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OIINoo and Samplo Room，sso siain st．WIN cerorders by yall will recelvo prompt atten！＇on．सa
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It it Gindiley．．．．General Manaker．

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Large stock of leading Patent Medicines
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THE＂ELEPHANT＂BRAND DE W上IITE IEAD
Which takes tho Jead in Scotland，Eugland and Canads， is manufactured under thecontrol of the original propic． tors． ＂ELEPHANT＂
Ready iflxed paints mado up in all the choiccit tints． Efery package ls watranted to ploase，overy shade match． Efers package la watran．Order carly：
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# The Commercial 

A Journal of Commerce Industry, and Einanco spooinly devoted to the interests of Wostern<br>weat of Lako Superior, the Provincurs of Manitoba and British Col. umbla and the Tersitorics.

Sirth Year of Publication. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY SUBSCRIPTION, $\$ 2.00$ PER ANNUM.

ADVARTISTKO EATES.<br>I month weekly Insortion.................... 80 so cor line.<br><br>Transent advertisements, 10 cents per altno each inso tion.<br>Fino Book and Job Printing Depsitments<br>Crofico, 4 and 6 Jamos 8t. East<br>JAMES E. STEEN,<br>Publisher

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation amony the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weeckly. By a thorough system of per. sonal solicitation, carried out annually, thes journal has heen $\dot{p l a c e d}$ apon the desit of the great majority of business men in the rast districl des. ignated above. The Commercial also reaches the leading utholesale, commission, and manufactur. ing houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, MAY 14, 1888.

A crierse factory will be established at Ascssippi, Man.
R. McLenaghen will shortly open a general store at Minnedosa.
Robr. King, blacksmith, Shoal Lake, Man., has sold out to Jas. Young.
Joby Everall, Eurniture, Néppawa, Man., has sold out to Jas. Ritchic.
H. F. Holmes, dealer in hardware, Rat Polt. age, will move to Keewatin.
Robert Wood, joweler, Port Arthur, con. templates giving up business.
S. Pease, general store, Strathclair, Man., has sold out to A. R. Sutherland.
Curtis\& Rots, furniture dealers, Emerson, Man., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Rott.
The availablo stock of the estato of J. A. Tees \& Co., grocers, Winnipeg, amounting to $\$ 13,319$, is offered for sale by tender, up to May 19th.
It was reported in one of the local papers last week that J. D. Gillies, general merchant, Minnedosa, had suspended. We are pleased to state that such is not the case. Mr. Gillies considers himself in a porfectly solvent condition and fully able to pay 100 cents in the dollar, and he estimates his.surplus in stock, accounts and real property at over $\$ 80,000$. Owing perhaps to a little ton griet freedom in giving credit, be finds himself in temporarily close circumstazces finamcially, and at his request a party who has the confidence of all concerned has been appointed to oversoe the business. The book debts are owing mostly by farmers in he vicinity, and aro considercd as mostly good.

Sidngy Samit will open a machino shop at Fort William.
Austis d Keyte, carpenters and builders, have opened business at Fort William.
Jous Cumn has agnin assumed management of the Ottawa House, at Virden, Man.
The Northern Hotel, Port Arthur, F. S. Wiley, manager, opened on May lst for the rocention of guests.

McKinnon Bros., general merchants, of Rat Portage and Keowatin, will. close their branch at the former place.
The Virden, Man., Adtance says:-We understand that J. J. Caulfield has purchased A. C. Freeborn's liquor stock at this place.

Tae Bank of Montreal statemont was dis. cussed by the board of directors on Tuescay. It shows ten and five-eights-per cent net carnugs.
A sciesere is on foot for publishing a large number of circulars setting forth the advantages of Fort Willium and vicinity as a manufacturing centre.

Veaser \& Blayd, photographers, Winaipeg, have dissolved partnership. Bland will continue the business and Veasey intends leaving for Fargo, Dakota.
The Medicine Hat limes now appears daily. This is certainly very enterprising. Medicine Hat will be the smallest town in Canada which can boast of a daily paper.
Leseur has commenced a new iudustry at Calgary, as marble cutter and manufacturer. He uses the native stone, which takes a fine polish and looks very hardsome.
A movemest is on foot to establish a hospital at Brandon. The Local and Dominion Govern. ments will be asked to give assiutance, as will also the adjoining municipalities.
The drug and stationery business of R.B. Barnes \& Co., of Lethbridge, Alberta, has be:n taken over by E. C. Wilson \& Co., who will continue it in the future. Wilson was lately comnected with Bleasdell's drug store at Macleod.
The Commercial Bank of Manitoba has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the past half year. The annual meeting of stock liulders for the election of directors will be held on Saturday, 23rd of June next.
Is the Manitoba legislature, Hon. Mr. Prendergast has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the closing of stores and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons. The bill will probably be modeled after the recent Ontario Act.
Starting May lst, FI. J. Woodsile and A. H. McIntyre, jewellers, Portago la Praizie, Man., have commenced to close their respective places of businoss duriug the suinmer at 6 p.1m. By this decisiou these gentlemen havo set an example of consiceration for their employecs which is worthy of imitation.
At a meoting of the Port Arthur dry goods merchants it was decided to keep the stores opon, commencing May 1st, until eight o'clock in tho evening, ovcopting Saturdays. It was also decided to give a Friday afternoon holiday each month, and it was expected the other stores would follow this arrangement.
J. A. Osmorne, hotelkeoper, Winnipog, lyas sold out.
Ar Nealy has oponed a blacksmith sthón at Regina.
A. Alcax, hotel, Langenburg, has sold out to J. Leacock.

- Davinsos, photographor, Rapid City, has moved to Carberry, Man.
Frascis Midpleton, general store, Viola Dale, Man., is giving up busincss.
The value of goods imported into Regina in March was $\$ 480$; duty, $\$ 147.40$. Valuo of free goods, \$380. April dutiable goods amounted to S318; duty collected, $\$ 138.32$; frec goods, s981.
The Brandon board of trade has been invited by the Ottawa Governinont by telogram tosend a delegate to Ottawa on the 15 th to represent the board in deciding the proposed new wheat grades for the West.
Prices at the Brandon farmers' market last week were: Wheat, from 55 to 57c ; oats, 23 to 2 se ; cattle, 3 l to 37 ce live weight; hogs, 5c live weight ; bntter, 15 to 18c per lb.; eggs, 12 dc per dozen; potatoes, 25 c a bushel.
A cable, May 8th, says : The Glasgow exbibition was opened to dlay. The Canadian exhibit, in charge of Captain Clark and Thomas Graham, includes cereals, timber, minerals, nutural history, paintings and photographs. The exhibition promises to be the most successful ever held in Scotland.
Everest \& Keru, of Greenriage, bave built a stcam launch with which they intend to navigate Lake Manitoba. The dimensions of the boat are 22 feet over all with eight feet bean. Everest is interested in the New Douglas house with F. Starkey, and he purposes placing his boat at the disposal of guests of the hotel for sporting purpooes.
Tue bucket shop bill before Parliament excites much comment, a strong revalsion of feeliag bas taken place among the members of stock exchanges regarding its effects. A. R. Lunn, Q.C., and C. A. Geofrion, Q.C., legal advisers to the Montreal board, declare that if it becomes law all marginal transactions will come under its provisions.
Tur: committee on agriculture of the Manitoba Legislature wiil recommend that a sum be placed in the estimates for the collecting of samples of agricultural products, the same to be expended through the various electoral division agricultural societies, and that a sum bo placed in the estimates for the encouragement of cheese factories and creameries on a basis of not over a $\$ j 0$ grant to each factory that mamufactures $20,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of checse, and each creamery that inakes 7,000 lbs. of butter.
Tue special Mackenzie river comnittee of the Dominion Senate, over which Senator Schultz has presided, has sent an exploration party to tho district; and accompanying them a naturalist has been sent by the Government to investigate tho natural products of that grest region, both as"regards its vegetable as well as its mineral products. In the person of James Macoun, son of Prof. Macoun, the charge of making exiensive collections both of the flora and fauna of that. greau basiii has been ontrustod.


Tus: following is a copy of a notice recently sorved upon a Winnipeg citizen :-"I have the honor to inform you that the following timber located on lot ——, supposed to belong to you, has been seized on behalf of the crown, namely, 3,000 cedar and tamarac fenco posts. Any interference with the same until you produce proof to my satisfaction that it was taken from lands on which the Government has no claim, will subject you to the penalties provided by the Domiaion Lands Act, respecting cutting timber without authority. Unless this proof be furnished within thirty days, or dues, amounting to 2 cents each be paid, the timber will be disposed of according to law.". The posts referred to were purchased from different persons and at different times, on tbe Winnipeg market, and piled up on a vacant lot, where an eagle-oyed inspector spied and seized them. Now the owner is obliged to furnish proof that the Government has no claim on the timber, or failing in this to pay $\$ 60$ dnes. It will be noticed that tho burden of furnishing proof rests with the owner of the posts. This is a most outrageous proceeding, and one calculated to cause innocent persons any amount of inconvenience and loss. Though there may be no reason to believe that the timber was cut unlawfully, yet under this"iniquitous ac: an over zeolous official may step in and seize and sell another's property. In many cases the purchaser of wood upon the market would not be aware of the name and address of the party from whom he had bought, and in this caso would be obliged to pay the ducs or have his goods sold out of his hand. These timber regulations are certainly very unjust and car able of porpetrating much abuse.

Tue local option Act passed at the late session of the Ontario Legislature, as applicd to the early closing of stores, is being received with favor in that Province. Under the Act, town councils are bo. d to pass a compulsory carly closing by-law, when a petition has been presented in favor of such a by-law, signed by $r_{n}$ majority of the merchants in any branch of trade. Toronto, Hamilton, and a number of other smaller fowns all over the country have
adopted the act. Thie first conviction has been announced, in the case of a Dunvillo butcher, who was finced $\mathrm{SJ}^{2}$ and costs for a violation of the town by laws, as provided in accordance with the Act. The favor with which the Act has been received in Ontario must be gratifying to the advocates of the carly closing movement there and elsewhere. In Manitoba there is reason to suppose that such an act would be received with even more favor than in Ontario. The merchants here are, as a rule, probably of a more liberal and progressive turn of mind than in any other part of the country. The business men in a large number of provincial towns have voluntarily adopted carly closing schemes, without any inducements thercto, such as the On tario Act in question. If the Legislature should therefore see fit to pass a local option, early closing act, it would likely soon be adopted in nearly all the towns of the l'rovince.

Tue commercial public, and especially the financial and speculative classes, place a great deal of reliance upon the announcements of the Bank of Montreal. That institution is looked upon as a sort of commercial barometer for Canada, as an indicator of the state of business for the immediate past or the near future. The late announcement of a reduction in the usual spring dividend has therefore caused somo un. casiness in certain quarters. Farticularly in stocks has this influence been felf, and the result has caused consirgrable excitement in stocks. There is, however, no great cause for alarm in the mere sact that the bank has declared a dividend of but five per cent., and without the bonus of two per cent. given last ycar. It indicates, of course, that the business of the bauk has not been as prosperous as last year; but it is possible that this particular bank might not havo enjoyed quite as profitable a busincss, whilst at the same time the trade of the country as a whole might have been oven better than last year. In this case there is other evidence to indicate that commercial pros. perity has not been as great as could have been desired, though at the same timo there is no cause for alarm. The falling off is readily attributable to the poor crops of last scason

# JAMES PYE, FLOURMILBUILDER <br> CONSULTING ENGINEER, \&c. 218 Third Avenue South, MKININHAPOIIS, - INIININ 

## A Manitoba Testimonlal.

Portaor la Prairir, Duc. 8th, $188:$ Janks Piz, Eeq., Mluncapolis, MInn, U.S.A.

Lesar Sir, - In handing you ulit chex k for \$1, \$01 zt. Iull for bacance oli your contract fut building and catiai tugy our taid, wo withuat sullatation wi-h to sjatc. Hial.

 th thils coluphos finu capacity which sout karanticu at
276 barrols, wo find consficrally under tho maik, is wo are at present making over 300 barrels, and the qual its of the tlout is all that wo could wish tor. Sunie, ulur dargest purchasers frankly tell us it is cyual to was, fur dargest purchasers irainks tell us it is cyual to why yicld also wonnd very gatisfactory. We inust also letar testinnony to your plessing and \&ebtionanly manner, atul your willingucss at all tilics to mect our wishes. This has mado our buelness relatlons pleasant and wo can honcstly say, that wo recommend you to any person, repulie ing anything in the mill luilding or mili furnlshing line. Whahlig you the success that atrabght dcaling merits. $\mathrm{m}_{2}$ are

Yours iery trul!:
THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. JiacIenaghan, Jianazing Dircetor
throughout Eastern Canada. For the inmediate future it may therefore be expected that our financial institutions will continue the somewhat conservative policy now obsericu, caution being the predominating feature.

Ture Vatican has at last taken the long. $u$. pected attitude in relation to Irish affairs, by drawing the attention of the Irish clergy to the illegal and unchristian actions resorted to in connection with the Home Rule agitation. In deed it is difficult to see how the Church, in keeping with her past policy where similar principles have been at stake, could have done otherwise than condemn some of the features oi the agitation; and the wonder is that the condemnation did not come sooner. Sone opposel to the decision of the Vatican will, no doult, prate about the invasion of the rights of freedom of thought and liberty of conscience ; but those who understand the principles of the "plan of campaign" and "choycntting," and who take a calm and impassioned view of the question, will certainly agree as to the justness of the decision. Neither can it be said that the Church has interfered in the politics of Ireland, though this claim vill, of course, be made. The political side of the question is carefully avoided. The Irish people will still have every liberty to carry on their Home Rule agitation, but they are simply, admonished to keep withn the pale of momi and Christian law, whilst fighting for Home Rule. Furthermore, as the clergy of the Church were largely actung as leaders in the agitation, the right of the Church to interfere in behalf of Christian morals, will be made more apparent. Of courso a cry has been raised by the agitators that the liovernment has been intriguing with Rome, but there is no reason to believe that such has been the case, and indeed suck accusation has been at. ready denicd in Parliament. Besides, good Catholics will hardly like to admit that the Vatican has been bought up by a Protestant Government. The Papal decren enjoius agninst the illegal and unjust practice of boycutting ${ }^{n}$ and the "plan of campaign." It is adiressed to the Irikh bishops, who are to "prudentls but effectively advisc and exhort the clergy and


## WINNIPEG.

 Opened April 1st, 1888.(The proprieturs have closed the New Douglass House)

# 3 Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see <br> The Clarendon Hotel. 

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

# Bemnett C 0 . Prws 


#### Abstract

laity not to transgress the bounds of Christian charity and justice, in striving for a remedy for their distressed condition." I'o those who have taken the trouble to gain a clear idea of what "boycotting" really means, it will appear as a most heinous crime against civil, moral and Christian law. Why it should be introduced into a merely political agitation is beyond the conception of peopla in this country who have studied the Irish situation. It is supposed that the policy of the Irish leagut is largely directed from the United States, but we imagine that if an attempt were made to introiuce such tactics at hume, the United States Govermment would make quickerand more effective work in stamping it out, than the British Government has done is. Ireland. The effect which the Papal decree will have on the Irish situation is a matter of much speculation. There will be strong declamations against it, and some of the a jivators talk of rebelling against the Church, lut in the end tho Church will, no doubt, triumph. Thoso who undorstand what "prudently but effectively" incan in a decrec of the

Vatican, will admit this. The circular ad dressed to the Irish bishops is a declaration of the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inguisition, confirmed by the Pope, end therefore must be accepted by prac tical Catholices as final authority. The bishops will be obliged to see that the commands are obeyed by the clergy, no matter how distaste. ful, and the clergy will be responsible for the obedience of the penple. It is therefore almost certain that the influence of the clergy in favor of the course pursued hy the agitators will be withdrawn, and with their withdrawal the league loses its real strength. Any refractory oncs among the clergy will, no douht, in the language of the decrec, be "effectively" dealt with. Shom of the influence of the clergy in upholaing the "boycott" and the "plan of campaign," the Government will not likely find it a difficult matter to cope with the illegal acts of the league. The resule will be that the Irish agitation will come down to the level of a constitutional, political movement for Home Rule, against which nothing can te said, in atead of being, as it now, is a powerful conspitacy against law and order, justice ami mornlity, and a terror in the land.


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## Hestern Hotes.

A 30 foot addition is to be added to the rear of the Commercial hotel at Neepawa, Man.

Eipwards of ten thousand gopher tails were paid for, at the rate of 3 cents each, at the last mecting of the council of Wallace, Man. A bounty of one cent for cach tail will be paid from the first of April.
L. I. Brown, of Dunham, Que., has written to Mayor Shelton, of Calgary, asking what infucements would be given to a man starting a tannery in Calgary. Mr. Brown has had a large experience, and is a brother of $E$. $N$. Hown, of the Mount Royal ranche. The Mayor replied that a free sito would be granted and exemption from taxes, but no bonus would be given.
Assessuncut Commissioner Harris, of Winnipeg, reported the complotion of the assessment roll for 188\%. The total assessment of the city amounts to $\$ 19,509,010$, the exemptions to $\$ 3,449,550$, and the actual household population to 22,093 , to which might be added about 3,000 for the floating population, making a to tolal of about 25,000 . In the city thero are 1,243 horses, 1,570 cattle, 272 sheep and 368 pigs,

# The Commercial 

WINNIPEG, MAY $14,1888$.

## CREDIT RUK WILD.

The Tees iusolvency, the details of the report on which can be found elsewhere in our columns, is only another of the loud warnings which are periodically heard with regard to the strained credit system now carried on this Province, and in fact throughout all Canada, and it differs only from others heard before in, that it shows credit to be not merely too cheap, or too indiscriminate, but actually run wild.

About two mouths ago we had occasion to refer to the crookedriess connected with the Goldstein failure in this city, in which by a combination of the insolvent, his wife, his father-in-law and a sheriff proof dead beat outside, who acted as stool.pigoon, creditors were losers to the extent of some twelve to fifteen thosand dollars. In that case the only blame at. tachable to the unfortunate creditors was their assuming a moral risk not within the limits of ordinary business chances.

We had occasion also in the early spring to refer to the failure of the late J. E. Thomas, of Portage la Prairie, when the insolvent in a business career of a little over six months, piled up a liability of about $\$ 14,000$, on which his creditors received some fifty cents on the dullar. Even in this case the creditors knew not at first the recklessness and dangerous habits of the debtor, which they only discovered to their consternation when his firsu notes came due, and then his business career came to an end rather suddenly. Wholesalers evidently sold him goods, believing, as is generally supposed, that tirst transactions will be paid, even if insolvency should follow later on, while he took advantage to purchase to an extent that would swamp a ma: with ample financial resources for all ordinary wants.

In both of the above mentioned cases of insolvency, one of an unprincipled schemer and the other of a fool, the fact was made plain beyond doult, that credit is altogether too cheap in this country. But in the case of John A. Tees \& Co., credit was unmistakably running wild.

A careful investigation of the affairs of the Tees estate made by two of the ablest business men in Winnipeg, does not in
any sense lend color to a suspicion of knavish scheming on the part of the principal, who was in fact the top, bottom and both sides of the firm, or that he could have in his financial eccentricities any hope of lining his pockets with the money belonging to his credilors. On the contrary it appears boyond doubt, that he went out of business without a dollar in his pocket, so to speak, and had no hope of any future gain, as his very house furniture, it is understood, was under mortgage to one of his creditors. Yet when a collapse came the estate showed direct liabilities of $\$ 68,421.07$, and nominal as. sets of $\$ 17,481.08$, or a deficit on the surface of $\$ 50,939.99$, which will probably increase to nearly $\$ 60,000$, when preiered claims are paid, and assets are realized upon. To put it in a practical form there will ke nothing left with which to pay $\$ 67,987.09$ to unsecured creditors.

To a plain, practical business mind it is a mystery, how a financial maniac like Tees (for we can rate him as nothing else) could oontinue to carry on business until his affairs reached such a state of hollowness and rottenness as they now show. When he entered 1 nto the wholesale grocery business and gave up his commission business, only eight months before his failure, he was worth $\$ 14,071.98$ less than nothing, so the report of the examiners of his estate shows, and yet he was able aiterwards by presenting a statement to a bank showing a margin of some $\$ 18$, 000 in his business, to secure a practically unlimited line of discount from that bauk, and the freedom with which accommodation paper passed between himself and his friends, shows to what reckless uses the credit so obtained was put.

But it was not in fuancial details only that Teesshowed his maniacal recklessuess. He had a weakness for butter business, and we discover that he Zespatched that commodity in car load lots back and forward between this Province and the east in a most eccentric manner, and with a supreme contempt for warket quotations and tendencies, or profit on his transactions. The purchase of worthless patent rights and uncolleciable book debts of bankrupt estates, and loaning moner on lands to which the borrower had no title, were among his minor eccentricitics, and ascount for a few thousand dollars of his deficit. Even his legitimate wholesale grocery business was carried on during his eight months' career at considerable loss, and could not be made to pay upon
the principle on which it was conducted. In short the wholo career of Tees shows him to be a financial maniac of the most dangerous type, and yot mad as he was he was able with the assistance of shrewd business creditors to build up the structure of rottonness above described. The whole business is beyond explanation, un less urion the assumption of the caption of this article, namely "Credid Run Wild."

When individuals go mad they are taken hold of, confined and restrained, and in most instances recovery is the re sult of such treatment. It might bo well to try tho treatment on our credit system in Canada. It has for many years been conducted in a manner to tempt horest but unguarded men to be reckless and desperate, and men with more than ordinary selfishness to be rascals and swin. dlers. Assuredly credit requires some such treatment, for it is running wild enough at the present time to require the application of a strait-jacket.

## THB UNDERWRITRRS' ASSOCIATOK.

The Parliamentary complittee on combines, in session at Ottawd, has nol confined its efforts to such trade combinations as the sugar, binder twine and oatmeal millers' associations. Insurance matters have fallen in for a good share of attention, the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association being the special matter for in vestigation. Several days have been spent by the committee in examining officers of the association and prominent insurance men, with a view to understauding the i.ffluence of the associa'ion upon the insurance business. The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association was formed early in the summer of 1883, and includes in its membership all but two or three of the stock companies doing tire insurance business in Canada. The causes which it is alleged led to the formation of the association were a series of unprofit able years for the companies. It is well known that fire insurance has not been a profitable busicess in this country for many years. Previous to the formation of the association, many of the companies lost heavily, and the secretary gave a list of some twelve corpanies which had been obliged to go into liquidation, or cease doing business. Some of these were British companies which had withdrawn from the country. Stockholders in fire insurance were therefore considered as very unfortunate persens, The secretary
of the Underwritors' Association, Mr. MoLean, in his examination before the committee, showed from the reports that the companies had scarcely realized four per cent. on their capital for the past fifteen ycars. He read from the report of 1884 that "since 1877, no less than eight Oanadian lire compames had ceased doing business. The loss to the shareholders could not have fallen far short of $\$ 2,000,000$. The companies still active had also lost considerably during the period." In 1883, for every 8100 recelved in prentiuns, there were paid out by the. companies: $\$ 76.23$ for losses; $\$ 30.80$ for expenses; and $\$ 3.67$ dividends, or a total of $\$ 110.70$. In the following year the amounts paid out fur similar purposes anounted to $\$ 104.96$, for every $\$ 100$ re: ceived in premiums. This does not show very well for the companies, and would seem to justify some organized effort to better the unsatisfactory condition of things. The proportion of expenses, as compared with premiuns received and losses paid, looks big, and would suggest that some improvenent might be made in the direction of reducing expesditure. Still, the reduction of expenditure to such an extent as to change the unprofitable balance to a feirly satisfactory sum on the opposite side of the account, could hardly be expected. The work of the Underwriters' is largely to establish equalized rates, and classify towns according to the facilities possessed for extinguishing and preventing fires, nature of buildings, etc. So long as tire insurance continues to be an unprofitable business to the companies, it can hardly be claimed that the existence of the Fire Underwriters' Association causes exorbitant insurauce rates, and is inits nature and unjust combination to defraud the public. On the other hand, an organized effort on the part of the com. panies to encourage towns to increase their protection against fire losses, may result in cheapening izsurance. This the Underwriters' Association is sometimes enabled to do to much better advantage than if the companies were all working singly.

## IBDIAR 倛GT.

The question of Indian competition in British and European markets with American wheat, has long been an interesting topic on this aide the Atlantic. India has been looked upon as the com-
petitor and the one great obstacle in the way of the American wheat grower. A paper in a late issue of Bradstreeis,' by Wm. E. Bear, of London, England, on the "Indian Wheat Trade," will therefore ie read with interest. Mr. Bear notes that it was not until 1881-2 that India attricted any attention as a wheat exporter. Provious to that year her wheat exports had only two or threo times reached over $10,000,000$ bushels in a single year In 1881.2 thero was a big jump to 36,000,000 bushels. Since $1881-2$ there has not been any great advance to the present year. In the years $1882-3$ and 1884.5 there was some reduction in the exports, whilst the last two years have shown some increase being $38,880,000$ bushels in $1885 \cdot 6$, and $41,100,000$ bushels in 1886-7. Flour exports from India are also increasing rapidly, but so far no flom has reached Europe. Wheat exports from India have nearly all gone to Europe, only about three million bushels of last year's crop having been exported to other countries. The United Kingdom took nearly 18,000,000 bushels, Italy came next, taking less than $10,000,000$ bushels, France and Belgium about $5,000,000$ bushels each, and other countries amounts under four million bushels each. It is noted, that though the quantity of Indian wheat imported into the United Kingdom is not large in comparison with total imports, yet the influence upon prices in British markets may be much greater than is generally supposed. Thus, $10,000,000$ bushels of Indian wheat going to Italy, supply a market which would otherwise have been filled from Russia. The result is, that an extra $10,000,000$ bushels of Russian wheat is available for British markets. Mr. Bear viewsitas asignificantfact, though it may be a coincidence, that the average price of wheat in Britain has been permanently below $4 \overline{5}$ shillings per quarter only since 1882-the year in which Indian exports first assumed considerable proportion. Ho reasons from this that Indian supplies coming upon the markets at a time when the world was already producing a surplus of wheat, has had a good deal to do with low prices of late. Next Mr. Bear shows that the fall in wheat prices is not due to increasing production in, and exports from the Unitca States. For the forr years from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, the average annual area sown to wheat was $37,305,885$ acres, pru-
ducing an average annually of 451,025, 397 bushels. During the same time tho average annual exports were $159,698,355$ bushels. For.tho following four years, 1884 to 1887 inclusive, the average annual area of wheat had fallen to $36,967,804$ acres, producing an average of $444,273,750$ busheis annually, with average annual-exporis of $123,301,615$. Thus the decline in exports from the United States for the past four years has averaged about 36 ,000,000 bushels less per year than for the preceding four years. Similarly, says Mr. Bear, European supplies have not been increased during the past four years of low prices, from home production of wheat.

He then asks the question: "How is it that India has been able to increase her exports of wheat in the face of declining prices, which have reduced the acreage and production of wheat in so great a wheat-growing country as the United States? The answer is very simple. It is that the price of wheat in India has not been reduced at all." A list of prices is given showing that prices for wheat at Calcutta haye remained practically the same for the past twelve years. Further, as the cost of transportation from the interior has been greatly reduced, it may be inferred that the producer has received a higher price for the grain. The figures given show that the reductions in railway rates have been surprisingly great, now being only about one half what they were a few years ago. This reduction in the cost of transport has counterbal anc the fall in wheat prices and the result is that the Indian grower gets as good a figure now as he did when prices were high in European markets. At these prices it is said the Indiars ryot considers himself well paid for his wheat. Tbe fall in the gold value of silver is also considered to be an inportant stimulus to wheat exportation from India. Gwing to the poar qualily of Indian wheat, Mr. Bear intimates that there may be a limit to the quantity of this grain which Europe will take, hut he thinks there is no reason to suppose that the limit has yet been reached. In conclusion he thinks wheat growers of other countries must be prepared for the continuance of Indian competition upou a moderate, if not an increasing scale.


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## WIIKIPEG MOHBY MARKET.

There have been no marked new features in conncetion with monetary affairs in the city during tho past week. In trading circles there has been a little more of a confident feeling generally, and a littlo more freedom in the circulation of money in the city itself, which was doubtloss duo to tho shipping out and realizing upon butter, potatoes and other produce stored during the winter, the returns from which have for a Feek or two been thrown into circulation. causing tho tomporary frecdom referred to. At tho banks funds aro plentiful, but on their part and on the part of their best enstomers there is a kind of indecision or unwillinguess, oven yet, to launch into any financial trausactions not made necessary by the immediate demands of busincss, although the feeling as to the near future of trade is decidedly more hopofal than it was a fow weoks ago. Banks still hold to 8 per cent. as the minimum rate of discount, but it seems almost certain, that with more activity in business, and tho present groving confidence increased, a lower rate would soon be reached. In real estato mortgage loans thera has been a rather slender business done during the week, but with the present buoyant state of grain markots continued a good business in farm losns may be looked for as soon as seeding is over. The interest rato stands steady at 8 per cent., and unless in a first class city loan nothing lower can be obtained.

## minNIPG THOLESALE TRADE.

There has been a sort of seeding time holiday scason felt in trade circles during the pash week. Owing to the lateacss of the season, not a monct has been lost in pushing forward spring farming operations since such work has become possible, and all hands been to busy to visit the towns to do purchasing. A traveller who ar rived from the conntry says that scarcely a farmer's teain would be seen in any of the towns aloug the line. Horses are kopt busy working on the farms, and any necessary visits to towns are undertaken on foot. This accounts for the falling off in reccipts of produce. In textile branches the scason is still backward, and quict. ness is the predomiuating feature. Groceries and provisions are quiet and steady in movement, and generally firm in tone. In other branches there is a momentary quietness, which it is expected will sson be broken. In hard. ware, lumber and building supplies, paints and oils, ctc., thero is a fair movement, with good prospects for the immediate future.

CANNED GOODS.
A report says: "The now season prices for California canned fruits, though from 10 to 25 c higher than the opening figures of last year, have not scriously checked the sale. Contracts are making with those who regularly handle the goods, especially for brands of recognized merit where the advance has not exceeded the iuside, the latter being regarded by some in the trade as rather too great a jump in onc season when the prospects for pack are so favorableas at present." Prices as follows : Tomato8s, 83.2.) ; peas, 38.50 to 83.75 ; iveans, $\$ 2.75$ 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, 82.50 to 85.00 ;
strawberrics $\$ 5.25$; raspberries, $\$ 4.76$ to $\$ 5.25$; peachos (California) $\$ 8.50$; pears, $\$ 8.00$; Plums, $\$ 7.60$; apricots, $\$ 8.00$.

## droas.

Quotations aro unchanged and as follows. Howard's quinine, 75 to 00 c ; German quinine, 05 to 75 c ; morphia, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.00$; iodide of potassium, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.75$; lromido of potassium, 65 to 75 c ; American camphor, 40 to 450 ; English camphor, 45 to 50 c ; glycerine, 30 to 40 c ; tartaric acid. 70 to 75 c ; cream of tartar, 35 to 40 c ; bleaching powder, per keg, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 10$; bicarb soda, $\$ 4.50$ to 85 ; eal soda, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.00$; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30 c ; alum, 84 to 85.00 ; copporas, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.25$; sulphur flour, $\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 5.00$; sulphur, roll, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.25$; American bluo vitrol, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 34 c .
eruits-Green, veartatles, btc.
Good sound apples may now be considered about out of the market, and those remaining are selling for from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 0 \mathrm{mr}$ barrel, accord. ing to quality. Californis aranges are now in full supply. Quotations ars . Mesinn oranges, $\$ 0$ to $\$ 6.50$ a box ; California Riversides, seed. lings, $\$ 6$ to 80.50 ; Fancy Riverside Navel, or scedless, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$; Mediterrean Swects and St. Micheal oranges, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 0.50$ per box; Mesina lemons, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.50$; Pineapples, $\$ 0$ to 57 per dozen. Bananas, $\$ 4$ to $5 \bar{j}$ per bunch as to size, pie plant, or rhubarh, 8c per pound.

YRUITS-DRIED, AND NUTS.
A telegram says: "The raisin market is exhibiting an upward tendency. Holders of Valencia are gradually moving their ideas forward, and similar action is being taken by the possessors of Malaga and Califormia fruit. The strength of the market lies in the statistical position, together with the growing demand that is developing, and from present appearances the scason will go out upon a bare market, particularly as relates to the finer descriptions." Quotations are as follows: Dates, loc per lb ; in $50 . \mathrm{lb}$. boxes; Valencia raisins, $\$ 2.30$ to $\$ 2.50$ per box ; Morand's Valencias, $\$ 2.40$ to 2.50 per box ; Malagas, London layers, $\$ 3.50$; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15 to 18 c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per 1 .; peauuts, raw, 15 c ; roasted, 17 c ; almonds, 20 c ; pecans, 17 c ; Filberts, 15 c ; Brazils, 17 c per 1 b .

## FURS.

In the following range of prices it will be under. stood that only a No. I 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:-Bear or, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 6$ per skin; badger, 25 c to $\$ 1.50$; black bear, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 16$; cabs do, 50 c to $\$ 4.00$; brown bear or cinnomon, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 15$; cubs $d 0,50 \mathrm{c}$ to $\$ 3$; grizzly bear, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 35$; cubs do, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 12$; white bear, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 50$; cubs do, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 15$; lynx, 25 c to $\$ 3.00$; cubs do, 5 c to 40 c ; wild cat, 25 to 75 c ; timber wolf, 25 c to $\$ 3$; large prairio do, 2 jc to 51.30 ; small prairic do or coyote, 25 c to 81 ; wolverine, 50 c to 84 ; panther 10 c to $\$ 2.50$; fisher, 50 c to $\$ 6$; red fox, 25 c to $\$ 1.50$; kit fox, 25 c to 60 c ; silver, grey, or black fox, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 50$ according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to 85 ; blue fox, 50c. to $84.50 ;$ white fox, 25 c to $\$ 1.50$; martin, 25 c to
81.2i, mink, 15 to G0c, muskrat, midwinter, 0 to 10 c , fall, 3 to 6 c , spring, 3 n 12 c , culls and kits, 1 to 2 c , otter, $\$_{2}$ to $\$ 8$, do cubs, 25 to 75 , raccoon, 25 to 80 c , skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins mas be so baily damaged or ont of recson thas oven the lowest prico stated can not ld obtained.
ritesil fisht.
Fresh B.C. salmon are offored at 14 to lice; and somo laalibut may be laad at 20 c , fresh cod anil haddock nro alsn being received. Lako Winnipeg fish are now about ont of the markot, and will be scarce until the fishing season is resumed on the lake. Red liver are tho only fresh water soits now to bo had iresh. onoceries.
Cables report teas as likely to be maintained in price when new season's commence to move, as compared with last year. It is said the Japan pick is being secured in good shape, and these teas are therefore expected to bo of fine quality this season. Prices are: Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; bright yellow, 78 to 7 ge ; granulated, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ to $8 \mathrm{c} \cdot$; lumps, 91 to 9 e. CoffecsRios, from 18 to 22c; Java, 25 to 30 c ; Old Government 33 to 34 c ; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 40 c ; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 600 ; young hyeon, 20 to 50c. Syrups, corn, $\$ 2.40$ to $\$ 2.60$; suga: canc, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2.75$; T. and B. tobacco, 56 c per pound; P. of W., butts $47 \mathrm{c} ; \mathrm{P}$. of W . caddies; 48 c ; Honeysuckle, $7 \mathrm{~s}, 55 \mathrm{c}$; Brier, $7 \mathrm{~s}, 53 \mathrm{c}$; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 55c ; Index d. thick Solace, $6 \mathrm{~s}, 48 \mathrm{c}$; Brunctte Solaco, 12s, 48c. McAlpine's chewing tobaccos: Beaver, $8 \mathrm{~s}, 03 \mathrm{c}$; Jabilec, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}, 59 \mathrm{c}$; Anchor, 58c; Smoking, Virginia Leaf, 3s, 56c ; do Leaf, 7s, 56 c ; Silver Shich, 78, 53c; Gut Cavendish, 8s, 70c; Silver Ash, 8s, 5 lh. tin boxes, 64c; Club Mixture, 8s, 05c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance; $\$ 50$; Gen. Arthur, $\$ 50$; Mikado, $\$ 40$; Terrier, $\$ 30$ per 1000 .

## mides.

Hides coming in since the warm weather started are in very poor comlition, and in some cases have not realized cost of freight. On an average it is said recent reccipts have not brought over le per pound. Tho fault is that no trouble has been taken to keep hides from spoiling. and they are left around for several days and shipped into market without salting. Hides should be salted assoon as taken off, and then left spread out, instead of being roiled up, which latter should not be done until ready to ship. Hides will deteriorate in value within a few hours, if not properly salted. On good hides there has been a loss of nearly 3 c per pound entirely owing to carclessness. Prices are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bulls, $2 c$; calf, fine haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. $1,6 \mathrm{c}$; No. 2, 4 c ; sheep peits, 25 to 50 c . Tallow, rendered, 4 c per Jb : rough, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ per pound.
hardware and metals.
Prices remain steady at prices a follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger 33.75 ; I. C. cin 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 42 c per lb . , according to quality ; bar iron, 83.00 to $\$ 3.50$ per 100 lbs.; shot, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ; per lb.; tarred felt, $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 2.95$ per 100 lbs . barbed wire, 63 to 7 c
heather and findings.
Prices are-8teady as follows: Spanish sole 27 to 31c; slaughter solo, 30 to 32c ; French calf; first choice 81.25 to 81.50 ; Canadian calf, 750 to $\$ 1.00$; 'French kip, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.10$; B Z kip, 85 to 90 c ; Bourdon kip, 70 c ; slaughter kip, 55 to 65 c ; No 1 , wax upper, 45 to 50 c ; grain upper, 50 c ; harnessleather, 29 to 32 c for plump stock. Aüncrican oak sole, 45 to 60 c ; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; peibble, 21 to 23c;colored linings, 12c.

## ".. - palnts, oils and colors.

Prices now "ףuoted: Turpentinc, 80c in five-gallon chas, or 75 c in barrels; harnese oil $\$ 1.00$; प̈eatafoot oil, $\$ 1.25$; linsced oil, răw, 700 per gallon ; boiled, 73 c in barrels or 5 c advance in fise-gallon lots; seal-oil; steam refined; $\$ 1$; castor, $72 \frac{1}{2}$ č per lb.; lard; No. 1 ; 21.25 per gal. ofive, oil; pure, $\$ 1.50$; union salad, $\$ 1.2 \pi$; machine oils; black 25 to 40 c ; olcine; 40 c ; fine gaditics; $50^{\circ}$-to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26 c ; water white, 29 c . Ametican oils, Eocenc, 34c; swater white, 31c; sun!ight, 28cr Calcined plaster, $\$ 1.25$ per barrel ; Portland cement, 85, to $\$ 5.50$; whito Iead, genuine, $\$ 7.00 ;$ No. $1 \$ 0.50$; No. $2 \$ 6: 00$; window glass, firsi brcak, $\$ 2.25$. Alabastine, 88 per case of 20 pkgs:

## wines and spirits.

Prices are: Cunadian ryo wiiskey, five year old, $\$ 2.40$; seven jear old, $\$ 3$; old ryc, $\$ 1.75$; Iules Robin brandy, $\$ 4.50$; Bisquet Debouche \& Co. , 4.50 ; Martell, vintage 1885, $\$ 6.50$, vintage, 1880, 57.50 ; Hennesy, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ for vintage 1885 to 1880 ; DcKuyper gin, $\$ 3.50$; Port wine, $\$ 2.50$ and upwards; Sherry $\$ 2.50$ and upvards; Jamaica rum, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 4.50$; Dekuyper red gin, $\$ 11 . \bar{\omega} 0$ per case ; DeKuyper grean gin, si.j0 per case; Tom Gin, $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 10.00$; Martel and Ifennesy's brandy, onolstar, $\$ 14$ per case of 12 bottles; v. $0 ., \$ 19$; Tr. 8. 0. 4.5 .929.

## thb harkets. <br> WINNIIEG.

## Wheat.

The steady "boom" in wheat in outside markets has been the feature of the week. Prices here have kept pace pretty closely witin the general tone of the situntion. Sales on chango here are of course light at this season, and are generally made for future delivery at Port Arthur, where values are regulated by prices at Duluth. Thus Manitoba wheat delivered at Port Arthur would be worth practi. cally the same as Duluth quotations for the same grales, which Jatter averaged about fc higher last week than for the previous week.

## Frocr.

Flour has held steady at the recent advance previously noted, and amounting in all to 20 c . Shipments have been moving eastward to some cxtent, but will be heavier as soon as naviga. tion is thoroughly open on the lakes. Prices cast are reported firm. Quotations to the locil trade, in broien lots now are:-Patents, $\$ 200$; strong bakers, $\$ 200$; XXXX, $\$ 1.45$; ìuperfinc, $\$ 1.2 \mathrm{ij}$.

## millstuffs.

Bran is now quoted at $\$ 10$ per ton and shoits $\$ 12$ per ton.
It wrould be diff.cult to give a rcliable quotation for oats. None are ofering in quantitica.

Some loads on the market have sold at 3jc, but only an oćcasional load̉artives: 'Onitrackrabout 320 wonldwbe anicapproximation to eqresent values, but the quotation is nominal.

## oatheal.

Prices have not yet changed, but are very strongin tone and with advapces in quotations probablo, should the firmness in oats continue. Quoantions are'f 'Standard; $\$ 2: 45$; granulated, $8.2 .60 ;$ rolled onts, $83.00:^{*}$;

## Edos.

Eggs were almost a scarce commodity last week, receipts from the country being light. It is supposed that farmers are too busy seeding to come tomerket, hence the scarcity. A rush In receipts is:I00kedrfor as-sooil as the busy season with farmers is over. Priceswere firmer and 13 c was the usual quotation in case lots, with bdles inade at 12c on some days. BUTTER.
Good butter is also not offering very freoly at present, but the demand is so slack and the season so close at hand when receipts will be largely in oxcess of wants, that the feeling is not to say firm. From 17 to 18 c may still be quoted for new season, with old butte: worth any price that can be got for it, and very slow at that, except perhaps an odd package which is a good deal better in quality than the average, and which may bring 16 to 17 c .

LARD.
Best Chicago lard was firm at $\$ 2.25$ per 20 poand pail, with nativo held at $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 2.30$. Inferior clualities of imported lard may bo ob. tained from $\$ 2.00$ upward.

## CURED MEATS.

The firm tone still maintains in 1 . . visions. Homo packers have not yet done any summer curing, the supply of hogs not being large enough to warrant a commencement. They expect, however, to $r$ minence work to some extent within ten da, 3 or so. Prices are, home cured: Long clear hacon, 11 to $11 \frac{1}{} \mathrm{c}$; breakfast bacon, 14 to $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{o}$; rolls, isc ; hams, 141 to 1 ic ; pork sausage, 10 e per pound. Chicago hams 15 to 16 c , dry salt 11 to to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
dressed meats.
There has been scarcely any change in fresh meats. Some fresh mutton is now arriving, but not in large quantities, and prices aro high. Other sorts in abont the usual supply. Prices were: Beef sides 6 to 7e; pork, 8je ; mutton, 13c ; veal, 8c to 9c.

## LIVE STOCK.

Cattle still hold steadily at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\pm c$, according to gnality, delivered here. A few hogs have arrived by rail in csers with cattle, nad have brought 5is to 6 c .

## vegetables.

Potatoes have not been offe: largely, owing to busy season with fal...crs, and only an occasional load upon the market. Prices are casy, but may at present bo quoted at 30 c per bushel. No sales of large lots roported. Otiner quotations were:-Onions, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 1.80$ per bushel ; cabbage, $\$ 10$ per 100 for good; celery, 50c to $\$ 1$ per dozen bunches, as to guality; zarrots 50 to $60 c$ per bushel; turnips, 25 c per bushel.

The Regina board of trade asks that the Territories le represented at the conference to artugge new whent grades for the west.

The "Birtle Milling Co." will apply for incorporation, for the purpose of doing a milling, flour and grain business, at Birtle, Man. The amount of capital stock will be $\$ 15,000$ divided into 750 shares of $\$ 20$ each. The following are the applicants: Henry A. Manwaring, John S. Craxford, Heary C. Williamson, George S. Hallen, William Waller, James Jackson, Ed. Fard J. Wilson, and John Faines, all of Birtlc.
The Northoestern Miller docs not tako much stock in farmers' elcrator enterpriscs, judging
from the following utterance: "Farmors who nke atock lin grangers and farmeris elevator sthenles do not patrouize these elovators to any grēat'ektent. " This is the téstimbny of elovator fantingerssill through the tiorthwest; who tite intinberless cazes in their experionce where stocktibluedrs in theso so.called 'anti-monopoly' elevators put all of their grain into houses of the 'alleged enemy, in many csses driving by tho lioluses'in which they hold stock to do this. With 'steth a troight' of projudice 'ngainst the farmers' clevator on alt sides, it is hdrd to see rinything but 'failure in store for these cm . terprises."

## Spgeial Trade Iotices.

Is this province local industries should be valued and encouraged mich onore than thoy hitherto have been, as now with railway monopoly nt an end thero is a chance for their success; which did not before exist. It is fortunaco that recently the Royal Soap Mantfactuting Company has been re-organized and placed in a position of financial strength, which willgive full scope for its business being cx. teadéd and increased. Mr. W. R. Allanis now President, Mir. S: A. D. Bertrand, Vice.l'resid. ent, Mr. E. S. Hill, Secretary-Treasurer, aml Messris. F. H. Brydges and H. F. Despars, members of the directorate. This array of names proves that there is first class business ability as well as umple capital connected with the company, and it is to be hoped that the people of the province at large will give to it tho encouragement which should bo given to what promises to grow into an extensive and very valuable local industry.

As old smoker declares that he has been using Myrtle Navy robacco ever sinco the second year of its madufacture and that during that time he has never suffered from a blistered tongue or parched tonsils or any other of the unpleasant effecss which most tobaccos will leave behind them. His exper.once, be says. is that no other tobacco which he las ever tried is quite its equal and that in value for the money no other comes anywhere near it.

Tue Brandon Mfail relates the experiences at that place of a commercial traveller who evidently is very un commercial in his busincse ideas: "A commercial traveller representin" one of the leading firms of Toronto got himself into a scrious difficulty on Saturday last throngh a little indiscretion. He called at the Imperial Bank and presented a druft on his firm for $\$ 30$ to mect expenses. The Manager told him he would require the endorsation of some person known to the Bank. He named Wilson \& Co., hardware dealors, and was toll they would do. The drummer then went to Wilson's, and, as that gentleman was out, he signed the name hinself, as he was in a harry to get awiay on the train. The Wank yeople knew the signature was not genaino, and he admitted it, but said "it was all right," as thes had often cudorsed for him before. Tho result was he was locked up for forgery, and his tirm Was communicated with, who said they would accopt his draft for any amount. This assured all parties interested chat the young man reant no wrong and no prosecution was under taken."

Tite creditors of J. A. Tees \& Co. hell a meeting on theesday lust when que following statement was presented :

 Privileged-wages and rent.


Asse.....
Stock in warehousc................... . $\$ 7,80899$
Stock claimed by Bissett. i, $458 \quad 53$
Stock in Cartage Cos's warehouse claimed by Machinems Stroply Association

1,681 31
Book debts, good. ..................... 2,012 25
Store and office furniture 40000

Total 817,48108

Deficit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 50,93999$
1.The following memo. of losses was given':-

## Personal accounts since August 1st

lost ................................. 52,64679
Eẋpénses and wages.... ............ 7,34176
Enterest secount ©........... .. .... 2,985 59
Bid debt..... ..................... 5,80387
Loss on goods warchoused... . . 3,701 04
paid for patent (uscless)
2,377 00
Hdvanse on laud.:........... .... 23965
Oflice.furniture .......................... 31370
Toss on butter transactions ......... 3,158 67
John A. Tces ...... ................. 14,011 3 .
J. Bissett \& Son 20,673 23
I:-
Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 803,36703
Less profits on on sales to amount of
Sl12,083 25
12,427 09
Shortage.
850,93999
The claims against the estate total up over seicnty in number, and are for amounts vary. ing'froin' three or four dollars to as many thousands, with the oxception of the Bissett liabil. ity, which amounted to over $\$ 33,000$. In connection with this last liability, it appears that Bissett \& Son and J. A. Tees \& Co. had freely cxchanged accommodation paper. In the memo. of iosses, it will be seen that over $\$ 20,677$ is placed against Bissett \& Son. This loss represcnts the amount of paper neld by Bissett against the estate, above the real amount-some $\$ 13,000$-owing to Bissett by Tecs \& Co. As will be seen by the statement, nearly half the available assets are claimed by partics, and may lead to legal complications. The available assets for unsccured creditors may therefore be cut down about one half. It will therefore be seen that there will be practically nothing left for unsecured creditors. The mento. of losses is a fearfully interesting document to the creditors. It shows that when J. A. Tees embarked in the wholesale grocery business last summer, he was just $814,071.08$ ivorsod off than nothing. In other words, be was then that amount in debt beyond his ability to pay, whother ho. knew it or not It will be noticed that tho pro. fit on sales was something less than nine per cent., whilst the losses on bad debts alone were over four per cent. of sales. Personal anit gencral expenses amounted to nearly as much as profits on sales, and including discounts with thesc crpenses, the amount is in excess of profits sereral hundred dollars. Altogether the statement shows a very bad stato of affairs in evnnection with the lusiness, such 25 it is hoped Winaipeg may not be disgraced with for a loag time to come.

Jambs A. Guyer, lsto of the Quecn's hotel, lirandon, has leased the Fotcl Branswick at that place:

## Madicing yat.

A special illustrated number of the Medicine Hat 'Jimes hus been issued. It speaks woll for the enterprise of the publishers, and makes a ctellitable showing for the town. Tho follow. ing hidtorical sheteh of the place is given:The tơwn or Medicine Ifat is now five years old. Having parsed its infancy ant aarly childtood days on the beautiful Saskatchewan, and inhaled the invigorating and balmy "Chinook," has ieciled not to change its location ; in other worls, it has come to stay.

The sommeacial history of Madicine Hat is in'a maniner monotonous; not in the sense that this Frord is generally applied, but from the fact that so steady and stable has been its course that the self.same merchants, with one or two exceptions, who established themselves in business five yeass ago, are still here, and prosperous. Five short years, and what a change: In May 1683, the site of the present town was dotted with white tents, and had the inhabitants decided to change their location, like the Arabs, they had simply to fold their tents and "silently steal away," but now a substantial town replaces the tents. Year by year inprovement was shown as the teuts gave way to wooden buildings, so the latter are, m matural consequence, disappearing in favor of brick and mortar, and concrete. Five ycars ago, what was considered a monumeut of extrav agance in the way of a residence, is now looked upon as a "shack" of meán proportions.
The sources, from which spring the commercial life of Medicine Hat, have been many and varied, but it is at present essentially a rail. road town. During the first two years of its existence great activity prevailed, in consc. quence of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. Imanense grading crews were detained here for days, on account of insufficient ferryage, which aecrued to ihe benefit of the merchants. Traclelayers arrived in June and brought in their train all the life and bustle of modern railway construction. The 1200 -foot railwny bridge was built in a little over two wecks, by Mr. J. Kailey now of Lethbridge. True, it was only a temporary wooden structure, but it proved strong enough for its work, until replaced by the hali-million dollav iron bringe that now spans the river, and adorns the town, an seen in the accompanying cut. The round-house, section house, station, side tracks, freight house, and other buildings were quickly constructed at a large cost.

The Northrest Coal and Navigation company's headquarters were established here. Three of their steamers plicd the river, but tho building of the Galt rosul from Dunmore to Lethbridge removed this company's headguarters from Mledicine Hat.

In 1883 a company of Wimuipes capitalists opened the Saskitchewan mines. The property has changed hauls frefuently, but with proper management would have yiclded great wealth to its owners; lack of capital and gross mis managernent brought it under the hammer. Largo quantities ofsyulendid coal were taken out at paying figures and quickly sold, and the moncy therefrom sumandered in extmvagant salarics and wages. A sicong Tomnto company fifis now purchased mining lands on the oppositc
side of the river from the old Saskatchewan mines, and aro about to build as short railway from Medicine Fint to their property, and enter into coal trado oxtensively. This company will, no doubt, profit by the experience of the defunct Saskatchewan company.
In 1885 the Northwest rebellion broke out, and inereased activity occurred in commercial life, which was stimulated by the presence of a corpse of volunteers from Halifax, and also the head-quarters of Maj. Stewart's Rocky Moun. tain Rangers. The building of the Gait rait. road and the construction of a government telegraph line to Fort McJeod, also brought moncy to tho coffers of the merchant. Such are a few of the main points in Medicine Hat's past commercial history.
In 1884 headquarters for Northwest surveys were established here, and a great number of survoy parties lought their outfits anil senson's supplies in Medicine Hat. Thusit will be seen that commercial events have closely crowded each other during Medicine Hat's short and eventful career. And who will say that its commercial history, so well begun, will not continue:

At present we have the Canadina Pacifie railway repair shops, with a staff of nearly one hundred and fifty men, a brickyard and two breweries. But these are small compared to what we can anticipate in the future, with our fine water power, our cheap coal, our extensive cattle and sheep ranches, our vast agricultural country, and our unequalled climate. Nature has dealt lavishly with us, and if our citizens are true to themselves they will continue to take advantage of the natural resources, and place the advantages of their district prominently before capitalists and immigrants alike.

Thos Molling, contractor, Rapid City, Man., has opened a lumber yard at that place.


Watches, Diamands, Clocks, Spectacles, Gold-headed Cancs, Silver-plate, Watch Material, Tools, etc., etc.

## 525 Main St., WINNPEGG.

Impriill bank Op. candia.
Capital (paid up) . . . ... ...... $\$ 1,500,000.00$
REST . . . . . . . ..................... $\$ 550,000.00$ H. S HOWLAND, TRBA T. R. MFRRIT, VICE-TRE ILEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.-D. K. Wilmit, Caslice.
Winnipeg, .
Israndon,
Calgary -
fiscex Centre.
 tcrans,
Galt,
St. Catharincx, Torcnto, Woodstock
Depoite neocired and inicicas allowed at current fater. Drafts and letterr of crodit hsured arailahice In Canad2,
Groat jritain. Unled Stater, France, China, India, Auctalis and Nicw Zealand.

Wunicipal and other debentures yurchasest.
Agrnizin Grrat Drifain - Lloyds Jarnectss Hosanquet:
 Corronondenis-london \& Southrisicin Bank. Lann. cherser \& Liverpool Vicerit Ianking Co. (tai.). Fin W.

## BASTRRN MERKETS. Chicago

Wheat opened dull on Monday on easy cables. The decreaso in the visible surply of $1,146,000$ bushels for the previous week; started buying later and prices advanced fo. Onts were active and strong. Wheat for May ranged from Slat to S2le. All commodities closed at top prices, as follows:

| . | Hay. | Jume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ... | S21 | 839 |
| Corn | 671 | 651 |
| Oats | 341 | 33 |
| Pork ..... ...... ........ | 14.20 | 14.25 |
| Lard | 8.13] | 8.0 |
| Short Mibs ......... ... .... | 2.60y | 7.573 |

Heary selling by a large tradur brumght duwa prices $\ddagger \mathrm{c}$. on Thesday, but the afternoon was stronger. May wheat ranged from 82 to $3298 c$. May corn declined 1 fc , but recovered part of the loss. Closing prices were:


Wheat was strong on Weduesday, and closed hisher. last prices for the day were:

|  | Jay. | Junc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ......... ............ ...... | 943 | $85 \%$ |
| Corn .... .. ............... .......... | 301 | 558 |
| Oats ............................ .... | 34 | 331 |
| Pork | 14.30 | 14.3: |
| Lard ... .... .... | *174 | 3. 20 |
| Short Pibs . .. ..... ..... | 7.521 | 7.55 |

The Govermment crop roport was the great feature of interest on Ihursday, and caused great excitement in wheat. Juno wheat opened at 85 g c, and ranged from 843 to 80 c . Last prices were at the luttom. Closing prices were:

| Wheat |  | May. | Junc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 838 | 842 |
| Corn ........ | ...... .......... | 67 | 657 |
| Oats ........ | ... ...... . | 391 | 3315 |
| Pork |  | 14.072 | 14.0if |
| Lard... | .. .. .. .. | 8.15 | 8.173 |
| Short Illbs ... | ................. | 7.60 | 7.30 |

There was more solid tone to the market on Filday, and speculation was of a more reliable nature. Prices closed at the top for wheat. May opened at 34c, which was the lowest for
that option. Closing prices were:

|  | 321 | Juat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ... ............. | 88 | S63 |
| Corn .. | 59 | 578 |
| Oats ......... . ....... | - | - |
| pork | 14.23 | 14.25 |
| lard .... | 8.271 | 8.30 |
| Short Ribs . . ...... | -- | - |
| Closing prices o Saturday were: |  |  |
|  | May. | Junc. |
| Wheat ... ...... .......... .. ... ... | 87 | $8 i f$ |
| Corn | 691 | 673 |
| Oats ................. .... ............ | 35 | 3t |
| Iork . . ... .. ... .... ................ | 14.35 | 14.35 |
| Lard ....................... i ....... | 3.321 | 8.35 |

Oregon fir is now haudled in Chicago, one dealer making a specialty of it.
Tho Brunette Saw Mill Company, of New Westmiaster, B.C., are offering quotations on cedar for block pavement in the city of Winui. peg.

## DULUTH WHEAT MAREET.

Closing prices for No. 1 hard on cach diny of the week were :

|  | Cash June. |  | July. Aus |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yonday ................ ... |  |  |  |  |
| Tuesday ...................... | 83\} | Sty | 85 | 851 |
| Wodncsday ............. | 851 | 803 | $87!$ | 87t |
| Thureday ............ | 851 | 85: | 801 | - |
| Friday | 804 | 87 | 87! | $88\}$ |

Closing prices on Saturday were: Cush, $\cdots$. June, 88s ; July, 892; Aug., -

## Lumber Cattings.

The $\log$ drive on the lird Tail has arrived at Birtle.
Manwaring \& Wright have purchaseáa number of sail logs to supply theit mill at Rossburn.
A disused planing mill on Eighteenth street, Brandois, owned by Gam. Grigg, of London, Ontario, was destroyed by fire recently. Los about $\$ 1,000$. No insurance.
Vigars Rros. are busy making improvements in their saw mill at Port Arthur. A Cunning. ham patent steam feeder, together with other additions to their machinery, will, it is ex. pected, give the mill double the capacity it formerly hail. Their lumber cut this year will bo about $3,000,000$ feet.
C. W. Crawroin, representing Daniel MeLean, Toronto, leither and findings, was in Winnipeg on Saturday, returning from a trip to the coast, and neports doing a satisfactory business. He left for Toronto Monday.

## HSTABIISEHD 1825.

# The J. A. Converse $=$ Manufacturing Co. 

 A.W. MORRIS \& BRO. .emamem MONTRELL.
## We are the Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion of Manilla, Sisal, Russian and Jute Cordage.

# Binder Twine, Jute and Cotton Bags, 

## 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, MONTREAT. COFFE卫。

TEES, WILSON \& CO. Wholesalo Grocors and Tea Herchants, 60 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.
D. C. McGREGOR,

Agent for Manitobs and Northuest Territotics. Meñtyre Block, Winnipeg. Wan.


## HILLIARD HOUSE.

RAT PORTAGE.
The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Nowly and clegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial Honse in the district First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable. LOUIS FIILLLARD, Prorkietór.
ANGLO-AMERICEN HOTEL ! GREINA, - MAN.
J. D. Pierson, well known to the commercial oulr throughout the west, han tatelg taken ctarge of this house and nitud bi up with- sample roomsand crory conrenioncofor Commercial Traveliers.

WOLSELY HOUSE,
WOISELES, - ASSINLHOIA, E. A. Baniohr, Probrietor. Ileadquarters for Commerrini Men. This : ouse has been recently refitecel, with special reference to the convencune and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample
Rooms. hisery hamection. Rooms. Lisery in Connection.

## PALMER HOUSE,

REGINA,
ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADINC COMMERCIAL HOUSN. Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.I.R. Station.

CHAS HARLCI. PISOP.
QUEEN'S HOTEL,
Qu'APDELLE
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Headquarters for cominercial travellers and tourists. Good samile hoonas and cleanand comfortabic sleeplris epartments.

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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northrextern kainay. Commercial Travellers acek it for Sundays. Sampic room and other conveniences.
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Dircetly opposite l'ossenger Inepot. Tho lead ing commercial house. Sample Rooms aid first class livery
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## WHES LIQUORS AND CIGARS

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Wholesa Dcalers in and Exporters of Grain, Flour, Peed and Produce: Wholesale Agents for several LEADING: BRANDS OF CIGARS Branáõ, Man.
Forbes \& Stirrett
PLANING MILL and sash and dovr factory, 10th St., south Rosser Av BRANDON NEUMEYER AND PARES,

## Brandon Brewery

 BRANDON, MANITOBABrewers of the Celebrated Export India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted XX Porter in Oasks or Bottlef?


## J. C. DEVLIN, F'工OUR

MILLSTUFFS, GRAIN,
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Correspondence Solicited. goverhambat strebt, Vigtorid, b.G

## Samuel Gray, <br> Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLNDS
Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels Baulsters, etc.
VICTORIA,
B.C.

Having noade arranfcments with the $C P \cdot R, I$ ampre. pared to f.rnish the franio with the above mentioned articles manufactured from thr very beet scasoned dry cnce solicited. 1.O. Box 39 , Victoria, B.C.

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SOAP WORKS,
VICTOIRA, BC.
Turn out British Mottie Soaps, Electric and Ivory Soaps, Pale Yellow and Bown Soaps, Cocoanut Oil Toilet Soaps, Soda Crystals and Washing Powders, Superior Shaving Soap.
HUHBOLDT STRBBT, - YICTORI, B.C.

## J. \& A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and manufacterers agents,

 Fruilts Prizaduce yates st. जictoria,b.c. Wheprosenting D. Rich2rds, Manufecturor of haundry Brockrille, Ontaria.

THE DRIARD,
VICTORIA, B.C.
The only strictly first-class hiotel in the province.

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## WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Largest hotel in tho city ; centrally located in business portion. Headquarters for tourists and cominercial men. Sample rooms, bath rooms, otc. Fire-proof building. First Class. LUKE PITIEER, Prorvietor.

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

## Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty. Consignments Received in All Lines. Correspondence solicited.
The best B C. Cedar Shingles for sale by the Car Ioad.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALEIIN SONOLENTS,HEAD Stonem, yanido Piccos, Orates, ta. Specind doelgns furabtned on applicatlon. Cor. Eannatyio and Albortsta.

Vinnipes

## British Columbia.

The Graves Bro.'s have oponed a bakery at Vancouyer.
S. G. Lowis has opened a general assorted store at Chemainus.
A now hotel, built by Green \& Boucher, has been opened at Vancouver.
The cultivation of the sugar beat is troing encouraged in the coast region.
The Aldermen have voted the sum of $\$ 2,000$ for an audit of the city treusurer's accounts ex. tending back to 1881.
F. Broad and H. Novard, who have lately arrived at Vancouver from the old country, are starting a butcher shop.

A two storcy brick building $30 \times 60$, with basement, will be erected on Cormorant street, Victoria, for a Chinese firm.

A deputation from the provincial agricultural society lately waited upon the Victoris city council, asking a grant of $\$ 2,500$. Favorable action is expected.
G. A. Roeddly, bookbinder, Victoria, has commenced the manufacture of paper boxes. These articles were previously largely imported from San Francisco.

Westminsu: Snances are in a flourishing condition. The remaining sixteen debentures, amounting to $\$ 8,000$, of the railway loan, will be paid off by the end of the year.
F. IV. Hart; furniture manufacturer, Van. couver, is erecting a large furniture factory on Falso Creck. The building is a two storey one, and is strongly constrycted. It is the intention to fit up the factory with the most inproved machinery.

The steamship Abyssinia arrived Tuesday evening at Vancouver, 13 days 22 hours from Yokohama. She brings 45 passengers, 300 Chincse, of whom 356 are for San Francisco, 1,660 tons of general cargo. She will go to San Francisco.

Arrangements are about completed for the erection of a fine hotel building on Yates and Broadstreets adjoining the Poodle Dog, Victoria The building will be threo stories in height, furnished with every convenience and will be conducted in connection with the Poodle Dog restaurant, by Mr. Marboeuf.
I. B. Fisher has reccived instructions from tho head office of the Bank of British Columbia, in London, to the effect that the former agency at Weytminster, has been constituted an inde pendent branch. Mr. Fisher, as manager of the branch, has now the powers as the managers of ihe larger branches in San Francisco, Portland and Victoria, and is entitled to transact all business mithcut reference to any other than the head office in England.
Considerable excitcreent exists at Westminster over the probable construction of the Southern railway to the boundary line, taking the form of a land "boom." Investments are lreing made on the south side of the river.

The council of the Weatminster board of trado has forwarded to Ottawa a protest against the placing of the stcamer Rithet, or any other stern-wheel steamer of her class, on the mail routs between that city and Victoria.

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## TORONTO.

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Muslins Embroideries, Iisle and silik Gloves, Mid Gloves, Lace Curtains, laces. All the Latest Novelties.

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## STRANG \& CO.

Wishart Blook, Hapbet St. East,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Wines and Eiquers,
WININTPHC:

Graves Bros. have opened a grocery and fruit store at Vancouver.

Manuel \& Ruttan, general storekeopers, Donald, advertise their business for sale.
H. G \& R. Walker, commission agents, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. H. G. Walker will eontinue the fusiaces.
W. H. Pennock, jeweller, Victoria, his ad. mitted A. A. Clay tun into partnership; under the siyle of Pennock \& Clayton.

Colonist: J. C. Heuderson, of Chilliwhack, reports that the various crops are in splendud condition at the present time. There have been many thousands of fruit trees planted during the past year, and this class of farming will be given considerable attention now that a market is available. Mr. Henderson hos added over five hundred trees to his orchard, and will place in a patent dryer for the purpose of drying plums and apples for expurt.

Newspaper changes have been coming in quick succession. The Westminster Columbian has changed hands, and it is also reported that the Victoria Standard has been purchased by a company, and will be made and evening paper, to be called the Messenger. A new paper, the Social World, is also promised for Victoria, under the management of Dr. Griffin. The Vancouver daily Neves-Adiertiser has appeared in a new and tasty dress and improved form. The 'In'ser is nothing if not enterprising.
The printing business of the Westminster daily and weekly Columbian has shanged hands. In announcing the change the Columbian sajs: On Monday the British Columbian Printing Co. (Lil.) sold, for the sum of $\$ 10,000$, the whole plant and good will of the British Columbian newspaper and printing establishment to the Kennedy Bros., of this city, and the new proprietors took possession of the premises or the first of this month. During the present month, however, the paper will remain under direction of the present manager. The new firm is composed of Jas. M. Kennedy, George Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy, three young men who have resided nearly all their lives in this city, and who are well and favorably known to all our citizens. They are all practical printers, and have filled various positions on The Colum. lian for a period of nearly fifteen years. The concern has not, therefore, fallen into the hands of novices, and its patrons may be assured that uniler the new management there wall be no slackening of energy in the conduct of the paper.

Vancouver Neiss: The steaner Premier ar. sived last night from Port Townsend ; amougst her cargo were 25 barrels of sealskins in pickle, valued at $\$ 10,000$, part of the skins pirated from the Canadion sealers by the United States revenue cutters in Behring's Sua and recently sold at auction at Sitka, on their way to Now Fork via the C. P. R. Just as the Premicr was leaving lort Townsend she net the Alaskan coming in with a large quantity of skins from Victoria on their way cast via the Northern Pacific. Such are the curnosities of transconti. nental traffic. American skins being shipped over a Canadian line whilo the Canadians skins are shipped over an American line.

The sum of $\$ 2.50$ per head bounty for every wolf or panther killed in the gettlement, has been raisel to ss per head. Payment by tho local Government.

A now company is registered in London called the British Co!umbia Mortgage Trust Agency Company for investments in loans in the Pacific province with a proposed capital of half a million sterling. The prospec 18 is not yet issued.

The finance committee of the Vancouver city council has opened tenners for the purchase of $\$ 150,900$ debentures, bearing six per cent., running 40 years, and accepted the uffer of the Bank of Montreal at the price of 104, principal and interest payable in Iondon. The high price obtained shows the high credit of this city and the confidence felt by capitalists in the future of Vancouver.

The coal excitement continues at Kamloops. The Senlinel says: Two tunnels have been diifted into the leads at the coal mines, one by Mr. Guerin, and the other by G. Loney. The tunnels are already in some thirty fect and have cut across several seams of coal running from some inches to three feet. Mr. Loney is taking. out coal in a fairiy pure state, several parties having built fires and burned it at the mine. There has been great excitement over the discovery and numerous clains have been taken up, the country being staked of for some miles on either side of the gulch. .

Collections at the port of Victoria, for the month ending the 30 th of April, 1888, were ;Dutics . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 65,85688$ Miscellancous........................ 241 . 88
Chinese immigratioa. ........... $\quad 170$ (0)
\$66,29876
Inland revenue collections at Victoris, for the month of April were:-

| Tobacco. | \$1,317 20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cigars. | 80100 |
| Spirits | 3,786 49 |
| Nalt | 92406 |

The customs returns at the port of Nanaimo for the month ending April 30th are as follows: Imports-Free, $\$ 10,706$; dutiable, $\$ 19,004$; amount of daties collected, $85,293.67$. The amount of internal revenue collected in this district for the same period was \$555.71.

Kamloops Sentinel: The work of opening up the Bonanza claim, Cayuse Creck, goes slowly on. the shaft being down some fifty feet. The company havo had altogether some tweuty mill tests and assays made, which show an average yield of $\$ 60$ to the ton. Four recent assays from various portions of the ledge are as follows: One from the shaft at a depth of fifty feet, $\$ 108$ gold per ton; one taken from drift of ledge, $\$ 90$ gold per ton; one from croppings, 800 feet above ledge, $\$ 36$ in gold; another from croppings, $\$ 38$ in gold. In the assays made no one has been devoid of a gold return. The owners are more confident than ever of the worth of their mine, especially since a Donver expert who visited it, stated that there was from $\$ 300,000$ to $\$ 400,000$ worth of ore in sight. Nothing short of a million dollars will now purchase the properties owned by the com. pany.

## Hiluerals of Brilish Columbla.

There exiets, within the limits of British Solumbia, latgo deposits of the precions and uscful metals, many of which have becus systematically and profitably mined for yenrs, while others are only awaiting the dovelopment of which thoy are capable, to become a sonreo of great wealth to the province. 'The list is $n$ long one, embracing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, cinnabar, platiaum, antimony, bismuth, plumbugo, limestone, marble and salt. Of these, the most extensively workel and valuable are gold and coal.
Gold mining first began on the Fraser River, about 1856. The gold on the river bars and benches is very fine, and requires the use of quicksilver. From Hope to ahove Alexandria, the river is bordered by a series of benches, one rising above another, throughont which this tine gold is found. The first miners took out large (fuantities of dust, and the Fraser still yields its aunual supply of goln. The mining along the stream, at present, is carried on chicfly by Chinamen and by the white settlers, who engage in it at favorable opportumities, at times when their labor is nat reguired ou their farms. The gold farther up the stream is coarser. The Quesnel mines were discovered in 18:9, and the rich gold fields of Cariboo in 1560. Cariboo has has remained, to this day, the great placer mining region of.British Columbia. The Omineca mines, still farther north than Cariboo, have also added their quota to the gold product, but the amount of land travel necessary to reach them, and the consequent high price of everything, have served to keep, back their development. Rich diggings were discovered about ten years ago on Dease and Thibert crecks, in the Cassiar region, in the extreme northwestern corner of the Province. These have since been worked with good results, being mere aecessible than Omineca.
In the southern end of the Province, are the Similkameen and Kooteuny regions. The former lies along the interuational line, west of Osooyos lake, and has, of late, developed rich placer diggings. Exceedingly rich quartz ledges have been found, and capital from both sides of the line is being invested for their development. The samo is true of the lelges of Kootenay. Silver ore, yielding high assays, has been tound near Hope and Yale, on Fraser river, at Cherry creek, a tributary of the Shuswap, ar Onineca. Kootenay, Upper Columbia, and Similkameen. These prospects give every promise of development into rich silver mines in the future. Mining laws are very liberal, and strictly enforced. Yeace and order prevail in the mines, and the rights of all are fully protected by law. The era of quartz mining is just beginnizg to dawn in British Columbia, following the appearance of cheaper and quicker methods of transportation.
Coal mining is an industry which, of late years, has undergone a wonderful development. Coal has boen found in places over a wide area of both the mainland and islands. At Nanaimo, on Yancouver Island, is found the best quality and there the industry has reached great proportions. The quality varies in different localitios, from the common lignite to anthracito, the latter being on the Queen Charlotto Islands,
and the oniy vein of anthracite yot discovered on tho lacific const. No offort has yet been made to work it. The coal at Namaimo is the best quality of bituminous coal to be found on the coast, and is shipped in quantities to ull points, San Francisco being the best market, notwithstanding the high tarifi: The guality of thas coal especially adapts it for steamers, and the large stcamions placed on tho China route, to connect with the Canadian Pacitic, will draw their supplies from this source.
From 1800 to 1875, inclusive, thero were shipped to San Francisco 320,000 tons. The shipments then began to increaso rapilly, and during the past five years, the average has been 163,000 tons per annum. Cargoes are also sent to the Sandwich islands and China. The mines producing this coal are those of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Coke Company and the Wel. lington collierics. The former are five in num. ber, and are situated in Nanaino and vicinity. The operations of this company are very exten. sive, giving employment to about 800 men . The Wellington collieries are situated at Wel. lington, a few miles from Nanaimo, and are connected with their shipping wharvis, on Departure bay, by a narrow gange railway nearly five miles ing. About a dinile distant are the South Wellington mines. This company employs about 900 nen. All of these mines are connected with shipping wharves at Nanaimo and Departure bay ly lines of narrow gauge railway. The coal beds at that point cover a wide area. At Comon, still farther north, it is estimated that they cover 300 square miles. They are also found at other points on the island. Large fields of lignite exist near New Westminster, in the Nicoln valley, and along the North Thompson and Skeena rivers.
On Texala island, situated in the Gulf of Georgia, and only twenty miles from the Comox coal fields, and consequently not far from the mines at Nanaimo and Wellington, are great masses of rich magnetic iron ore, assaying sixtyeight and four tenths of iron, and having a low percentage of phosphorus and other impuritics. This ore is now being used by the smelting works at Irondale, just across the line in Wushington Territory, where it is mixed with the brown hematite found in that vicinity. The existence of great bodies of superior coal and iron in such close proxinity, supgests the springing up, ere long, of large smelting and iron works. Such industries are certain to cone ; but how soon, none can tell. Copper has been found in a number of plares, the most promising ledge heing one on Howe sound. It also appears as a base in quartz containing the precions metals, as, also, does ga'ena. Salt springs exist in various places, but have never been put to practical usc.- Hest Shore.

## Montreal Trade Notes.

One or two large lots of oats have recently been sold at 40 c to 4 lc , and several smaller lots of Manitoba vats have changed hands at 39c.

Sales of good Manituba malting barley were recently made to a brewer at 05 F , and another lot as low as 56c. The latter sample was of courso stained in color although the body was good.
The syndicate prices for oatmeal are $\$ 5.50$
por bll., for ondinary standard and $\$ 5.75$ for granulated, whilst very good ordinary is offered at $\$ 5.20$, and it is undorstond that less would te taken. Rolled oats $\$ 0$.

The market for bran is casior, sales having been made of cars on track at \$16, and we guote $\$ 10$ to $\$ 1 ;$ as to quantity. Shorts are still scarce, and we quoted at $\$ 20$ to $\$ 21$. Monllio $\$ 23$ to $\$ 27$ as to quality.

Sales of dark large bricks, mape sugar, have been made ns low ns 6 c per pound, whilst choice light colored small bricks have been placed at 8 c to 8 c per lb . In maple syrup thero have been sales at 60 c to $6 \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{c}}$ for small sized tins and at 70 c to 75 c for larged sized. In wood there has been some business at 6 c to 6 fc per lb .

The market report on Weduesday says Grain more active; better demand by exporters. Prices were: Canada red winter wheat, 82 to 98 c ; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81 ; No. 2, $9 \pm$ to 95 c : No. 1 Northern, 93 to 94 c ; peas, 87 to 85c; oats, 41 to 41 de ; barley, 55 to 60 c . Good de. mand for Manitoba strong hakers' flour at $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 4.2 \overline{3}$.

Dry hides were dull and lower at 10 c and 1 l e. A fair business is being done in green butchers' hides at fic and 5c for Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, and 4 c fo for bulls, although in a few instances it is understood that $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ more has been paid. Tamers are paying $7 c, 6 c$ and $5 c$ for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Heavy steers have sold at Sc and ?c and bulls at ©c. Calf skins have declined to 5c, which is the lowest price ever known, nul country skins are virtually unsale. able, having no market value. A fer lamb skins are coming in and the price for this month is 20 c each. Sheep pelts are selling at 90 c to Sl. 20 each.

From present nppearances the marset will be well cleared of old butter before the hot season strikes us. Lower ports and Newfoundland buyers wore looking for a few lots of solid boring Western at 14c and Eastern Townshaps at lic for shipinents by the first boats, but there is not much to be picked up. The sale was made on Wednesday of a int of about 100 tuls of Western at 14 c . As regards new, there seems to be no accumulation of stock, although prices are on tho down turn, sales of fine Eastern Townships being reported at 22 c to 22 fc , and 23 c is now looked upon as an outside figure. New Western comes along slowly and is quoted at 19 c to 21 c .
The export demand for flour continues goorl and further busincss has been done on Enghsh account at an advance of 85 c per bbl. within the past week or ten days. The local dewand is also good at an advance of 15 c to 20 c per $1, b 1$. Sales of strong bakers have transpired at $\$ .15$ on track, but 84.20 to 8420 are now said to be bottom figures, whilst resales are reported as high as $\$ 4.30$ and $\$ 4.40$. Straight roller hour which a short time ago was selling at \& now commands $\$ 4.15$ to $\$ 4.20$, and several round lots have been placed for Newfoundland on the basis of that figure f. o. b. here. Sales of Manitoba patents are also reported at \$4.f0. In United States flour thers have been transactions at about $\$ 5.35$ for Minneapolis patents, and at \$5. 55 for St. Louis patents.-Trade Bullefin.

FISH，HYMAN \＆CO．
Importers of

## FINE HAVANNA OIGARS

## 2t2ST．JAMGSSI MONTREAL．

## CAUTION ！

HaCH PLUG OF THE

## MyrtieNary IS MARKED

## т．\＆ B．

IN BRONZI：LETTER．

## NOMR OTHER IS GENUINE，

## J．H．ASHDOWN，

Tholoura Doaler a imporice of all tinde of
 STOVES AND TINWARE，
PAINTE，OILS AND GLASS， RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES，
ear The Trade furnished with our Illustrated Catalogue on application．

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets，

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Toronto Hide \＆Wool Co
Wholesale Dealers in
 SHEEPSKIKINS \＆WOOL． JOHN HALLAM 88 Princess St．，WINNIPEG
83 and 65 Front Strect East，－TORONTO． PRORRIETOIR．
Frank Lightcap，－Traveler． R275 We will he in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool，and are prepared to pay the highest mar－ ket prices．

## E．A．SMALL \＆CO．， <br> WEIOITHASII

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NEW FIRM，NEW GOODS．
 W．J．IAA．EER． Agert for Slanitoba and the Northncst， WINNIPEG．

COCHRANE，CASSILS \＆CO． Wholesile Boots sw Shoes

Cor．Craig \＆St．Francis Xavier Sts．， MONTERA工．
Samples withemekean Bros．， Donaldson＇s Block，WINNIPEG．

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

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GAMPBELL，SPERA \＆CO．，
27 PORTACE AYENUE BAST， WINNṬPEG：

## Sin James Whitham \＆Co． Manufaciurers of \＆Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS S SHOES，

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ImuNhers of GENTS？ETRNISTREA IIATS，CAPS AND FUR GOOUS，GLOVES AND MITTENS．
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Mill at Point Donglas．
Capacity 750 Barrels per day．
OFFICE ：－Corner King and Alexander Streets，Winnipeg．
A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian，Strong Bakers＇and Spring Extra Flour；Oatmeal，Pot and Pearl Barley，Graham Flour，Cracked Whest，Bran，Shortst，Ground Feed，Otas， Barley．
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TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODDCE

> GRND-
> GEMERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St．Fast， TORONTO


Grain and Milliog Nems.
Minnednsa correspondent, May 8: Seeling is about finished, and the acreage sown is greatly in excess of any previous year.

Building has commenced on the Woodworth elevator, at Deloraine, Man., says the Times, Taylor and Mills having secured the contract. It is to be $32 \times 32$, of 30,000 busheis capacity.

Manitou Mrercury, May 5: Seeding opera. tions have been vigorously carried on and it is safe to say that in this vicinity the bulk of the wheat seeding will be finished this we:k, and under favorable circumstances.

A summary of telegraph reports received on Tuesday of last week are to the following effect: At Carberrv, wheat seeding about done. Portage la Prairie, wheat sceding finished and now sowing oats and barley. screage one-third over last year. Regina, seeding done, and grain up. Moosomin, seeding about done.
leaboro, about two.thirds seeding done. Emerson, wheat about all in. Brandon, wheat early completed, and a large acreage now bove ground. Wheat was up at most of the points, and weather generally very favorble.
Northocestern Mfiller says: There is a large amount of misinformation in circulation regarding the elevator business and the excegsive profits of middlemen. The regular charge for handing wheat throughout the northwest is two cents per bushel, and the commission at the lake ports is never more than a cent, and some times less. A scheme is now being floated for the organization of a large elevator system to sapply English millers with pure hard wheat direct, and the promoters talk glibly about a saving of ten cents per bushel over the present cost in England, besides securing purity of grades. This is all rot, as can casily be demonstrated. There are certain fixed expenses in the handling of the wheat crop which must be paid. If this were not true, the farmer might get more for his wheat and the miller might find better margins, and be able to sell flour cheaper. Nothing short of a monopoly of the clevator systems of the northnest can make any meiferial diference in the cost of our wheat to the British miller, or give the farmer more for
his money. Such a monopoly is practically im. possible. No matter what the schemers may promise to investors, any new elevator company must stand on its.own bottom and conduct its business on a legitimate basis, or go to the wall. Capital, experience and shrewd managenent will achieve success, but no legitimate combination can be formed to make a difference of ton cents per bushel from ruling values to either the farmer or the English miller.
The Rerielo, of Portago la Prairie, Mau., says: The wheat export from Portage plaing this year has been onormous. The following estimate for different points on the plains within twenty miles of town is given by a man well known on Yortage plains: Assiniboine olevator 250,000 bushels; Ogilvie elevator 200,090: Farmers' elevator 100,000; Macionald station 200,000, High Bluff and Poplar Point 200,300; Burnside and Bagot 150,000; total 1,100,000 bushels. Besides this grain already marketed he thought there was fully a quarter of a million bushels yet stored in the granaries of the farmers auaiting a higher price. This grain which has been already sold at say an average price of 50 cents per bushel represents $\$ 550,000$ distrib. uted among the farmers of the plains. Next year there will be probably a third more of an acreage under crop and should the harvest be us plentiful as it has been this year, and as tho price of wheat will no doubt be higher, the prospect of increased prosperity is very bright.

Dominion Mechanical and Milling Neces of Toronto, says: The sales of oatmeal by the Oatmeal Combine last month are said to have been nearly 50 per cent. less than during tho previous month. Considerable oatmeal is said to have been imported into Ontario from Manitoba, and to this is attributed the riccreased sales. The Combine doesn't scem to be working entisfectorily. Only twenty out of a total of about sixty mill owners have joined the organization, while several prominent manufacturers have entered into open competition with it. It is the inability of the minority to regulate the action of the majority that necessitates so many meetings and prolonged discussions on the part of the combine. We should not be surprised to hear of its early dissolution.

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## Business Bast. <br> ONTARIO.

Jas. Murris, alouer, Hamilton, has sold out. Geo. T. Hiscox, livery, London, has sold out. A. H. Luko, druggist, Oghawa, has assigned. J. F. Elliott, millenery, Sarnia, has assigned. W. Davidson, grocor, Toronto, has sold out. Mrs. M. Sinith, grocer, Toronto, has assigned. P. N. Neal, baker, Essox Centro, has sold out.
J. R. Cannon, grocer, Elora, is out of busi. ness.
Jno. W. Eitton, grocor, Brockville, hat assigned.
John A. Hoshal, hotolkeeper, Cayuga, has sold out.
J. J. Fagan, grocer; Collingwood, is out of business.
H. P. Boomer, general sturekeoper, Erin, has assigned.
P. Young, general storekeepers, Wilkesport, has sold out.
Henry AlcE!roy, general storekeeper, Con. cord, is dead.
Zachariah Teal, general storekeeper, Ridgeway, has assigned.

Geo. Bernhardt, dealer in liquors, Brantford, has removed to Galt.
John Knight, general storekeeper, Douglas, is asking an extension.

Hughes Bros., dealers in wholesale dry goo.'s, Toronto, has suspended.
Sutherland \& McKenzio, dealors in marble, Chesley, have dissolved.
McConnell Bros., general storekeepers, New. on-Robinson, is out of business.
J. Flack, hotelkeoper, Mildmay, is out of busincss.
John Jorrence, hotelkeoyer, Thornhill, has sold out.

Whi. Clark, hotelkeeper, Walkerton, is out of business.
Geo. Melean, joweler and barber, Orono, has assigued.

Neil MePhee, dealor in hardware, Parkhill, has sold out.
M. Miller, hotelkeoper, Port Elgin, is offering to sell out.
J. \& C. Purvis, dealers in hardware, Tara, have dissolved.
J. l'arkinson, general storekeeper, Wilkesport, has sold out.

W'm. Inarily, dealer in fumiture, Streetsvillo, has assigned.

Jno. H. Cannon, general storekeeper, Sharbot Lako, has assigned.
Jas. F. Sherman, general storekeeper, Tamworth, has assigned.
Benj. F. Chamberlin, dairyman, Township of Kingston, has assigned.
John Ovens, hotelkeeper, Thornhill, is ad. vertising hotel for sale.

- McAllister, Story \& Co., dealers in hardware, Huntsville, have sold ont.
Aldridge \& Houssen, dealer in gents' fura. ishings, Windsor, has assigned.

Edwards \& Newcombe, grocers, St. Thomas, have dissolved-T. S. Edwards continues alone. QUEBFC.
Felipse Anilyne Dye Co., Montreal, have dissolved.

1. J. Godin \& Co., hotelkeeper, Montreal, have dissolved.

Narcisso Turgeon, tanner, Lovis, has assignod.
(icorge Beaudoin, grocer, Montreal, is dend.
A. F. Goyotto, jewoler, Montreal, has assigned.

Crotcan \& Frere, grocers, Quobec, have dissolved.

Ness A Patenaule, agents, Montreal, havo dissolved.

A Valvis, grocer, Montreal, ndvertises business for -alc.

Louis Marson, dealer in dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

Biliott \& Dixon, lithographers, Montreal, have disselved.
Jackson \& Roberts, dealers in coal, Montreal, have dissolvel.

Strond Bros., dealers in teas, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
C. H. Wakefield \& Co., tailors, Sherbrooke, offering to compromise.

Mederic Lacasse, general storekceper, St. Alphonse, has assigned.
Bowes, Bell \& McWilliams, dealers in iruit, Montreal, have dissolved.
Elliott, Finlayson \& Co., dealers in wholesale liguors, Montreal, have assigned.

It is not likely that the saw mill at Birtle will be operated this season after all, as the lons oronght down the Bird Tail from the Riding Mountain have been purchased by Mr. Christie, of Brandon, and will be floated down the Assiniboine to the latter place.

The mills on the Lake of the Woods are getting to work. Dick, Bauning \& Co. commenced sawing about ten days ago.

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The Now York edition of the London Illuxtrated Nets maintains the high class char neter with which it set out, and there is posibly no publication in the world that contains the mass of useful information that this does. The illustrations are perfece aud the typography and press nork are the same. The price is $\$ 4$ per annum, or 10 cents per copy.
Tho Massoy Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, propose to go inte the manufacture of binder twine to supply their binder customers. Mr Lochric, of Brockton, Toronto, and two or three others, purpose also to enter the same field. At this rate history will soop repeat itself, and it will not be long before binder manufacturing will be a good business to stay out of.-Exchange.

At a meeting of the council of the lort Arthur board of trade held on May lst, the; report of the grain classification committec was presented and adopted and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Minister of Inland Revenuc. The report recominends a number of important changes in wheat grading, the principal being that extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than sixty two pounds to the bushel and be composed of no less than 95 per cent. of Red Fyfe, instead of 100 per cent. as former. ly; No 1 Manitoba hard is recommended to be reduced from 85 per cent. to $66_{j}^{2}$ pure Red Fyfo weighing 60 pounds; No 2 Manitoba hard to be reduced from 35 per cent. to 663 and 53 pourds to the bushel; No 1 Northern to remain the same as formerly; No. a Northern to remain the same with the addition of the words "of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing;' No. 3 northern is recommended to be cancelled; No 1 white fife wheat to weigh not less than sixty pounds, and contain 60 per cent. of white fife and not more than 25 per cent of soft varieties; No. 2 white fife is recommended. The report concludes as follous. "Manitoba wheat having established for itself the very highest position in the grain markets of Canada and Europe, it is of the gretest importance that its identity should be maintained, and the committee strongly urges that the name Manitoba be used not only in connection with hard wheat grades, but all other wheat and grain grown in Manitola and the Northwest.

A mecting of the Winnipeg board of grain examiners was held on Monday afternoon, when D. G. McBean was chosen to represent the Winnipeg board of trade at the conference to be held at Ottawa to rearrange the wheat grades. Representatives from the Port Arthur, Toronto and Montreal loards will also be present. The differences of opinion between the various boards on the question are practically very slight, and undoubtedly the new wheat grades which will be dechided upon will be sat isfactory to western farmers and dealers. The Port Arthur board has already recommended changes in the grales almost identical with the resolutions of the Winnipeg board. The delegates will meet at Ottawa on May lith.

The dam at the Birtle mill gave away recently. The nill, which had just been putin orier and commenced running, has consequently Leen obliged to close down.

## 

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