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Fergusson, Alexander and Co., Montreal.
Agents for Manitoba and Northwest,
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 16, 1888.

ALFORD & CAREY's new hotel at Oak Lake, Man., has been opened.

WM. THOMPSON's Oak Lake hotel has been enlarged and improved.

THE sheriff's sale of the estate of the Assiniboine Valley Stock and Dairy Farming Co. has been postponed until August 1st next.

THE Medicine Hat board of trade at its last meeting took up the railway question and appointed a committee consisting of Finlay, Scatcherd and Tweed to correspond with Mr. Small, regarding the opening up of the coal mine.

THE work on the Wood Mountain trail has been completed. The settlers along the trail petitioned for a grant, and the Qu'Appelle board of trade recommended it. The sum of \$300 was granted to the order of the board, under whose direction the work was carried out.

THE heavy sales of agricultural implements and machinery reported from different parts of the country, speak well for the crop outlook and the prosperous condition of our farming population generally. One agent at Neepawa, Man., expects to deliver about \$18,000 worth of implements on July 18th.

THE Manitoba and Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association met lately and filled existing vacancies by electing W. M. Ronald president, R. M. O'Loughlin, vice-president, and Andrew Straug, treasurer. Vacancies in the directorate were filled by the appointment of J. K. Whinnery, W. M. Rublee and W. S. Alley.

A HALF interest in the Royal Hotel, Calgary, is advertised for sale.

JONES Bros., photographers, Winnipeg, have sold out to J. A. Clarke.

WHITEHEAD & Co., drugs, Winnipeg, have been closed out on a chattel mortgage.

R. J. COLE, general storekeeper, Keewatin, has assigned in trust to R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg.

THE Regina board of trade has decided to issue a pamphlet showing the advantages of Regina district for settlement.

MOWAT Bros., Regina, who lately gave up their butchering department, have rented their butcher shop and plant to James Crack, who will continue the business.

VOTING took place at Port Arthur on Wednesday last on the by-law for granting a bonus of \$2,572 to the C. P. R., being a rebate of half the taxes of 1885 and 1886. A majority of the votes polled were in favor of the by-law, but it is defeated, owing to two fifths of the votes of the property owners being required by statute to bring it into effect. The by-law authorizing the adoption of the Edison electric light was defeated. The by-law regarding public parks was carried.

THE following is a statement, furnished by R. W. Jones, collector, of the value of free and dutiable goods imported into the port of Regina, Assa. for the year 1887 and 1888, with the duties collected thereon:—

Value of goods dutiable, year ending	
June 30, 1887	\$8,499 00
Value of goods free	5,224 00
Total	\$13,723 00
Duty collected	\$2,441 64
Value of goods dutiable, year ending	
June 30, 1888	\$13,605 00
Value of goods free	10,115 00
Total	\$23,720 00
Duty collected	\$3,526 70

E. RICHARD, of Battleford, Sask., will leave for Peace River, where he will open two trading stations. One will be at Dunvegan and another at Slave Lake.

THE following classified statement of the number of bona fide immigrants who have settled in Manitoba or the Northwest during the first six months of the present year, has been furnished by the Dominion Government office:

	Males.	Females.	Child.	Total.
January.....	173	182	36	291
February.....	185	51	31	267
March.....	1,291	362	246	1,899
April.....	2,183	435	301	2,919
May.....	1,821	430	393	2,644
June.....	1,310	324	347	1,981
Not classified:				
April.....	.....	.....	.....	350
May.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Total.....	6,963	1,684	1,354	10,501

The above statement shows that the arrivals for the first half of this year are slightly in excess of the total influx of 1886.

It is reported that the mail service between San Francisco and Victoria, will be replaced. The withdrawal of the mail service from this route, in favor of the route by rail and Puget Sound, caused a great deal of opposition in Victoria a short time ago. The Puget sound service will be continued.

THREE hundred Icelanders arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday last, and will locate in the country.

W. W. Spink has been appointed agent at Kamloops, B. C. for the Citizen's Insurance Company.

A boom across the Assiniboine at the flour mill, Brandon, broke recently and allowed 509 cords of wood belonging to the mill to escape.

It is said the Red River Valley Railway will be completed as far north as Morris, by the close of this week.

THE Winnipeg grocers will hold their annual picnic at Rat Portage, on Thursday, July 26th. The butchers and millers will join the grocers in their picnic.

G. T. LUNDY, proprietor of the Queen's hotel, Morden, Man., has commenced an addition to his hotel, for furnishing better accommodation to commercial travellers in the way of sample rooms.

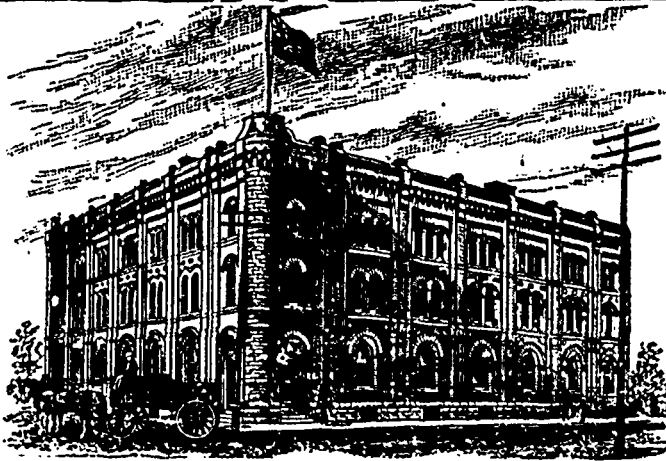
BRANDON Sun:—John A. Christie has returned from the north, where he was looking after his drive of logs. The rise of water in the river gave him an opportunity of getting 30,000 pieces in the Assiniboine, and they may be expected here shortly.

MR. BEDFORD, manager of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, arrived at Brandon, on Saturday, with a carload of horses and implements, with which to commence work for next season's crop. Fencing and the erection of buildings will be proceeded with at once.

The official survey of the Fraser river between Westminister and Deep Water has been completed. Only one place was found which did not show sufficient depth of water, the shallowest sounding being 11 feet 6 inches at low tide, or about 22 feet 6 inches at high tide.

A third ship has been chartered to load lumber at Westminister, for export. The navigation of the Fraser river to Westminister now seems assured, and as a consequence, lumbering operations on the Fraser may be expected to look up.

WHOLESALE grocers in the United States have recently been considering the sugar question, in a somewhat similar spirit to that in which wholesale grocers in Canada some time ago took up the matter. The trouble with wholesale grocers in the United States has been as regards profits on sugars. At present there is little or no profit in handling sugars, and not infrequently direct loss accrues to the wholesaler. The grocers see that the only way to arrange the matter satisfactorily, is to come to some agreement with refiners, similar to the agreement now existing in this country between the grocers and refiners. To make such an agreement, however, will be much more difficult in the United States than in Canada, owing to the greater number of refiners in the former country. The officers of the sugar trust have expressed a willingness to aid wholesale grocers in fixing a market price for sugar that would allow some profit to the wholesalers, but before an arrangement can be arrived at, the grocers must receive the support of all the refiners, both inside and outside the trust. Herein lies the difficulty, but the grocers have resolved to face it, and they have set to work with that object in view.

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

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DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FURTHER attention has been directed to the importance of the flour industry of Manitoba, by the recent action of the Winnipeg board of trade in asking for the appointment of a flour inspector at this city. So extensive has the flour business become, that the necessity for the appointment of an inspector is now felt. The advantage of having a system of flour inspection would be, that buyers could purchase on standard grades, instead of the various brands of the different mills. There are now about twenty-five roller process flour mills in the country, quite a number of which are doing an export flour trade. This number is steadily being increased by the erection of new mills. It will thus be seen that there is ample field for the operations of a flour inspector.

THE arrival at Chicago of an iron steamship direct from Liverpool, has again directed attention to the possibilities of carrying on direct regular communication between western lake port and trans-Atlantic markets. Years ago wooden sailing ships, built at lake ports, made trips direct to Liverpool, but exporting in this way has not been followed up to any extent, doubtless owing to the fact that ships of sufficiently light draft to allow of their passing through the canals, were not adapted to ocean navigation. The present case is the first instance of a trip made from a trans-Atlantic port to an inland lake port by a steamer. The possibilities, however, are great, and the future may witness the frequent loading of steamers at Port Arthur, Duluth and Chicago, with wheat, etc., bound direct for Liverpool and other foreign markets.

IN the Ayers' customs case, referred to in this journal last week, it is evident that the booty in view was the main incentive which led the customs officials to make the seizure. These officials, it is said, based great expectations on making a big thing out of the seizure, and had even gone so far as to assume financial responsibilities, so sure were they of securing their share of the plunder. No doubt there are many honest men in the customs department, but at the same time, it would be strange

if there are not also many dishonest officials, who would readily take advantage of any opportunity to make a seizure, regardless of the justice of the case. The system which allows officials a share of the seizures made by them, is therefore a vicious and outrageous one. It is virtually an encouragement to dishonorable action. The system of dividing the proceeds of fines and seizures among officials should be entirely abolished. Let competent and honorable men be employed, on legitimate salaries, instead of this whiskey-informer system now in vogue.

No better testimony could be given as to the high standard of Manitoba wheat, than is to be found in the action of the Millers' National Association of the United States. The reason why the millers passed a resolution asking that the duty be removed from wheat coming into the United States, is not hard to discover. The millers recognize the high quality of Manitoba wheat, and they are anxious to obtain it. They also note the rapidly increasing production of wheat in this country, in comparison with the shrinkage in production at home. Indeed, the millers did not disguise their reasons for asking for free wheat. It was plainly stated at their convention "that the Manitoba wheat is of the finest quality known in the world." British millers, who are agitating a scheme for the purchase from first hands of supplies of Minnesota and Dakota wheat, should make a note of this move on the part of the United States millers to obtain access to the Manitoba wheat markets, from which their tariff now shuts them out.

THE abundant rainfall of the present season will not alone prove beneficial to the growing crops. Though the crops of this year are, of course, the great desideratum, yet there is another advantage to be derived from the favorable season. This is in breaking the prairie sod. The series of rather dry years of late have not been very favorable to breaking new land, and consequently the annual extension of the area under crop has not been as large as it would

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
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MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

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

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

Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

otherwise have been. This year, however, has brought a change, and prairie breaking has been going on actively all the season under the most favorable conditions. The grand crops of last season have encouraged farmers to extend their crop acreage as rapidly as possible, and hence every advantage is being taken of the favorable conditions to break a large quantity of new land this season. New settlers who arrived in the country this spring will also be enabled to commence farming operations next spring with a large acreage ready for cultivation. From all parts of the country come reports of extensive operations in the direction of breaking new land. Even in the older settled portions of the province, where the area under crop has not been greatly extended of late, it is said that farmers are breaking from 25 to 100 acres of new land this summer. The abundant rainfall of the present season promises therefore to bring about a greater extension of the crop area for 1889, as compared with the present year, than has been experienced for several years past.

It is to be hoped our agricultural implement dealers and others who handle binder twine, will take time by the forelock, and have a plentiful supply of twine on hand. Very considerable loss and inconvenience has been caused to farmers in years past, owing to the supply of twine becoming exhausted. After the first supply of twine had been used up, additional supplies have only been obtainable at a considerably increased cost, and this after the farmer had been obliged to wait till his grain had become over-ripe, which meant additional loss from waste and deterioration in the quality of the grain. The crop is certain to be a very heavy one this season, at least as regards the bulk of straw, consequently a very large quantity of twine will be required per acre for bin-lining. Twine dealers, in procuring their supplies, should make allowance for the heavy crops, as well as for the estimated increase in crop area, as compared with last year. It would be better to have a considerable surplus of twine left over at the end of the season than to have a

—THE—
Clarendon Hotel,



WINNIPEG.

Opened April 1st, 1888.

(The proprietors have closed their New Douglass House business)

Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see
The Clarendon Hotel.

RATES RANGING FROM

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

Bennett & Co., Props

repetition of the situation existing during last harvest. It is therefore to be hoped that dealers will not be niggardly in laying in their supplies of binding twine this season. Farmers should adopt the same course, and order a full supply from their dealer before hand.

TRADE returns for the United States, for the eleven months of the fiscal year, up to May 31st, show a considerable falling off in exports, and a large increase in imports. Total exports for the period named were \$040,217,170, against \$055,920,433 for the same period last year. The falling off in exports is due to the lighter exports of wheat and corn, consequent on the short crops in these cereals last year. For the same period the total imports were \$661,024,362, against \$631,087,324, for the same time last year. This shows an increase in imports of nearly \$30,000,000. Of the increase in imports about \$22,000,000 was in dutiable goods, and the balance in free goods. Sugar and tea show a considerable falling off in imports, whilst



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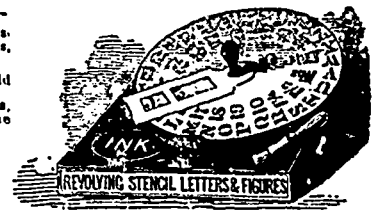
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cotton, flax, hemp, jute, woolen and silk fabrics, raw and manufactured, have been more largely imported. Iron and steel also show large imports.

THE Hamilton jury has brought in a verdict of guilty in the boycotting case lately referred to in this journal. The suit arose from an attempt by a labor organization, to boycott a fellow workman, who refused to join the organization. The leaders in the movement were arrested for conspiracy, and subsequently convicted of that offence. It is likely the case will be appealed, as the leaders of the labor association declare their intention of following the matter up to the end. The decision of the jury is certain to be received with a good deal of satisfaction, outside of course of those interested in securing an opposite verdict. If workingmen see fit to join a labor organization, they have every right to do so, but it must be acknowledged by unprejudiced persons, that workingmen also have a perfect right to decline becoming members of such societies. The attempt to boycott or prevent men from obtaining work because they decline to join a certain society, is certainly unjust and arbitrary, and individual workmen must be protected from

such action on the part of organized labor. Workmen have every right, individually or conjointly, to decline to work upon a certain job, or at less than a stipulated rate of wages, but have their rights end, and they must not illegally attempt to coerce others into acting with them. When such coercion is attempted the persecuted workman has a right to look for that protection which the laws of the country afford.

THE first action on the part of the new Governor of the Territories, is a thoroughly characteristic one of the man. According to apparently authentic reports, Mr. Royal's first move has been to ask for an increase in salary. Mr. Royal can be entirely relied upon in at least one matter, and this is that he will make the position of Governor as lucrative as possible for Mr. Royal.

A CORRESPONDENT at Crystal City writes:— S. T. Treble has the foundation laid for a carriage shop 60x48 in size. Ring & Parr are making arrangements for the erection of an elevator, and several private residences are in course of construction. The Victoria House is also to be considerably enlarged.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 10, 1888. †

THE CHRONIC KICKER.

The millers of the United States at their recent convention, discussed the question of how best to deal with that disagreeable class of customers known as "kickers." It has been the experience of many millers to occasionally do business with men who make it a habit to find fault with the goods forwarded to them, on one pretext or another. It is a lamentable fact that there are men in business who make it a general rule to demand rebates on almost every consignment of goods which they receive, without any just cause for such action. This dishonorable custom it appears has been a source of great annoyance and loss to the millers, and they have resolved to take united action to put a stop to it. Parties who adopt this custom with an individual miller will be reported to the secretary of the national association, and through the latter to the members at large. Thus millers will be made aware of the "crooked" actions of dishonorable dealers, without finding it out by the usual course of undesirable experience.

The annoyance of which the millers complain, is one which is known in about every branch of trade, and which is carried on to such an extent as to demand some special action for its correction. Wholesale dealers are almost daily in receipt of demands from customers, for rebates or reductions upon the price of goods shipped to them, and these upon most trivial pretexts. Some of the letters of this nature which wholesalers receive, are simply surprising for their cool effrontery. This custom is certainly one of the most trying and annoying which many business men have to contend with. They know that the goods shipped were up to requirements in every particular, and that there is no just reason why they should make a reduction in the price, but rather than lose the customer, they will frequently put up with a very serious loss. Of course mistakes are often made in shipping out goods, and there are instances when merchants have just grounds for asking for some compensation from wholesalers. It is not the intention to say anything against those who make complaints with good reason for so doing. The habitual

"kicker" is the party who deserves to be followed up with a sharp stick. Many of the latter are well known to the dealers in all trade centres, having had transactions with various houses, to the general regret of the unlucky wholesalers whom they have bled. These customers will deal with a firm, demanding reductions on almost every consignment of goods, until the patience of the wholesaler is exhausted, and he refuses to do further business with the dishonorable trader. The same course is then adopted with another house.

The dishonorable merchant is not always the proprietor of a small business. Not infrequently he is one of the leading merchants of a town. He purchases largely, and pays up promptly—that is, the balance which he offers the wholesaler after the reduction demanded has been made. The wholesaler considers him a desirable customer, and for a time he will acquiesce in the demands for rebates on consignments of goods forwarded, in the hope of making up the loss in the future, until the demands become so glaring that he can put up with it no longer. The account is then wound up, generally with a loss to the wholesaler. Every dealer of much experience can mention many such customers, and a glance over his files would reveal many letters demanding rebates on goods, frequently on the alleged ground of damage, shortage, inferior quality, etc., though the dealer is quite confident that no just reason can exist for such a demand. An instance which will illustrate the case, happened to a Winnipeg dealer lately. He had shipped a bill of goods to a merchant in a provincial town, and on the same day and by the same train shipped another consignment of exactly similar goods to another merchant in the same town. Shortly after a telegram was received from merchant No. 1 to the effect that the goods had arrived, but owing to deterioration in quality they would not be taken from the depot, unless a stated reduction were made in the price, the sum offered being about half the value of the goods. The wholesaler was quite confident that the goods were up to the standard in quality, and as no complaint had been received from merchant No. 2, who had been shipped the same quality of goods, he resolved not to submit to imposition, especially as he had heard that merchant No. 1 belonged to the class of "kickers." He therefore telegraphed to another customer in the same town, asking him to take the

goods refused by Mr. ——— from the depot, and do the best he could with them. Shortly after the wholesaler received a communication from the customer who had taken the refused goods, stating that they were of good quality, and ordering another supply. It is needless to say that no more goods will be shipped from this wholesale house to merchant No. 1, unless paid for before they leave the warehouse. This is but an instance of many similar occurrences, which will serve to illustrate the dishonorable tactics of some business men. It is a pity that these habitual "kickers" are not closed down upon at once, the first time they undertake such dishonest conduct, and their habits made known before they have an opportunity to bleed others. An organization among dealers to protect themselves from such men, by at once making known any attempts at extortion, is apparently the only way to combat the evil. There is another point for consideration in this connection, and one which makes it desirable that the dishonest merchant should be effectually dealt with. It is, that the straight, forward merchant, who pays up in full, is not in a position to compete with his rival, who is continually obtaining reductions or rebates on his goods. On this account alone wholesalers should not submit to extortion from the chronic "kicker."

Whilst reference in this article has only been made to transactions between wholesale and retail merchants, it must not be supposed that wholesalers are the only ones to suffer in the way described. Retailers have their own troubles of a similar nature. Goods are often returned to the retail store in a damaged condition, when there is every reason to believe that the articles were perfect when they left the store. It may be a piece of glass or crockery ware, which has been cracked by careless handling, after it left the merchant's care, but which he will be obliged to make good, or lose a customer. A pair of shoes or of clothes, a suit by rough usage has been used up in a brief time, and when the often long-overdue account is paid, the merchant will be obliged to knock off a few dollars from the bill to appease his customer. Again, the customer of "short" memory cannot remember having purchased some article or articles which appear in the merchant's bill, as presented for the third or fourth time, and in order to secure a settlement the disputed articles must be struck out. It is hardly necessary to tell a retail business man that there are many persons who have a chronic habit of disputing accounts, especially among the slow pay class, and who can never be squared up with until a reduction has been made in the bill. The chronic "kicker" is the plague of business men generally, and one whom both wholesalers and retailers should endeavor to protect themselves against.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held lately at Toronto, General Manager Walker referred to a subject which has attracted considerable attention in financial circles for some time back. This is the question of interest allowed on deposits in the Government Savings Banks. The leading financial institutions have long claimed that the high rate of interest offered in the Savings Banks, has operated as a menace to banking operations generally; that it creates a competition which they should not justly be subject to. By establishing these Savings Banks, the Government enters into direct competition with private institutions. But not content with establishing this competition, the rate of interest allowed at the Government banks, it is claimed, is placed so high as to seriously affect other banking establishments. According to Manager Walker, at one period last summer the reserves of the large banks in this country were very low, and partly owing to the competition of the Savings Banks, the chartered banks were obliged to put the rate for deposits up one per cent. This of course meant an increase of one per cent. in mercantile discounts, which would indicate that the high rates of interest which business men are obliged to pay the banks, is in some measure due to the competition which the latter have from the Savings Banks. There is another way of looking at the matter. The money gathered into the Government Savings Banks is a drain upon funds which should be available for discount circulation. Thus money available for mercantile transactions is less plentiful, and discount rates are kept firm. Government Savings Banks therefore have the effect of keeping up interest rates, and rendering financing more costly to the commercial community. The funds drawn into the Savings Banks is taken from trade channels, though in new and growing countries there is rarely a surplus of money in circulation. Usually the opposite is the case. The \$40,000,000 which during the last twenty years has passed into Government Savings Banks, would have been available for discount circulation, had these institutions not been in existence. A considerable increase of funds available in this way would mean the cheapening of money, or, in other words, a reduction of interest rates. Cheap money would mean increased facilities for doing profitable business. The development of the country would be stimulated and general commercial energy increased. It can therefore be seen that the Government system of banking, by keeping up interest rates and diverting funds from trade channels, is acting as a break upon the commercial prosperity of the country.

As already stated, in a new country like Canada, there is almost invariably a scarcity of funds for commercial purposes, and the scarcity is increased by the Gov-

ernment Savings Bank system. As the Government can obtain necessary funds in the money markets of older countries, on favorable terms, there would seem to be no good reason for drawing money required for home commerce and development. The idea that the Government Savings Banks encourage providence on the part of the people, is not a satisfactory answer in defence of these institutions. In this country the person of thrifty inclination can always be accommodated with a means of investing or depositing his surplus earnings. The attraction which the Government institution offers in the matter of security, should be sufficient advantage over private corporations, and it would be only fair to the latter that the interest rate allowed by the Government should not be greater than the private corporations could afford to pay. The rate now allowed in the Savings Banks is 4 per cent., and chartered banks have heretofore allowed 3 per cent. interest on deposits. The Government has lately shown an indication to consider the objections urged against the Savings Banks. The move in the direction of reducing the amounts which depositors are allowed to place in these banks, will have the effect of decreasing the funds held by the Government in these institutions. The more recent action of the Government in fixing the interest rate on deposits in Savings Banks at a maximum of four per cent, instead of a straight rate of 4 per cent., may also be looked upon as a forerunner of a reduction in interest rates to perhaps 3 per cent.

THE VOICE OF MANITOBA.

The most sanguine supporters of the Greenway Government were not prepared by far for the sweeping victory which the elections of last Wednesday brought to their candidates, nor were the most hopeless supporters of the Opposition any more prepared for it, although perhaps no sane man in the province looked for anything but a victory for the Government, and the surprise with all is caused by the extreme to which the choice of the electors has run.

A legislative house in Manitoba elected by a manhood suffrage vote, and having 33 out of 38 members in opposition to the views of the present Dominion Government, is a Canadian novelty, and one that should set Canadian politicians, who lay any claim to the title of statesmen, to ponder seriously, while it is not without subject for serious thought to patriotic Manitobans.

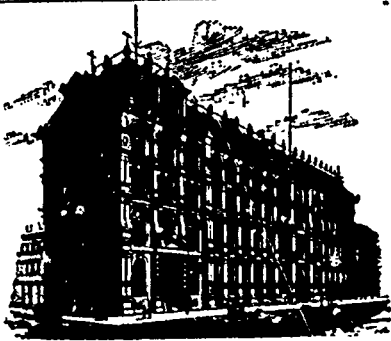
It is well to foresee danger if there is any ahead, and while there is every reason for congratulation by Manitobans on the results of the late election, there is also good reason for watchfulness and caution, although not for regret in connection with the same. Up to the year 1886 a Government with a tyrant majority had ruled, or rather misruled the

province, and for their most unpardonable acts answered simply by the vote of their supporters. What the result of their misrule is, the increase in our provincial debt can best answer. Now the people of the province in their eagerness to be free from this misrule, have placed another government in power with a much greater, but let us hope a much more intelligent and moderate majority. Majorities so overwhelming are always sources of danger to any people, for the history of responsible government furnishes but few instances where a party possessed of too much power did not abuse the same. This then is the only omen of danger arising out of the elections, and it is greatly mitigated by the fact, that the Government we have vested with so much power is, and cannot be otherwise than in opposition to the present Dominion Government. Had the relationship been otherwise, it is difficult to conceive to what a state of subversion and degradation the affairs of Manitoba might be reduced.

But there is great cause for genuine satisfaction with the result of the election, and no circumstance gives more than the fact that our local Government is in opposition to the Ottawa Government, and that they have the almost unanimous approval of the electors in their policy of resistance to Ottawa aggression. It is to be hoped, that they will continue this same policy, for experience has taught Manitobans, that nothing can be had from Ottawa by conciliatory means, and that only determined and even extreme opposition has forced therefrom the few points of provincial rights already conceded.

There can be no doubt but the verdict of this province so unmistakably returned last week, is the reward of a grateful people to a Government which fearlessly upheld their rights in opposition to the Dominion Government, and other less important considerations were lost in this unwavering expression. A wave of public opinion whether of gratitude or condemnation usually swells above the limits of prudence and caution, and it is possible that Manitobans have only followed this general rule. Even their immoderation will have its good effects, for it will prove to the hitherto uninstructed masses in Eastern Canada, that the Manitoba demand for free railways, was not an agitation of a few Winnipeg schemers, but a demand from a united and suffering province. The provincial verdict is the most complete refutation of the insolent and lying slanders of Sir George Stephen and his "Handy Billy" Van Horne.

It is to be regretted that the interests of old political parties received so much consideration in the late election, but it is pleasing to note that the influence of old partyism was more noisy than powerful. For three weeks before the election the voice of its advocates was loud indeed, but the returns from the electors shows that the sound represented but little substance.

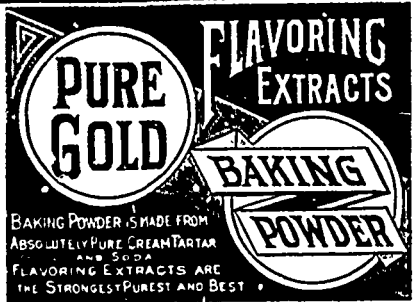


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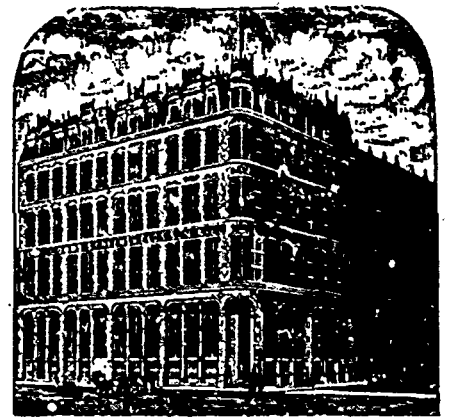
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have been in such a state, that it is difficult to furnish any report regarding them. There has not been a feature to call for special notice in connection with trade finances, and the same slow state exists which our last two reports noted. The volume of trade paper going to discount is down to the most slender proportions, and banks are satisfied to wait a few weeks more for any renewal of activity. To put it more plainly, that class of business has reached near the centre of the dullest time of the year, and only the near approach of harvest will wake matters up to any extent. The discount rate remains steady at 8 per cent. for good commercial paper, and 7 for a small proportion of gilt edge. Promiscuous discounts are few, and banks are careless about doing anything outside of regular accounts, and in very few instances do such customers pay above 8 per cent. In real estate mortgage loans a light but steady demand keeps up, almost entirely for small farm loans, for which the regular interest rate is 8 per cent. There is but little call for city loans, and no prospect of an increase in such demand.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Last week was rather a mixed one from a trade point of view. Attention was largely taken from business affairs and centered on the elections for the Legislature, which took place on Wednesday. The elections had the effect of rendering business rather quiet throughout the province for the time being, but now that the cause for excitement is over, matters may be expected to settle down. The strict secrecy maintained by the Government regarding its railway policy, is a matter of considerable speculation and of some mistrust in commercial circles, but now that the Government has been retained in power by a large majority, it is hoped that the necessity for further secrecy will not continue to exist. As it is the unsettled state of the present situation, from the lack of knowledge as to the intentions of the Government regarding its railway policy, is not favorable to the commerce of the country. Business men continue to complain a good deal of slowness in remittances, but with a heavy crop now almost in view, the future outlook in this respect is not unsatisfactory.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

F Prices remain fairly steady at last quotations, with not much new stuff in the market. Quotations are as follows: Rhodi oranges, 200 to 220 count, \$8.50 to \$9.00; Messina lemons, \$8 to \$9; New apples, \$1 per 1/2 bushel box and \$7.50 per barrel; bananas, \$3.50 to \$5 per bunch; pineapples, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per doz.; cucumbers, 60c per doz.; tomatoes, 1/2 bushel boxes, \$1.50 to \$1.75; water-melons, \$3.00 per dozen; new cabbage, 5 1/2c per pound or \$9 per crate; California fruit: Peaches \$3 per box; pears, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; plums, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; Bermuda onions, \$4.50 per box of 50 lbs.; Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel or \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Maple syrup, 1/2 gal. tins, \$7.75 dozen, quart tins, \$4.50 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes; cider,

rectified, per bbl 32 gallons, \$14.00; in 1/2 barrels, \$7.50.

GROCERIES.

A report from Montreal says:—"The refined sugar market, under the influence of better European cables and higher raw material, has further advanced with a good healthy demand from all quarters, as the preserving season is now in full swing, which always brings an increased consumption of sugar. The factory price for round lots of granulated is now 7 1/4c, with small lots up to 7 1/2c. Yellows range from 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c. Quotations here are: Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to 7 1/2c; bright yellow, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; granulated, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c; lumps, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c. Coffees—Rios, from 18 to 22c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 40c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeycuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunetto Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

CANNED GOODS.

Prices are unchanged and as follows: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7. to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$3.50; pears, \$3.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$3.00.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Quotations are given as follows: Dates, golden 10c per lb.; in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.40 to 2.50 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.; cocoanuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

HIDES.

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

HARDWARE AND METALS.

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

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 27 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c

slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 20 to 32c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buff, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

LUMBER.

Following are the list prices, f. o. b. at Rat Portage, Keetwatin and Norman:— Dimension—2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$15; 2x10 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do, 10 and 20 ft long, \$16. Fifty cents per M advance on each foot over the above length up to 24 feet long. One dollar per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches surface. Surfacing, 50c per M; Surfacing and siding, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$15.50, dressed, \$16.50; 2nd common rough \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10; dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17; 8 inch, \$16.50 Siding, ceiling and flooring—1st, 6 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd do, \$26; 3rd do, \$18; 4th do, \$15; 8 and 10 inch flooring, at \$1 per M advance. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding 1/2" in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. 1 1/2, 1 1/4, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts; Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; 1/2 round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casing—4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12 1/2c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 28c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25. Alabastine, \$8 per case of 20 pkgs.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.4; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.5;

DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$8.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19. v. s. o. p., \$22.

WOOL.

The tendency is reported to be rather easier in eastern wool markets, and instead of purchasers hunting up the commodity, rather the opposite is the case. Prices are unchanged here and as follows: 7 to 8c for unwashed fleece, and 12 to 15c for washed. Western ranch sheep, 11 to 14c unwashed.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The last official crop report of the United States Government, published on July 10th, is a rather bullish document. It gives an estimate of improved condition in wheat of 2.3 points in winter and 3.1 points in spring, as compared with the condition existing June 1, last. The spring wheat is therefore represented to be 15.8 points better than at the corresponding date last year, and the winter wheat 7.9 per cent. worse off than last year, with a decreased area of 1,250,000 acres. This report had a weakening effect upon wheat markets early last week, but was partially offset on the following day, by less favorable crop news from Europe. Estimates of the probable total wheat crop of the United States for 1888 have been steadily growing in amount, since early in the season. Earliest estimates of the crop were the most bullish, and usually ranged under 400,000,000 bushels. The improved condition of the crops as the season has advanced, has now brought estimates of the probable yield up to considerably over 400,000,000 bushels, the average estimate being about 425,000,000 bushels. Some statisticians say 10,000,000 more, others about the same amount less. Unless some calamity overtakes the crop, it is now certain that the spring wheat yield will be considerably over that of last year, and this will help very considerably to make up the shortage in the yield and acreage of fall wheat. The acreage of spring wheat is placed at about one per cent. greater than last year. Last year the spring wheat yield was 163,000,000 bushels, and the same year the fall wheat yield was something over 290,000,000 bushels, or a total of say 455,000,000 bushels. The local crop situation continues to steadily improve. From all parts of Manitoba and the Territories where wheat is grown to any extent, very favorable reports are constantly being received. No damage has been sustained so far from either insects or climatic conditions, and though the season was late at the commencement, the crops have advanced with unusual rapidity, and are now not greatly, if any, behind average years.

FLOUR.

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

MILLSTUFFS.

Bran is quoted 50c lower, at \$8.50 per ton; shorts \$1 lower at \$11 per ton.

OATS.

Nominal at about 32 to 33c in car lots.

OATMEAL.

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

EGGS.

Receipts have continued rather light, and prices have held steady at 15c in case lots.

BUTTER.

There is continued dullness in the butter market, and the commodity is slow sale. The very top price for choice is 16c, and this only in small lots for selected. About 15c is nearer the general price for what is usually considered first quality here. A good deal of the stuff coming in, however, will not bring this price, and ranges from 14c downward to as low as 12c, for second quality, with poor quoted as low as 8c. One sale of poor quality was made at 7c. The inquiry for a car lot for eastern shipment could not be filled with the quality desired, at the price offered. Some job lots are always moving westward.

CHEESE.

Quoted 12 to 12½c in small lots.

LARD.

Usually quoted at \$2.40 in 2c lb. pails.

CURED MEATS.

Prices hold firm. Some hogs are being received for packing, and more activity in this direction is expected soon, as hogs are expected to become more plentiful shortly. The bulk of the stuff in the market is imported. Prices are firmer for bacon and hams, as follows: Long clear, 11½ to 12c; breakfast bacon, 15c; hams, 14c; hams, 15½c; Armour's star hams, 17c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef was easier but quoted at 7 to 8c; mutton steady at 12 to 13c; hogs, firm, at 8 to 8½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle continue to rule toward a lower range of quotations, and 4c is now about the top figure, with quotations ranging from 3½ to 4c. Hogs are offered more freely, quotations having been asked for a number of proposed shipments to be made later on to this market. In a month or six weeks it is expected offerings will be fairly liberal. Several lots have arrived lately, mostly part cars, with cattle. The general quotation is 6c, and this price is expected to rule for the next few weeks, though not as firmly as of late.

Grain and Milling.

The latest addition to the milling industry in Manitoba is the new mill just completed at McGregor, in this province. McGregor is on the main line of the C. P. R., about 75 miles west of Winnipeg, and is the centre of a fine agricultural country. The erection of the mill was commenced early last spring, R. Whitelaw, mill builder, of Woodstock. The mill was built directly under the supervision of A. J. Mackay, assisted by James Thompson, mill-wright. The mill which has a capacity of about 100 barrels, was put in operation early this month, and was found to work like a charm from the first starting of the machinery, having been running ever since without a hitch. It is said to be a model mill by those who have visited it. The engine is a 60 horse-power one, and with the boiler occupies a separate compartment from the mill proper. This machinery is fitted up in good shape, and rests upon massive stone founda-

tions, with fire brick encasing for the boiler. The mill building proper is a frame structure, 34x56 in size, three and a half storeys high. The ground floor is largely occupied with shafting, pulleys, etc. There is also on this floor a 60 bushel hopper, with weigh scales, for taking in wheat; also a hopper for chopping mill, and a brush machine. On the first floor above are the rolls. There are three double sets of 9x18 rolls and one double set 9x24. The other machinery on this floor are: Stones for chop feed, two centrifugal flour dressers, one power flour packer, one bag flour packer, one Craig scourer. The offices are also on this floor, and business is transacted with farmers in buying wheat or exchanging for flour. Flour can be spotted into wagons from this floor. The next flat is taken up with separators, scalping reels, break flour reel, Herford reel, centrifugal reel, aspirator, and purifiers; also flour bins above packers and bran and shorts bins. In the top half storey are located a bran duster, two dust collectors, and elevator heads, 16 of which are in the building. The machinery is driven from two shafts, the main shaft being on the ground floor, and an auxiliary shaft in the top storey. The mill has been purchased from the builder by George Rogers, of Winnipeg, who is an old mill man, and who will be assisted by his brother, late of the Crystal City mill. Mr. Rogers will have a small grain elevator erected at once, and is in other ways preparing for a continuous operation of the mill. Samples of the flour already turned out are of excellent quality, and there is every reason to believe that the mill will soon gain an enviable reputation, under the skillful management of Messrs. Rogers.

HARRY BASSENACH will open a bakery at Portage la Prairie.

G. T. DEMAINE has leased the baker's over of McTavish, at Deloraine, Man.

GALBRAITH & CAMPION have purchased the stock and business of George Taylor, dealer in Japanese goods, Vancouver, B. C.

JAMES CARROLL, long in the employ of a large firm at Calgary, is opening out in the grocery and provision business at the place named.

CAPT. GEO. H. YOUNG, in the Interior Department, has been appointed inspector of customs for the sixth customs district, which embraces Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and also Port Arthur.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company was held at Montreal on Friday, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to issue debenture stock, also to ratify the agreement entered into with the St. Paul Construction Company.

THE reason why "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has taken so strong a hold upon the smoking community is because it is the genuine article. No man has a desire to smoke anything else than tobacco. Even opium is not smoked for the pleasure of smoking it but for its soporific effects. The desire for tobacco is, of course, best satisfied by getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the satisfaction is complete. These two things are combined in the "Myrtle Navy."

Lethbridge, Alberta.

During the last six months Lethbridge has been steadily progressing in a manner that must be highly satisfactory to those interested in the town. Although the growth of the place has been rapid we can congratulate ourselves that this has been the result of a sure and steady growth, and not of an inflation or speculative mania. Encouraging as the past has been, the future prospects of the town are so good that we may confidently expect during the next six months, to make even greater and more rapid progress than we have heretofore done. Nature and capital combined have called this place into existence, and have insured its future prosperity. Built upon a coal mine of practically limitless extent, whose output is and always must be in great demand, as being the best steam coal in the Northwest, we have a sure foundation that ensures a steady growth, and prosperity for our town; whilst as the terminus of the N. W. C. & N. Co.'s Railway, this is the distribution point for the whole of Southern Alberta south of High River.

The importance that the coal trade of this town has already assumed, is so great that almost six hundred tons of coal are now being daily turned out, and this it is expected will be increased to nine hundred tons when the shaft, now under construction, has been completed. It is also undoubtedly a great assistance to any town, when large amounts are put into circulation, in the way of wages, and in this respect we have probably the advantage over any town in the Northwest, as the amount now

being monthly paid out in Lethbridge by the N. W. C. & N. Co. alone exceeds twenty-one thousand dollars, and this amount will steadily increase with the output of coal from the mines.

It is expected that before long the long-looking-for railroad, from Lethbridge to Benton will be commenced and the completion of this highway to the south will undoubtedly prove an important factor in the growth of this town, until it has become, if not the first, the second largest town in the whole of the Canadian-Northwest.

With the steady growth of the place we may also safely rely upon seeing manufacturing industries spring up in our midst. Already almost every trade, business and profession has its representatives here and the cheapness of fuel, which has already allowed of brick and lime being burnt here can scarcely fail to attract manufactures to a spot where they can carry on their industries to such an advantage. We can also depend upon a certain amount of agricultural settlement which will in the near future be considerably increased. Already the merchants of this place do a large business with the settlers of Lee's Creek and St. Mary's, and a large number of homestead entries have recently been made in the vicinity of the town. Nothing succeeds like success, and although there are probably lots of unsettled districts, possessing more advantages for agricultural purposes than the land in our neighborhood, settlers as a general rule prefer to forego these advantages, in order to settle near large towns where they can find a ready market for their produce, and educational facilities, in prefer-

ence to seeking places more favorable for farming, at remote distances from markets and civilization. At the present time this settlement is confined to the eastern side of the Belly River, but with the construction of the bridge at Lethbridge, for which a grant of \$15,000 has already been provided by the Dominion Government, it is expected the stream of settlement will be diverted to the Government lands on the other side, which are better watered, and possess in many ways superior advantages to those on the eastern side.

As we have never known inflation, we have never known depression; business with us has never boomed, but it has always gone steadily on improving with the growth of the town, and of this we may be assured. Other towns may have in the past gone ahead more rapidly than Lethbridge ever has done, but none have had a healthier or more permanent growth.—*News.*

Speaking of the roller mill—the only one in British Columbia—established last year at Enderby, in the Spallumcheen district, the Kamloops *Sentinel* says:—The success of the Columbia Milling Company in manufacturing first-class brands of flour at the Enderby mills, is a matter of great importance and gratification to the people of the interior country, and of Spallumcheen and Okanagan in particular. For some time it has been questionable whether the Enderby mills could successfully compete with Manitoba flour and from various causes the result seemed doubtful. But success is now assured. The company is manufacturing an article that cannot be excelled and repeated tests by almost general use throughout a section of the interior and in other markets has given entire satisfaction.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

The J. A. Converse

Manufacturing Co.

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

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

Binder Twine, Jute and Cotton Bags,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER

REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Wheat opened with a nervous feeling on Monday, July 9th, on reported free selling on foreign account. This developed a tendency to sell on local account. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 586,000 bushels. August wheat opened at 82½c, which was the highest price of the day. The lowest figure reached was 81c. December closed at 82½c. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	82½	81½	80½	—
Corn.....	49½	49½	50½	49½
Oats.....	25½	26½	25½	25½
Pork.....	13.55	13.55	13.62½	13.60
Lard.....	8.13½	8.20½	8.27½	8.27½
Short Ribs.....	7.60	7.60	7.67½	—

The Government crop report was the weakening factor in wheat on Tuesday, and a great stream of long wheat was thrown on the market, continuing throughout the day. August opened at 80½c, and ranged from 80½ to 79½c. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	81½	80½	80	—
Corn.....	48½	49½	49½	48½
Oats.....	31½	26½	25½	—
Pork.....	13.55	13.55	13.60	—
Lard.....	8.07½	8.17½	8.25	8.25
Short Ribs.....	7.57½	7.57½	7.65	—

On Wednesday wheat was irregular in tone, but closed higher on bullish foreign news. December wheat closed at 83½c. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	83½	81½	81½	—
Corn.....	49	49½	49½	48½
Oats.....	31½	26½	25½	25½
Pork.....	13.17½	13.17½	13.25	13.17½
Lard.....	8.07½	8.12	8.20	8.20
Short Ribs.....	7.50	7.50	7.57½	—

Wheat opened lower on Thursday. August dropped to 80c. December closed at 82½c. Local speculative energy was the principal feature of interest. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	81½	81½	80½	—
Corn.....	48½	48½	48½	46½
Oats.....	31½	27½	—	—
Pork.....	13.17½	13.17½	13.22½	13.25
Lard.....	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.25
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.55	7.62½	7.62½

On Friday wheat was weak and lower under free selling, a good deal of long wheat coming out. December closed at 81½. Other closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	80½	79½	79½	—
Corn.....	47½	47½	47½	46½
Oats.....	30½	25½	25	25½
Pork.....	13.17½	13.22½	13.27½	13.27½
Lard.....	8.15	8.20	8.27½	8.17½
Short Ribs.....	7.52½	7.52½	7.62½	7.62½

On Saturday, December wheat closed at 81½c. Other closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	80½	79½	79½	—
Corn.....	47½	—	—	—
Oats.....	30½	—	—	—
Pork.....	—	13.15	—	—
Lard.....	8.15	—	—	—

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Monday.....	—	92½	81½	—
Tuesday.....	81½	81½	80½	—
Wednesday 4th, holiday	82½	82½	81½	81½
Thursday.....	—	81½	80½	80½
Friday.....	80½	80½	79½	79½

Closing prices on Saturday were: Cash 80½c, July, 80½c; Aug., 81; Sept., 79½c; Oct., 79½c; December, 81½c.

Montreal Markets.

Grain quotations were Canada red winter wheat, 96 to 97½c; Canada white, 96 to 97½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 96 to 98c; No. 2, 95 to 96c; No. 1 northern, 94 to 95c. Peas, 85 to 87c; Oats, 49 to 50c; barley 55c; corn, 72 to 75c—duty paid; strong bakers' flour, \$4.50 to \$4.70.

Toronto Markets.

The tendency of the hide market was easier. Small lots are going at 6c, with a few choice old smooth-haired at 6½c. Prices were: cured cows, as they run, No. 1, 5½c to 6c; green, inspected, No. 1, 5½c; green, inspected, No. 2, 4½c; green, inspected, bulls, and No. 3, 3½c; green, country trimmed, 4½ to 5½c; lamb skins, 35c; sheeps pelts, 25c; veals, 8 lbs. and up, green, No. 1, 6c; veals, No. 2, 5c; veals, 8 lbs. and up, cured, No. 1, 8½ to 9c; veals, No. 2, 6½ to 7c; dekins, 25 to 30c.

Wheat, No. 2 fall, 97 to 98c; No. 3, 93 to 94c; No. 1 northern, 93 to 94c; spring No. 2, 85 to 86c; No. 3, 80 to 82; No. 2 red winter, 97 to 98c. Barley, No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 52½; No. 3, extra, 50c; No. 3, 45 to 48c. Peas, No. 2, 75 to 76c; Oats, No. 2, 48 to 50c. Flour, extra, \$3.75 to \$3.85.

White sugars advanced ½c. Yellow are also strong and higher; brights are held at 6½ to 6¾c. The prices of white sugars were: Granulated, bbls. 7½ to 7¾c; Paris lump, bbls. 8 to 8½c; do, half bbls. 8 1-16 to 8 3-16c; do. boxes, 8½ to 8¾c; extra ground, 8½ to 8¾c; do. boxes, 8½ to 9c; powdered H. 7½ to 7¾c.

Rio coffees, were jobbing, at 17c for a fair sample. The market is about bare. Good grades are hard to obtain.

Salmon were firm at \$1.70 to \$1.80; New pack are now on the way here.

Dried apples were held at 6½ to 7½c. Evaporated at 8½ to 9½c in small lots.

The market for wool appears to be a shade easier in the country. A lot of 18,000 lbs sold yesterday at 19½c, and dealers are buying small lots at 19 to 20, as to quantity. Mills are only buying for immediate wants. Prices were fleece, ordinary, 18 to 20c; fleece, pure down, 25c; pulled super, 22 to 24c; pulled combing, 19 to 20; Pulled extra 27 to 28.

It is now pretty well understood to be a dangerous practice to attempt to palm off worthless imitations of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for the genuine article. In former years that practice was the cause of much annoyance, and Messrs. Tuckett & Son were compelled to

resort to the law courts to put a stop to it. Though they have not met with any cases of the kind lately, it is always a safe precaution for the purchaser to see that the trade mark T.&B. in bronze letters is stamped upon each plug, no plug ever leaves the factory without it, and to appropriate the trade mark is a punishable offence.

CHEESE FOR SALE!

The Victoria Cheese Factory

Have on hand about 6,000 lbs of good cheese, ready for the market, and invite offers for the whole or in part, by mail or personal inspection Address,

J. N. BROWN, Manager, OTENAW P.O. MANITOBA.

Factory situated 13 miles south of Glenboro Station.

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

A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,

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

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

For particulars apply to Bathiscombe Bros., Sintaluta.

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

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ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the Standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.

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



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

COFFEE.

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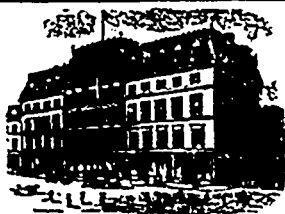
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WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

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First-class in every Respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.



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Every Attention paid to
Guests.

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

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ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL !!
GRETNA, - - MAN.

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

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

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

PALMER HOUSE,

REGINA, - - ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite
C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

QU'APPELLE, - - ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, Prop.
Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade.
Large Sample Rooms Free.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,

Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.
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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.

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Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery

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10th St., south Rosser Av

BRANDON

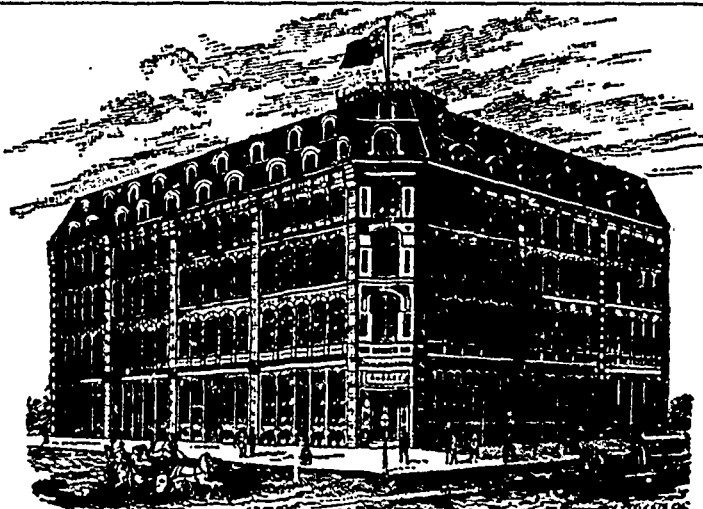
NEUMEYER AND PARES,

Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Brewers of the Celebrated Export
India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted
XX Porter in Casks or Bottles,

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Autumn Season 1888,
are now on view at 35 Lombard St., Winnipeg

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1856, 1863 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

HY. ARKELL,
WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.
Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.

Samuel Gray,

Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

VICTORIA - B.C.

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

PENDRAY & CO

SOAP WORKS,

VICTORIA, B.C.

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

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds Produce

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Largest hotel in the city; centrally located in business portion. Headquarters for tourists and commercial men. Sample rooms, bath rooms, etc. Fire-proof building. First Class.

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

Vancouver Shingle Mill!

G. F. SLATER, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

CLEARING

Cedar Shingles

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

Vancouver, B.C.

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

British Columbia.

Dan McQuarrie, late of Yale, has opened a shoe shop at Kamloops.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held at Victoria, on July 6th.

The Esquimalt Hotel business has been sold by W. Croft to W. Rothwell, the owner of the building.

The machinery for Henderson's Concentration Works at Nicola, is on the ground, and the building in course of erection.

J. S. Smith has erected a new building, size 24x45 feet, two storeys, at Kamloops, in which he has commenced business as grocer and baker.

A. P. Goldsmid, late merchant at Binscarth, Man., has been appointed manager of the Hudson's Bay Co's. extensive business at Kamloops.

R. S. Pelly has opened a land agency office at Spallumcheen, and will give reliable information to parties desirous of purchasing farms in that district.

W. Chase & Co., general merchants, Shuswap, have dissolved partnership, Robert Berdenave retiring. W. Chase will continue the business, assume past obligations and collect outstanding accounts.

Thos. Mowat, fishery inspector, will make a tour of discovery to the west coast on the steamer Douglas. He will endeavor to determine the locality of fishing banks, and especially the black and true cod.

The Canadian Pacific steamship Zambesi, sailed from Vancouver on July 7th for Yokohama and Hong Kong with one of the largest cargoes ever taken out of that port, amounting to 2,000 tons. It consisted principally of 1,400 tons of Oregon flour, 1,500 bales of Canadian cotton goods and 800 bales of American ditto, besides a quantity of miscellaneous freight. 80 Chinamen were on board on their way back to the Flowery Kingdom.

Victoria Colonist: "Nothing is more indicative of a city's prosperity than the number and character of buildings being erected within her limits, and outside of those immediately concerned, few have any idea of the scale upon which building operations are being conducted in Victoria during the present year. It must be gratifying for all to learn that never have the architects been so busy; the brick and lumber yards have all they can do to supply the demand for building, and there is plenty of work and to spare for every carpenter, brick layer, in Victoria. With such a state of affairs, tradesmen and storekeepers cannot fail to be contented, for where work is plenty trade must be brisk, and although there are a few chronic grumblers who could not exist unless they had a grievance, yet these growlers are fortunately few and far between, and their growlings are good-naturedly attributed to biliousness by those who are clear-headed enough to see the real state of things, and who know that where business is so brisk, and building operations so active, the outlook for Victoria must be indeed bright." The Colonist then gives a list of buildings in course of erection, amounting to about \$550,000.

**MILLER,
MORSE & CO.**

WHOLESALE

Builders Hardware,
Harvest Tools,
Cutlery, Guns, etc

PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

**ROBLIN &
ATKINSON**

WHOLESALE

Grain Shippers,
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS
P.O. Box 612 WINNIPEG
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

**White,
Joselin & Co.**

Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and
Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Lace Curtains, Laces.

All the Latest Novelties.

7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO

1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

EDWARD FIELD advertises the hotel at
Russell, Man., for rent

Customs collections at Victoria for June were:

Duties	\$91,802 07
Miscellaneous.....	161 75
Chinese Immigration Act	212 00
	<hr/>
	\$92,175 82

The Westminster *Columbian* lately said:—
This morning the bulk of the salmon brought in were sockeyes and the spring salmon showed a decided falling off. The fish running at present are not the sockeyes of the July run. The canneries have all got a large number of boats out and are busily engaged packing the fish caught. None of the canneries are running full handed nor are they expected to before the middle of the month.

The following are the inland revenue collections for June at Victoria:

License	\$ 25 00
Tobacco.....	1,340 30
Cigars	1,066 80
Spirits	5,807 18
Malt	1,237 94
Rent of Dominion Lands	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,532 22

Victoria *Times*: A meeting of cannery men was held at Westminster a few days ago for the purpose of forming a Fraser River Cannery Association, the first object of which was the regulation of wages to be paid to Indian fishermen and the price to be paid for fish to outside side boats. Owing to the British American Packing Company and the Bon Accord Fishing Company withholding representation at this meeting nothing definite was arrived at and it is now uncertain exactly what will be paid for labor this year. The association would doubtless go in for a reduction of the number of boats upon the river and for taking up the protection of the salmon fisheries generally, but fishermen may probably congratulate themselves on the prospect for large prices.

Following are the customs returns of Nanaimo for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, compared with the two previous years.

Import Duty	\$31,584 03
Sick Mariner's Dues.....	2,655 86
Petroleum Inspection.....	248 10
Fines and Seizures.....	502 50
Steamboat Inspections	17 46
	<hr/>
	\$45,007 95

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Amounts.
1886	\$43,329 29
1887	35,366 18
1888	45,007 95

Robert Wenborn, for several years the superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Company's machine shops, is now erecting a building at Nanaimo, which he will fit up as a machine shop. Wenborn has on the way from England and the East, a full line of modern machinery, which he expects to have in operation within three weeks' time.

At the first meeting of the trustees of the Vancouver Transfer Co. the following officers were elected: F. S. Barnard, president; R. G. Tatlow and E. M. Mathews, trustees; A. H. Renie, manager and Secretary. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, and \$10,000 of it has been subscribed. The object of the company is the transfer of freight, passengers and baggage in the city of Vancouver. Several hacks and other vehicles are already in service and it is the intention of the company to increase their stock very materially.

Thos. Rao & Co., contractors, Vancouver, will in future be known by the name of Rao & Gibson.

It is reported that the *Victoria Standard* has been sold to Dunsmy, DeCosmos, and others, and will commence its new existence on the 1st of August next.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. purpose building a branch from their main line near Agazziz to the Harrison Hot Springs. The distance is but a few miles.

At Vancouver it is said there has been a good demand for men for lumber camp and builders, but clerks, book keepers, and men looking for "genteel" employment, are very largely in excess of demand.

The Parthia arrived at Vancouver on Saturday, 12 day 19 hours from Yokohama. The Parthia brought 28 first class passengers, 7 second class and in the steerage 2 Europeans, 24 Japanese and 510 Chinese. She also brought 2,422 tons of freight, 35,046 packages of which 27,360 packages are tea of this year's crop. The cargo is consigned as follows: Pacific Coast points 405 1/2 tons; Eastern Canada, 312 1/2 tons; Eastern points, 1,704 tons.

During the 3 months ending June 30, 1888, articles valued as follows were exported from Vancouver to various points in the United States. In addition there was an immense amount shipped to the States which, on account of their not being valuable enough to require consular certificates, were not recorded. Boats, \$64; clothing, ready-made, \$61; coal, anthracite \$73,815; Japanese merchandise, \$910.19; lumber, laths and piles, \$15,686 11; personal effects, \$3,043; platinum, crude \$251.50; rags, bones and junk, \$93.25; skin and furs, raw, \$4,734.60; silver ore, \$1,146 38; stereotype plates, \$41.55. A total of \$99,219.58. The exports for the 3 months ending March 30, amounted to \$34,715.02.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the twelve months ended July 1st, have been about 121,000,000 bushels, against about 154,000,000 bushels in the preceding twelve months.

Morton is drawing the lumber for a 20,000 bushel elevator, to be built at Whitewater, Man.

Summer boarder—"What's that yellow stuff you are feeding the chickens?" Farmer—"That's corn, mister." "What is this in this bin?" "That's wheat." "Humph! What are these other things?" "Rye, oats, barley—say, mister, what's your business when at home in Chicago?" "I am a grain speculator."

The principal expansion in the crop area of Manitoba for 1888, as compared with last season, has likely been in the barley acreage. This grain has undoubtedly been given greater attention this season than in previous years. This has been brought about partly by the late spring this year, which did not allow of as large an area of wheat being sown as would otherwise have been the case, and partly owing to the favor with which Manitoba barley was received last season. Speaking of barley, the *Minneapolis Tribune* says.—"From reliable authority it is learned that the acreage under crop here is fully 100 per cent. greater this year than last."

Canadian Progress.

Many Canadians are hardly aware of the fact that last Dominion day was the 21st anniversary of Canadian Confederation. Commenting on this the Montreal Gazette says: In the first year of Confederation the export trade amounted to \$57,567,888, twenty years later it was 89,515,811, an increase of nearly 60 per cent.; in the same period the import trade was augmented from \$74,359,644 to \$112,892,236, or by more than 50 per cent. These figures in the rough measure the growth of foreign trade. The growth of domestic trade, which has been in greater ratio, is less easily ascertained, but can be gauged with approximate accuracy. Bank discounts are a test of this; they aggregated \$50,500,300 in the first year of confederation and twenty years after were \$169,357,000, an increase of 240 per cent. The bank note circulation is another safe guide to the growth of internal business; it has run up in the two decades from \$8,307,079 to \$30,438,152, while in the same period the circulation of Dominion notes has expanded from \$3,795,000 to \$15,064,800; the two issues combined showing an increase from \$12,102,000 to 45,503,000, or about 275 per cent. If, therefore, the foreign commerce of the country has augmented somewhat slowly in the coming of age of the Dominion, there has been a rapid and great growth of domestic trade, by far and more profitable branch.

Evidence of the thrift and substantial prosperity of the people is abundant and positive, and in nothing is it better shown than the statistics of deposits in the several monetary institutions. The chartered banks had public deposits to the amount of \$33,808,000 in 1868, and twenty years later held the larger amount of \$107,154,000; the deposits of the people in building societies, and loan companies have increased in the same period from \$959,000 to \$17,712,000; and those in the various saving banks from \$4,360,000 to \$50,944,000. In all the public deposits have augmented from \$38,367,000 to \$175,812,000 or no less than 360 per cent. since confederation.

The railway system of Canada at the close of the first decade covered a mileage of 5,574 miles, having just about doubled since the union of the provinces and in the second decade the rate of progression did not slacken, the period closing with a mileage of 13,000 miles. The traffic returns extend back for only eleven years, but they are sufficiently complete to show the enormous growth of the carrying trade, which is made up, principally of domestic business. In 1876 there were 6,331,000 tons of freight transported, and in 1887, no less than 16,367,900 tons. Not by land only has the transportation trade expanded. The sea-going tonnage employed has just about doubled since the Union, while the tonnage employed in the coasting trade has increased from 8,968,000 tons in 1877 to 17,513,000 tons in 1887. Other evidences of the development of commerce and manufactures, of the diffusion of wealth, of the growing of material prosperity, can be afforded in abundance. When Confederation was consummated the coal production of the country amounted to 623,400 tons, and it was last year 2,387,900 tons, while the total consumption of

coal in Canada has steadily increased from 714,900 tons to 4,110,800 tons within the period. The amount of fire insurance risks has risen from \$188,360,000 to \$633,523,000.

These statistics give ground for the confidence the great majority of the Canadian people feel in the future of their country. No other nation on the face of the earth can present a better record of substantial progress, and we are just in the threshold of development. Since the formation of the Confederation whose coming of age is to-day celebrated, its geographical limits have been enormously enlarged; on the east, Prince Edward Island has been incorporated; on the west, Manitoba, the Northwest territories, and British Columbia. From ocean to ocean a continuous line of railway has been built, and the means of inter-communication between the Pacific coast and the Maritime provinces are now as rapid and convenient as twenty years ago was the communication between Ontario and Nova Scotia. Interprovincial trade has undergone steady development, the pulsation of national life yearly grows stronger, and socially, commercially and politically the ties of the once separated provinces are becoming closer drawn. The material progress of the country has not been accomplished without liberal expenditure of public money in promoting and cheapening intercourse and commerce, and the public debt has considerably increased in the twenty-one years. But the results of the expenditure have justified and vindicated the policy, and no better test of its wisdom will be asked than the fact that while Canadian 5 per cents were quoted in London at 86 in 1867, Canadian 3 per cents are now saleable at 95.

Trade Returns.

Dun, Wiman & Co say that the half year closes with a volume of business at this date about 10 per cent. smaller than that of last year. The general complaint that business is dull means that the reaction from the greater activity of a year ago, and from the confident expectations of last winter is keenly felt. To very many traders who bought largely in their over-confidence, the shrinkage brings serious losses or actual embarrassment and to this cause is mainly due the increase noted during recent months in the number of failures. For the past quarter failures number 2,241 in the United States, against 1,905 for the same quarter last year, and in Canada 343 against 315. In amount of liabilities there is also an increase in the United States; \$29,229,350 against \$22,976,330 last year, but a decrease in Canada of \$2,781,674 against 3,207,086 last year. The annual reports of the state of business from branch offices throughout the country, issued by Dun, Wiman & Co.'s mercantile agency, present a mass of valuable information. The accompanying report of failures for the half year ending June 30, is more favorable than the statement for the last quarter, showing but a slight increase in number in the United States, and a decrease in the magnitude of liabilities in Canada as follows:

	U. S.	Canada.
Failures, 1888.....	5,189	873
Failures, 1887.....	4,912	721
Liabilities, 1888...\$68,114,159	\$7,802,422	
Liabilities, 1887...\$55,138,002	\$10,693,015	

Grasshoppers.

A Fergus Falls, Minnesota correspondent says that the grasshoppers for the past week have seemed to be idle, probably occasioned by the warfare that is waged against them. On Saturday their work in operation 125 pans which caught daily an average of from three to four bushels. In addition to the pans there are several other contrivances being used for catching them without the use of tar or oil. It looks as if the hoppers were well in hand and the large majority of the crops would be saved. The committee have decided to pay \$1 bushel for them.

Gov. McGill said: "I have reports that up in Otter Tail country, at Perham, Clitheral and other towns, at least 200 bushels of good, live grasshoppers have been killed—mowed down, as it were, by the forces we sent on a crusade against them. These grasshoppers have been gathered up and killed. They are little fellows now, but they represent an eating capacity that would have gotten away with the crops in any two counties of the fifth district.

Corn in Manitoba.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, a prominent resident of the United States, says of Canada:

"There is a larger wheat area north of the line than in the United States and I tell you that before you know where you are that country will be producing more wheat than Minnesota and Dakota. It is the most productive and fertile country under the sun. In extent and climatic advantages Canada is equal to the United States. She has more minerals, more fish and greater agricultural resources. You will say that she has no corn, and can never be a great fattening country, but you never made a greater mistake. She has a black barley which is superior to corn as a fattening food."

Mr. Wiman was probably not aware that Manitoba took first prize for corn in a competition with all the corn-growing States in 1886. One of the finest fields of corn ever seen by travellers anywhere was last year growing within sight of the Canadian Pacific Railway station in Winnipeg, part of the crop being secured by that company for exhibition in old Canada. Manitoba and the Territories also grow barley in such perfection that she can produce pork at such a low cost and of such high quality as to leave corned pork nowhere, for the latter cannot compare with it, as hog raisers well know.

Insurance Briefs.

The Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company has decided by a vote of over two to one to continue the Marine Insurance business. The Merchants' Marine Company of Halifax is winding up its affairs.

The Canada Accident Insurance Co. is the name of a new insurance organization. Its capital is to be \$100,000, of which \$25,000 was to be paid up and deposited with the Canadian Government. Hon. G. W. Ross, is president of the new company; John Flott and George Wilkes, vice-presidents; H. O'Hara, managing director. Headquarters at Toronto.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,
Importers of

FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 St. James St., MONTREAL

CAUTION !

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits,

15 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG

EGGS ! !

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

are now in the Market for an unlimited supply of FRESH EGGS, delivered at their Warehouse or any point on Railway. Highest market price. Correspondence solicited.

64 & 66 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.

Close prices to Trade on Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, etc.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES !

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.

PROPRIETOR

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

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

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL

W. J. TAAFFE.

Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,

WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,

Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivorine and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry !

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Smallwares, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overalls, White and Regatta Dress Shirts, Flannel, Cotton & Tweed Shirts

Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,

Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
625 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,

TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,

TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods.

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Dairy Matters.

A Vancouver, B. C., paper has the following advertisement: Alberta butter, 3 lbs. for \$1.

Jobbing prices at Toronto last week were:—Butter—Creamery, 18 to 21c; dairy, selected, 14 to 17c; dairy, ordinary, 12c; large rolls, 15 to 17. Cheese—Now, 10 to 10½.

The first consignment of cheese manufactured at the recently erected factory at Willow Bunch—2,000 pounds—has arrived at Moosejaw, and is of excellent quality. About 500 pounds are being made weekly.

At cheese fairs in Ontario lately prices were: Stratford—700 boxes at 9½c; Belleville—9½ to 9½c bid—no sales; Brockville—sales at 9 to 9½c—but mostly held over; Aylmer—sales at 9½c—but holders were asking 9½ to 10c. June cheese has been sold mostly by private sale at 9½ to 9½c.

The Victoria cheese factory, located in Argyle municipality, near Otenaw postoffice, is now in running order, under the management of J. N. Brown, late of Pt'ot Mound. The factory is about thirteen miles south of Glenboro station. About 6,000 pounds of cheese is now on hand, which is offered for sale.

The first dividend of the Manitou cheese factory is now being paid out, and the result should be satisfactory to the patrons, as they realize 90 cents per 100 lbs. of milk, or nearly one cent per lb. on one portion, and 75 cents per 100 lbs. on the balance. A portion of the cheese sold at 13 cents per lb., and from that to 11 cents. It required about 10½ lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese. Up to the 8th June 12,135 lbs. had been manufactured, which realized something over \$1,400.

Western Notes.

Dining car No. 1 on the west bound train, July 10th, was supplied with new potatoes from the vegetable garden at Forres, Assa.

J. S. Crawford, of Birtle, Man., has completed arrangements for an excursion from all points in Ontario to Winnipeg and return, good for sixty days, at the rate of \$28. Half rates from Winnipeg to all other western points will

be given. The excursion leaves Toronto on the 7th of August.

J. Wake, of Minnedosa, Man., shipped a carload of hogs to Winnipeg recently. The farmers received \$5 per hundred live weight, for the hogs.

The mosquito crop has been a most prolific one this season. The yield per square acre has been one of the largest in the history of the country, and the sample exceedingly healthy and vigorous in appearance.

Reports regarding the crops from Regina, especially the German crofter settlements, are of a most favorable character. Settlers who have been in the country since 1882 state the crop prospects were never better.

Two Russian farmers who have been examining the lands in this country in the interest of sixty of their fellow countrymen, who are now at Montreal, have selected half a township north of Wapella, Assa. Fifteen families will go on the land at once, and fifty more will come out next spring.

A Manitoba provincial journal says:—"Electors! Wheat during Norquay's rule was 54 cents. Greenway raised it to 73c. by bursting the C. P. R. monopoly." The paper in question must think that the electors in its district are a very gullible lot, seeing that grain freight rates are the same now as when the Norquay Government was in power.

Tall crop stories are coming from all parts of the country, but the following from the Brandon Sun, knocks out all competitors:—"On Thursday last S. S. Simpson brought into this office a sample of the wheat he is growing on the section, measuring 28 miles in length. He has one hundred acres just as good as the sample. Mr. Simpson says the wheat is just a "jumping along."

Two Mennonite gentlemen from Russia who were sent out to this country to select land for a number of their fellow countrymen, have chosen a township west of the Souris river, Manitoba, near the boundary line, after making an extensive prospecting trip through Washington territory and British Columbia. The people who sent these delegates will come out next spring, in time to get in a crop.

GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and
COMMISSION

•• MERCHANTS. ••

19 Alexander St. West,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE
Potatoes in Car Lots.
BALED HAY,

SACKS.
FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

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

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS;

AGENTS

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

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

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

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

REMOVAL : :

WARWICK & SONS, TORONTO, ONT.

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

PRINTING IN EVERY GRADE AND DETAIL,
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SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Town of Kamloops, B. C.

Unquestionably the element of little faith enters largely into the composition of many of our people, else with their environment why do they give vent to the dismal interrogatory, "what keeps Kamloops up?" The question may be answered by propounding another, "what keeps Victoria up?" Commree, you answer, trade with the interior, and the influx of visitors. Well, Kamloops is being kept up by methods similar or at least analogous. Stock raisers may be found in every direction from Kamloops. There are also tillers of the soil scattered promiscuously about, besides in a radius of one hundred miles every miner, prospector, logger, wood chopper, and Indian gravitates to Kamloops for supplies and to spend their surplus dollars. Large streams from little fountains flow. Just so with Kamloops. The recipient of a hundred streams, insignificant taken separately, but momentous in the aggregate, the hamlet has swelled to a town, and will continue to increase in proportions until every foot is utilized and every quartz ledge developed. Kamloops, from a mere trading post, has become in four years the most important town of the interior. It is in fact the only town of the interior. In the old town there are seven stories, representing every phase of drygoods and groceries. The aggregate amount of business transacted by these seven establishments for the last twelve months approximates \$450,000, and by including Chinese houses of the same stamp, the amount is swelled to \$200,000 more or \$650,000. But while dry goods and groceries represent considerably more than half

a million dollars, the other elements of trade, such as milling, hotel keeping, mechanics, &c., form a no inconsiderable feature of Kamloops monetary transactions. The old town supports three hotels and two saloons. There are two drug stores, two harness shops, two shoemaker shops, two blacksmith shops, two butcher shops, two barber shops, two dressmaking shops, a book store, a restaurant, a saw mill and flour mill. Going to the new town site we have three hotels, a bakery, and a produce store. We may reasonably infer that the amount of business transacted in Kamloops for the last year does not fall much short of one million dollars.

These figures do not include the Shuswap Milling Company, whose annual output of lumber during the season cannot be much less than 2,500,000 feet, which is sold as soon as it leaves the saw. The Shuswap Milling Company in fact have not been able to meet the demand. This year at Tranquille, Wm. Fortune has rebuilt his saw mill which was burned last year, so it may confidently be assumed that Kamloops will be able to produce as much lumber as she will consume. Turning to real-estate matters, forty buildings were erected in Kamloops last summer, ten in the old town, and thirty in the new town. Those of the old town were almost altogether for business purposes, while those of the new town, with the exception of seven, consisting of two churches, the bank of British Columbia, the jail, a livery stable and two stores, were dwellings. The last but not least of the improvements of the last summer are the water works. The water

is forced by a powerful pumping engine from the river to a reservoir two hundred feet above the town. The water system supplies only to the old town. If the future of Kamloops can be judged by the past, we have every assurance of a town double its present size. Kamloops is the focal point of the interior and must become the base of supplies for a vast region combining rich agricultural and mineral resources. It is scarcely possible that a rival town should spring up. It is the county seat, it has the capita, and with prospective quartz and coal mines to the southward and northward of it, must in the event of their development merge into a full fledged city.—Victoria Times.

Lumber Cuttings.

10,000 saw logs are still in the river above the mill, at Birtle, Man. There is a prospect that they will be cut up at Birtle.

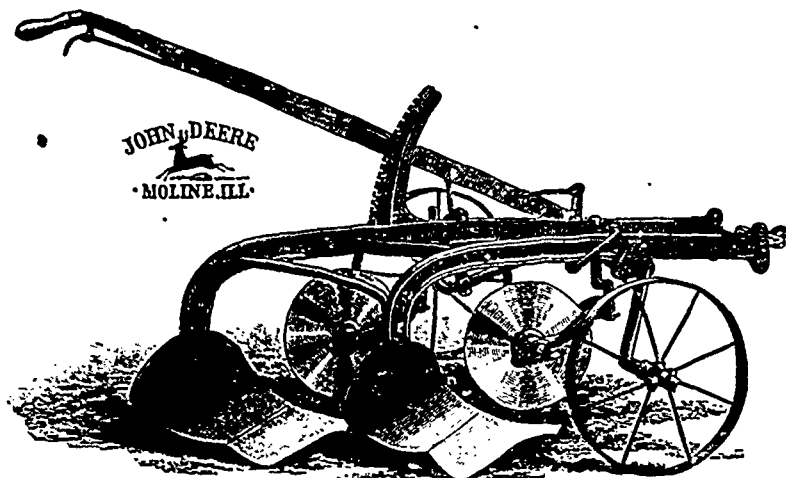
Canadian Lumberman: The lumbermen of old Canada have begun to turn their attention to the pine on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. More than one of them is likely to be operating on the Pacific coast. As to the quantity and excellence of the pine and other wood there is no doubt, and the only question would be as to the market if the output were greatly argued. There seems, however, every likelihood of rapidly increasing settlement on the great prairies and this must bring a demand for lumber in that direction. The markets in Australia also should be capable of extensive development, for they have little but hard wood and their requirements are large. British Columbia should certainly be able to compare with Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide if some enterprise were shown in pushing the trade which has its peculiarities.

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



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

CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS.

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* * * **WINNIPEG.** * * *

Growth of Australian Cities.

The tendency of the population of towns and cities to increase, at the expense of the surrounding country, is exciting attention in Australia, as it already has in nearly every other country. This tendency is particularly marked in the case of Melbourne, of Sydney and Adelaide. At the first-named, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, the yearly increase in population is remarkable, and the percentage is equalled by that of few other cities. The gain in population during the past three years has varied from 19,000 to 22,000, and is apparently still increasing. Melbourne and its suburbs at present have an estimated population of 400,000, against 230,000 in 1878. Sydney also shows a heavy increase in the same period, and the *Argus* states has probably nearly as large a population as Melbourne: The latter city it is thought by the *Argus*, is destined to be the real capital of Australia. A large portion of the increase in population seems to be at the expense of the country districts. The desertion of worked-out gold fields has tended to depopulate some sections, and the population displaced seems to gravitate toward the large cities. In 1861 a quarter of the population of the colony of Victoria resided in Melbourne. In 1881 the proportion had increased to one-third; now the proportion is two-fifths, and apparently the march is on to the extraordinary condition of one half the people of the colony in the city, and one-half outside of it. Practically similar conditions are reported at Sydney and at Adelaide. At present Melbourne contains one seventh of the entire population of Australia. So far as can be noted the tendency illustrated of the city population increasing at the expense of that of the country has not yet shown itself inimical to Australia's prosperity.—*Bradstreet's*.

The only variation in quality which will ever be found in "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is in the degree of moisture which it contains. Tobacco is a very ready absorbent of moisture, and in unusual states of the weather it may become a little too moist or a little too dry to suit the taste of some. This is a minor matter, however, as the essential quality of the tobacco is not changed. Its combustion is a little slower or a little faster according to the degree of moisture, that is all. The darker the plug the plug the greater the moisture, and many prefer the dark. In each caddy, however, the preference for either can be met.

The "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking tobacco has stood the test for over ten years, and during that time it has lost no friend and gained scores of thousands. This lengthened experience shows that it is no mere passing fashion which has gained it the approval of the public, but its superiority in the essential qualities which make a first class tobacco.

He was Fined

Shopkeeper (accused of giving false weight). The fact is, yer honor, the inspector has been lying in wait for me. It's a put up job.

Magistrate. That would have made no difference to you, if you had not been lying in weight also. Five pounds and costs,



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POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL

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Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1887

Pass Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	Pass Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE 13 00 A11 25 D14 45 15 45 A16 35 D16 45		Portage la Prairie Gladstone	ARRIVE, 14 50 13 25 D 13 05 A
	85	..... Neepawa.....	11 58
	61	..... Minnedosa	11 17 D 11 05 A
	79	..... Rapid City	9 45
17 50	94	..... Shoal Lake	9 20
19 31	115	..... Birtle	18 20
119 30	133	..... Bloucarth.....	6 20
21 49	155	..... Russell	5 00
23 00	166	..... Langenburg	4 45
25 15	180		LEAVE

Meals.
No. 1, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 5, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 6, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 7, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 8, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 9, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 10, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 11, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 12, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 13, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 14, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 15, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 16, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 17, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 18, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 19, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 20, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 21, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 22, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 23, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 24, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 25, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 26, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 27, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 28, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 29, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 30, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 31, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 32, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 33, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 34, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 35, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 36, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 37, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 38, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 39, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 40, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 41, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 42, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 43, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 44, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 45, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 46, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 47, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 48, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 49, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 50, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 51, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 52, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 53, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 54, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 55, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 56, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 57, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 58, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 59, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 60, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 61, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 62, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 63, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 64, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 65, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 66, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 67, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 68, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 69, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 70, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 71, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 72, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 73, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 74, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 75, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 76, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 77, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 78, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 79, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 80, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 81, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 82, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 83, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 84, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 85, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 86, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 87, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 88, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 89, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 90, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 91, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 92, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 93, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 94, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 95, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 96, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 97, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 98, Tuesdays and Saturdays. No. 99, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 100, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b6 25 p.m.	b7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d6 26 p.m.	d7 15 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a9 25 p.m.	a7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a3 00 a.m.	a8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a4 15 p.m.	a4 60 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.....	a3.15 p.m.	a4.60 p.m.
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