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Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)**  
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Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.  
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# The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance  
specially devoted to the interests of Western  
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west of Lake Superior, the Provinces  
of Manitoba and British Col-  
umbia 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. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, and manufacturing houses of Eastern Canada.*

WINNIPEG, APRIL 30, 1888.

THE merchants of Shoal Lake will, after the first day of May, adopt the early closing system.

JOHN HENRY has decided to open a machine shop and blacksmithing business at Minnedosa. He has sent east for the necessary machinery.

THE new Manitoba Election Act disfranchises members of both the Dominion and Provincial service for local elections, and grants full man-hood suffrage.

THE public accounts for the Province of Manitoba for the year ending June 30th, 1887, have been printed and distributed in the Legislature. Total receipts amounted to \$611,405, including Dominion subsidies, licenses, fees and general revenue. The total expenditure is placed at \$723,125.

IS the Union Bank steal case Velie and Mc-Kittrick have been committed by the magistrate for trial at the higher court. They are now out on bail. Diamond was discharged, and it is but fair to say that there was really no evidence connecting him in any way with the steal. Cameron, the embezzler, is, of course, free in the United States.

A BILL has been introduced in the Manitoba Legislature empowering the Government to borrow a sum of money not exceeding \$1,500,000 at not over 5 per cent. interest. The bill provides that provincial bonds may be issued to raise the amount required. The money will be used in paying outstanding liabilities, now amounting to about \$300,000, and in completing the Red River Valley Railway and other public works. It is estimated that \$783,000 will be required to complete the Red River road; \$65,000 to meet interest on the Manitoba North-

western bonds, and \$40,000 to put the Hudson's Bay road in shape, so that the Province would receive security on the guarantee already made to that road.

J. H. GLASS, of C. S. Hyman & Co., shoes, London, Ont., is in the city, and will go west as far as Victoria, B. C.

RYAN & WRIGHT have launched a steamer on the Bow River, above the National Park, Alberta. A nice little run of ten miles up the river can be made at low water, and still farther when the river is high.

STOCK-IN-TRADE of the estate of Alex. Shepherd, Regina, Assa., consisting of millinery, \$2,000, and general dry goods, \$3,200, and also the book debts, \$875, is offered for sale by tender, open until May 5th. The liabilities are about \$6,000. R. J. Whitla, Winnipeg, is the assignee.

AN OTTAWA dispatch of Thursday says: By an order-in-council, passed a couple of days ago, the Manitoba Experimental Farm will be located on section 27, township 10, range 19, west, on the north side of the Assiniboine, opposite Brandon, on the place known as the Stewart farm. The amount paid was fifteen dollars per acre.

THE Dominion Government has asked that the bill to construct the Emerson & Northwestern from Winnipeg to the International boundary, which has been on the paper of the railway committee for some time, be left over this session. It is understood they do not want to grant any charter except to the Red River Valley.

NOTICE is given in the official Gazette of application for letters patent incorporating the Empire Brewing and Malting Company, limited. The following are the applicants:—Joseph E. Hannah, William Clougher, Robert F. Manning, Charles F. Todd, and Richard Heap, all of Winnipeg, who shall be the first directors of said company. The capital stock is placed at \$40,000, in shares of \$25 each.

A TELEGRAM on Thursday says: The C. P. R. will probably soon build an independent line of its own to Detroit. Meantime the G. T. R. has conceded to the C. P. R. running powers over its track between St. Thomas and Detroit, in exchange for which the C. P. R. gives the G. T. R. running powers over its track between Callendar and Sault St. Marie, practically giving the G. T. R. a line of its own from Montreal to the "Soo."

CRUICKSHANK & Co. bought out the merchant tailoring business of Jos. Stovel, Winnipeg, last summer, giving notes therefor to the amount of \$2,500. A son of Stovel was the company. Last week the stock was taken under a chattel mortgage, after the landlord had made a selection therefrom to cover a couple of months' rent. The mortgage is for \$1,300, but the stock, it is said, will only realize a few hundred dollars at forced sale. The mortgage was on the stock at the time of the purchase by Cruickshank & Co., but Cruickshank claims that he knew nothing of its existence until last week. Cruickshank was formerly an employee of Stovel, and he claims that he purchased the stock without even taking an inventory of it, accepting a list furnished by Stovel.

DERKSON BROS., general storekeepers, Mor-den, Man., have sold out.

S. LAWSON, general storekeeper, Niverville, Man., stock seized by sheriff.

THOS. G. POYNTZ, saloon keeper, Winnipeg, has sold out to John Neobard.

JOHN FEHR, general storekeeper, Plum Con-lee, Man., has assigned in trust.

W. GOODNOW, bricks, etc., Winnipeg, has formed a partnership with Thomas Littlejohn.

Beddome Brothers, butchers, Birtle, Man., are preparing to erect a new meat store in Birtle.

JOS. TASSE, of Tasse, Woods & Co., cigar manufacturers of Montreal, was in Winnipeg last week.

O'CONNOR & LENNON, saloon keepers, Winni-peg. O'Connor has sold out his interest to Dennis Lennon.

MR. GALLAGHER, representing Miller & Rich-ard, wholesale type and printers' supplies, was in Winnipeg last week.

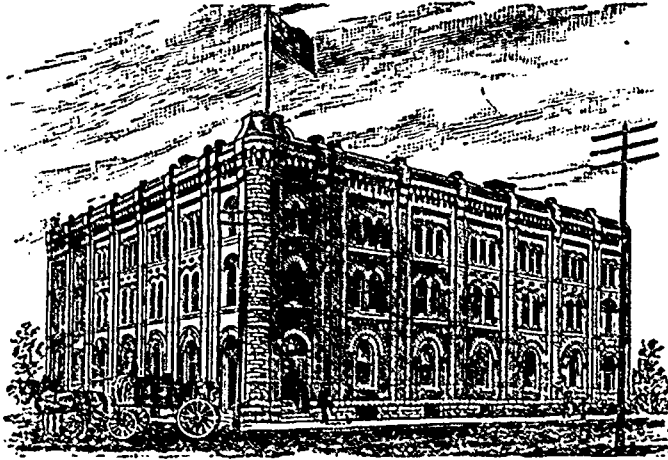
HILL, of Griswold, has secured the contract for constructing about fifty miles of telegraph on the Northwest Central. The line will extend almost to Arrow river.

H. BRYDGES, vice-president of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, who has just return-ed from a trip east, states that the company has definitely decided to build another 23 miles during this season.

Calgary Tribune: We understand that E. Healey has completed arrangements to start a cheese factory at Cochrane this spring. The factory will have a capacity for the milk of three hundred cows this year, and will be in operation some time in May.

BRANDON Sun: It is the intention of Mr. J. A. Christie to commence at once the erec-tion of a sawmill that will cost \$10,000 to com-plete. He has made a purchase of three mil-lion feet of logs from the Banks, and they are now in the Bird Tail, ready for floating down the river. As soon as they arrive he expects to run the old saw mill for a short time.

THE new re-distribution bill for Manitoba has been made public. It gives thirty-eight elec-toral divisions, an increase of three. Winnipeg gets one additional member, making three for the city. The smallest division in point of population is Russell, with 1,200 people. The three Winnipeg constituencies, with a popula-tion of about 7,000 each, are the largest in this respect, being about double that of the next most populous division. This shows the fair-ness of giving Winnipeg an additional member, notwithstanding the objections of some rural members. Brandon city is given a member, the division including the two surrounding town-ships. Several additional constituencies have been created in Southern Manitoba. The river constituencies of St. Francis Xavier, Assiniboia, and St. Clements are absorbed by adjoining divisions. South Dufferin also disappears. Russell, Shoal Lake and Minnedosa undergo considerable change, an additional division being created to be known as Birtle, and in-stead of two divisions of Minnedosa, there will now be but one. Nearly all the electoral divisions have been more or less changed in their boundaries.

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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The intelligence of the death of the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, which took place at Ottawa about midnight on Saturday last, was received with sorrow throughout Canada. In the West, the late minister was well known, and though at times his policy in regard to this part of Canada differed from the popular desire here, nevertheless the marked interest which he took in the country was duly recognized. As Minister of the Interior, his work in Parliament and in his department, was of special interest to the West. The pains which he took to inform himself personally as to the requirements of Western Canada, during his several visits to this part of the Dominion, showed that he had the real welfare of the country at heart, and that any mistakes which he made were errors of judgment. It is the general verdict that in the death of Hon. Thos. White, Canada has lost one of most careful, practical and able of her public men.

It is asserted that the percentage of loss on well insured property is double that of uninsured. This tells a bad state of affairs, and emphasizes the statement that it is necessary that there should be some means of investigating into all cases of fires. Insurance companies, through their agents, are no doubt largely to blame for many fires, through granting policies of over insurance. Many cases of over insurance are constantly coming to light, and where such insurance can be obtained, there is a great temptation in the way of dishonestly inclined persons. Persons who would not rob a private individual often think there is no harm in getting ahead of a corporation, such as an insurance company. The honorable person will, however, fail to see the difference. If the frequency of losses from fires upon heavily insured properties were a matter solely between the insurance companies and the insured, the question would not be of such great importance. But the matter does not end there. A fire starting in a heavily insured property very often seriously involves others who are not so well protected against loss. Here is where the great objection to excessive insurance comes in. The company which

over-insures property adjacent to the properties of other parties, is doing an injustice to these persons, by increasing their risk of loss by fire. If the statement that the percentage of loss on well insured property is double that of uninsured property be correct, it presents a truly alarming state of affairs. It means that probably one half of the fires are caused by attempts at willful destruction of property in order to realize the insurance. Taking this view of the case, fire insurance becomes a nuisance in cities and town where buildings are in close proximity to each other. It almost leads one to consider whether it would not be advisable to abolish insurance in towns, and instead levy a special tax upon property to an amount not exceeding the average insurance rate, to be used in providing appliances and adopting other means as a protection against the occurrence and spread of fires. It is certainly a necessity that something should be done to prevent over-insurance, and also to discover the causes of fires. If it were known that a searching investigation would be made into the cause of every fire, there would probably be fewer fires. Punishment might also be provided for agents who had taken excessive risks, thereby placing a premium upon the crime of arson, and endangering the property of others.

The Local Government of Manitoba seem determined to undertake a vigorous immigration policy. In this they will be supported by popular opinion. The first move has been to appoint Mr. McMillan and Capt. Wastie, of Brandon, to go to Ontario, with the object of establishing themselves there in the interest of immigration to Manitoba. One will have his head-quarters in the eastern and the other in the western portion of that province. The desirability of inducing Ontario farmers to come to Manitoba is generally recognized, in preference to settlers from foreign countries. Some very good settlers arrive from foreign countries, but there are also many who belong to undesirable classes, and who are rather an injury than an advantage to Manitoba. The Ontario farmers are generally of a superior

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CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.

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#### A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

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

DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,301.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and uncommonly 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

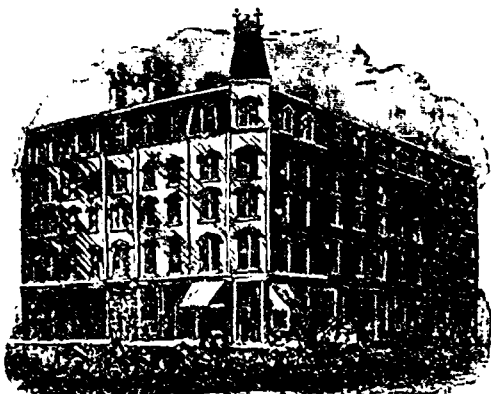
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO  
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

class, and their knowledge of farming as conducted in America, gives them a great advantage over the foreigners, who, no matter how successful they may have been in the land which they left, have a great deal to learn about prairie farming in the West before they can hope to excel.

CHEAP land is one of the great advantages of the West, and which greatly assists the prairie farmer in competing with his produce in the markets of the world, and in overcoming the drawbacks of distance from market and dear freight rates. In placing its lands in Manitoba upon the market, the C. P. Ry. Company does not seem to comprehend the relation of the value of land to the cost of carrying produce to market. As the C. P. Ry. Company has the power of fixing the cost to the Manitoba farmer of marketing his produce, as well as fixing the price of its lands, it would naturally be supposed that an effort would be made to strike the ratio between the two. Evidently, however, no thought has been taken of this important matter. For instance, the lands of the company in Southern Manitoba are held for sale at from \$5 to \$9 per acre. Now, let us see what this means, when compared with the cost of marketing the products of the soil. The great product of the soil of Manitoba, it is unnecessary to say is wheat, or as sometimes stated, No. 1 hard. At 30 cents per bushel as the average cost of getting this wheat to market, an acre of ground which produces thirty bushels of wheat brings in to the C. P. Ry. Company just \$9 in freight charges. It will thus be seen that the cost of marketing wheat, per acre, is equal in a single year to the highest value of the railway lands. In other words, the railway company receives in freight charges upon the products of the soil, each year, the full value of the land itself. There certainly seems to be something out of proportion in this. The settler who buys a farm from the company not only pays for the land, but also pays the company the price of the land every year or so, in freight charges. Would it not be advisable for the company in the light of these statements, to dispose of its

—THE—  
**Clarendon Hotel,**



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Opened April 1st, 1888.

(The proprietors have closed the New Douglass House)

Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see  
The Clarendon Hotel.

RATES RANGING FROM

**\$1.50 to \$3.50 PER DAY**

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

**Bennett & Co., Props**

lands at much lower figures to actual settlers, or even give them as free grants to good settlers? The company would receive the value of the lands several times over in freight charges upon the products of the soil, by placing settlers upon them, whilst it is holding them for sale at high prices. Instead of holding the lands at the prices named for a number of years, it would certainly seem to the advantage of the company to settle them up at once upon more favorable terms, and look for reimbursement in freight charges upon the products of the lands.

\* THE extent of inland navigation in British Columbia is very much greater than is generally imagined. In the interior there are long stretches of navigable waters on the Columbia, Kootenay, Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and tributary lakes and streams. In a country of the mountainous nature of British Columbia, these navigable waters are of special value, owing to the great cost of building railways. In the milder climate of the Pacific Province,

**GREENE AND SONS COMPANY**

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the rivers are also rendered more valuable than they would be on this side of the mountains, on account of the greater length of time which they remain open. These navigable water stretches will play an important part in the settlement of the interior country, and it is therefore the duty of the Government to improve the streams, where practicable. Owing to the difficulties of constructing railways, as great use as possible should be made of these natural advantages in the shape of navigable waters. It might be advisable to urge upon the Government the desirability of undertaking a survey of the inland waters of the Province, with a view to determining their navigable value, and also to consider what improvements could be advantageously made to further increase their usefulness. We have not at hand a description of the inland navigable waters of the Province, but an idea of their value may be gained from the statement that single stretches are known to extend from 200 to 300 miles. Some of the stretches could be connected, thus greatly increasing their value and usefulness.

Thomas Clellan, saloon keeper, of Yale, has sold out and gone to Kamloops.

J. B. WINNETT is opening a furniture store at Anthracite, Alberta.

STREET BROS. have opened a butcher shop at Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

SMITH & FERGOUSON, hardware, Banff, Alberta, are erecting a building at Anthracite, where they will open a branch.

SOULS & YORK, butchers, Calgary, have admitted J. Nolan, of Golden City, B. C., as a partner in the firm, which will be known hereafter as Soules, York & Co.

THE first number of *America*, a new journal published at Chicago, by the American Publishing Company, has been received. *America* announces itself as a "weekly paper devoted to the advancement of American ideas, and the strengthening and preserving of American institutions." The term American is of course used in its restricted sense, as applied to the United States. *America* will advocate the placing of the suffrage upon an educational basis, the restriction of undesirable immigration, fair trade, etc. The editorial articles are well written and in a moderate, but firm tone. The list of contributors and correspondents contains many well known names.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 30, 1888.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

It is the universally accepted belief that British Columbia possesses vast mineral wealth, though comparatively very little has yet been done toward developing these great natural resources. True many millions of gold have been washed in primitive fashion from the banks of the different streams, and some coal and iron mining has also been done, but in comparison with the supposed mineral wealth of the province, the work of development so far carried out has been very little. Quartz mining for the precious metals has not been carried on to any extent, owing largely, it is claimed, to the absence of a smelter. This drawback, however, is now in a fair way of speedy removal. Some time ago the city of Vancouver offered a bonus of \$25,000 for the erection of a smelter at that place, with a capacity of not less than 40 tons per day. It is now understood that an English company will undertake the work of establishing the smelter, and a deposit of \$5,000 has been put up, as a guarantee of good faith. It is understood that the English company will work some of the mines, as well as purchase or receive ores for treatment. This will afford a market for the ores, which has heretofore been lacking, and the result should be very favorable to the more rapid development of the mineral wealth of the province. The local government is also taking steps to encourage mineral development, and it has been proposed by the select committee on mines that a first-class mining engineer for the province, be appointed. It has been suggested, that if such an appointment be made, the engineer selected should be one who would have the confidence of British capitalists, as it is expected that capital for the development of the mineral resources of the province will come largely from Britain.

The minerals found in British Columbia form a long list, and include many of the precious and coarser metals. Gold is found over a vast extent of country, equalling in area thousands of square miles. In fact it is a common saying that the color of gold can be found on

almost any of the streams. Numerous beds of gold-bearing quartz have also been discovered, but require development to determine their wealth. Silver outcroppings have been frequently met with, some said to indicate great richness. Lead, copper, iron and other minerals also abound. Iron ore has been mined to some extent for export to the United States, particularly on Texada island in the Straits of Georgia. Coal is also exported extensively from the Nanaimo district to San Francisco and other parts, but even in coal mining there is yet room for far greater development. Since the gold discovery, some twenty seven years ago, it is known that about \$50,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out of the province, but the real amount is estimated to be very much greater, as large quantities have been carried out of the country by *Chinamen and others*, which were not reported. Where this great wealth has been washed from the banks of the streams, it is certain that there must be rich gold quartz leads in existence, from which the gold has been carried down with the freshets and deposited in the beds of the rivers. This season gives evidence of increased activity in mining, and with the influx of capital and the establishment of smelters, the prospects for development of the great mineral wealth of the province never looked brighter.

## NATURAL GAS.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the natural gas question at some points in Western Canada, and more than one scheme has been devised for engaging in a search for this much coveted commodity. It will therefore be interesting to learn what scientific men have to say on the subject. It would be unwise to undertake heavy expenditure in a search for natural gas, without first obtaining the advice of experts. If there were no reasonable hopes of obtaining the gas, expenditure in searching for it would be undesirable. Men who have made a study of the question, claim there exists a natural gas belt, which has been pretty accurately defined, and that outside of this belt it would be absurd to expect to find the gas. The great gas belt is defined as stretching from the oil districts of Ontario, across New York State and Pennsylvania. Deposits of considerable value have also been discovered in other more limited districts, in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas and Ohio.

Natural gas, according to Professor Wurtz, is principally composed of carbon and hydrogen, formed by decaying organic matter, the agent thereto probably being oxides of iron. Thus transposed into gas, it is stored away in subterranean caverns of rock, etc., where its escape to the open air is prevented. From this it is argued that the gas cannot exist in the old formations of Archæan or Eozoic rocks, which contain no deposits of organic matter. In localities where there have been upheavals it is also claimed the gas cannot exist, as the gas would have escaped during the process of upheaval. In the neighborhood of mountainous regions, according to the scientists, it would therefore be unwise to invest means in searching for natural gas. A writer on the subject says:—"Where the strata still remain comparatively flat and undisturbed, between the upper carboniferous and the archæan formations, in any of the strata, in fact, deposited since the archæan rocks, natural gas may be looked for with reasonable prospects of success. It may occur wherever the bituminous coal has been converted into anthracite, or where this process of conversion is now going on. And, finally, it may be found wherever coal oil occurs—provided always that natural reservoirs exist." Opinion differs as to whether the process of generating natural gas is still going on, or whether this process has been concluded in times past, and the gas has since remained stored in natural reservoirs.

Though the prairie country of Western Canada is outside of the gas belt previously described, the physical features of a large portion of the country seem favorable in some respects to the existence of natural gas. The organic matter from which the gas is formed exists over a wide area, and the process of upheaval has not taken place to any extent in the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Red River. But further and absolutely conclusive evidence has been discovered as to the existence of natural gas underlying at least a portion of the prairie country of Western Canada. This is nothing less than the actual though accidental discovery of the gas itself, in boring for water at a point on the main line of the C. P. R., west of Medicine Hat. Passengers on the trains will observe the flame from the blazing gas, which shoots up from the mouth of the iron pipe through which it issues. This is believed to be the only discovery of gas which has yet been made, but so far there has been no organized effort to search for it. It is therefore a question which remains to be settled, whether natural gas exists in Western Canada in quantities sufficient to be of great commercial value.

## HARD WHEAT FOR BRITISH MILLERS.

The *Miller*, of London, England, continues strongly to urge the formation of a British millers' syndicate, for the purpose of purchasing wheat in the great hard wheat belt of America. The straits to which the British millers have been driven by foreign competition, the *Miller* thinks, is largely owing to their inability to obtain pure hard wheat. In competition with the Minneapolis millers, whose base of supply is this hard wheat region, the British millers are at the greatest disadvantage. Against the hard wheat supply of the Minnesota millers, the British millers are obliged to compete with a mixed wheat from various parts of the world. The *Miller* claims that the British miller is yet far from shipwrecked, as matters now stand, but he would do much better if he could command a supply of the pure hard wheat of America. So much faith does the *Miller* place in the future for the millers of Britain, with a supply of this wheat obtainable, that it has grown most enthusiastic in advocating the formation of a British millers syndicate to purchase wheat in Manitoba and Dakota, and heads an article upon the subject with the words, "Land in Sight." In this article the *Miller* declares that though the British millers are anxious to purchase pure hard wheat, yet this is exactly what they do not get under existing conditions, owing to the mixing in transit. Hence the advisability of forming a strong syndicate to purchase the wheat from the producer and ship through its own elevators. Not only would the proposed syndicate be obliged to own elevators at the points of production, but it would require to own a line of storage and shipping elevators all the way from the western wheat field to the seaboard, for it must be remembered that it is at these central shipping points where the hard wheat comes in contact and is mixed with the inferior wheats of the South and East.

There is another plan by which the hard wheats of the Northwest could be carried to Britain without danger of mixing, which possibly has not occurred to the *Miller*. If the *Miller* will take up a map of America, it will notice a great inland sea, called Hudson's Bay, stretching down almost into the centre of the continent. This inland sea offers a short and direct route from the hard wheat belt of the Northwest to Great Britain. The opening up of this route would bring British markets in direct connection with the hard wheat region. No special line of

elevators would be required to prevent the northern wheat from becoming mixed with the inferior wheats of the east and south, for only northern wheat would go by this route. If the *Miller* will turn in and advocate the opening of the Hudson's Bay route, it will be assisting a scheme fully as practical as the proposal to build a special line of elevators, in accomplishing the end desired—pure hard wheat for British millers.

## THE FREE LIST.

By an Act passed by Parliament in 1879, the Canadian Government made a standing offer that when the United States placed any of the articles mentioned in the Act upon the free list, an order-in-council would be issued admitting the same commodities into this country free of duty. The articles included in the list were: Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables, including potatoes and other roots and plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grains, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish, salted or smoked, lard, tallow, meats, fresh, salted or smoked, and lumber. The United States having placed green fruits, seeds of all kinds, plants, trees and shrubs upon the free list, these articles were a short time ago placed upon the free list in Canada. Notice has now been given in Parliament that a resolution abolishing the statutory offer of reciprocity in certain products will be introduced, and a new list submitted. The proposed new list is as follows:

"Animals of all kinds, hay, straw, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) salt, peas, beans, barley, malt, rye, oats, buckwheat, flour of rye, oatmeal, buckwheat flour, butter, cheese, fish of all kinds, fish oil, products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, fresh meats, poultry, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, lime, gypsum, (ground or unground), hewn or wrought or unwrought burrs or grindstones, and timber and lumber of all kinds, manufactured in whole or in part, including shingles, clapboards, and wood pulp, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided for by any act at the time in force, upon proclamation by the Governor-General, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate not exceeding that payable on the same, under such proclamation, when imported into Canada."

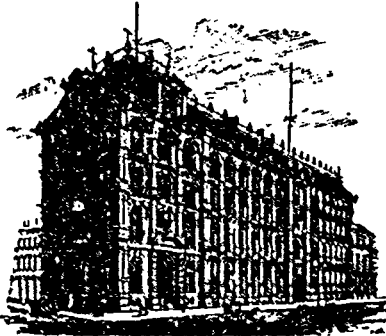
The adoption of this new list will not affect fruits, seeds, plants, etc., which have lately been placed upon the free list. The most important feature in this proposed change is, that the offer of reciprocity in flour, wheat, lard, bran, coal, coke, hops, Indian corn, corn meal, cured meats and tallow is withdrawn, whilst malt, poultry, etc., are added to the list of articles in the reciprocal offer. The new list is more favorable to Canadian producers, the articles which would be most largely imported from the United States, such as corn and corn meal, lard, cured

meats, flour, etc., being left off. The effect of the adoption of the proposed new list will be to considerably curtail the standing offer of reciprocity with the United States in these natural products, etc., and may have an adverse influence, so far as this country is concerned, in the proposed tariff legislation now under discussion at Washington.

## THE GREAT NORTH.

In his efforts to enlighten the Canadian public upon the Great North country, Senator Schultz is doing a work which will live after him. Outside of half a dozen or so men who have given some attention to the question, the people of Canada have heretofore had but the faintest conception of this vast and interesting region. For all the interest the people of Canada, as a whole, have taken in the great northern territory, that country might as well have never existed. The few who have had their thoughts directed to the north country, have generally pictured in imagination a wilderness of ice and snow, inhabited by a few Indians and Esquimaux, and invaded occasionally by adventuresome traders, in search of the valuable furs, which are supposed to be the only exportable articles which the country possesses. The information which has been elicited before the committee at Ottawa will therefore be fresh, interesting and often surprising news to the general public of Canada. The vastness of this northern region, which we shall consider as including the country north of the North Saskatchewan river, can be imagined from the great rivers which drain the country. It has scarcely occurred to Canadians that the mightiest river in North America flows through this northern country, some 2,000 miles in length, and having great lakes in its course. It is estimated that there are 3,500 miles of navigation on the Mackenzie river and tributaries, with but two slight obstructions. A large portion of the country north of the Saskatchewan has also been shown to be well adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and capable of supporting a large population. The vast lakes abound in fish of the whitefish, trout, salmon and other well known varieties. The minerals known to exist include coal, copper, gold, salt, sulphur, asphaltum and petroleum. Surface indications tend to show the existence of the greatest petroleum region in the world, estimated to cover 100,000 square miles of country. Mountains of pure rock salt are spoken of. It has also been learned that there is abundance of timber, pine attaining a size of from two to four feet in diameter, as far north as the mouth of the Liard river. Even with the slight knowledge now possessed, enough is known to warrant the assertion that this country will yet become a source of considerable wealth to the Dominion.





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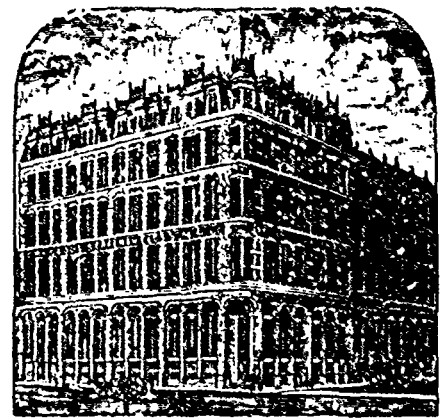
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The most noticeable feature in connection with monetary affairs in the city during the past week has been the marked decrease in the circulation of money in trade circles. The principal reason for this is undoubtedly the fact, that farmers all over the country are seedling, and no produce of any kind is coming to market to create a money circulation. Funds from the country are therefore reduced to a slender volume, and there is considerable complaining about slow payments among wholesale houses. As the banks' funds are in no way scarce. In fact, the continued shortening up of credits in the east, since the Central Bank failure has resulted in somewhat of a plethora of funds there, which are still held back until a less anxious feeling pervades trade. If required, such funds could be to some extent available here, but customers as well as banks in this city are anxious to curtail credit as much as possible, and are inclined to believe, that credit has been more or less abused of late. There is now no further argument of tight finances, on which to keep up the discount rate to a minimum of 8 per cent., and if once the feeling in trade circles gains a little buoyancy, a reduction is very probable. One encouraging symptom in the city is the fact, that small traders have much less snatching and patching for funds than they had during the latter portion of the winter. In real estate mortgage loans no new business is being done, and loan company agents report interest payments, and in fact all other business, at a standstill, and do not calculate on any improvement before the end of may. The interest rate for such loans is nominal at 8 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

There is an improved feeling in some branches as the season advances, and the outlook is regarded as favorable for a fair summer's trade in lines depending on building operations, etc. In staple lines trade is steady and but moderately active. There is still a great deal of disappointment expressed at the unsatisfactory situation in payments, which continues very slow in many quarters. A large number of country merchants are still unable to meet their obligation within reasonable time, and several additional cases were under consideration last week. Credit appears to have been too cheap, and has been the cause of bringing several retail merchants into serious difficulties, if not to financial ruin. One merchant showed a very thousands of dollars, and this at a point where business should have been done entirely on a cash basis, as it was not a farming community. large asset in book accounts, amounting to many Apparently there is much need of an effort being made to curtail credits, both on the part of the wholesale and retail trader.

**CANNED GOODS.**

Prices were 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) \$7.00 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, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

**DRY GOODS.**

There has been some movement in dry goods of a sorting nature, but business is not active. In all textile lines the feeling is rather quiet, but with prospects considered favorable for a fair summer trade.

**DRUGS.**

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3.00, iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3.00; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

**FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.**

The trade in apples is nearly wound up for the season. Quotations below for choice fruit are little more than normal, as there are scarcely any in the market which will come up to the standard. Most apples are more or less damaged, and sell according to condition at from \$2 upward. Quotations are: Apples, fancy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel; common varieties, \$5 to \$6. Mesina oranges, \$6 to \$6.50 a box; California Riversides, seedlings, \$6 to \$6.50; Fancy Riverside Navel, or seedless, \$7 to \$7.50; Choico Los Angeles, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Mesina lemons, \$8 to \$8.50; Pineapples, \$6 to \$7 per dozen.

**FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.**

Prices unchanged as follows: Dates, 10c per lb.; in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.50 to 2.65 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15 to 18c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.

**FURS.**

A valuable lot of furs from north of Lake Superior were among the arrivals last week, mostly beaver, marten, otter, etc., of fine quality. This shows the importance of Winnipeg as a fur market, when it is able to draw from such a distance to the east. All the large fur houses have agencies here, and the best prices are obtained. In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows:—Beaver, \$1 to \$7 per skin; badger, 25c to \$1.50; black bear, \$2 to \$16; cubs do, 50c to \$4.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$15; cubs do, 50c to \$3; grizzly bear, \$3 to \$40; cubs do, \$1 to \$12; white bear, \$3 to \$50; cubs do, \$2 to \$15; lynx, 25c to \$2.75; cubs do, 5c to 40c; wild cat, 25 to 75c; timber wolf, 25c to \$2; large prairie do, 25c to \$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c to \$1; wolverine, 50c to \$5; panther 10c to \$2.50; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox, 25c to \$1.50; kit fox, 25c to 75c; silver, grey, or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and

quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5; blue fox, 50c. to \$4.50; white fox, 25c to \$1.50; martin, 25c to \$1.50, mink, 15 to 60c, muskrat, midwinter, 6 to 10c, fall, 3 to 5c, culls and kits, 1 to 2c, otter, \$1 to \$9, do cubs, 25 to 75, raccoon, 25 to 80c, skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

**FISH.**

Lake Winnipeg white are quoted at 5 to 6c pickerel at 2 1/2 to 5c; Lake Superior trout, 8 to 9c. These are all frozen, no fresh caught yet being in the market. Fresh B.C. salmon held at 14 to 15c.

**GROCERIES.**

Trade holds steady and in moderate volume. Sugars were easier. Fresh black teas are reported as likely to be higher. Quotations are as follows: 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 1/4 to 9 1/2c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 63c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Indes d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunetto Solace, 12s, 48c.

**HIDES.**

Prices remained at the late decline 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 50c. Tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1 1/2c per pound.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

Business is still on the slow side, but prospects are considered favorable for a good summer trade, which is expected to commence now. Quotations are steady and as follows: Cut nails, 16d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 40 to 42c per lb. according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 1/2 to 7; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6 1/2 to 7c

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

Prices are steady 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, \$5 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 29 to 32c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

**LUMBER.**

There has been an active inquiry during the past couple of weeks for supplies later on, and business to date is very much better than last year. All the dealers are out of sorts, and an order of any size can scarcely be filled in dimension stuff. Even boards are pretty well used up. It will therefore be seen that stocks are down to a fine point. The mills will be put in operation as soon as possible and an

active season's operations is apparently before the trade.

**PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.**

Prices now quoted: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00, neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five gallon lots; seal oil steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; 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

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

Prices are: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

**THE MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG.**

**WHEAT.**

Farming operations were progressing fairly well last week, though interfered with by high winds on some days. Still reports were coming

in at the close of the week that some farmers had from 100 to 200 acres of wheat sown. These, however, are only in a few exceptional cases, the majority being not nearly so far advanced. There was very little doing at country markets, but for the few loads coming in about 58c was the best price paid to farmers by sample. On change here business was confined mainly to future delivery. No. 1 northern for June delivery, allot at Port Arthur, sold at 51½c. No. 2 hard would be worth the same, and No. 1 hard 2c more. Allowing 1½c for floating the wheat and 14½c freight charges from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, at the above figure, No. 1 hard on track here would be worth from 67 to 68c for June delivery.

**FLOUR.**

The local flour market was very quiet last week. Quotations to the local trade in broken lots remains unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.05; strong bakers, \$1.85; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.15.

**MILLSTUFFS.**

Brand holds at \$11 per ton and shorts \$13 per ton.

**OATS.**

Oats appeared to be rather light in offerings, and prices were firm, at about 30c for good feed samples. There is a good demand for choice, clean oats for seed, for which higher prices are obtained.

**OATMEAL.**

Local prices are unchanged, as follows: Standard, \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; rolled oats, \$3.00.

**EGGS.**

Prices got down to 12 to 12½c for case lots last week, and one or two sales of large lots were made at 11c. The supply so far has not been in excess of the demand for immediate consumption.

**BUTTER.**

New rolls have been arriving more freely and

have usually sold at about 17 to 18c. Choice old has sold at 16 to 17c, but very little comes up to requirements to bring these prices. The bulk of old butter in the market will have to be sold at a good deal lower than any price mentioned. The demand is very slack.

**LARD.**

Chicago lard was stronger, and some were asking \$2.30 for best 20 pound pails. Others were still offering at \$2.25, with inferior grades quoted at from \$2.00 upward. Pure unadulterated home lard held at \$2.30.

**CURED MEATS.**

Prices hold at the following quotations: Home cured quoted as follows: Long clear bacon, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14½ to 15c; pork sausage, 10c per pound. Chicago hams 15 to 16c, dry salt 11½ to 11¾c.

**DRESSED MEATS.**

Beef is quoted at the wide range of from 6 to 7½c, according to quality and quantity. Pork is firm. A few hogs are obtainable, for which 8 to 8½c is usually paid. There is yet nothing but frozen mutton in the market, and this is held at 10 to 11c. Veal quoted at 8 to 10c.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle hold at 3½ to 4c according to quality

**VEGETABLES.**

The demand for potatoes has remained flat, and no reliable quotation can be given, as none are being purchased in quantities. About 40c could be quoted as the nominal price, though should buying be resumed for export, it might be on a lower basis. Other quotations are: Onions, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel; cabbage, \$10 per 100 for good; celery, 50c to \$1 per dozen bunches, as to quality; carrots 50 to 60c per bushel; turnips, 25c per bushel.

W. R. CLARKE, general merchant, Stonewall, Man., has assigned in trust to C. M. Rubidge.

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.**

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Importers of

**FINE HAVANNA CIGARS**

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**Elevator**  
Works.

Manufacturers of Hydraulic,  
Steam and Hand Power Passen-  
ger and Goods Elevators,

34, 36 and 38 Duke Street  
**TORONTO.**

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

**Shelf and Heavy Hardware,**

STOVES AND TINWARE,  
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,  
RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,

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**DICK, BANNING & CO**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,  
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MILLS AT KERWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.  
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**HIDES!**  
SHEEPSKINS & 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 mar-  
ket prices.

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WHOLESALE,

**CLOTHING**

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

208 and 210  
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL

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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., [Limited.]**  
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BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivory  
and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry!

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STANDARD  
**BRUSHES.**

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

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Smallwares, etc.

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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,  
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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,  
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**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of Clothing

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HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES  
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**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

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Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot  
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Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

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EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,  
**TORONTO**

**BASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

Unfavorable crop news created a stronger feeling at the opening on Monday in wheat. The decrease in the visible supply for the previous week was 347,000 bushels, the total being 32,633,531 bushels on April 21, as compared with 48,677,625 bushels one year ago. May wheat opened at 81½c and ranged from 81½ to 82½c. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	81½	81½
Corn	53½	54½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	—	14.00
Lard	8.05	8.07½
Short Ribs	—	7.22½

May wheat opened at 81½c on Tuesday, which was the up price of the day ; 80½c was the lowest point touched. Trading was light and the market unsettled. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	80½	81½
Corn	53½	54½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	—	13.87½
Lard	—	8.00
Short Ribs	—	7.22½

Wheat was quiet and uncertain in tone on Wednesday. May opened ½c higher, but sold down 1c to 80½c. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	80½	80½
Corn	54½	55
Oats	—	32½
Pork	—	13.80
Lard	7.95	7.97½
Short Ribs	7.17½	7.17½

Trading in wheat was light on Thursday. Crop damage reports were numerous, which gave a tone to prices toward the last. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	81	81
Corn	54½	55½
Oats	—	32½
Pork	—	13.60
Lard	—	7.92½
Short Ribs	—	7.15

On Friday trading in wheat was largely in changing May over to more deferred futures. May opened at 81½c, which was the top price realized ; 80½c was the lowest. Closing prices were :

	April	May.
Wheat	—	80½
Corn	—	54½
Oats	—	18.60
Pork	—	—
Lard	—	7.82½
Short Ribs	—	—

Closing prices on Saturday were :

	April.	May
Wheat	80½	80½
Corn	55	55½
Oats	—	32½
Pork	13.57½	13.57½
Lard	7.82½	7.82½

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

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

	Cash	May.	June.	July.
Monday	81½	81½	82½	84
Tuesday	80½	81½	82½	82½
Wednesday	80½	80½	81½	83½
Thursday	—	81	82½	83½
Friday	80½	82½	83½	84½

Closing prices on Saturday were: Cash, 81. May, 81½ ; June, 82½ ; July, 83½.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were :

	April.	May.	On track
No 1 hard	80½	80½	82½
No 1 northern	78½	78½	80½-81
No 2 "	76½	76½	79

Closing quotations for flour were as follows : Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.40 to \$4.50 ; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.20 to \$4.25 ; in barrels, \$4.40 to \$4.50 ; bakers, here, \$3.50 to \$3.60 ; superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.60 ; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1 60 ; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The Northwestern Miller says of the wheat market :—If the flour market should liven up and prices go higher, there would be some chance for another boom in wheat. Millers can not buy wheat at present prices and sell the product so as to come out even, hence there will be no encouragement from this source for higher wheat values. The flour market has not responded to the advance in wheat, and while millers are selling in small lots at higher figures, there is no life in the market and buyers simply shut their mouths and wait. They cannot buy at old figures, nor can they be induced to pay a fair price except for small lots, which are urgently required. There is a very limited business doing on the basis of \$5.10 for patents in Boston, but large lines cannot be placed at this figure. There is little inquiry from abroad.

**MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.**

The following quotations on April 27th as compared with prices on April 20th will indicate the course of the stock market :

	April 20.		April 27	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal	218½	217½	212½	212
Ontario	121½	120	121	—
Toronto	203	195	207½	203
Merchants	182½	151½	183½	131
Dominion	—	—	—	—
Commerce	118	117½	119½	119
Imperial	—	—	—	—
Molson's	149	130	—	—
Union	95	91½	96	91
N. W. Land Co.	54½	—	54½	50
C. P. R.	58½	58½	60	59½

Ed. Bourret, general storekeeper, Louiseville, has assigned.

J. B. NEFF, of Moosomin, had some two hundred acres seeded last week.

A libel suit has been entered against the Vancouver Herald, by Wolffsohn, who claims \$5,000 damages.

R. EASSON has moved from his farm into Birtle, Man., and will proceed to re-build the Russell House which was destroyed by fire a few months ago.

R. A. ANDERSON and J. W. Robinson, of Vancouver, B. C., have formed a partnership as real estate and insurance agents, and accountants, etc. From the well-known business ability of these gentlemen they are certain to command a large share of business.

The estate of M. Hughes, furniture, Winnipeg, which was offered for sale by tender last week, was not sold. A private offer from Mr. Hughes has been accepted, and the preliminaries are being arranged for his resuming charge of the business.

A. & E. Robitaille, vinegar manufacturers, Quebec, have dissolved.

C. PILLING, of the Royal Hotel, Brandon, is considerably improving and enlarging his house.

J. McLEOD HOLIDAY has been appointed assignee for the estates of Peddie & Co., and F. Peddie & Co.

JAS. GUYER, proprietor Queen's Hotel, Brandon, has formed a partnership with M. E. Johns, under the firm name of Guyer & Johns.

The oatmeal mills of Johnson & Barclay, Portage la Prairie, have been closed since last Saturday to allow some new machinery to be fitted in. The mill re-open next Wednesday. Business is reported good.

The stock of G. D. Dick, general merchant, Lariviere, Man., has been taken possession of by the sheriff, and will be offered for sale by public auction, at Winnipeg, on April 30th.

J. D. PIERSON, well-known to commercial men in the West, who lately took possession of the Anglo-American hotel at Gretna, Man., has fitted up sample rooms and provided other conveniences for the accommodation of commercial travellers.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA**

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

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL.

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ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.  
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Belleville, Ingersoll, Ottawa, Stratford,  
Berlin, Kitchener, Owen Sound, St. John's, Que.,  
Brampton, Kingston, Perth, St. Thomas,  
Cathlamet, London, Prescott, Toronto,  
Galt, Montreal, Quebec, Walkerton,  
Gananoque, Mitchell, Renfrew,  
Hamilton, Napanee, Sherbrooke, Que.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA, WINNIPEG, BRANDON.  
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool.  
AGENCY IN NEW YORK—61 Wall Street, Messrs. Henry Hague and John E. Harris, Jr., Agents.  
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of New York N.Y.A.; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.  
A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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H. M. BRERDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Agents in the United States—New York—D. A. McTish and H. S. McKean, Agents. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China, Agric. Bank (Limited). West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris, Messrs. Marciani, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

**ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL**  
GRETNA. . . MAN.

J. 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.

# THE BEST

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



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

# COFFEE.

Potatoes were held at \$1.50 per bushel, retail, at Medicine Hat, Assa., last week.

W. H. Carpenter, last winter got out 50,000 ties at Fort William for the Grand Trunk. They will be taken to Sarnia on the opening of navigation.

Stevenson, manager of the Lowe farm at Morris, Man., has received letters patent from Washington for the Stevenson straw-burning cook stove, and has recently filed applications at Ottawa and Washington for patents on further improvements, which are the result of experiments within the last six months, and which will prove valuable additions to this stove.

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

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



Every Attention paid to Guests. MONTREAL.

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RAT PORTAGE.

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

LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

**WOLSELY HOUSE,**

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

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

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THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.  
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

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**HOTEL BRUNSWICK,**

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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.

J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

**GRAND VIEW HOTEL,**

BRANDON, MAN.

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

A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

**Wm. Ferguson,**  
WHOLESALE

**WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS**

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Wholesale Dealers in and Exporters of

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Wholesale Agents for several

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**Forbes & Stirrett**

PLANING MILL

AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

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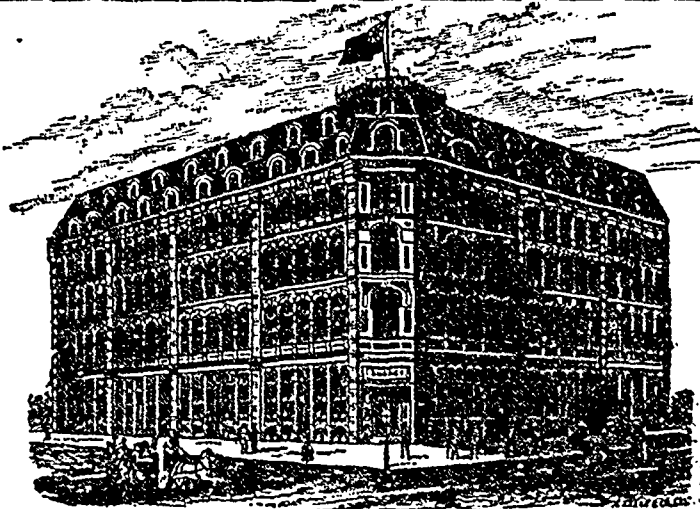
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**Brandon Brewery**

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,  
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FLOUR**

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Manufacturer of  
**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS**

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels  
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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.

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SOAP WORKS,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

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**J. & A. Clearihue,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,  
Dealers in—

**Fruits and all kinds Produce**  
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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**THE DRIARD,**  
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The only strictly first-class hotel  
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WHOLESALE

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Correspondence solicited.  
The best B.C. Cedar Shingles for sale by the Car Load.

Wm. Martin, proprietor of the Hope Farm, at Plum Coulee, Man., intends to erect a grain warehouse at St. Jean Baptiste, upon the completion of the Red River Valley Railway.

**British Columbia.**

A large number of people are flocking to the Illecillewget district, where it is thought a mining boom is to spring up.

A building society has been formed at Nanaimo, to be called the Nanaimo Building Society, with the following officers: B. H. Smith, president; W. K. Loughton, secretary; James Adams, Alfred Raper, A. E. Praeger, B. Paul, board of directors; E. Priest, surveyor.

The preliminary arrangements for the construction of the smelter at Vancouver, have been made, Mayor Oppenheimer being in receipt of a deposit of \$5,000 from the gentlemen who intend establishing the smelter. The gentleman who will superintend the work is now on his way from England.

Victoria Times: We understand that J. B. Ferguson's was the highest tender for the stock of the B. C. Stationery & Printing Co., and that the cash was provided in full for the amount, but the sheriff, on a legal technicality, refused to conclude the sale and Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the party for whom he was acting, to-day withdrew his tender.

VANCOUVER News: On Saturday last W. B. Wilson sold his magnificent brick block at the corner of Cordova and Abbott streets, his building on Cordova street, occupied by G. L. Wilson's dry goods store and Melhuish's City tea store, a number of lots on Hastings, Water, Carrol and Georgia streets, and a number of lots throughout the suburbs of the city, besides several valuable city lots in New Westminster. The purchasers were Henry Towne and Isaac Robinson, of London, England. The price realized was \$90,000.

Columbian: George Robertsor, of the str. Adelaide, returned from Hope yesterday afternoon and brings news which confirms the first reports of the gold excitement. Very few of the people of Hope held mining licenses, but no time was lost telegraphing for them after the discovery was made. Some pieces of the quartz were pounded up and panned, giving a result highly satisfactory and even better than was anticipated. One small piece of quartz shows thirty colors, and it was estimated it would pan out \$30 to the ton, while other tests showed \$60 to the ton. Excitement in and about the little village of Hope is running very high, and great things are confidently expected from this unexpected discovery.

Speaking of the mission of Mr. Esler to Ottawa, for the purpose of impressing upon the government the necessity of appropriating a large sum of money for the improvement of the Fraser River channel, the Westminster Columbian says: "In case the mission should prove fruitless, many of our citizens are of the opinion the city should immediately take the matter up, and, by means of a loan raised for the purpose, make the improvements which are absolutely necessary if we desire ocean vessels to visit this port. The Royal City mills have been, and still are, making strenuous efforts to charter vessels to load at this port, but up to the present they have been unsuccessful though more than ordinary inducements have been offered. If New Westminster wishes to reap the immense advantages arising out of its be-

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Lace Curtains, Laces.

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**STRANG & CO.**

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**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

WINNIPEG.

coming a port for ocean going vessels, by the establishment of gigantic lumber concerns along the river, her citizens must, if necessary, be willing to furnish the means whereby the improvements can be carried out."

Westminster *Columbian*, April 20: The Bon Accord Packing Company to-day packed the first canned salmon of the season, and will, from this date forward, continue packing if the run holds out. Mr. Munn, the manager, has 15 boats at work now, and they are bringing in fair catches every day, though not so large as should be the case for this time of the year. The water in the river continuing cold and clear much longer than usual, is the reason assigned for the medium catch. Salmon canning promises to be prosecuted with unusual vigor this year if the run happens to be as good as expected.

Kam'oops *Sentinel*: The report of Government Engineer McKay, who is engaged in making a visit through the dry districts of the interior country, to ascertain the feasibility of sinking artesian wells, promise to prove highly favorable. The estimates show a sum of three thousand dollars, to be devoted to the boring for artesian wells, and it is probable this season will witness the beneficial results of this important movement. From Tranquille, along the Thompson river and through the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys there are many thousand acres of rich land which will be made cultivatable in the near future, by irrigating process.

The *Times*, of Victoria, B. C., says: T. N. Hibben & Co.'s tender for the bankrupt stock of the British Columbia Stationery and Printing Company of 57½ cents on the dollar has been accepted. So soon as the stock list is checked over the new proprietors will take possession. The stock is said to be a good one, being largely staple. This, we believe, is the fourth or fifth stationery and fancy goods establishment in Victoria that has been merged into the business of Hibben & Co. Their latest purchase is considered the best they have yet made, and they are being congratulated on their success and enterprise.

THE B. C. Stationery and Printing Co., of Victoria, has issued the following circular in announcing its suspension: You will doubtless remember, that in the year 1886 our store at Vancouver was entirely destroyed in the disastrous fire which swept that young city out of existence. Then followed the fire in our premises in this city on 1st Sept. of the same year. In the former fire the loss was without insurance, and in both the entire loss sustained netted a loss of nearly \$10,000. The cost of organizing a new business and other incidental and necessary expenses caused us a net loss at the end of the first year's business of over \$8,000. It was with our capital thus impaired that we began the season of 1887-8. Some serious losses through our jobbing trade, the heavy expenses attendant upon the closing up of two branches and realization of non-productive assets, and heavy interest account again brought us face to face with another serious loss. At the time of the organization the company secured a loan of \$6,000 from Mrs. H. L. Ferguson, until sufficient of the script could be sold

to repay it, and as financial troubles came upon them thick and fast the opportunity to favorably dispose of the scrip never came. A considerable sum was also borrowed at the bank through the endorsement of friends of the company, to meet the second payment on the extension which had been obtained in April 1887. When it became known that certain of the trade creditors were pressing their claims, the Bank and Mrs. Ferguson at once instituted proceedings, the result being as you have been informed by the assurance that the executions now standing against the business are nearly \$13,000.

**Insurance Briefs.**

A prominent insurance company in New York city which, it is said, has been writing brick dwellings at nine cents for three years, has jumped the rate up to twenty-five cents.

The insurance companies who were swindled by the Charleston, S. C., life insurance fraud lately unearthed are about to take steps to recover the money lost. The amount of policies thus paid is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The insurance companies will bring suit to recover amounts of losses, and all Charleston banks which cashed or collected forged drafts will be held responsible.

The purchaser of property by articles, being responsible for the purchase money, is liable to the whole loss that may befall it, including the loss of it by fire. The common opinion is that a purchaser has no insurable interest in property, and is therefore not responsible for any loss, including that of fire, that may come to it, until the conveyance is regularly made to him. This is an error, and is universally held so to be by the State courts.

The habit of parents leaving children alone within the reach of matches has frequently caused the death of children, as well as great destruction of property. Children should be discouraged from carrying matches in their pockets. The practice of leaving lighted lamps within reach of overturning by young children, is also a very dangerous one to both life and property. A lighted lamp should never be left on a table where young children are about, as it may be readily overturned by jerking or moving the table.

In the past the small towns throughout the country have had many admonitions by fires in other small places of like size that they ought to provide themselves with appliances for fighting fire, but they generally remain perfectly indifferent to them until the most valuable part of the town has been burned, and then they rush off for fire apparatus. It is strange that they could not learn anything from the experience of others. There are men and communities that never learn anything from observation. Nothing but a direct personal experience, and oftentimes a sad one, can arouse them to the possibilities of personal danger.

J. E. Woodworth & Co., George Morton, McMillan and McBean, of Winnipeg, and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company are all talking about building elevators at Deloraine, Man., according to the local paper. Woodworth has commenced getting in material for his elevator.



## Notes on a Winter Tour Through Western Canada.

Captain William Clark is well known to many of our readers as one eminently qualified by training and experience to express an opinion on Canadian topics. He has now returned to this country from an extended tour in the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia, undertaken with a view to his important work this season in the representation of Canada's interests at the Glasgow International Exhibition. Some notes upon that tour have been kindly placed at our disposal, and we feel sure that the following extracts will be read with interest at the present moment:—

### BRITISH COLUMBIA: NO POOR MAN'S COUNTRY.

British Columbia, though a Province of vast undeveloped resources, is not, in the strict sense of the word, a poor man's country. Everything there seems to say capital first—capital is required to develop the forest wealth, the mineral wealth, the fishery wealth of the Province.

Farming lands are held at high figures, and only farmers of means need go to British Columbia. Yet British Columbia must ultimately become one of the wealthiest Provinces in Canada, on account of the value of the national resources yet to be developed. Of these only the outskirts have been touched. Though coal abounds in many localities, it is only worked in two mines. Iron ore, too, though vast in quantity, is only mined to supply a small demand on the American side of the line; and though every facility exists, no blast furnace has yet been erected. Fifty million dollars' worth of gold has, it is true, been washed from the Fraser and other streams, but the source of supply remains untapped. Quartz-mining has not yet been regularly organised, and enormous revenues in gold, silver, and copper, as well as other metals, await the influx of capital. Indeed, no smelting furnace whatever for the precious metals exists in the Province. Saw-mills are established at various points, but they have done only a fractional business compared with the forest wealth of the Province. The sole organised fishery is that of salmon; the deep-sea fisheries of great value—in herring, cod, halibut, &c.—are as yet practically untouched.

### THE NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Such enterprises as those already stated will naturally find a steady development in the opening up of railway communication by the Canadian Pacific, as well as by the increase of trade routes and shipping facilities on the Pacific coast; and for the same reason many enterprises not yet begun will ere long be started with every prospect of success. Markets reached by Pacific navigation and by rail to the East, will also do much to build up a trade for British Columbia; but no factor, in my opinion, would be so potent in enriching that Province as the settlement of the Canadian Northwest—the prairie country—with a population in any way commensurate with its area or fertility. There is room in the Northwest for millions, whose mainstay will be agriculture. There British Columbia must find its nearest market for its manufactured iron of every kind, for its lumber products, for fish, fruit, and everything special to the Province. On the other hand, the

breadstuffs of the Northwest would supply the wants of the Pacific Province, and leave the British Columbia farmer his more valuable limited lands for special articles.

In this view the one Province becomes the compliment of the other. In the Northwest there is room for millions of hard working men, where limited capital and determination will succeed. In the Pacific Province are openings for the capitalist and his following of skilled workers. Agriculture will apparently only occupy a subordinate place in the advancement of British Columbia. Farming lands already cleared, and delta lands on the rivers, give large returns for little work, the present owners are therefore, as a rule, averse to sell except at high figures. And it is unreasonable to expect that woodlands will be cleared to any extent for farming purposes so long as prairie farms can be had on such advantageous terms. Farmers purposing settling in British Columbia require to be possessed of capital, as improved farms can only be bought at high figures; but in such case the returns are large for the finer kinds of farm produce, and even the average crop and price of hay admit of large figures for delta lands.

### THE FRUITS, CLIMATE, AND CITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Fruit-growing must unquestionably become one of the staple industries of the Pacific Province. The climate and soil are obtainable from the coast to the inland plateau and bench lands on the rivers, sufficient to admit of great variety in kind being produced, and these under the most favourable conditions. What wonder, then, that even now, considerable attention is being paid to this industry!

The climate of British Columbia, and its attractions of scenery, must also greatly help to advertise the Province; but while tourists may visit that coast in unlimited numbers, and find on such a trip enjoyment exceeding the most sanguine expectations, intending settlers with limited means should be well advised before starting; and as working men can only be gradually absorbed, both classes should be reminded that climate and scenery are not of themselves sufficient for existence.

The cities of Victoria and New Westminster are charmingly situated; while Vancouver—the now city of the Pacific and the terminus of the Canadian transcontinental railway—challenges comparison in point of situation with anything on the coast. It would be difficult to find any place more attractive as a townsite or more suitable for a seaport. The growth of Vancouver has been wonderful—hewn out as it is of a forest so dense that 30,000 feet of lumber have been sawn from some of the trees that occupied the ground; while to free the ground from the stumps of these giants cost from 300 to 400 dollars per acre. The mainspring of the city's growth has been found in the influence of the Canadian Pacific Railway: while the extension of shipping routes—already so happily begun—and the erection of such factories and public works as her situation will attract, must, in the near future, make Vancouver the chief centre of the mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests of the Province.—*Canadian Gazette*, London, England.

## The Value of Integrity in Trade.

One cannot fail to be surprised in looking over the mercantile ratings of traders in any community, at the low credit standing of some men who seem to possess sufficient capital to entitle them to high credit. The occasion for this apparent error arises frequently, if not generally, from the reputation of a lack of high mercantile integrity. The method of keeping records in this particular keeps alive short comings whether of recent date or long standing. It is often a surprise to the individual that lack of confidence is expressed on the part of business men, when there is apparently no reason for it. The importance to young men starting in business of establishing and maintaining a reputation for strict integrity in every transaction can hardly be overstated. Reliability is one of the best recommendations for credit, for once it becomes known that a man has the moral courage to face any contingency that may arise in his business experience, is prompt in the fulfilment of every engagement, whether large or small, and scorns equivocation or misrepresentation, his credit is established. Reliability is a virtue that is never overlooked. It implies strict adherence to the truth in every instance. Credit is destroyed frequently by failure to carry out small engagements. Failure to keep an appointment excites distrust, quite as certainly as lax business habits in other regards. The young man who is known to be prompt soon finds himself enjoying the confidence of the community in which he lives. A rigid rule leads to good business habits, as surely as indifference tends to make a poor business man. Observation teaches that strict integrity is a firm basis for credit. It prevents over-trading and over-reaching in every way and inspires confidence. The habit of taking small advantages soon becomes fixed and blunts the moral sensibilities. From small meannesses it is but a step to downright dishonesty. The man who would enjoy a high credit, and who seeks advancement in business will most surely further his chances for success by patterning after those who have gained honor, distinction and wealth through strict adherence to the right in all their dealings.—Ex.

The Manitoba Government will send A. J. McMillan and Captain Wastie, of Brandon, to Ontario as immigration agents. McMillan will be stationed in Eastern Ontario, with headquarters either at Toronto or Ottawa, and Capt. Wastie will locate in the west and establish headquarters at London.

A MEETING of the law amendments committee of the Manitoba Legislature, was held lately to consider the bill respecting uniform conditions of fire insurance policies. Strang, Howard and Holloway were present as a deputation from the underwriters, and asked that the revised conditions of Ontario be adopted. Before withdrawing, Mr. Strang addressed the committee on the charges made by Hon. Mr. Martin on Tuesday, on the occasion of moving the second reading of the bill. He said the maximum rate on farm buildings was three per cent, for policies of three years, and maintained that contested cases were few and far between. Mr. Strang repudiated the general charges of the Attorney-General.

### Renewals.

The question of the advisability of granting renewals to debtors unable to meet their notes due at any given period seems, at first sight, to be purely a matter of individual experience. A renewal which would be the height of folly in one case may be the wisest course possible in another; but this is a matter which only the parties immediately interested can be competent judges, since they alone are able to estimate correctly the many outside considerations as to the character, prospects and commercial ability of the applicant, which, after all, are the real factors that decide the question of acceptance or refusal. But still it may perhaps be forgotten that there is another side to the question of the propriety of renewing an obligation already due, besides that of the private profit of the firm granting the extension, and that this is whether this favor redounds also to the advantage of the commercial community as a whole, or whether it is not indeed the means of enabling a practically insolvent trader to maintain an unfair competition with those of his competitors who meet their notes promptly, even at the cost of some personal sacrifice. From this point of view the question of the policy of granting renewals becomes public property, since in this case it affects the public weal.

Renewals may fairly be divided into two classes. Those bearing interest, and those which are simply the de facto extension of the date of payment for a further period without consideration of any kind. In the first case, a renewal is in the long run a very doubtful advantage to the recipient, since it simply adds to the amount of interest he is already carrying, and too often proves to be the additional burden that precipitates failure; but this form of renewal does not discriminate against those of his competitors who have met their bills promptly when due. In fact, it acts in their favor by adding to the burden of the recalcitrant trader. But, in the second place, the renewal becomes a direct advantage granted to one member of a trade against another. It means simply that the merchant obtaining this renewal actually receives so much longer time in which to pay for his goods than his confederates, and consequently it becomes a discrimination in his favor to that extent. In this case the renewal can only be looked upon as a trade evil, and should therefore never be granted by those firms who endeavor to carry out the golden rule of treating every one of their customers alike.

A renewal without interest, even if met at maturity, is certain to have a deleterious effect upon the business character of the customer receiving it. Once having experienced the advantage of a lengthened term of payment it becomes almost certain that he will again endeavor to procure it. He argues, "Why pay in six months if you can get seven?" and consequently troubles himself very little about the due dates of his bills. His neighbors soon discover the state of affairs and resolve to put similar pressure on their wholesalers, and thus, like a moral poison, that one instance of mistaken leniency will permeate an entire neighborhood, and may possibly permanently lengthen the

term of credit. Of the gradual steps by which the renewal becomes the extension and ultimately results in the compromise, it is unnecessary to speak. They are all the result of the moral contagion engendered by the fact that an obligation when due can be evaded, providing a sufficiently plausible tale can be foisted upon the indulgent creditor.

It is in this sense that the renewal becomes a trade evil. Simply because it gradually saps the foundation of that commercial rectitude which calls for the meeting of an obligation when due. If the renewal be given with interest, the debtor pays honestly for the increased indulgence given to him, and in this case it is a perfectly legitimate trade transaction, and one which not only does not injure the chances of his competitors, but, on the contrary, confers upon them an advantage commensurate with the amount of its cost to him. With this form of renewal no condemnation is possible. But in the case of renewals without interest, the transaction is distinctly illegitimate, since it conveys an additional advantage to one man without consideration, and thus places him in a preferential position towards the others. In this case the honest trader actually loses interest by the promptitude of his payments, and a direct premium in the shape of extra credit is conferred upon the dilatory and careless storekeeper.—*Journal of Commerce.*

### A Mountain of Gold.

The usually quiet little town of Hope is just now greatly excited over what may be one of the most important discoveries ever made in this country. On Tuesday last George McCombe, an old miner, started out from Hope to prospect a timber limit. He had not proceeded far when he noticed a good-looking fragment of quartz near the bottom of a gulch. He followed the traces along the ravine, and finally discovered the source of them—a mountain of quartz in which there is believed to be a fair percentage of gold! This is Hope Mountain, a most picturesque elevation, which forms a kind of background to that charming and historic mining town. Being within stone-throw of the town and the Fraser river, there is no obstacle in the way of economical mining; and if the ore is found to contain even ten or fifteen dollars to the ton, it will be a bonanza, for there is practically no end to the supply. Several claims have already been taken up, and pieces of rock have been sent away for careful analysis, so as to determine accurately the size of the fortunes of the fortunate owners. It need not be said that this discovery is likely to prove a boom in the old mining town, once so famous as the centre of one of the largest mining camps on the Pacific coast. In the early days the Fraser river about Hope yielded millions of gold, and it would not be remarkable if a connection should be established between the rich crop of nuggets taken from the river banks and the auriferous mountain discovered on Tuesday. We shall wait further developments with very great interest.—*Columbian*, Westminster, B. C.

A NUMBER of German immigrants have arrived at Regina from Wisconsin. Two brothers among them are going to establish a blacksmith shop and carriage factory at Long Lake.

### Lumber Cuttings.

The saw mill at Brandon, Man., which was idle last season, will probably be put in operation this summer. J. A. Christie is endeavoring to arrange for a supply of logs for the mill.

The British ship James Livesey, 1071 tons, has completed loading at the Moodyville mill and sails for Peru. Her cargo consists of 780,804 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$7,808.04.

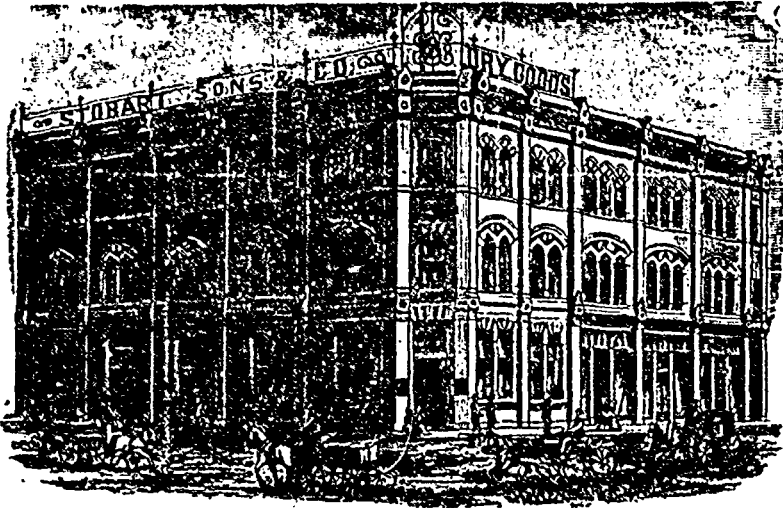
The four masted British ship Knight of St. Michael, 2221 tons, has completed loading at Moodyville mill and sailed for Melbourne, Australia; she takes out one of the largest cargoes of lumber ever taken out of this port. It consists of 1,820,020 feet of rough lumber, and is valued at \$17,299.35.

The *Birtle Observer* says: It is understood that an arrangement has been entered into with the representatives of the Federal and Merchants' Banks by which this town will take a certain portion of the saw mill property in lieu of arrears of taxes and will also grant exemption from taxation for five years to the mill owners on condition that the lumber business is continued here.

When Consul Hotchkiss, the representative of the United States government at Ottawa, Canada, stated some weeks ago that "the only parties to be benefited by free lumber would be the few manufacturers owning timber leases in Canada, who would probably find a profit in exporting logs to the United States to be sawn there," he stated in brief the opinion of the great mass of intelligent students of affairs in the world of lumber. It certainly was accepted by the Canadian as the probable outcome of an abolition of tariff, for many of them, expecting that congress would so legislate, increased their operations in the woods very extensively.—*Lumber Trade.*

*Mississippi Valley Lumberman* says: R. Balfour, inspector of bridges on the Canadian Pacific railway, has lately written a letter in which he speaks very highly of the value of British Columbia timber for bridging and similar purposes. He represents the British Columbia fir as having great strength in comparison with weight. In truss bridges of long spans, the length attained by this fir makes it excellent timber. Speaking of iron versus wooden bridges, Mr. Balfour says, that the principal cause of failure of the Howe truss is generally due to defective design and inferior timber, often being built of soft pine of short length. He thinks with present experience it is possible to build a span of 200 feet with this fir, which will in many respects be superior to the ordinary iron railway bridge. The chief argument in favor of the wooden bridge is that defects or deterioration can be readily detected, whilst this is not so true of the iron bridges. The first warning from the iron bridge is generally a total collapse often attended with serious consequences, whilst the wooden structure goes by degrees, and with a little care serious accidents can be guarded against. The Canadian Pacific railway company is using large quantities of British Columbia fir for bridging purposes in the mountains and other sections of its road.

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**Toronto Trade.**

The *Canadian Shoe & Leather Journal* reports the hide market as follows:—Sa'es of cows are reported for present take off at 6c. for "as-they-run," and 6½c. for "free-of-grubs." Steers are held at 7½c. for selected. Fresh, clean light calfskins are in fair demand, but veals are slow of sale. Prices range from 30c. to 35c. for best deacon skins, about 7c. for country veals, and 8c. to 9c. for selected city inspected. There are very few sheepskins now offering. For best fresh city butchers, \$1.00 to 1.25 is being paid, and for country, from 90c. to \$1.20.

**Montreal Trade Notes.**

The present number of the *Canadian Trade Review* appears in a new dress and otherwise improved.

The first direct Mediterranean steamer *Dracona*, now on the way to this port, has on board about 22,000 packages of oranges and lemons, of which 11,000 boxes of lemons and 1,000 do oranges are from Messina, 2,900 boxes of lemons and 2,000 do oranges from Palermo, and 2,900 boxes of lemons and 1,000 cases of oranges Valencia. She has besides a lot of oranges from Sorrento. About 4,000 boxes of lemons are said to have been bought, and the rest of the cargo it is said will be sold by auction.

Receipts of raw furs have consisted principally of beaver, lynx, marten and otter which have had a fair sale at steady prices. Choice lynx have brought \$3.00, mink are slow at 50c., beaver \$3.50 to \$4, otter \$6 to \$10, and fisher \$3 to \$5. Advices from Leipzig report that the sales there were interfered with by strikes, and as a rule demand was not active. Winter rats sold well but there was little demand for spring do. Coon and skunk were slow. There was a fair demand for dark mink but other descriptions sold badly. Beaver were rather slow but there was a fair sale for red fox.

*Trade Bulletin*: In Manitoba strong bakers' flour there have been sales on track at \$4.05 to \$4.15, and choice do at \$4.20 to \$4.25 with higher prices asked. Straight roller flour has changed hands at \$4.10 to \$4.15 in ear lots. Spring and winter wheat patents have sold at

\$4.45 to \$5.60, the inside price being reported for export. In bag flour, business is reported at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for superior, and \$1.85 to \$1.90 for extra. The market on the whole has shown a decided tendency to improvement both in price and volume of trade. Some holders are asking 10c. to 15c. per bbl. advance. On going to press however the market is quoted easier.

**Dairy Matters.**

Rockett & Burrows have purchased the necessary machinery to be used in the cheese factories at LaRiviere and Thornhill, Man.

Arrangements have been made at Newdale, Man., for the establishment of a cheese factory, and the milk of 300 cows is guaranteed within a reasonable distance of the factory.

*Calgary Tribune*: We are pleased to learn that the president and officers of the agricultural society have taken steps to call a meeting of farmers and others to discuss ways and means for starting a creamery either at Calgary or some place in the vicinity.

*Calgary Tribune*: The land in the vicinity of the Springbank cheese factory is in brisk demand. There is scarcely a good section but what is being entered for.

**Western Notes.**

The position of master-in-chancery at Winnipeg, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Leggo, has been filled. It has been given to P. A. Macdonald, of the firm of Macdonald & Cameron.

Capt. Whyte says that in a short time the time card of the C. P. R. western division will be changed, giving two trains a day. A local train will be made up at Winnipeg, and run as far as *Moose Jaw*.

"Why, these are not the shoes I ordered," exclaimed the lady of the house with extreme vexation; "this is a \$10 pair of French kids. I can't afford such shoes as these." "Beg pardon, madam," said the messenger respectfully "but you've opened the wrong package. This \$5 pair is yours. The other was ordered by the hired girl."

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Wallets, Pocket Books  
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Pocket and Office Diaries  
Leather Goods Binders Material  
Printers' suppl

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

S. L. Eddy, grocer, Brantford, has sold out.  
Jno. Dunn, brass foundry, London, has sold out.

John Young, hotelkeeper, Sundridge, has sold out.

A. Hogg, general storekeeper, Gore Bay, has sold out.

A. E. Copp, photographer, Brantford, has sold out.

Jos. Hicks, general storekeeper, Callender, has assigned.

Jas. Kilpatrick, dealer in shoes, Port Dover, has assigned.

J. W. Cuykendall & Co., canners, Hamilton, have assigned.

Phillips & McLeod, planing mill, Aurora, have dissolved.

Geo. Burton, general storekeeper, Green River, has sold out.

Lebel & McCausland, dealers in lumber, London, have dissolved.

H. W. Brethour & Co., dealers in dry goods, Brantford, have sold out.

A. J. G. Henderson, dealer in dry goods, London, is closing this branch.

Evans Bros. & Littler, manufacturers of pianos, Ingersoll, have assigned.

Richard Reaume, general storekeeper, Fletcher—style is now Reaume & McKeon.

R. M. Ballantyne, general storekeeper and tailor, Attwood, has sold out store business.

Francis McCulloch, dealer in agricultural implements, Mount Forest,—style now McCulloch Bros.

E. Latimer, grocer, Seaforth, stock sold.  
R. B. Walker, baker, London, has assigned.  
Thos. McRoy, grocer, Windsor, has sold out.  
W. J. Conroy, stationer, Chesley, has sold out.

Hall Bros., wagon makers, Kimburn, has sold out.

Jno. Thorburn, grocer, Kincardine, has assigned.

Jos. Henry, carding mill, Kincardine, has sold out.

John McKinnon, druggist, Uxbridge, has sold out.

Hambridge & Miles, bakers, Alymer, have dissolved.

F. H. Rous & Co., crockery, Belleville, F. H. Rous is dead.

Wm. Dulmage, general storekeeper, Bluevale, has assigned.

Jacob Wettlaufer, blacksmith, Tavistock, has sold out.

Duncan McRea, general storekeeper, Lancaster, has assigned.

F. X. Cousineau, dealer in dry goods, Kingston, has sold out.

O. W. Christie, jeweller, Dungannon, has removed to Beeton.

Andrew Gregg, general storekeeper, Curchill, has assigned.

Alex. Ross, dealer in dry goods, Kingston, is offering to compromise.

Gibson & Armstrong, general storekeepers, Arthur, have dissolved.

Powell & Davis, druggists, Chatham, have dissolved—Davis continues under old style.

W. H. McDougall, dealer in gents' furnishings, Toronto; a meeting of creditors held.

Isaac Moore, hotelkeeper, Strathroy, dead.  
A. A. Killins, tins, Lawrence Station, has sold out.

Andrew Paton, dealer in hardware, Wroxeter, has assigned.

O. H. Roszell, hotelkeeper, Tilbury Centre, has sold out.

Mrs. L. Onollette, hotelkeeper, Stony Point, has sold out.

Somerville, Connor & Co., grocers, London, have dissolved.

Thompson & Doherty, agents, Westwood, have dissolved.

W. H. Murray, dealer in dry goods, Strathroy, has sold out.

Vernon & McDowell, general storekeepers, Orillia, have dissolved.

Geo. Powell & Son, marble works, London, have dissolved—Geo. Powell, jr., continues alone.

**QUEBEC.**

N. A. Guilbault, grocer, Joliette, has assigned.

Auelair & Co., painters, Quebec, have dissolved.

Fabien Genest, tanner, Cape Magdeleine, has assigned.

F. X. Smith & Co., carters, Montreal, have dissolved.

T. Charpentier & Fils, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.

John Skelly & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Dunn & Healy, general storekeepers, Windsor Mills, have assigned.

Jas. Aird & Co., boots and shoes, Montreal, is removing to St. Hyacinthe.

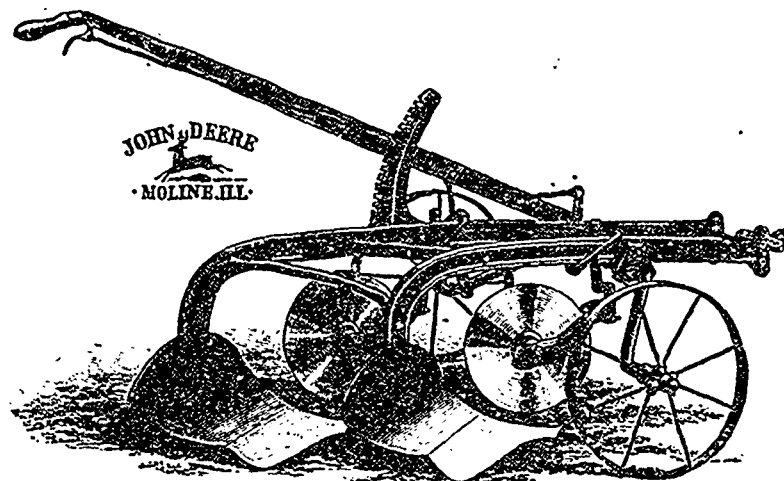
D. H. & C. H. Sawyer, general storekeepers, Clarenceville, are offering to compromise.

**F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.**

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,****CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c**

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



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

CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

\* \* \*

**WINNIPEG.**

\* \* \*

**Everything to Gain, Nothing to Lose.**

We are pleased to note the action that some of our contemporaries and of the business organizations are taking in the matter of that numerous class, whose main business it would appear to be is to get into debt and then either fail out and out or effect a compromise with their creditors upon terms disastrous for the latter, but of immense advantage to themselves. Existing trade conditions are not what they ought to be, and the present generation does not appear to have any sort of apprehension or appreciation of what was during the last century spoken of as the ineffaceable disgrace of bankruptcy. Compromise such as are referred to are almost of daily occurrence, men who before going into business had few, if any means having succeeded in clearing thousands of dollars by forcing their legitimate creditors to accept a few cents on the dollar, payable at long deferred periods, with or without security as the case might be. It cannot be denied that the easiness and forbearance of creditors practically offer inducements to individuals to be dishonest, and this tendency to assign hasf repeatedly manifested itself in certain instances within the course of a very few years. It is not too much to say that in not a few of these cases the parties have started out with the deliberate object of failing, and the time has now arrived when something more than ever should be done to put a stop to these practices. The reason that we have no Dominion Insolvent Law is partially because its operation was supposed to be favorable to the dishonest debtors; but there are those who think that we have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, for not only have we not prevented dishonest assignments but have rendered the position of the unfortunate but honest insolvent worse than it was before. It would appear that this session of the Dominion Parliament is likely to leave the matter untouched, but ought there not something to be done to put an end to the present anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of affairs.—*Trade Review.*

T. A. NEWMAN, one of the oldest established merchants in Portage la Prairie, Man., has purchased a block of stores from McLenaghan & Co., in that town, and will erect an addition thereto for the purpose of starting a wholesale grocery business.

THE terms for the removal of Monopoly have been made public, and are substantially the same as previously reported. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. upon \$15,000,000, secured upon all the remaining unsold lands of the company.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Dominion Millers Association was held at Toronto recently to consider the proposed amendments to the inspection act in so far as it relates to the inspection of wheat and other cereals as adopted by the Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto boards of trade. The millers are fairly in accord with these boards with a slight preference for the views of the Toronto board. A synopsis of the conclusions of the different boards and the Millers Association was sent to night to the Government at Ottawa.



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ST. PAUL, MINN.

**Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

Taking Effect Monday, August 15th, 1887

No. 4 MIXED	No. 2 PASS	STATIONS.	No. 1 PASS	No. 3 MIXED
LEAVE	LEAVE	Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE	ARRIVE
13 00	13 00	..... Gladstone	14 45	14 45
16 30	14 50	..... Neepawa	13 05	12 20
17 25	16 02	..... Minnedosa	11 35	10 00
19 45	17 00	..... Rapid City	10 45	8 40
	18 10	..... Smeal Lake	9 00	
22 30	18 48	..... Birtle	8 52	5 05
21 10	19 55	..... Binscarth	7 45	3 30
	22 25	..... Russell	5 10	
	23 45	..... Langenburg	3 45	
ARRIVE	ARRIVE		LEAVE	LEAVE
	1 05		2 30	

Meals, No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays, No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays, No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays. Trains leave Minnedosa for Rapid City Tuesdays and Fridays at 17.10; returning leave Rapid City Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9. For Langenburg leave Birtle Fridays only at 21.00; returning leave Langenburg Saturdays only at 2.30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 21 returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 3.45, making connection with main line trains. Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

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Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Tickets for sale by all ticket agents.

For time tables and other information apply to

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent.

J. S. McCULLOUGH, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt. ST. PAUL, MINN. M. M. WHEELER, Trav'g Pass. Agt.



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ROSSELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. J. F. TUCKER, Asst Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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AND THE FAMOUS

**Albert Lea Route**

	Leve St. Paul.	Leve Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a8.45 a.m.	5 9.25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b6.25 p.m.	b7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d6.25 p.m.	d7 05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a5 25 p.m.	a7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a8.00 a.m.	a8 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a4 15 p.m.	a4 50 p.m.
Manhato Express Accom.....	a3.15 p.m.	a4.00 p.m.
a Ex Sunday b Ex Saturday d Daily		

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