cargo to the coast.

H. J. Rickett has given up the idea of establishing a cheese factory at Mountain City, and will ship the plant to Holmfild, where he will commence operations this week.

The new Pilot Mound cheese factory has commenced operations. Owing to the decline in the price of butter it is expected that a considerable quantity of milk will be received at the factory, more than was at first expected.

Thompson Bros. new cheese factory has completed its first month's operations, says the *Emerson Times*. The farmers are taking a lively interest in it, and the success of the undertaking for both farmer and proprietors is assured.

J. C. Dutton, local freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railway in Winnipeg, has resigned his office to accept a position with the

Confederation Life Assurance Company. It is understood that C. E. Lang, agent at Portage la Prairie, will succeed Mr. Dutton.

It is very likely that an enterprising Minnesotan will make arrangements at an early day to purchase butter for cash, says the *Minneapolis Tribune*. This will be a boon to both farmers and merchants, and is a long desired reform in the butter business that will be fully appreciated.

The leading cigar and tobacco dealers of Winnipeg asked the city council to charge them license of \$15 a year, and the by-law authorizing the license has been in effect for some time. Though anxious to have the by-law passed, the dealers have been so slow to pay the license that they have been threatened with prosecution.

The planing mill of Robinson & Co., at Selkirk narrowly escaped being burned recently. One end of the engine house caught fire and before it was discovered fairly good headway had been made, but fortunately a great many men were at work in the locality and succeeded in getting the flames under control before much damage was done.

Grading on the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Souris branch from Melita to the coal fields will be commenced this week. Egan Bros. outfit will be shipped to the scene of operations by way of Deloraine on Monday and contractor Dennison, who is now completing the grading of the Glenboro branch west of Methven, will move on to the work in a couple of weeks.

W. G. Robinson's new cheese factory at Pilot Mound was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The hands had just quit work a few minutes when the fire broke out. Nothing was saved but a few cheese. The fire no doubt originated from the boiler. He had \$1,000 insurance in the Northwest Company on the building. Mr. Robinson intends putting up a new building at once.

Assiniboia.

Hallett & Hallett have opened a grocery store at Saltcoats, and are doing a good cash trade.

Moose Jaw Times: Our town has experienced quite a building boom this spring. A number of neat residences have already been put up and others are in course of erection. The Presbyterian congregation is building a brick manse on the west side of Main St., and Messrs Brass have laid the foundation of a planing mill and sash and door factory.

British Columbia Trade Letter

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, June 8.—Interest in everything else, even in business itself, has been absorbed by the news of Sir John Macdonald's illness and death. No subject has ever so completely engrossed the public mind, and though there is in British Columbia a greater element than in any other part of Canada that knew not the great statesman either personally or politically, yet it may be questioned if the country's loss is any more keenly felt anywhere than here. British Columbians had a peculiar admiration for Sir John Macdonald. He for a term sat for a British Columbia constituency when his own old love deserted him. Then again, his policy as related to this province, appealed directly to its sympathy and interests. The veteran

premier had only friends on the Pacific coast. Ottawa was too far away and political lines too faintly drawn to develop the political loves and hates of the east; but while Sir John Macdonald was never an idol in the hearts of his friends, he was revered for his sagacious administration of public affairs, for his distinguished abilities, his conspicuous qualities of head and mind that won to him the people and their leaders and for that liberal, and comprehensive statesmanship which apprehended the conditions and needs of every part of the Dominion, and adjusted the whole as fairly and amicably as political conditions would permit. More particularly did British Columbia understand and appreciate this last named trait of his character. His memory will ever live green in the hearts of this people.

And now that Canada's greatest statesman has departed, the busy scenes of a long life, the question of a successor is a pertinent one. The man to whom the eyes of British Columbia are turned more than to any other is Sir Charles Tupper, if his health will allow it. By priority of right, long and eminently successful services, his foresight, force of character, administrative abilities and intimate knowledge of and association with the affairs of Canada fit him to take the lead at this the most critical epoch of our history. Two facts account for his popularity here, one, the large element of Maritime people in British Columbia, and the other the great assistance he has rendered in promoting the C. P. R. and its tributary enterprises of national importance, which effect this end of the Dominion the most palpably. The next man in favor is undoubtedly Sir John Thompson. However, who ever succeeds he must, to retain the confidence of this province, strive to carry on the governmental policy in regard to its fiscal and commercial affairs on the lines laid down by the one for whom a nation mourns to-day.

Business presents no noticeable feature. There is a competition in flour which is unsettling the market somewhat. Butter is stiffening slightly. New potatoes, California cherries and B. C. strawberries, are on the market. Meats have advanced. New vegetables are arriving daily. Prices are as follows:

Flour and Grain—Manitoba patents, \$6 50; Manitoba bakers', \$6 00; Oregon, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Shorts, 26 per ton; bran \$24; wheat, \$36 to \$40; oats, 40 to \$45. Cornmeal and oatmeal, \$4, and rolled oats \$4.25. Oil cake at \$10 per ton.

Butter—California, 23 to 30c; Manitoba rolls, 23 to 25c.

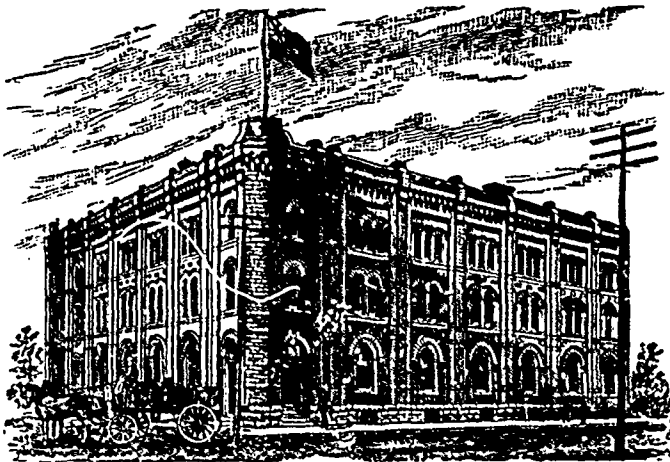
Eggs—Quoted at 18 to 20c per dozen.

Cheese—Unchanged at 13½c per pound. Cured Meats and lard—Roll, bacon, 12c; breakfast, 41c; backs, 13½c; hams, 15c; mess pork, 22½c; pickled pork, bellies, 15½c. Lard, in tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13½; compound, 12c.

Sugar—British Columbia granulated, 7½c per pound; yellow, 6½ to 6¾c; cube, 8c.

Fruits—Oranges, Navals, \$4 50 to \$5.50; Riverside seedlings, \$2.75 to \$3.25; San Gabrielle, \$2.75. Scilian lemons, \$6.75 to \$7.50, and California lemons, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Cherries, California, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per box and are in good demand. Bananas, \$3 to \$4 per bunch.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$20 to \$25 per ton. New potatoes are fetching \$1.75 per 100 pounds, and onions \$2. Cabbage is worth 2 to 2½c per pound.

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Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCES: Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. and Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, Ont.

Integrity Among Business Men.

Is the standard of integrity among business men being lowered? It certainly looks that way. Scarcely a day passes but that in some part of the country there is a defalcation, an embezzlement, or a crooked transaction of some kind among business men. And the worst of it is that those who are guilty of wrong-doing seem to be just as well thought of in the business world as those who are honest in all their dealings, provided they keep out of the clutches of the law and avoid exposure in the public prints. If they escape exposure and punishment they act as if they were entitled to recognition and social courtesies from their acquaintances, and it is seldom that they receive a rebuff. Is this because there is not as high a regard for business probity as there ought to be?

It is certainly a very dangerous condition of affairs, to say the least of it. The condoning of a breach of trust in any community is pretty certain to be followed by other crimes of a like nature in that community. If the impression gets abroad that a man's relatives and friends will come to his assistance if he proves false to the trust reposed in him, and will shield him from exposure and punishment, there are likely to be more crimes against property than if exposure were certain and punishment sure. But every time an offense is pardoned the

standard of business morality is lowered in some degree. Men who place their honor above everything are not, of course, influenced by the condoning of crime; but the men who are likely to yield to temptation yield more readily when they are tempted, because they think that if their wrong-doing is discovered the chances are that they will not be exposed or punished. Those, therefore, who assist in condoning crimes, however commendable their motives may be, do society a positive injury. They are indirectly responsible for other crimes which are committed. They break down the barriers which help to keep men honest.

In perhaps every city in this country the excusing of young men who have robbed their employers is not an uncommon occurrence. In some instances those whose first offense is excused turn out well, but it is safe to say that the great majority of them come to a bad end. But the practice of condoning offences would not be so objectionable if the knowledge of the offenses were confined to those directly concerned in them. The offences, however, become known, and also the fact that they have been condoned. The result that wrong-doing is regarded lightly by those whose sense of honor is not great.

It is the plain duty of business men in every community to encourage a high standard of morality. They should do this not only by

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insisting on the punishment of all who are guilty of violating the laws for the protection of property, but also by refusing to have any business or social relations with those who are guilty of crooked business transactions of any kind.

Unfortunately, riches cover a multitude of sins nowadays. How much better it would be for society if a rich man, who got his wealth dishonestly, were treated as a common thief instead of being honored and respected.—*Merchants Magazine.*

Facts.

The poet Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it, make it worth sixty-five thousand dollars.—That's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper, and make it worth five million dollars.—That's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle bird" and make it worth twenty dollars.—That's money.

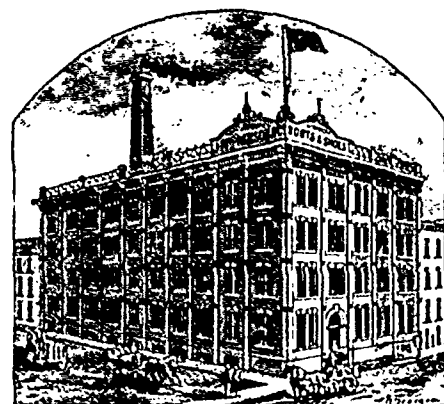
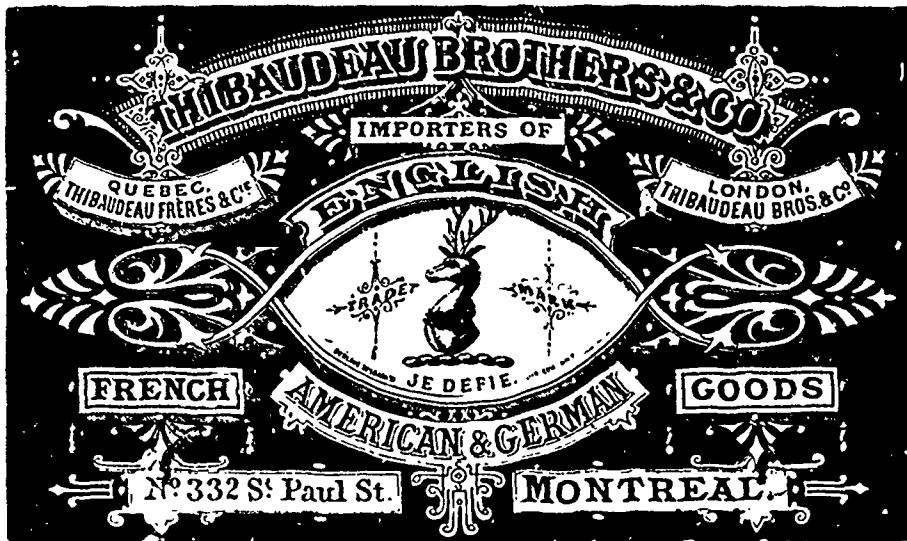
The mechanic can take material worth five dollars and make it into a watch worth one hundred dollars.—That's skill.

The merchant can take an article worth seventy-five cents and sell it for a dollar.—That's business.

A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for three dollars and seventy five cents, but she prefers one that costs twenty-seven dollars.—That's foolishness.

The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels three or four tons of earth for two dollars.—That's labor.

The editor of this paper could write a check for eighty million dollars, but it would not be worth a nickel.—That's rough.—*The Book-keeper.*



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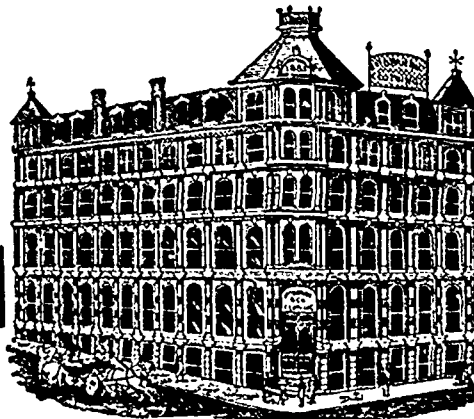
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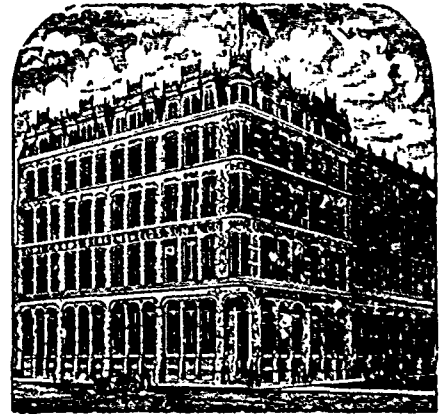
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1891.

THE LATE SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

On the evening of Saturday, the sixth day of June, 1891, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died at his residence in Ottawa, after a brief sickness, which from its first attack seemed, in defiance of medical skill, to indicate a fatal result.

Seldom in the history of any country has the death of one man been of such ominous import to the people thereof, as is the death of the right honorable gentleman to the people of Canada at the present time, for his loss brings with it doubt and uncertainty about the future of Canada as a nation.

The biography of Sir John Alexander Macdonald will ere long be a story of almost every Canadian fireside, but at present we are most interested in the points therein, connected with the political history of the Dominion.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 11th of January, 1815, John A. Macdonald came with his father's family to Canada in the summer of 1822, and located in Kingston. There he received his education and training in law, and at the age of 21 entered business life as a member of the bar. In 1844 he was elected Member of Parliament for Kingston, and in 1847 he accepted the portfolio of Receiver General in the Draper administration, but was soon afterwards sent with his colleagues into opposition, there to remain for a number of years. This was evidently the period during which his views of Canadian politics concentrated and crystallized and during the balance of his life we find him equally opposed to extreme Toryism and equal-averse to the views of radical reformers. It is just possible that even at that early time he entertained his first hopes of a great Canadian Confederation, such as he has lived to rule over almost as an autocrat, and at the same time by the voice of the people. His separation from Sir Allan Macnab and his *ultra* Tory following in 1856, and a decade later his union of forces with George Brown, out of which union was born confederation as it now exists, all go to show that the union of the colonies of North America in one vast Dominion was at first possibly only the dream, but ere long the great hope of the statesman who has just passed away from amongst us.

When in 1867 Confederation became a fact, the honor of forming the first ministry, and with it the honor of knighthood were bestowed upon Macdonald, and from its birth until the day of his death, with only five years of exception he has held the position of Dominion Premier. His career in public life from that date to his death is too well known to require a record in these columns at present.

It is only now at his death that the great mass of the people of Canada begin to realize the importance of his existence and rule to the Dominion. In his early political life he was the careful nurse of every hope of Canadian unity, and in later life he has been the equally

careful nurse of that accomplished unity. Many have questioned the policy, or it may be said the changes of policy, by which the work of nursing has been carried on, but few will question his object in view, and none can deny the tenacity with which he has held to it. Since confederation he has endeavored to nurse a Canadian national sentiment, and the work has not been an easy one, with a people so practical, and with so little space in their character for anything that can be considered pure sentiment. Surrounded with anomalies, and assaying to hold together with something like national ties a number of discordant elements, and a collection of provinces with interests differing greatly in most instances, and in some diametrically opposite. Race prejudice, religious rancour, and the more substantial differences of conflicting trade interest had all to be met and dealt with, and it was simply impossible that in dealing with such, strict justice could always be abided by, and yet to avoid the injustice done at times and preserve Confederation seemed almost impossible. As Premier of the Dominion, surrounded by a number of greedy provinces, jealous of each other beyond measure, he was in much the same position as the Siberian traveller of our boyhood story, throwing to the wolves to keep them at bay. Sometimes throwing worthless allurements, and at others rich prizes as the situation demanded; and it is only natural to infer, that too often the strongest and most audacious wolf fared best, while the weaker or more timid ones had to suffer undeservedly.

Sir John, as we familiarly called him evidently depended much upon the support of that class who looked forward to the building up of a great nation of the north, and that this class is not more numerous at the present time may be due largely to the fact that the attainment of greatness could only be held out as a distant hope. Alluring though it might be, it was still only a hope, and at the present time, with some five millions of population sprinkled over half a continent, the hope may be to many not only distant but hazy and indefinite. But to Canadian unity coupled with loyalty to Great Britain he stood unflinchingly, and through whatever tortuous course the details of his policy might drag him he never for a moment forsook these two principles.

Among the details of his policy most severely criticized by his opponents are his trade and his financial policies. That the former was only a temporary arrangement Sir John admitted often during life, and that it produced an artificial state of affairs is evident from the patching and tinkering it requires each session of Parliament. His financial policy it is too soon to criticize. That it is a policy of inflation, which may entail heavy burdens upon posterity is beyond doubt, but time will tell whether or not this inflation is justifiable.

That Sir John A. Macdonald met with so much success in political life in later years, may be due less to the wisdom or justice of his policy than to a personal magnetism which he possessed, as great evidently as that said to have been possessed by the first Napoleon. Affordable and unassuming in private life; destitute of personal cupidity or selfishness, and gifted

with a power of reading human nature, such as few even great men have possessed, he was just the man to be accepted as a leader by that numerous class who follow a person in preference to a principle. It is thus that his personal power became so great, and that with the voice of the people, he was almost as much an autocrat in the last decade of his life as the Czar of Russia, and his fellow ministers were more like students around an old instructor, than colleagues with him in a cabinet. He had nursed confederation from its birth, and in the closing years of his life he stood like the flag staff of Canadian Unity, from whose halyards the flag of Confederation floated.

It is now that Sir John is dead, that the danger of his personal rule becomes plain. The Dominion furnishes at present no successor, who possesses the elements of power within himself, and we must leave personal rule, and pass under a more purely representative one, and while affairs are thus adjusting themselves to the new circumstances, many a startling change may take place, and amid the possible changes there will undoubtedly be circumstances which will test and try the stability of the institutions nursed into life by the greatest of Canadian statesmen, who has just passed away.

Future generations will know but little of Sir John A. Macdonald beyond his connection with the history of Canada, but there are thousands of the present generation in whose hearts and memories he will live and find love if not reverence on account of his social qualities. A Tory in politics, he was socially a Democrat among Democrats. He had no social failings which could be considered crimes or even great faults, the worst of them were but weaknesses, and of these he had just sufficient to endear him to all who met him socially; for the common herd of mankind sympathize with, and would hide the weaknesses of great men, looking upon them merely as proofs that greatness is not exempt from the defects of human nature. The austere demi-god may force admiration and respect from human kind, but he can never command their affection. The rising generation will hear many a quaint story of the great Premier, and perceive through those tales some of the keen wit embodied in the character of the man, for wit and humor of the keenest kind and quaintest description he possessed in a high degree; and those who were most intimately associated with him in his every day life, that often when the affairs of state brought the most care, and wore the most serious aspect, calling very naturally for staid solemnity on the part of him who manipulated them, Sir John's sense of humor was keenest, and his jokes most ludicrous. Even in Parliamentary debate the chance of cracking a joke he seldom let slip, and his humor thus applied added in no small degree to his power as a debater. While thus never allowing the gravity of business to silence his humor, he was equally careful never to allow the exuberance of his humor to mar his business. Summing him up it may be concluded that socially he will always be most powerful in the hearts of those who were intimate with him personally, while to those of the future who will never meet him, he will stand out in bold relief as one of the most stalwart, if not the most stalwart figure in Canadian history of the present century.

BEHRING SEA SEALS.

The Behring sea question has again developed an acute form, through the recent action of the British Parliament in passing an act, to prevent British subjects from taking seal in Behring sea. The act is intended to provide for a close season for the seal, and is conditional upon a similar measure being adopted by the United States. One of the objections raised by the United States was, that the seal were rapidly being swept out of existence, and that it was necessary for the government of that country to exercise a protectorate over the seals, in order to continue their existence. The theory of the extermination of the seal is energetically controverted by British Columbia sealers, who claim that seals are as plentiful as they ever were. Nevertheless, the act providing for a close season, has been passed by the British Parliament, as an outcome of the claim put forth by the United States.

The question of a close season came about during the controversy between the British and United States government, concerning the Behring sea question generally. Secretary Blaine proposed that sealing should be suspended in Behring sea by the citizens of both countries, during the season of 1891, or during the proposed arbitration upon the whole question. That this has been assented to by the British Government, is known from the fact that an act has been passed in accordance with the suggestion.

Briefly the act provides that British subjects shall not take seal in Behring sea while the act is enforced. Those contravening the act are liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment, and ships so employed may be forfeited to the owner, together with all equipments.

Though this act has been passed by Parliament, it is not absolutely certain that it will be enforced. The act can be brought into force at any time by order in-council, but this, it is understood, will only be done after the conditions of arbitration upon the general question are agreed to by the United States. Assurance must also be given that the United States will also prevent the killing of seal by its citizens during the close season, though exception is made in that the latter country is allowed to kill 7,500 male seal for support of the natives of the Pribyloff islands.

In the British Commons Hon. W. H. Smith, who took charge of the bill for the government, said that "the bill was the result of a desire on the part of all parties to make an amicable arrangement. The delay in submitting the question to parliament had been partly due to the illness of the Canadian premier. The consent of the Dominion to the bill was subject to conditions, one being that ships fitted out under the British flag for lawful fishing in Behring sea, be compensated for loss incurred during the period of prohibition which would continue until May, 1892, within which time it was expected that the arbitrators would make an award. It was not proposed to issue the order unless Russia consented to entire prohibition. There was every reason to hope for the co-operation of Canada in making the necessary regulations."

If the suspension of sealing in Behring sea

for a year will lead to an equitable settlement of the controversy, it will be a matter for congratulation. There is a good deal of hardship, however, in the enforcement of a close season this year. The sealing season in fact is now commencing. All the expenses of fitting out vessels and laying in stores has been incurred, and there will be an immense loss to British Columbia sealers if the act is enforced. This feature of the measure seems harsh and unjust. The act should have been proclaimed in time to give those interested in the industry fair warning, and not just at the commencement of the season, when all preparations had been made. The only consolation to sealers on this score is, that United States sealers will likewise have to suffer.

One point in this matter is worthy of note. In agreeing to a close season the United States really gives up more than Britain. British subjects only have a right to seal on the high seas, that is, outside of the three mile limit. The United States has the same right on the sea, and also the exclusive right to take seal within the three mile limit. These are both to be given up during the interdicted time. Another point is, that Great Britain concedes nothing to the United States, while the latter country which recently claimed exclusive jurisdiction over Behring sea, now enters into a joint arrangement with Great Britain, for the protection of the seal. This is virtually an abandonment of the claim of exclusive jurisdiction.

Grocery Prices at Toronto.

Sugars, syrups and molasses—There has been a very active demand for sugars this week, especially low grade yellows. Owing to the unsettled condition of the duty question, the refiners have not been turning out sugars in as large quantities as usual. Stocks are now said to be light, and one refinery is showing no samples at all. While the inside price is \$5 for no brands and \$5.10 for branded yellows, yet these grades are getting into smaller compass, and many houses have nothing under \$5.25 to offer. Syrups are quiet at 3½ to 4c. Molasses firm at 36 to 37c for Barbados in puncheons and 35c in barrels and 40c in halves. Bright Porto Rico stands at 43c in puncheons and 45c in barrels. New Orleans run from 42 to 55c in barrels as to quality. Sugars are: Granulated, 1 to 15 barrels, 7c; do, 15 barrels and over, 6½c; Paris lump, boxes, 7½c; extra ground, barrels, 8c; do, boxes or less than barrels, 8½c; powdered, barrels, 7½c; do, less than barrels, 7½c; refined, dark to bright 5 to 6c.

Teas and Coffees—The arrival of the first shipment of new Japan teas has been the feature of the tea market this week. In leaf they are finer and in drawing they are a shade better than last year. Choice to choicest are selling at 30 to 35c and finest to choice 25 to 30c. Blacks unchanged. Hysons firm. Coffees are quiet and selling at former quotations. Rios, 22 to 23c; Jamaica, 22 to 23c; Java, 26 to 35c; Mocha, 29 to 35c; Porto Rico, 25 to 28c.

Rice and Spices—Rice, in bags, 3½ to 4½c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do, Patna, 6½ to 6½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; Carolina, 8 to 8½c; sago, 5½ to 6c; tapioca, 6½ to 7c; pepper, black, 22 to 25c; do, white, 25 to 40c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 40c; all-spice, 12 to 15c nutmegs, 95c to \$1.20; cream tartar, 25 to 50c.

Dried Fruits—Currants continue firm at 6½ to 6½c in barrels, and 6½ to 6½c in halves. Prunes are fairly active at steady prices. Valencia raisins are selling at what jobbers can get for them; prime brands are steadily held at 6½, but unknown can be had as low as 5c. Currants, barrels, new, 6½ to 6½c; half barrels, 6½ to 6½c; cases, 6½ to 8c; Vostizza, now, cases, 7½ to 9½c Raisins, Valencias, 5½ to 6½c; do, selects, 7½ to 8c; do, layers, 8½ to 9c; sultanas, 15 to 18c; London layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Prunes, cases, 8½ to 10½c; do, hogsheads and bags, 7½ to 8c. Figs, natural bags, 4½ to 5c; Malaga mats, \$1 to \$1.25; Elemes, 10 to 20 lbs., 10 to 13c. Dates, Hal ovec, 5½ to 6c; o. d. 4c. Nut—Almonds, Taragona, 1 5½ to 17c; Ivica 14 to 15c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenobles, 16 to 17c; Marbots, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux, 12 to 12½c.

Canned Goods—The market after a few weeks quietness has recovered and has been quite active this week. Pumpkins are lower, selling at 75c in lots. Beans steady at 90c. Tomatoes firm at \$1.50 to \$1.60; a car of Ontario pack offered here at \$1.50, with \$1.45 bid, but not accepted. Peas are selling freely at \$1.40 to \$1.45 for 1890 pack, and one hutch cleared out their entire stock today at \$1.50; a few 1889 pack are offered at \$1.30. Corn is selling freely at \$1.10 up. Fruits are fairly active. Salmon steady at \$1.40 to \$1.55 according to brand; new season's pack offer about \$1.32½ net cash delivered in car lots; this is about 7½ to 12½c higher than last year. Lobsters steady. The Halifax market for canned lobsters is thus outlined in a report bearing date of May 27. "Lobster fishery is reported at some points as being fairly good, but the stormy weather is interfering considerably with the catch, and high prices are looked for. Talls are quoted in packers' hands at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per case, and flat at \$9 to \$9.50. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.70; do, 1's tall, \$1.35 to \$1.55; lobsters, clover leaf, \$2.75. Lobsters, other 1's \$2 to \$2.30; mackerel, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French, 1's, 9 to 11c; sardines, French, 1's, 14 to 22c; sardines, American, 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American, 1's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Corn, 2's, \$1.10 to \$1.25; corn, cream, 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.80; peas, 2's, \$1.30 to \$1.50; beans, 90c; pumpkins, 75c; strawberries, 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.40; tomatoes, 3's, \$1.50 to \$1.60; apples, 3's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; gallons, \$3 to \$3.20; peaches, 2's, \$2.50 to \$2.75; peaches, 3's, \$3.50 to \$3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.60; 3's, \$2.60; pears, 2's, \$2.—Empire.

Drug Prices at Toronto.

Alum, 2 to 3c per lb.; blue vitrol, 8 to 9c; brimstone, 2½ to 3c; borax, 12 to 13c; camphor, 70 to 80c; carbolic acid, 32 to 60c; castor oil, 13 to 15c; caustic soda, 3 to 5½c; cream tartar, 29 to 30c; epsom salts, 2 to 2½c; extract logwood, bulk, 13 to 14c; do, boxes, 15 to 17c; genetian, 10 to 13c; glycerine, 18 to 20c; hellebone, 13 to 15c; iodine, \$5 to \$6.50; insect powder, 30 to 35c; morphia sul, \$1.65 to \$1.75; opium, \$4 to \$4.40; oil lemon, super, \$3 to \$3.25; oxalic acid, 12 to 14c; potass iodide, \$3.60 to \$3.75; quinine, 37 to 43c; saltpetre, 8½ to 9c; sal rochell, 29 to 32c; shellac, 30 to 38c; sulphur flowers, 3 to 4c; soda ash, 2 to 2½c; soda bicarb, per keg, \$2.75 to \$3; tartaric acid, 50 to 55c per pound. Trade.

CONTRACTOR Hanbury has commenced the excavations for the Brandon hospital.



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

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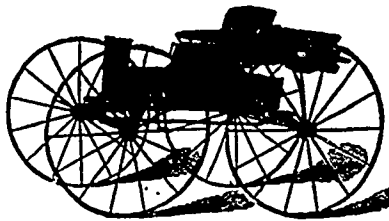
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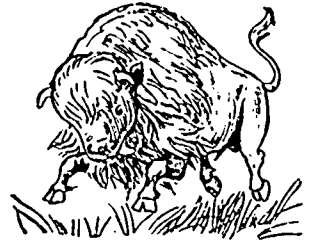
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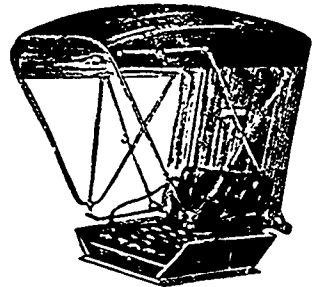
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Carriage Tops,



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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kind
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Leather Goods Binders Materials
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Wholesale trade collections are generally reported to be comparatively better than they were through the winter season. This is probably explained in the way that a larger portion of the money in circulation is finding its way into the hands of country dealers. It is well known that the farmers meet other liabilities generally before they pay the storekeeper, and these liabilities having been cleared off to a considerable extent, they have been paying the tail end of their crop proceeds to the storekeepers. It is also a noticeable fact in several lines of trade, especially where goods are taken in small jobbing parcels, that there is considerably more business being done on a cash basis than last year at this time. Last spring and summer, there was no cash business, while now, there is quite a proportion of spot cash business doing. This bears out the remarks of THE COMMERCIAL made some time ago, that though collections were at the time not nearly up to expectations, the outlook was favorable for a comparative improvement, and that the year on the whole was bound to show a decided improvement over the previous period.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There is very little to say about wholesale trade this week in staple lines. Business is fairly satisfactory and the favorable turn in the crop situation gives confidence for the future. In groceries the situation is steady. Though some business is doing in new Japan teas in eastern markets, there is nothing in this market to speak of. Hardware is unchanged, with generally a firm feeling in view of steady freights. There is nothing new in the drug trade to report. Paints, oils, etc., are moving freely, at low prices. Other branches are unchanged, at last published quotations.

GREEN FRUITS.

A very large quantity of oranges have been handled in this market this season, and prices have ruled low, prices being about the same as at Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tendency is now stronger on oranges, as the season is about over for the earlier and cheaper varieties, which do not have the keeping qualities of the choicer kinds. Higher prices may be expected from this out. Hot weather will also make it more risky to handle the fruit in large quantities. California seedling oranges, which have sold at \$3.50 to \$4, are now nearly out of the market. Messinas, the next choicest variety, are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.50, in full boxes, and 1/2 boxes at \$2.50; blood oranges, \$5.75 to \$6; California navels are about out of the market. California Mediterranean sweets, \$5 to \$5.50. California paper rind St. Michael oranges, \$6 to \$6.50. Strawberries now offering are mostly in 16 quart boxes, and sell at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Fruit in condition for re-shipment bringing \$3 to \$3.50. Messina, lemons, \$6.50 to \$7. Bananas are quoted \$3.25 to \$4 per bunch. Pineapples, \$3.50. California cherries, \$2.50 to \$3 per 10 lb box. Comb honey, 23c a lb; maple sugar, new, 10 to 12c per lb; now maple syrup \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon, as to quality.

M. Conway, auctioneer, Winnipeg, left on Saturday for Binscarth, having been engaged by the Scottish, Ontario & Manitoba Land company to sell their entire stock of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle at Binscarth Farm, on the 17th and 18th inst.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat has had an easy week in leading markets, and on Friday, June 12, was 1 to 2c lower at Chicago than a week ago. The features were generally lower cables, favorable crop news, and the near approach of the new crop movement. India is shipping largely, the report Monday showing her shipments to be 2,240,000 bushels, or 1,500,000 bushels larger than the same week a year ago. The visible supply decreased 1,015,000 bushels. Wheat and flour on passage increased 2,000,000 bushels, making the largest on record. There is nothing locally doing in wheat.

FLOUR.

The tendency in prices continued easier, and prices on medium and low grades were reduced to correspond with the reduction previously made and announced last week in high grades. Quotations per one hundred pounds to the local trade are: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.50; Imperial, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.20.

MILLSTUFFS.

There was some talk of lower prices on bran and shorts, but up to to-day (Saturday) no change has occurred, and the prospect is for fairly steady prices. A car on track was reported sold at \$9.50, from a country mill. The regular price to the trade is \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts.

GROUND FEED.

Prices held at \$25 per ton for best quality of feed. Inferior qualities are obtainable at \$2 to \$3 per ton under this quotation, but little of such qualities moving.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Quotations are:— Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26. in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.90; granulated, \$3.00 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$3.00 per sack of 80 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$2 to 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.25; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

OATS.

The tendency continues easier. On the street offerings by farmers were lighter, but prices were easier at 40 to 43c per 34 lbs. Dealers were selling jobbing lots at about 46c for ordinary feed quality. In the country the price to farmers ranged about 32 to 35c per bushel.

BARLEY.

Easier at 40 to 45c per bushel, for local use, with a very trifling quantity offering.

BUTTER.

There is nothing further to note in the butter market. There is very little local trade through dealers, as large offerings by farmers about supply this market. We quote 12 to 17c for ordinary to select dairy qualities, with round lots for shipment worth about 12 to 14c.

EGGS.

There is a tendency to advance prices, and dealers were asking up to 14c for jobbing lots, though supplies were obtainable at 13 to 13 1/2c per dozen.

CURED MEATS.

Prices are:— Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9 1/2c; smoked long clear, 10 1/2c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1/2c; smoked hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb; Bologna, do., 9c per pound; German, do., 9c per pound.

LARD.

Pure lard held at \$2.20 for 20 pound pails; compound, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

POULTRY.

Chickens, though not plentiful were lower, and average offerings usually brought about 60c per pair. We quote 50 to 75c per pair as to quality. Turkeys, 10 to 11c per pound live weight.

HIDES.

There is still an easy feeling in hides with the tendency lower. Though some dealers quoted 4 1/2c for No. 1 cows, 4 1/2c per pound was paid in some cases, but the probability is that all dealers will drop to 4 1/2c at once. No. 1 heavy steers are still bringing 5 1/2c for 60 lbs and up. Calfskins, 4 to 5 1/2c. Shearling sheep, worth about 10c. Full wool, 70 to \$1 each.

SENACA ROOT.

Dealers quote 25c per pound for good dry root, and 26 for choice, clean dry; 27c, however, was known to have been offered to one party, who usually has a considerable quantity to dispose of.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes were not offered very freely, and sold firmer at 30 to 40c per bushel on the market for local use only. Other old vegetables are scarce, and turnips are about the only thing obtainable at 25c per bushel. Considerable quantities of new imported vegetables are being offered, and also some local green stuff though the season is backward for the latter, vegetation having been delayed by the occasional cool nights experienced and the lack of warm rains. The past week, however, has been very favorable, and there will soon be abundance of home supplies. Prices of new stuff per dozen bunches are: Pie plant, 30 to 40c; asparagus, 75c to \$1; lettuce, 40c, radishes, 40c, onions, 25 to 30c, cucumbers, 80c to \$1 dozen; peas, \$2.50 per 25 lb box; cabbage, \$3.50 per crate of 50 lbs, or \$6 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds; new potatoes, \$2.25 to \$2.35 per bushel, new Egyptian onions, 5c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is about the firmest thing on the list. The shipments eastward of Manitoba cattle have affected the local supply, and there has been a scarcity of choice beef, the best animals having been sent out. Large shipments of western rancho cattle are being brought here, and there will be abundance of good beef by the first of the week. The top price for the week has been 7c per pound, though 7 1/2c has been heard of, but this outside figure has probably only been asked from some undesirable, slow-pay customers. We quote 6 to 7c per pound for ordinary to choice beef, prices for sides or carcass. Mutton has been more plentiful, due to the supply brought from the western ranges, and to the arrival of a lot of sheep from Ontario, of choice quality. Dealers who were holding at 14c, dropped the price to 13c for choice, city dressed. Hogs are not in demand, and usually bring 7 1/2c for city dressed, though 8c is still asked sometimes. Country dressed would not bring over 7c, and have sold at 6 1/2c, when offered on days when not wanted badly. Veal is firmer at 8 to 10c, some choice carcasses having brought 10c.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been a rush of jobbing butchers westward to secure range cattle, on account of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of choice cattle nearer this market. Four or five buyers were west to the territorial ranches, and their purchases are now arriving. This will ensure a good supply of beef for some time, and will also cause an easier tendency for local offerings of cattle. We quote 3 to 4 1/2c for lots of common to choice cattle here, live weight. A choice steer would have brought probably as high as 4 1/2c, but there are no lots offering which would come up to this standard. At best but a few head in a bunch would bring this figure. But with the supply of range cattle now arriving, the top prices would not be so readily paid as it would have been during the past week. A lot of Manitoba cattle from a point west of Brandon were in the market, for which 4 1/2c was offered, and it was stated that even \$4.35 per 100 lbs.

had been offered for them, but the owner refused, and sent them on to Port Arthur. They were a fairly good lot.

WOOL.

Dealers are doing a great deal of kicking about the price they are paying for wool, claiming that it is too high, but they are foolish to pay more than the article is worth, for the benefit of the producer. For ordinary unwashed, 10½c per pound is the regular price, but 11c has been paid. For good washed, 14 to 15½c is the top offered by anybody.

HAY

Offering on the market at \$7 to \$8 per ton, with good baled quoted at \$8 to \$10, and somewhat scarce.

Detention of Canadian Cattle.

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London England, has the following account of the detention of Canadian cattle at a British port, referred to recently in THE COMMERCIAL: "Considerable excitement prevailed on Monday last at Birkenhead, when it was intimated that the cargo of cattle landed ex Lake Huron would be detained until an examination of the lungs of an animal slaughtered by order of Dr. Vacher was reported upon by the authorities in London. The circumstances surrounding this detention are peculiar. It would appear that in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Alfred May, the veterinary surgeon appointed by the Board of Agriculture to examine all Canadian stock landed in Liverpool, his duties were relegated to Dr. Vacher, the medical officer of health for Birkenhead, a gentleman who has gained some notoriety of late in connection with the question of meat inspection and hospital management in the borough over which he rules as chief of the sanitary department. Immediately on the decision to detain the cattle becoming known, a number of the resident Canadian salesmen consulted together, and through Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, Sir Charles Tupper was put in possession of the whole history of the case by Monday evening, and was consequently enabled to attend to the matter on Tuesday armed with every requisite detail. It is satisfactory to state that the report of the scientific experts of the Board of Agriculture did not confirm the hasty suspicions of Dr. Vacher, and by twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday an order was received releasing the cattle from the embargo placed upon them. This result, to all acquainted with the conditions under which Canadian stock are bred and reared, was a foregone conclusion, and the quickness with which it was made known may be taken as showing that in the minds of the officials of the Board of Agriculture there was not the slightest reason to believe that the slaughtered animal had as alleged any taint of pleuro-pneumonia. The experience our ship-owners had last year at Dundee and Liverpool under similar circumstances was a serious one; but its effect upon the minds of dealers and feeders in this country was speedily overcome by the strong and assuring reports received from the Canadian Government that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist in Canada. The present untoward incident at Birkenhead will undoubtedly tend to revive the suspicion previously entertained, and occurring as it does at the very beginning of the season, its results will be felt throughout the whole year.

The pecuniary loss to the unfortunate owners of the Lake Huron cattle is great, as they were debarred from selling their stock at the very time when a strong competitive demand existed, buyers from all parts of the country, some from as far south as London, being actually in the lairages engaged in purchasing when they were turned out. Taken in conjunction with the fact that existing restrictions prevent the free movement of all stock from Lancashire into the adjoining counties, it is apparent that our Dominion exporters have many difficulties to contend with, so that on the whole it behooves them to consider their position with the view of deciding as to what protective measures they can suggest. Thus far they have shown a most commendable zeal in endeavoring to secure the safest and most comfortable methods of transit on board the steamers engaged in their business, and have this season voluntarily agreed to bear the cost of a special inspection at Montreal solely for the purpose of satisfying the demands that were felt to be imposed on them by the recent agitation raised by Mr. Plimsoll and others."

The Crop Outlook.

The past week has been the most favorable one of the season for the crops, because it has supplied the conditions most needed, namely rain. Up to a week ago rain was beginning to be urgently required in some districts. There had been no general rains to cover the whole country, and though in some sections rain had fallen to meet all requirements, other large strips of country had not been so favored, and considerable anxiety was beginning to be felt.

The heavy showers at Winnipeg on May 30 only covered a strip of country north, east and south-west. About the same date there was a heavy rain in the territory of Assiniboia, which extended all along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and a short distance into the western end of Manitoba. The northern, central, western and south-western sections of the province received little rain this season up to the downpour which started about a week ago, just after our report was closed for the week. This rain, it is believed, covered all parts of the province, and a considerable portion of the territories. It lasted for over 30 hours at Winnipeg, with slight interruptions, and at times came down very heavy, leaving ditches and depressions filled with water. There were heavy showers again at Winnipeg on Friday night and Saturday, June 13, but we have not learned to what extent it spread over the country. All immediate wants, however, had been supplied by the rain a few days earlier, and with favorable weather the growth will cover the ground so thickly before it dries out, that the crops will be in a position to stand a hot dry spell, should such follow. In the districts which did not receive the rain earlier, no permanent damage is believed to have been done from drought, as the soil was very moist to start with this spring. The surface, however, had dried out, and the frequent high winds experienced this season have done considerable harm in some sections, on light soil, by blowing the earth. A number of fields of early sown grain, have been re-sown, on account of damage from wind. The greatest injury has been to grain put in with disc harrows, on stubble fields.

British Columbia.

J. L. Cotton has opened a fish store at Nanaimo.

The Union brewery building at Nanaimo is about completed.

Stock is being solicited for the proposed Nanaimo Electric Tramway.

Mr. Youill, late of Medicine Hat, Assa., will open a jewelry store at Nanaimo.

The Inland revenue returns for the district of Victoria during the month of May were \$7,219.

C. H. Bowes & Co., is the name of a new firm which will embark in the drug business at Victoria.

The receipts for Inland revenue for the Vancouver division for the month of May, 1891, were \$7,307.

At a meeting of the architects of Victoria recently, it was decided to invite the members of the profession all over the province to form an association.

The following are the custom returns for the port of Westminster during the month of May: Duty collected, \$9,563.13; value of exports, \$2,755.00; value of imports, \$52,916.00.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo custom house for the month of May, 1891: Duty, \$5,076.68; sick marine dues, \$546.38; oil inspection, \$15.30; miscellaneous, \$19.51; total \$5,675.87.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society says the *Victoria Times*, has asked the city to donate \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting exhibition buildings. There seems to be no reason why the city should not see its way clear to assist the society in the amount named.

Three cars are on the way from Ontario with machinery from Brackman & Ker's oatmeal mill, which is being erected near the outer wharf at Victoria. The owners of the mill have taken particular pains to get the best machinery possible, and they are putting up a building to correspond with it. The frame of the new building is now nearly ready.

The following are the receipts for customs collected at the port of Vancouver during the month of May, and also during the corresponding month in 1890:

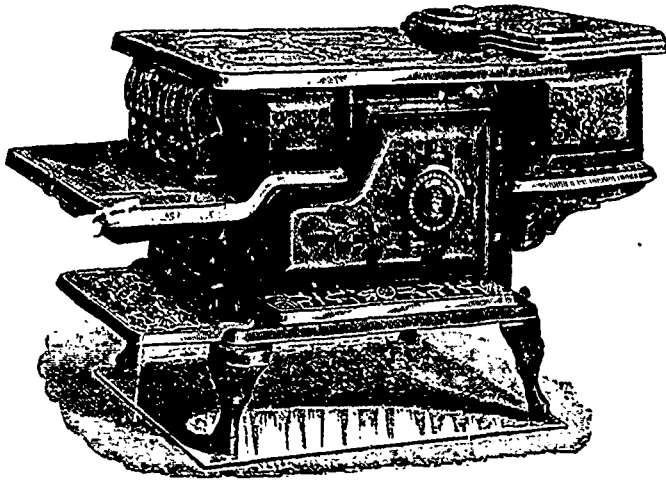
	1891.	1890.
Duties	\$22,357.33	\$18,380.25
Chinese	4,910.30	7,421.60
Other revenues.....	52.66	96.4
Totals.....	\$27,320.04	\$25,898.25

Nanaimo *Free Press*: J. Mahrer and C. Pollexfen, who returned to-day from England, where they had been endeavoring to form a syndicate to purchase the breweries of British Columbia, state that things are progressing satisfactorily and that, either the end of this month or the beginning of next, an expert will arrive from England to enquire into the matter on behalf of the persons they have interested in the scheme while away.

Following are the custom collections at the port of Victoria for the month of May:—

Duties	\$97,962.74
Chinese revenue.....	5,044.50
Miscellaneous.....	718.96
Total.....	\$103,726.20
Exports—produce of Canada.....	\$71,416
" not produce of Canada.....	1,413
Total.....	\$72,829

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES AND RANGES,

Hot Water Boilers and Radiators,
Hot Air Furnaces and Registers and
Gurney's Standard Scales.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Tin Goods, Pressed and Pieced
GRANITE GOODS.

Estimates Given for Heating all Classes of Private Dwelling
and Public Buildings.

FOUNDRIES HAMILTON AND TORONTO.
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CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY,

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Manila, Sisal, Russian
AND *Jute Cordage, Twines,*

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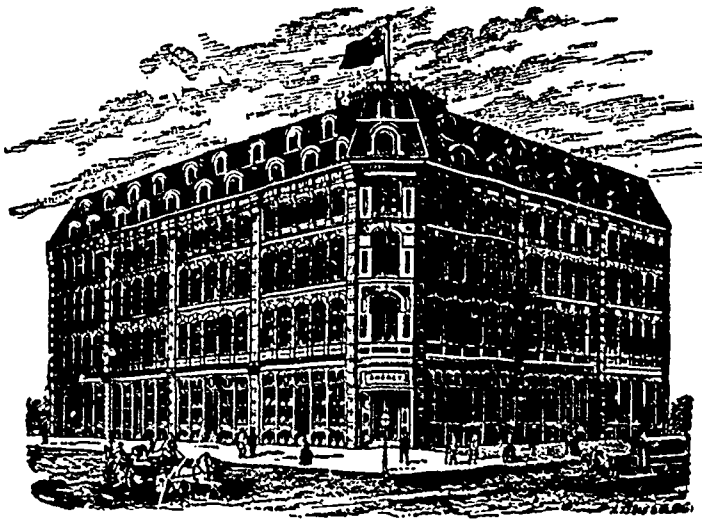
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Silver Composite, Crown, Redcap and Blue Ribbon.

BAG DEPARTMENT Jute and Cotton Bags of every Description
for all Purposes.

Northwestern Agents: MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

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



Our Travellers with Samples for the Autumn
 and Winter Season, 1891-1892 are
 now on the Road.

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

He was from Havana.

He wore a Panama hat and carried a white umbrella, and before he came to Canada he never smoked anything but Havana Cigars. He's changed his mind now. He smokes Tasse, Wood & Co.'s Montreal cigars. He finds they are made better, and he can't see why he should pay duty on any inferior article.

BROMLEY & CO.

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AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.

The only Manufacturers of the W. W. Springs in Manitoba.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
 INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by
D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

PROVISIONS.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.
PORK PACKERS,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers in Provisions.

Our Stock of Cured Meats and all kinds of Heavy Provisions is now complete. Close Prices to the Trade.

EGGS WANTED.

Highest Market price paid for any Quantity Fresh Eggs.

Agents for the McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams and Jellies.

Orders by Wire and Letter receive Special Attention. Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,
PORK PACKERS

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

Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert streets, Winnipeg.

ALLEN & BROWN,
WINNIPEG.

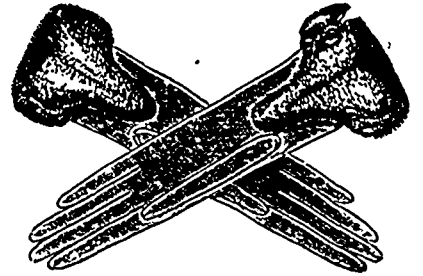
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CHOICEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD,
At Lowest Prices.

JAMES HALL & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



Our specialties are all styles of GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS
 In fine Buck and Antelope universally acknowledged the best.

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

Morton, Alexander & Morton

Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,
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Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS
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Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
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Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS,
 Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg.
 (Opposite Queen's Hotel.)



\$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y. at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SURELY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

THE BEST.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, June 8, wheat topped at about Saturday's closing price, 98½ for July option. Trading was slow and the tendency lower, closing as follows:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	99½	98	94½	—
Corn	60½	59	58½	—
Oats	44½	43½	30	—
Pork	—	10.62½	—	10.80
Lard	—	6.22½	—	6.45
Short Ribs	—	5.90	—	6.15

On Tuesday business was quiet, but prices firm, at a narrow range. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	99½	98½	95	—
Corn	59½	58½	57½	—
Oats	43½	43½	35½	—
Pork	—	10.40	—	10.65
Lard	—	6.15	—	6.40
Short Ribs	—	5.80	—	6.07½

On Wednesday wheat opened steady. August option starting at 95c, and ranged from 94½ to 95½c, closing at the top of this narrow range. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	100	98½	93	—
Corn	59	57½	56½	—
Oats	44	43½	36	—
Pork	—	10.30	—	10.55
Lard	—	6.12½	—	6.35
Short Ribs	—	5.77½	—	6.02½

On Thursday wheat closed 2½c lower. The favorable Government crop reports, the failure of the signal service predictions of frost and lower cables were the weakening features. Provisions were very weak, under continued receipts of hogs, closing 37½c. lower for pork, 5c. to 10c. lower for lard, and 7½c. lower for short ribs:

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	—	—	96½ 92½
Corn	—	56½	55½ 53½
Oats	—	—	41½ 33½
Pork	—	9.82½	9.02½ 10.15
Lard	—	6.00	6.02½ 6.25
Short Ribs	—	5.60	5.70 5.95

On Friday wheat was weak and one cent lower on the start, and then recovered most of the lost ground on a report that fifty boat loads had been taken at New York for export. The market closed ¼ to ½ cent lower. Closing price:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	—	96	—	93
Corn	57½	55½	—	53½
Oats	—	41	—	33½
Pork	10.00	10.10	—	10.35
Lard	5.97½	6.07½	—	6.32½
Short Ribs	5.75	5.85	—	6.10

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, June 11:—

	June.	July.	Sept.	On track
No 1 hard	1.03	—	—	1.03½
No 1 northern	1.00	1.0½	90½	1.00½-9
No 2 northern	97	—	—	97-98

Flour.—Quoted at \$5.15 to \$5.40 for first patents; \$5.00 to \$5.20 for second patents; \$4.25 to \$4.65 for fancy and export bakers; \$2.15 to \$2.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. With the declines in wheat the flour markets sympathize, and prices are a little lower for the upper grades.

Bran and shorts.—Quoted at \$11.25 to \$11.50 for bran, \$14.50 to \$15.00 for shorts and \$15.00 to \$15.50 for middlings.

Oats.—Quoted at 42 to 44c by sample.

Barley.—Quoted at 55 to 65c for poor to fine samples of No. 3.

Feed—Millers held at \$22.50 to \$23.00; less than car lots \$23.00 to \$24.00 with corn meal at \$22.00 to \$23.00.

Potatoes—There is a good demand and market is quite strong. Good mixed stock in small way is selling at 60 to 75c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

Wheat at Duluth ruled very steady. The first three days of the week, No. 1 hard closed at \$1.06 for June, and \$1.07 for July. For the rest of the week the closing price on each day \$1.04 for June and \$1.05 for July.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 8, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "There is a moderate supply of English wheats, the average quotations being 48s. Heavy shipments are on passage and estimated at three million quarters, this fact keeps the market weak. Californian prompt shipment, as quoted 44s 6d. New American winter is speculated in at 40s for August shipment. Beans and barley have declined 6d; maize 9d and oats 9d. At Monday's market English wheats were dull at 6d decline. Foreign reds were also 6d lower. While prices of whites declined 6d. Barley was rather firmer. In maize, both flat and round, were quoted at 6d better. Oats declined 3d, while linseed was 3d dearer.

The Cattle Markets.

A cable from Liverpool to the *Montreal Gazette*, concerning last Monday's cattle market, says, "The market is fully ½c lower to-day, the best steers bringing only 13c. The receipts of Canadian cattle were fair and the general supply of cattle light. The prices in cents calculated at \$1.80 to the pound, were as follows:—Finest, 13c; good to choice, 12½c; poor to medium, 11½c; inferior and bulls, 10c." A cable to the *Toronto Empire* said: "Receipts of Canadian cattle were light to day, but the demand was steady. The range of prices was: Finest steers, 13c; good to choice, 12½c; poor to medium, 11½c; inferior and bulls, 8½ to 10c."

The *Montreal Gazette* of Monday last says:—"The live stock trade has been dull during the past week, only six boats being loaded. There was little or no business done in export cattle on spot, shippers securing the stock before it comes this far. There is no doubt but that the stocker boom is "busted" for this season at least. The Scotch farmers have for some time found it difficult to purchase fodder for what cattle they had, and the result of the stockers' sales up to date clearly show that they want no more. Glasgow was bad enough, Dundee was worse, but Aberdeen discounted them all. One shipper received a cable from the last named place which showed that one lot of 50 had lost £126, and another lot of 93 lost £268. The same cable says: "Stocker trade very bad. No prospect of any improvement. Would advise shippers to stop shipping." It is to be for the good of the country that the stocker trade will be stopped and nothing will drive the shippers out of the business quicker than a couple of markets like that in Aberdeen. If the Scotch farmers can make money out of our cattle after feeding them with a high priced feed, surely the Canadian farmer can place the finished article on the British market in as good a condition and at a smaller cost than they can, pos-

sessing as they do many advantages. Of course if the stocker trade should be stopped this season there would be a marked falling off in live stock trade, but there would be a marked increase in the shipments of fat cattle next season, which would more than even up any temporary loss that might be met with this year. The markets for fat cattle are good, and any cattle bought as they should be are making money. Next week there will be some eight cargoes of Canadian cattle on the Liverpool market, and if prices don't take a drop downwards shippers will be awfully surprised. There was a good attendance of butchers at the East end market to-day. Good cattle were scarce and sold fully ½c higher, the best heaves bringing 5½ to 5½c, some particularly fine cattle making the ¾c. There are a good number of cattle coming in for shipment, which the inspectors are rejecting. These cattle are in good condition and butchers take them freely. Good cattle sold at 5 to 5½c, medium to fair 4½ to 5c, and inferior stock from 3½c upwards. Calves sold from \$2 to \$10 and were in good demand. Sheep and lambs sold well, the former being in good demand for export at about 4c per lb., the range being \$3.50 to \$5.50 a piece, while lambs sold out at \$2.25 to \$4."

Grain and Milling.

All necessary preliminary arrangements have been completed to build a farmers' elevator at Carman, Manitoba.

The total amount of wheat shipped from Morden, Man., to date, this season, has reached about 500,000 bushels.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company is advertising in Toronto for twenty-two carpenters and millwrights to build elevators in the west.

The rural municipalities are considering a proposition to grant the sum of \$14,000, on certain conditions, for the bonusing of a 200 barrel a day mill to be built in the city of Winnipeg by D. H. McMillan & Co.

The farmers' elevator scheme at Rapid City, Man., has taken definite shape. The final report of the different committees have been received. It was decided that sufficient stock had been subscribed to warrant the formation of a joint stock company.

The Canadian Agricultural company commenced their sheep shearing on the 22nd of May, and will have nearly 20,000 sheep to shear at Swift Current.

Carson & Cowles, wholesale and retail meats, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, W. A. Carson having purchased the interest of his partner in the Main street shop, and will continue the business alone. Cowles will go exclusively into the wholesale meat and cattle trade.

SITUATION WANTED!

A thoroughly competent accountant wishes a situation as book-keeper. No choice as to the branch of business with which the position may be connected.

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OUR SPECIALTIES ARE,

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WORKS: - MONTREAL.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 85 Front Street East, TORONTO.

PROPRIETOR

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

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods. Reserve your orders until you see their Samples.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.



INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS and the DEBILITATED

WILL GAIN

Strength, Nourishment, Stimulus

—BY TAKING—

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

AN EASILY-DIGESTED FOOD.

A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. H. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

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BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
Light and Heavy Forgings, Engines and Boiler Works
Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
All kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Maltng Barley.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

SELECTS, La Rosa and Havana Whips,

—MADE BY—

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\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne
Block, VANCOUVER.

The Experimental Farms.

The Parliamentary committee on agriculture and colonization met at Ottawa recently to hear a statement from Prof. Saunders of the practical operations of the Central and other experimental farms. During the last year the distribution of seed wheat in Manitoba and the Territories has in the main proved very satisfactory. The Ludoga wheat shows not only the advantage of ripening ten days earlier than the Red Fife of former years, but is proving prolific in growth and of superior strength. Last harvest John Plaxton, at Prince Albert threshed 172 bushels of Ludoga wheat, the product of five acres, which weighed 66½ lbs. to the bushel. The prolific yield, in a latitude so far north, was most encouraging and goes to show that our northern limits for profitable wheat growing is not yet determined. Another cereal now being tried on the experimental farms is Gehon wheat, the origin of which is in Canada as follows: Three years ago the Minister of Agriculture conceived the idea that wheat grown at the altitudes of 1,600 and 1,700 feet on the Himalaya Mountains in India might likely prove a hardy variety for northern latitudes here, and accordingly applied to Lord Dufferin to procure some of the said wheat from the altitudes named. The viceroy of India interested himself in the matter and ordered the forwarding of some seed packages from Gehon, hence the name Gehon. Wheat has been tried upon all the experimental farms, but the best results obtained in yield and quality have been at Indian Head farm, N.W.T. It is a heavy wheat, very productive, and is only two days later in ripening than Ludoga.

Last year boxes containing each 100 tree slips were distributed among the agriculturalists in the Territories. These slips were produced from seeds collected and plants of kinds indigenous to these parts, and satisfactory results are indicated.

Besides these indigenous trees, experiments already tried indicate that "hard woods," such as elm, walnut, etc., will thrive in the Northwest. Superintendent Saunders attached very much importance to the outcome of the forestry experiments, for upon their success depends the solution of very important problems as to the future of the prairie lands in the Northwest.

The Salmon Combine.

The Anglo-British Columbian Packing Company is the title of an association, recently organized in London, with a capital of £200,000. The purpose of the association is to operate the important salmon canneries on the Fraser and Skeena rivers, the amalgamation of which is due to the efforts of J. Bell Irving, of Annan, N. B. The capital stock is divided into 20,000 shares at £10 each,—10,000 preference and 10,000 ordinary shares. The preference shares will be entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and the ordinary shares will be entitled to all the surplus net profits, divided as dividends after providing for the dividend on the preference shares. The present issue of shares will amount to only one half the capital stock, being composed of 5,000 shares of each denomination. Those disposing of the canneries have agreed to take 1,700 of the first issue of shares, and the directors 6,000 more. The

shares are payable, £1 per share on application, £1 per share on allotment, and £5 per share on June 20th next. After payment of the total purchase moneys out of the present issue of £100,000 there will be a surplus of over £28,000 for working capital, and in the event of favorable opportunities presenting themselves for extending the operations of the company, the unissued portion of the capital will be available. According to the published prospectus of the company, the capacity of the nine canneries is about 175,000 cases per annum, and, judging by the average, where it can be taken over a period of four years, the actual canning pack is about 120,000 cases. If, however, an annual pack of only 100,000 cases be assumed to be sold, at the moderate net profit of 90 cents per case, which is considered to be below the average actually obtained, the profit will be ample to provide for the payment on the present issue of the preferential dividend and 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares, besides leaving a handsome balance to be placed against depreciation of plant and for formation of reserve fund. The salmon run on the Fraser apparently varies in a rotation of four years; thus, 1889 was an excellent year, 1890 a very good year, 1891 will probably be fair, and 1892 indifferent. This rotation has been noticed to occur with singular regularity for the past twenty years, and may be fairly relied on. The run on the Skeena does not usually fluctuate in this way, on off year on the Fraser being frequently a good year on the Skeena. By the combination of these canneries (two of which are on the Skeena river), the fluctuations of the pack to which individual owners are subject will be more equalized, while the advantages in being worked as one concern are obvious.—*Merchants' Naga zine.*

Montreal Hardware Market.

Pig iron—The firmness in the speculative branch of the iron market continues, but the regular market does not show any particular feature that will induce any change in value. None is expected, but the regular market is steady enough for all that. Locally there has been some business doing, but trading is not especially active, but we note the sale of a good fair lot of No. 1 shotts at \$21, while some sales of cheap No. 3 English iron have been made at \$18.50. On the whole the market was steady enough and there is no alteration in the ruling features of the position as noted a week ago.

Bar iron, etc.—There is a regular sort of business doing in bar iron, with no change in prices. The basis is \$2 10 for what business there is doing. Hoops and brands are unchanged at \$2.50, and the same may be said of sheet iron, which remains at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Canada plates—The position of these is not changed one particle since our last, except in the way of further depletion of stock, there being business to note from time to time in fair-sized lots at \$3.10. This basis is likely to rule for some time as there is, as we said last week, nothing for shipment on the other side before July.

Tin plates—There is no change in tin plates, and values are fully maintained with present small stocks in view, while there are very few near at hand as yet. A small supply of coke has been received during the week and some sales from it have been made at \$4.65. No new

supplies of charcoal are at hand, and it is scarce and firmly held at \$5.

Copper and lead, etc.—The supply of copper here is light, and prices on it show no change, for although we are told that low figures have been offered, we cannot come across them. In fact 13 to 15c is quite a fair range to quote at present and we do so accordingly. Present supply here is limited, and a broker who had an order for four tons the other day could not fill it, although he offered 13c. He got two tons at the figure, and on application to a second party for a similar quantity was asked an advance of ½c. There is some fresh supplies near at hand, but it is not believed that it will have any effect on the price. Pig lead is a trifle higher on the other side, but there is no change here, and we quote \$3 to \$4 as a range. Zinc sheets run from 6½ to 6¾c, on which basis quite a business has been doing. Iron pipe has a wide range, and discounts vary but 6 to 6½c, and 5c is given as the prevailing idea now, and we think it a fair one.

Scrap iron—There is no cast scrap to be had here in quantity, although some orders are on the market. Consequently it is difficult to quote a price. Wrought scrap is not too plentiful either, and may be quoted from \$18.00 to \$18.50.

Terno plates—Terno plates are a very scarce article here just now and there are positively none cheaper than \$8 to \$8.25 to be had on the market. Of course there is prospect ahead of cheaper plates from the supplies coming out, but there is little or nothing in sight yet, indeed plates promised for May delivery have not been shipped yet.

Nails—This market is as hard a one to report as ever, but it is now pretty certain that some makers have determined upon a price and will not diverge from it. At any rate a leading broker who had an order for a thousand kegs could not fill it because his instructions were for a figure that two firms of makers at least would not accept, because it was below our inside figure. It is claimed, though, that other makers are still peddling in the country at figures that could not be secured on the market here in the regular way; that is they will make concessions to keep a customer they want. Nominally our range of last week, \$2 to \$2.20, are the only known figures.

The warrant market—The warrant market continues in a feverish state, and it is evident that the London bulls have not lost control of the situation as yet. The Scotch bears gave them quite a tussle on Tuesday, however, when prices tumbled down 8s 9d, the decline being due to the lifting of the pressure for delivery by the London syndicate. The latter, however, forced matters up again on Wednesday.—*Gazette, June 6.*

The mills have advanced prices of B rice to \$3 70 f.o.b. at Montreal.

\$750 in gold, three organs, a sewing machine, a letter filing cabinet, gold watches, and other prizes to the number of 100 in all, aggregating in value over \$3,000, the smallest being valued at \$5. That is the list which the *Dominion Illustrated* will distribute among its subscribers at the close of the current six months, in connection with the prize competition now in progress, and which is still open to new subscribers. For sample copy and all particulars send 12 cents in stamps to the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

May & Co., tailors, Barrie, have assigned.
Hart & Co., drugs, Cannington, has dissolved.
J. H. Evans, hotel, Strathroy, has sold out.
Robt. Gilholm, saw mill, Galt, mill burned.
Wm. Hawkshaw, hotel, London, has sold out.
H. J. McGashan, agent, Brantford, has assigned.
Wm. Reynolds, harness, Sarnia, has assigned.
J. O. Harris, confectionery, Toronto, has assigned.
J. W. Outhet, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.
J. & E. Barrett, sewing machines, Belleville, assigned.
N. & F. Whitelaw, plumbers, Toronto, have assigned.
Alonzo Hall, hotel, London, sold out to J. R. Gosling.
Duffy & Heyland, general store, Bridgen, have assigned.
Snivel & Crites, general store, Oil Springs, have assigned.
W. Gibson & Son, bakers, etc., Ingersoll, have dissolved.
R. Driscoll & Co., undertakers, London, are out of business.
E. Hanson, general store, Wilkespor., has moved to Bridgen.
Edmund Roach sr., boots and shoes and post master, Iona is dead.
Stevens, Glass & Clark, manufacturers shoes, London, have assigned.
Hoffman Bros & Elder, dry goods, Stratford; creditors in possession.
McLuchlin & Reynolds, general store, Manitowaning, have assigned.
Wm. Ramsay, carriages, etc., Orillia, was burnt out; partially insured.
Wm. Craig & Sons, Tanners, Port Hope; Wm. Craig of this firm is dead.
I. R. Bailey & Co., coal and wood, Toronto; premises, etc., damaged by fire.
Thos. Hendron, wagons, Norwood, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar.
Henry & Oldham, general store, Beamsville, Jacob Oldham, of this firm, is dead.
Maillet & Shirk, grocer, Aylmer, are dissolving partnership; Shirk will retire.
A. Muldoon, coal and wood, Thornhill, is offering to compromise at 30c on the dollar.
W. G. A. Lambe & Co., sugars, storage, etc., Toronto, have sold out their storage business.
Orr, Harvey & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Toronto; style of firm now Harvey & Van Norman.
London Soap Co., London, have sold out; J. H. McMechan will continue the business under the late firm style.
J. A. Aubin, hotel; Higgins Bros., grist and Sawmill; F. A. Reaume, general store, McGregor, were burned out.

QUEBEC.

Daniel McLanagan, hotel, Montreal, is dead.
Henrichon & Frere, traders, Montreal, have dissolved.
Nap. Leroux, shoes, Montreal, is offering to compromise.
Paul Nicoleault, hotel, Montreal, demand of assignment made.
C. Lewis & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have assigned.
Joseph Labreche, contractor, Montreal, demand of assignment made.

G. F. Burnett & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal, were burned out.
R. H. Brand, commission agent, Montreal, demand of assignment made.
Cree, Scott & Co., manufacturers of shirts and collars, Montreal, have assigned.
Friedman, Rittenburg & Co., wholesale liquors, Montreal, were burned out.
R. Beullac, church ornaments, Montreal, stock partially damaged by fire and water.
Dolorme Bros., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, stock partially damaged by fire and water.
R. E. Boyd & Co., manufacturers of brushes, Montreal, stock partially damaged by fire and water.
Metropolitan Manufacturing Co., furniture, etc., Montreal, stock partially damaged by fire and water.
New England Paper Co.; L. E. N. Pratt, pianos and organs; Young & Son, dye manufacturers, Montreal, have had their stocks partially damaged by fire and water.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Day, lumber, Parrsboro, has assigned.
S & R. Nixor, sawmill, Nictaux, was burned out.
Collins Bros., general store, Margaree, have dissolved.
Starr M. Eaton, grocer, New Glasgow, is selling off to close business.
R. D. Beals, general store, Nictaux, was burned out; insured for \$900.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

P. F. Boudrot, tins, Sackville, is dead.
John O. Murphy, butcher, St. Stephen, has assigned.
Magee Bros., coal, St. John; A. M. Magee, of this firm, is dead.

Mission City, B. C.

The builders and contractors here have taken advantage of the beautiful weather and many new houses have been started this week.
John E. Thomas of Victoria has just purchased a building condition lot, corner Durien and Glasgow sts. and will proceed at once to erect a three story building to cost \$3,000 dollars.
Robt. Chute of New Westminster purchased a fine building lots on Abbott St. on which he has started a two storey dwelling to cost \$1,500 dollars.
Geo. B. Rick of Victoria, purchased a building condition lot on Horne Ave on which he will erect at once a handsome store building. Mr. Rick is so well pleased with Mission City that he has decided to move his family to this place and engage in business.
The tug "Comet" has just arrived with two hundred thousand feet of lumber for Murray Bros. This lumber is being delivered direct from the wharf to the buildings, so heavy has been the demand for lumber that they have been unable to stock their yards.
C. Clark, representing Thompson Bros. of Vancouver, was in town last week. He has taken several orders for fine wall paper &c. This was the first trip of Mr. Clark up the Fraser river to Mission City. An interview with that gentleman will no doubt give the reader an idea of the surprise he expressed at the progress of the place.
The river has fallen several feet at this point owing to the cool weather during the past week.

The Horne Avenue wharf, which is the finest on the Fraser river, has just been completed. Arrangements have been made to erect a large storage warehouse 80x100 feet to accommodate the fast increasing freight traffic at this point.
The bush fire which occurred here Sunday morning burned some 75 or 80 acres in the town site. The company put a large force of men in at once to clear up the logs &c. which will enable many of those who purchased lots recently in that locality to start their buildings at once.
The Barker & Boucheer new four storey hotel is nearing completion. This will be one of the finest hotels in the west and will be fitted out in the latest and most approved style.
Wm. Kramer and wife, recently from Toronto, rented two of the store rooms in the new Matsqui block and will open a millinery establishment and barber shop at once.
MacKay & Ross have opened a paint shop and will put in a line of wall paper.
There is a good opening for a first-class furniture factory at this place. The town and country adjacent is being rapidly settled and the large quantity of goods sold here is brought in from outside points.
Arrangements have just been completed to build a Masonic temple on Horne avenue.
E. S. Lambert & Son, recently of Rock Island Ill., have just closed a contract with the town-site people to establish a large brickyard at this point. Mr. Lambert, who is one of the few experts who make a specialty of manufacturing fine press brick, is confident he has a bed of the finest clay in British Columbia. He has moved his entire plant and force to Mission City and in a short time will be able to supply as fine brick as can be obtained from either Chicago or St. Louis. J. W. Horne has just given the new company order for three hundred thousand brick for a new brick block to be erected at an early date.
Tenders have been called for the new depot and freight shed on Railway street. This is good news and we hope the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed as it will be a great convenience to the many visitors and commercial travellers who come to Mission City.

MATSQUI.

Paints and Oils.

Leads and oils were quoted as follows at Montreal, last week: Choice brands, \$5.75 to \$6; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.50 No. 3, \$4 to \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5 1/2 to 6c, and red, do., 4c. Glass at \$1.45 for first break, and \$1.55 for second break per 50 feet, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 feet. Newfoundland cod oil, 36c to 38c, and Nova Scotia, 33c to 35c. Steam refined seal, 45c to 47c. Linseed oil, raw, 64c to 65c, and boiled, 67 to 68c.

New Japan teas are moving quite freely at 25 to 35c for finest to choicest, says the Toronto Empire.

The annual meeting of the Great Northwest Central Railway company took place at Ottawa last week, when the following board of directors was elected: President, J. Codd; vice-president J. W. Robinson, Toronto; secretary, A. Codd. Senator Clemow, Ottawa; D. McMichael, Q. C., Toronto; C. E. Stevens, London, Eng., and H. F. Codd, directors. The board adjourned until June 16, owing to the absence of the president in England.

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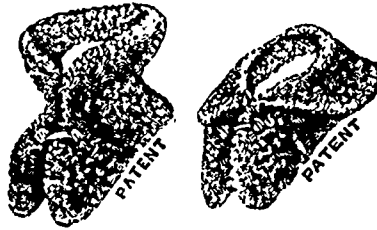
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Furs, Hats, Robes,

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Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,

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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

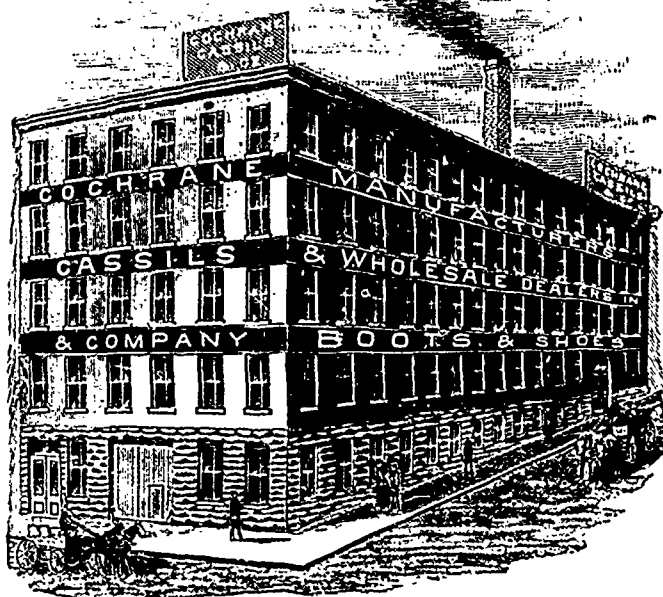
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

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Elevator Engines & Boilers

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PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.

WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

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We are open for all grades of Wool and pay Highest Market Price for Same.

We Furnish Sacks when Desired.

STEPHENSON, JOHNSTONE & CO.

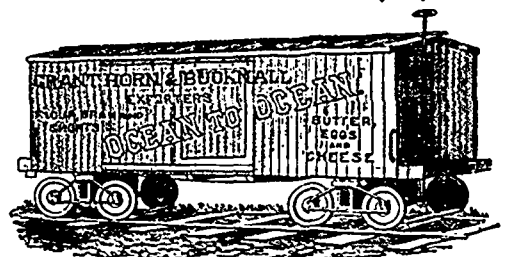
Western Woolen Mills, ST. BONIFACE (Opp.) WINNIPEG.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

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Commission Merchants,



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COMMUNICATION.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers vs. the Farmers and Merchants.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Sir,—I have read carefully the reply of Manitoba Merchant to my letter which you were kind enough to publish in your paper of the 25th May, and I am glad to learn therefrom that he is not inspired by any hostility to the implement manufacturers. All I can say is that the language used in Merchant's first letter and applied to those engaged in the agricultural implement business was such as would be resented by anyone who believed that the implement business is carried on in as straightforward manner as are other branches of trade, be they commercial or otherwise, and if this be so I for one fail to see why respectable men, and there are hundreds of them engaged as agents of implement manufacturers, should be described as the following extract from Merchant's letter describes them; viz:

"The methods, the persistency, the great imaginative resources and slipperiness of 'machine agents' are prevailing. It is on the 'glibness, the fluency, and, the sharpness of 'these interesting gentlemen, that the manufacturer relies for making room for his products, 'even if nature is against him.'"

I, for one, think the above does display a spirit of hostility, which Merchant now says he does not harbor, at any rate I would never think of applying such language to commercial travelers on whom merchants rely to push the sale of their wares, but I would probably have as much justification should I do so as Merchant has in reflecting as above on men engaged in selling implements, nor would I feel justified in entering upon a tirade against merchants, should they be inclined to depart somewhat from the usual length of credit given by dating bills ahead and holding out inducements as to the paper being renewable if the purchaser could not pay all at maturity, &c., &c., although I have heard of even merchants using these arguments when making sales, but I would prefer to leave such matters in the hands of the merchants themselves, knowing full well that they who know all about their own business would run it without the assistance of one who knew little or nothing about the wants and requirements of that particular branch of trade. Nor do I remember of any implement dealer having objected to the policy of some wholesale houses giving credit to traders without much experience and less capital, although, no doubt they might have done so. That was left to be cured by the good sense and judgment of the merchants themselves, and I would suggest to "Merchant" that it is just possible that the overloading the farmers with implements which he is not able to pay for may if left alone work its cure in a similar manner if, indeed, a cure has not been effected. But to endeavor to get directly at issue. In mine of the 25th May, I joined issue with Merchant on this clause, contained in his former letter, viz., speaking of the 35% duty he said, "by means of this extravagant duty the implement maker is enabled to charge prices absurdly disproportionate to the 'inherent value of his wares.'"

Will Merchant then answer this question which I asked him in my former letter to reply

to, but which he did not do, viz: If the implement manufacturers are enabled to charge so much more than they should, why do they not charge \$210 for a binder (the price of American binders sold in Manitoba) instead of \$165.00 as mentioned in my last letter? The irresistible conclusion is that home competition prevents it, and I repeat that Merchant, when in his first letter, he infers that the different manufacturers are each overloading this country with goods, and each employing a staff of agents whom Merchant correctly describes as "persistent"; he draws a picture of competition which I feel I was right in characterizing as the best answer to his having in the other part of his article, forgotten for the moment that this competition existed, or at least did not realize its full effect and influence in the fixing of prices of Canadian implements at the present reasonable figures. "Merchant" further says as follows:

"To the ordinary business mind it will seem 'strange that a 35% tariff which has no effect 'on the prices and no influence on the policy 'of the agricultural implement makers should 'be warmly insisted on by them.'"

This demands a fair answer. The trade of Manitoba and North west is now supplied almost exclusively by the Canadian manufacturers. Say, for instance, there are six in number, then each Canadian manufacturer gets $\frac{1}{6}$ of the limited trade in Manitoba, but if the duty were removed or lowered so as to admit of American manufacturers placing their goods on this market, and say ten (or more) American firms place their goods on this market, then each firm in the trade here would get one-sixteenth instead of one-sixth of the trade, which would mean the curtailment to a large extent of the output of Canadian factories, the cutting down of the number of operatives employed and a consequent loss to Canada, and this business which now goes to swell the output of Canadian factories and give employment would simply go to swell the output of the American factories to that extent, and it would by no means follow that the Canadian farmer would reap any corresponding benefit from such a course. This is a good and sufficient reason why the tariff should not be lowered, especially as it cannot be shown (and I once more ask Merchant to show it if he can) that the Canadian price on implements is fixed by first ascertaining the American wholesale price adding thereto the 35% duty as an extra profit (over and above duty on raw material) to the Canadian manufacturer, as would be inferred by reading Merchant's letter; and Merchant must show this by actual figures before he again makes the statement which if it means anything means that the farmer in Manitoba has to pay this 35% duty when he buys Canadian implements. Will Merchant kindly do this, as one sentence of this kind of logic is worth whole volumes of generalities.

"Merchant does not satisfactorily explain nor deny that the American binders are sold in Manitoba at \$210 as against Canadian binders at \$165.00, but he says, "If the Deering and "McCormick binders were sold in Manitoba for "\$210.00 when Canadian binders can be had for "\$165.00, the fact can be explained in only two "possible ways. Either the Deering and McCormick binders are better articles than the "Canadian binders, or the men who purchase "the American article are fools."

In answer to this I would say that I gave

those figures as above as a plain statement of a fact about which there need be no "ifs and ands" as Merchant could easily test the correctness or otherwise of the statements, as he does not take exception to the figures, I take it for granted he admits them to be substantially correct, as I believe they are. Now to his deductions therefrom. 1st, that the American binder is the better article. If this be the case, how comes it that Canadian binders which are sold in Manitoba compete in Australia on equal terms with these same American binders, and secure at least an equal share of the trade there. How is it that at the great Paris Exposition a Canadian binder carried off "the object of art," the highest award there. Neither is it necessary to suppose that those who buy American binders at the prices enhanced by the duty are fools; because it can be explained in a more rational way, by the consideration of the following well known facts. Manitoba at one time, not so many years ago, had to depend upon the Americans for their machinery entirely, both on account of want of railway facilities from Eastern Canada, and also because of the fact that at that time Canadian manufacturers had not had sufficient experience in manufacturing for a prairie country, consequently the people in the Northwest became familiar with the American machines, which were, I admit, well made and suitable for the prairie country, and in this way, as a matter of course, a prejudice grew up in their minds in favor of American machines, a prejudice which was, I further admit, strengthened by the fact that the first goods sent to this country by Canadian manufacturers, bore evidence that they had not then had an equal amount of experience as to the peculiar needs and requirements of a prairie country so suddenly opened up to them as had their American neighbors who had gained their experience from their own similar western prairie country. All this as a Canadian I am happy to say has been changed, and I trust that Manitoba Merchant is sufficient of a Canadian to be glad of it too, but it is only reasonable to suppose that there would be some still in this country who would imagine that it was safer to buy an American binder for instance, even at the largely increased price, which I have mentioned, and these are the men who buy American machines and I assert without fear of successful contradiction, are the only men who pay 35% duty on implements, and they are comparatively only a handful as I stated in my last letter, but which statement Merchant carelessly overlooked in treating this point.

As to the other point in Merchant's letter, namely the exemption clause in our notes, which Merchant described in his first letter as the most important and dangerous of all. I would reiterate that I do not believe that Merchant knew when he wrote his first letter that he was complaining of something which had no legal effect whatever, (being construed by the courts as against public policy, etc., consequently against the policy of the law) and he was consequently not responsible for the strenuous objections he made thereto but he must have drawn on his imagination for the "danger" as I do not believe he can point out a single instance where this clause has been used, and to show how much reliance we place on it, this same exemption clause was purposely entirely omitted from the 1891 notes of Massey & Co., Ltd., as having been inserted when the law on the point was doubtful, but

as now of no use owing to the law being clearly settled as I have indicated above.

But Merchant has entirely lost sight of my question as to whether he thought that implement manufacturers and dealers were getting more than their share when they get on an average out of 1889 and 1890 crops about 50% of all their paper due? This is a pertinent question because he asserts that because of our liens &c., we get more than our share of the money, and for no other reason. I would ask Manitoba Merchant to be as frank as I have been and state if he did not get paid more than 50% of his debts due him in those years. I trust he will not conveniently overlook this question as if I mistake not, he is a wholesale merchant in Winnipeg or connected with a wholesale firm here, and his experience on this point would be very pertinent as correct figures always are in a case of this kind.

Merchant says that "the giving of chattel mortgages by farmers in Dakota to secure payment of machinery has no bearing in the discussion, as in Dakota farmers have to give chattel mortgages to secure almost every purchase they make of whatever kind." I must reiterate that this giving of chattel mortgages to secure a sale of machinery when made is the inevitable and unfortunate result of doing away with the equitable and just lien on machinery which obtains in this country and costs nothing.

Manitoba Merchant takes the exception to the following clause in my last letter, viz.: "I think Manitoba Merchant should sign his name to such a communication as is in question and in this way add weight or otherwise, as the case might be to statements which seem to have little in them of themselves," and he goes on to say, "how for instance could any name add weight to statements which seem to have little in them of themselves?"

Merchant must surely know that in discussing questions where absolute proofs are not given and which are perhaps not readily susceptible of absolute proof that it would be very useful for the public to know who who it was that was advancing certain arguments and thus "add weight or otherwise as the case might be to such arguments."

I must apologize for this trespass on your time and space, and remain,

Yours truly,
E. W. H. VAN ALLEN.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Manitoba millers reduced prices of bakers' 25c and patents 30c per bbl to-day, and quotations now stand at \$6 to \$6.10 for patents and \$5.75 to \$5.85 for bakers'. Ontario points. Ontario millers report a more active enquiry, but as they generally quote stiff prices, sales have not been by any means numerous. There is a tendency on the part of many millers to shade values notwithstanding the recent bracing up they had by reason of figures which seemed to indicate a strong statistical position.

Bran—Was without change. Local demand was good at from \$14.50, and outside millers are holding at \$12.50, or where they sell to their local trade they have no difficulty in getting \$15.

Wheat—Was quieter and generally easier. A number of sales of Ontario were reported, but prices were irregular. Sixty pound was offered at \$1.03 north and west, but there were

sales of 59 lb at \$1.03 and \$1.04 west. No. 2 white sold at Bradford at \$1.02. No. 2 spring sold west at \$1. No. 2 hard was held at \$1.15 and No. 3 at \$1.04.

Barley—Nominal at 50 to 54c for feeding grades outside.

Oats—Firm and in good demand. Sales were reported here at 49 to 51c, and outside at 45 to 48c.

Butter—The supply continues more than sufficient for the demand, and prices are weak. Large rolls sold generally at 12 to 13½c. There was a good enquiry for choice dairy tubs and sales were made at 12 to 13c outside. Creamery offered outside at 19 to 19½c.

Cheese—There is no difficulty in getting full cream May make by the single box at 10c, but ¼ to ½c more is asked by holders who purchased at higher prices. Jobbing lots can be bought at 9c.

Provisions—There was a good demand for smoked meats at steady prices. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$15.50 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8½c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 9¾c; smoked meats, hams, per lb, 11 to 11½c; bellies, per lb, 11c; rolls, per lb, 8½ to 9c; backs, per lb, 10½c.

Produce—Eggs were steady and unchanged at 12c. Potatoes, active, higher and in demand with sales on track at \$1.05 and \$1.07. Quotations are: Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.80; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; do, on track, \$1 to \$1.07; dried apples, 7½ to 8½c; evaporated apples, 12 to 13½c; eggs, fresh, 11½ to 12c; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.50; calfskins, 6 to 8c; hides, green, No. 1, 5 to 5½c; do, cured, 6½c; wool, 18 to 19c; chickens, 50 to 80c; turkeys, per lb, 10 to 13c; onions, per bbl, \$2 to \$2.25; maple syrup, per gal, 9½ to 9c; maple sugar, 8 to 9½c.

Live stock—Export cattle—Prices ranged from 5 to 5½c per lb., but the ruling price was about \$5.25 per cwt. The quality of the cattle offered as exporters seem to be becoming poorer and buyers do not seem anxious to purchase. All, however, were taken. Butchers' cattle—Local butchers were fair buyers, and as the quality of the stuff on sale was a little better than usual and prices were firm, running from 4½ to 5½c per lb, but mostly between 4½ and 5c, all offerings were disposed of. The market for sheep and lambs was very dull, and purchases were only made of a few small bunches. Sheep sold at \$6 to \$6.50 each and spring lambs at \$4 to \$5 each. The best fat hogs offered found a purchaser at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per cwt., but the bulk of the offerings were poor, thin animals, and for them from \$4 to \$1.25 per cwt. was paid, and buyers seemed reluctant to give that. *Empire*, June 6.

A Disastrous Business.

Last season about 70 per cent. of the cattle shipped from this port (Montreal) were stockers, and shippers said they alone made them money. Those who dealt chiefly in this class of cattle decided to go in even more heavily this year, believing that the stockers trade was destined to become the trade of the Dominion. Since the opening of the present season about 8,000 head of cattle have been shipped to the Scotch ports. Some shippers claim to have made a little in Glasgow, but the sales so far in Dundee have been disastrous. Shippers hoped for a change, however, and pinned their faith in Aberdeen, the first sale of Canadian cattle being held there yesterday. The cattle sold

well for the Scotch farmers, but the result was most unsatisfactory for the poor shippers. They have struck some very bad markets, but none equal to that at Aberdeen yesterday. The greater part of the cattle lost £2 per head, but one lot sold at a loss of £2 10s, that is to say they lost the freight and 10s besides. These sales will prove a serious damper on the Canadian stocker trade and shippers, satisfied that the Scotch farmers don't want our cattle this year except as gifts, will no doubt stop shipping, as they are not charitably disposed in this direction at least. Luckily there have been few contracts made for stockers for future delivery, and there does not appear to be any difficulties in the way of dropping out at once. Of course there might be an improvement in the markets which will warrant further shipments, but shippers will act very carefully during the remainder of the season, and judging from their remarks yesterday, those most interested will cease shipping stockers at once. On the whole, however, perhaps this is one of the best things that could happen the trade. The shippers are almost unanimously of the opinion that the stocker trade is a benefit to the country, but in the long run it would no doubt pay the Canadian farmer much better to fatten the cattle on this side, and derive all the benefits which last year were given to the Scotch farmers. They would not only derive the direct monetary benefit but their land would be enriched. In fact there are dozens of advantages that could be mentioned which would accrue to the Canadian farmer by fattening the cattle in this country.—*Montreal Gazette*, June 6.

Leather Prices at Toronto.

Sole slaughter, medium heavy, per lb, 24 to 26c; sole, Spanish, No. 1, per lb, 24 to 25c; sole, Spanish, No. 2, per lb, 22 to 24c; sole, Spanish, No. 3, per lb, 20 to 21c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, medium, 70 to 75c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 35 to 37½c; splits, 20 to 27c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; harness leather, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 25 to 27c; harness leather, light, 24 to 25c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs, 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 3, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, \$11 to \$12; Cordovan slides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cut soles, \$1.50 to \$3; hemlock tap, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gal, 45 to 50c; D-grass, per lb, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per lb, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 2½ to 3c; sunac, per ton, \$55 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 20 to 25c; roundings, black, 13 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

A telegram from Belleville, Ont., of June 5 says:—Before the buyers went home last night after the cheese board adjourned everything offered was disposed of at, if anything, higher prices than were paid on the board; 8½c was paid in many cases. The ruling for the day would be 8, 13 16c. There was a touch of frost in this district last night which will tend still further to check the growth of grass back on the river. There is no doubt that fruit and early vegetables must have suffered to a considerable extent.

The building boom still continues, says the *Brandon Mail*. There is not a day passes but what some new building is being commenced. From the most reliable sources we are able to state that there are now in course of construction within the city limits no less than seventy houses of all descriptions.

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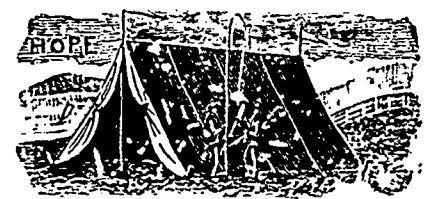


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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market has developed into a weak and easier condition, sales of straight rollers being reported at a shade below \$5.25, one car in fact being reported at \$5.20. We quote prices as follows: Patent, winter, \$6 to \$6.25; patent, spring, \$5.85 to \$6.30; straight roller, \$5.25 to \$5.35; extra, \$5 to \$5.15; superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.90; Manitoba bakers, \$5.60 to \$5.85; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.50.

Wheat—The market is nominal in the absence of business. Holders of No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat ask \$1.17 but buyers bid only \$1.14. Sales of No. 3 hard have transpired at \$1.04, Montreal freight.

Oatmeal—Prices are irregular and unsettled and we quote Standard, granulated and rolled at \$5.80 to \$5.90 per bbl, as to quantity.

Oats—The market is firmer at 50c for Manitoba mixed oats and 52c for Ontario white. These prices show an advance of 1 to 2c from bottom prices. Sales are reported of mixed at 49c and No. 2 Ontario at 51½ to 52c.

Barley—Feed barley 58 to 60c; malting 65 to 70c.

Butter—Receipts are overlapping the demand and prices appear to be gradually settling down to an export basis. Sales of single tubs of fine creamery are reported at 20c, and factorymen are in the city asking for bids on round lots. It is believed that at 18c, business could be done for export, but holders appear loth to take that price. Fine eastern townships dairy is selling at 18c in single tubs, and at 17c in lots of 5 to 10 tubs. A lot of 22 tubs of nice fresh western was sold at 15c and are quoted 15 to 16c, as to quantity and quality.

Cheese—The market this week has shown more animation on the basis of 9½c for finest colored and 9c for finest white here. The country between Toronto was pretty well sold up this week at 9 to 9 1/16c, the Belleville board being swept by one buyer, who took 3,312 boxes at 9 1/16c. The country is badly in need of rain, and some of the farmers in the Belleville district are turning their cows in the hay fields owing to scarcity of grass in the pastures.

Dried Apples—The market is quiet at 8 to 9c per lb. Evaporated apples are firm at 14 to 15c per lb.

Maple Products—Market quiet. Syrup in cans, 55 to 65c. Sugar, 7 to 7½c per lb; dark Quebec sugar, 6 to 6½c per lb.

Provisions Sales of Canada short cut have been made at \$17.50 in jobbing lots, round quantities being obtainable at \$17. In lard the sale of a lot of 750 pails is reported at \$1.57½, which clears out another holder of low priced goods. We quote: Hams, city cured, per lb, 10½ to 11½c; bacon, 10 to 11c; shoulders, 9½ to 10c.

Eggs—Sales have been made freely at 11½c. A meeting of buyers will be made at Morrisburg in order to make some arrangements whereby their recent actions in putting up prices on each other may be remedied. It is expected that a uniform price will be agreed upon. Further shipments are going forward to England which would indicate that shippers have not lost money on all their exports. Lower prices are expected.

Tea—Since our last report a lot of new Japan teas was sold from store at 37 to 46c, and sales of new Japan have also been made to arrive ex r.s. Parthia at 27 to 33c. A lot of 250 p'kgs

of old common Japans was placed at 14½c. About 100 p'kgs of pea leaf gunpowder was sold at 2½c. A lot of common gunpowder was also placed at 8.1 f.o.b. London at 3 months.

Canned Salmon—Sales of several cars of new pack salmon have been made to arrive at about \$1.40 net cash on delivery. Sales have also transpired of old pack at \$1.32 in round lots, to arrive, and yet we hear that western men are offering to sell single cases to firms here at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per dozen. It is said the Pacific syndicate has managed to keep up prices pretty well, but whether it will be able to maintain its present strong attitude remains to be seen.

Freights—Ocean freights are a trifle easier to Liverpool and Glasgow at 1s 9d, but to London the rate is 2s 6d and to Bristol 2s 9d to 3s per quarter. Flour 7s to 7s 6d to Liverpool, Glasgow and London. Provisions 10s; butter and cheese 20s; cattle 55 to 60s. Two weeks ago we stated that at 4½c per bushel, a large quantity of grain could have been engaged from Chicago to Montreal, but that shippers' limits would not admit of that figure being paid. Within the last few days, however, about 60,000 bushels have been chartered at ½c lower than the engagements reported by us last week from Chicago to Montreal. From Chicago to Buffalo the rate paid since our last was 1c per bushel. From Chicago to Kingston 2c to 2½c per bushel on grain, and from Kingston to Montreal 2½c on wheat and 2½c on corn.—*Trade Bulletin*, June 5th.

No More Cheap Bananas.

Bananas have been so cheap the country over the past few years, says a United States commercial paper, that people begin to look upon them as a fixture at that price. The low cost of this fruit very naturally encouraged heavy consumption in this country, and so accustomed did people become to eating bananas that they worked their way out of the list of luxuries almost into the list of necessities. Since 1885 imports of bananas to the United States have more than doubled in value, not considering the additional increase in volume given by the reduced price. So great has been the demand for this fruit the past six months that despite the large supply prices have been advanced, until now at the auction sales at New Orleans fancy bluefields bring fully double what they did a year ago. A New Orleans broker who is in position to know, asserts that he believes the day of cheap bananas is over. The large consumption at present, he says will keep the enormous crops cleaned up, and the people will be willing to pay higher prices.

JOHN HOWEY, of Brandon, Man, says the *Mail*, has returned from the east with two cars of live hogs which he re-shipped yesterday, one for Vancouver and the other for Victoria, B. C. The same paper says: R. J. Collins, whose shipment of Cattle to Montreal we mentioned some three weeks ago, returned on Friday evening's train. He reports sales dull and the Montreal market glutted while he was there. He had to ship thirty-six head of his herd to Glasgow to clear out the lot. Mr. Collins, however, is not of those who are easily discouraged and we expect to see him out in a short time trying to pick up another half dozen car loads.

Hall & Crawley have erected a building at Holland, Man, in which they intend to open a banking business.



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