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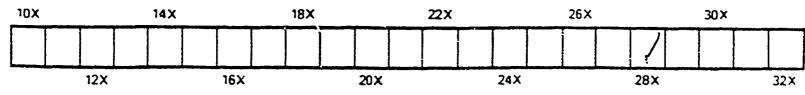
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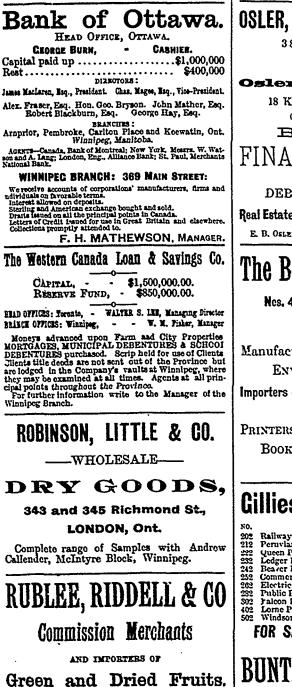
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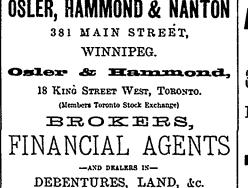
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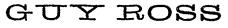
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WINNIPEG, JULY 7, 1890.

#### Manitoba.

Virden has made application for incorporation.

J. Fletcher, hotel, Binscarth, is giving up business.

July 18th has been appointed civic holiday at Brandon.

J. Hamilton has taken over the Grand Pacific hotel, at Winnipeg.

T. Spence, second-hand dealer, Brandon, is closing up his business.

Mr. Walker has started in the shoemaking business at McGregor.

Stewart & Van Nortrand, general merchants, Elkhorn, have made an assignment.

Geo. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipez, have purchased the stock of Haley & Sutton, Morden,

Mr. Winder, late of the firm of Smith, Winder & Co., Brandon, has decided to open a livery at that place.

Wood & Co., of Winnipeg, have been awar1ed the contract of erecting the new Hudson Bay Co. store at Maniton.

The Commercial Bank have purchased propcrty in Minnedosa and will creet a bank building there this summer.

The Reaburn Stock Fair Association are advertising their annual stock fair sale to take place at Reaburn on July 10th.

A recent assessment of Minnedosa shows \$265,000. The rate of taxation will be in the neighborhood of 18 mills on the dollar.

The Portage Milling Company will crect a new clevator at Portage la Prairie this sume sr. It will have a capacity of \$50,000 bushels.

The Winnipeg authorities have decided to prosecute all persons having signs or awnings on the Main street, unless certain provisions are complied with.

Brandon morchants are signing a petition asking that a postal service be established by the postoffice authorities on the local train running between Winnipeg and that place.

After the 1st of July a daily mail service will be established between Winnipeg and Deloraine -three times a week by postal car and three times by baggage car. At present the mail service is tri-weekly west of Manitou.

The second farmers' excursion from Toronto arrived in Winnipeg on June 27. There were 169 excursionists in the party altogether. A considerable number of them were going to Calgary and the balance to intermediate points.

Waghorn's Guide for July has been issued. This handy little publication is full of information, as usual, of value to the travelling public. Railway and steamship time tables and rates, particulars concerning mails, and a large variety of features make up its pages. Certainly a handy reference for travellers.

Following are the successful tenderers for supplies to the Stony Mountain penitentiary in Manitoba : Groceries, coal oil and mess pork, A. Perry; hardware, G. D. Wood & Co.; drugs and medicines, J. F. Howard & Co.; dry goods, Wright Bros.; leather and findings, S. Wellband; lumber, A. H. Correlli; beef and mutton, John McQuat; flour, feed and bran, Ogilvie Milling company.

The collections for June in the Winn	ipeg
Inland Revenue division were :	
Spirits \$18,314	04
Malt 1,96	32
Tobacco	60
Cigars	3 00
	80
Methylated Spirits 6	93

Total.....\$30,041 69

#### Alberta.

G. H. Strevel, of Winnipeg, has recoived the contract for 100 miles of the Calgary & Edmonton railway and left last week for Calgary with his men.

J. D. Quail, furniture and contractor, Macleod, contemplates selling out owing to poor health. The business offers a good opening in the lines mentioned.

The Lethbridge board of trade is working up a scheme of incorporation which will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers for approval and incorporation asked for at the approaching session of the Northwest Assembly.

Beef is reported scarce in Alberta this year, the Calgary Herald says it has not been so scarce in six years and the probabilities are that high prices will be the rule for some time. The fact of cattle being so scarco in Manitoba has a bearing upon prices in Alberta.

In the Calgary court of revision last week G. F. & J. Galt, of Winnipeg, appealed against the assessment on their wholesale stock of groceries which they keep there. D. W. Marsh, their agent, who appeared for them, contended that their goods should be regarded as ' in transit" and no more liable to municipal taxation than goods in cars in the railway yard. John L.

Bown gave evidence to the effect that Galt's stock of goods was of the same character as other stocks in town and that dealers could go to the warehouse and buy in large or small quantities. After some discussion the assessment was confirmed.

T. F. Kirkham, recently in the stove and tinware trade at Lethbridge, was not "sold out," as would appear from a typographical error in reporting the item in this journal a short time ago. Mr. Kirkham has done a successful business at Lethbridge for some years, and he retired from trade of his own free will, for good reasons, the main considerations being health and a good offer in another direction. Mr. Kirkham still resides in Lethbridge, and owns a valuable property there, so that the idea which might have been conveyed by the item in THE COMMERCIAL that his retirement from business had been in the nature of a forced sale, is altogether erroneous.

Harry Taylor, of the Macleod House, Macleod, has undertaken to thoroughly test the agricultural capacity of that district. He procured a section of land adjoining the town and last year commenced farming operations with success, his wheat turning out twenty bushels to the acre, and of fine quality. This was sold for seed to settlers in the district, and a number of samples were sent away, to show what could be dono in growing wheat at Macleod. This year Mr. Taylor has about 120 acres in wheat and oats, and a considerable space is given to vegetables. The vegetables have done remarkably well and the earlier varieties are now ready for the table. Almost everything in the vegetable line has been tried with general success. The appearance of the garden would be a surprise to those who imagine that the very choicest vegetables cannot be grown in the district. The guests of the Macleod House will no doubt live high as a result of Mr. Taylors experiments in farming.

#### Assiniboia.

R. Overson & Co. have opened a saloon at Medicine Hat.

McCauley, Higgenbotham & Co., general storekeepers, Whitewood, are dissolving.

E. W. Warner, C.P.R. agent at Qu'Appelle, has removed to Prince Albert and will take charge of the company's office there.

A train load of steers from Calgary, destined for England, passed through Medicine Hat recently. These animals will be fattened in England for the Christmas beef trade.

The Merchants and Imperial banks, and the Dominion Express Co's agent at Moosomin, sent large parcels of Americal silver to St. Paul last week. It is expected that within a very short time the country will be rid of foreign currency.

#### Northwestern Ontario.

Arrangements are being made to light Rat Portage by electricity.

A farmers' club has been formed by the settlers in the Rainy River district.

Arrangements are now nearly completed to build a direct telegraph connection between Duluth and Port Arthur.

The Beaver silver mill near Port Arthur, Ont., has re commenced operations, an. is now reducing 30 tons of ore a day.



#### Looking Lovely.

A representative of THE COMMERCIAL, who made a trip over the Canadian Pacific early last week, found the prairie country ber veen Winnipeg and the mountains looking just lovely. Seldom, if ever, has the prairie region presented a more enchanting appearance. Everywhere the cour y is fresh and green, and all nature seems to smile. The prairie flowers seem more beautiful than in past years, the bluffs of trees have apparently taken on a deeper green, the grass is making a good growth, and most important of all, the crops everywhere promise an abundant yield. Not since 1882 at least has the country presented a more inviting appearance; and the writer makes this statement from knowledge gained by a trip through the country about every year since the date named.

This favorable condition is of course due to the timely showers which the country has this year enjoyed. In the territories heavy rains had fallen all along the line at intervals during the two or three weeks previous, and pools of water were observed in the depressions in the prairie and the ditch along the railway. At Mcose Jaw there were ponds of water in the streets. In the Medicine Hat district the ground has received a thorough soaking. The district about Swift Current and Maple Creck appeared to be the least favored as to the rainfall. In some sections of the Territories the rains came too late to ensure a heavy yield, but some good fields of grain were observed, and splendid samples of vegetables were shown. At Medicine Hat samples of wheat and barley fully headed out and of fairly good length of straw were shown.

In Manitoba everywhere, with the exception of a strip extending eastward from Portage la Prairie, the country looked fine. The r s have not been heavy enough to fill the slou\_.s, but there has been ample for the crops. After the series of dry years experienced of late, it will probably take several wet seasons to restore the lakes and ponds to their former condition. However, the ditches and depressions in the prairie show considerable surface water in places. Exception, as noted above, is made of a strip of country, commencing at Portage la Prairie and extending eastward some miles. The recent rains appear to have passed over this district, and the country has rather a dry appearance. There are some good fields of grain, but others show the effect of drought. It is understood that later in the week this district was visited by rain.

The grass has made good progress, and though it will not be a heavy crop, it will be considerably better than last year. The grass will require another fairly wet year to recover its former luxuriant growth, as the root has apparently been impaired by the dry seasons of the immediate past. The stand is thin, and a large area will have to be gone over to get the required quantity of hay. Even then it is likely that some farmers will have to use straw to some extent for feed. At any rate, the lesson of last winter will no doubt teach farmers to hold over their straw, instead of burning it immediately after threshing, as has been the improvident custom in the past.

Along the road settlers were busy breaking new land, and a considerable area of prairie has already been plowed up. The rains have kept the land in good shape for breaking. In a few instances it was noted that farmers had commenced cutting hay.

#### Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat the principal town of western Assiniboia, has improved slowly but steadily during the last few years. The number of business places has not been materially increased, but a change is noticeable in the better class of buildings which are gradually replacing the hastily constructed stores and dwellings which have done duty since the establishment of the town. The business men of Medicine Hat are of a friendly and progressive disposition, and they work together for the general good. As a community they are always putting forth efforts for the advancement of the place, and if the Hat does not become a great city, it will not be the fault of the residents, who are certainly doing everything in their power to secure the prosperity of their town and district. The situation of the town, at the crossing by the Canadian Pacific of the South Saskatchewan river, gives it advantages not possessed by many growing western communities. It is also an important division town of the C. P. R., and



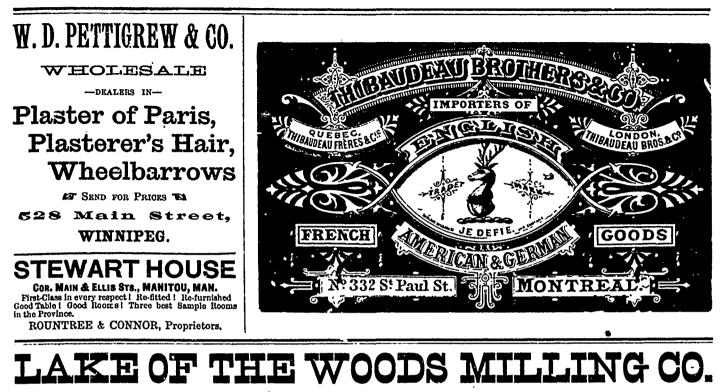
has railway machine shops, round house, etc.

In the district stock-raising is carried on to a considerable extent, and the industry is expanding. This year there has been plenty of rain, and the crop outlook is good. The railway people, under the direction of Mr. Niblock, divisional superintendent, have surrounded the depot building with a beautiful flower and vegetable garden, which is the admiration of passengers going through on the railway. A large variety of plants and shrubs are growing luvuriently in the garden, giving an inviting aspect to the surroundings. A fine new hospital building was completed and occupied last spring, a work which was also undertaken largely through the efforts of Mr. Niblock.

In matters of business there has not beer, much change of late. H. S. Scatcherd, hardware, sold out recently to F. H. Dowding, who recently arrived from Ontario, and decided to locate at the Hat. S. S. Lloyd, shoemaker, formerly of Canmore, has also recently located here and has opened a shop in his line. He contemplates putting in a stock of boots and shoes, in addition to doing custom work.

The American Hotel is about to change hands, Mr. Cowles, the present lessee, being about to retire. The hotel is being overhauled from cellar to garret. New floers are being laid, new plastering throughout, new furniture will be put in, and two large sample rooms are being prepared. When the hotel comes under new management, as it will shortly, it will be in first-class shape.

A writer in the Dry Goods Bulletin says of the present fur trade situation · "The early opening of a manufacturing fur season has not within our recollection shown greater promise than is noticed in this branch of trade at present. The demand for shoulder capes last year and the belief in an increased sale the coming scason have made this little garment a most important one to manufacturing furriers. Sealskin makers are likewise busy on jackets, wraps, and other small garments, the outlook for the sale of which is excellent. There have been many new styles introduced. The men are out on the road and doing well. The fur trado has cause for congratulation over the outlook,"



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## The Commercial

#### WINNIPEG, JULY 7, 1890.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday the ratopayers of Winnipeg will be called upon to voto on the question of granting aid to the extent of \$30,000 to be appined towards furnishing grounds and buildings for an industrial exhibition to be held annually in the city, commencing with the first in September next, and it is to be hoped that no short-sighted considerations of a false economy will be brought to bear for the defeat of the by-law.

In bygone years Winnipog has expended liberally for much needed city improvements, and for other purposes, nearly all of which were of a purely civic character. The Winnipeg general hospital is perhaps the only great institution which the city has aided greatly in building up, and which is for the benefit of the West generally. In fact, the city has through its council squandered large sums for which the citizens have received nothing beyond experience, that commodity often too dearly bought. In connection with a permanent annual industrial exhibition, Winnipeg is again asked to contribute to an institution which will be for the benefit of the province and territorics at large, while it will undoubtedly prove of great value to the city itself. An undertaking which will prove of such value to Winnipeg itself will lose none of its local advantages from the fact that it will place advantages within the reach of other localities, where the people are interested in the common work of building up and developing this great and fertile land we live in. Such "dog in the manger" considerations as the belief that it will, can find no tenure in the minds of a progressive western community, so that from such a source there is no danger of any opposition to the by-law being brought to bear. In fact, there can, in the interests of progress, be no opposition to its passing; and should there be any, it can only come from that small number of parsimonious, poor devils to be found in almost every community, who never can take any pleasure in life that costs a cent. and would try to enforce their own narrow ideas upon others.

Most of our citizens remember that a few years ago Winnipeg could have had the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition located here for ten successive years for a consideration of \$10,000, to be paid to the Provincial Government. Many ratepayers thought that the citizens followed a very short-sighted policy in not taking advantage of that opportunity, and they were right in thinking so. The location of the exhibition grounds at Saint Boniface has proved a failure, as did the changing of its location each year, and has made it plain that only in Winnipeg can an exhibition be carried out with sufficient attraction to insure the patronage of the province generally. Pesid :s. the present movement to establish an exhibition is one made by citizens of Winnipeg themselves almost entirely at their own expense, and will therefore be an institution for the establishment and carrying out of which the Provincial Treasury will not have to bear the burden, as it had in connection with the unsuccessful attempt made at Saint Boniface. If the citizens of Winnipeg will only take a few such steps, calculated to benefit other portions of the province while benefiting themselves, there would be less of that "frog and the bull" jealousy sometimes displayed towards the city by other less important places in Manitoba.

#### BUTTER.

The movement inaugurated at Virden, Man ... to secure an improvement in the quality of butter, is worthy of special notice. The first feature to attract attention in connection with this movement is, that it is a joint effort on the part of the merchants and farmers. Heretofore any action taken by dealers upon the butter ques tion has almost invariably been looked upon with suspicion by the farmers, and has generally been denounced as an effort to oppress them. When the merchants who met in Winnipeg last winter undertook to consider means of improving the condition of the butter trade of the country, together with other matter, it was evident that the movement was regarded with a great deal of mistrust, and demonstrations were made against the merchants in certain rural districts. Notwithstanding these demonstrations, the proposals endorsed at the merchants' convention, if carried out, would be in the interest of farmers as well as dealers. Owing to this feeling of suspicion so common among farmers, it is pleasing to note that in the case of the Virden movement, the makers as well as the handlers of butter have united in a joint effort to improve the quality of butter. If a similar united movement could be made throughout Manitoba, there would be great hopes for the future of the butter trade of the province. The farmers should be more directly interested in this matter than the merchants. and they should be the first to make an effort to improve the quality of butter, instead of look. ing with suspicion upon and endeavoring to retard any such efforts.

It is true that heretofore there has not been much in the manner the butter trade of the country has been handled to encourage farmers to endeavor to attain the best results as to quality in making butter. The custom of taking all qualities of butter at one price, which has prevailed to such an extent, has been alone sufficient to ruin the butter trade of the country. To a considerable extent, therefore, the merchants are to blame for the quantity of poor butter marketed. Now that the quantity of butter made in the country has increased to such an extent that the article has become a drug on the market, at least so far as medium and poor qualities are concerned, it has become necessary to put forth a strong effort ro remedy the evil features into which the trade has fallen-Let the merchants do their part to encourage the making of good butter, by buying according to quality and insisting upon proper care in packing and handling. If, as in the case of the movement at Virden, they can induce the farmers to co-operate with them in an organized effort, with a definite plan of action in view, to secure the desired result, so much the better. Under such joint action success would be

achieved in half the time, and by uniting the farmers in the movement, there would not be ground for that suspicion with which movements by merchants alone have been regarded by farmers. THE COMMENCIAL would suggest that the committee having the matter in hand at Virden, should publish a full report as to the working of their plan and the results attained under it, so that it could be applied to other parts of the province if thought desirable.

There is every indication that the present year will be one of unprecedentedly low values in butter, and merchants will be obliged to exercise unusual care in handling the article, if they are to get through without loss. Quality is therefore of first importance in the present condition of the butter trade. Anything but best quality is likely to be practically unsaleaable this season. The existing conditions point to very low values for butter in all the leading markets, both in Canada and the United States. It has been stated on reliable authority that eastern makers are offering to lay down creamery butter at Vancouver at 20c per pound. This statement is in keeping with the general conditions of the situation in butter, and Manitoba merchants will require to exercise every care in buying and handling butter this year, if they are to come through the season without loss.

#### FAILURE CERTAIN,

From recent information it appears that already the organization commonly known as the "Kay Farming Company," which started out with a great flourish of trumpets a year or two ago, has met with severe reverses. THE COM-MERCIAL predicted at the time the company was organized, that it could not be conducted successfully on the lines laid down at that time by the management. In fact, to those who know anything about the conditions ruling here, it was a foregone conclusion that failure would result from efforts put forth in the direction indicated by the head of the concern.

The Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company, the organization to which reference is made, started out with the intention of carrying on farming and stock raising on an immense scale, in the Territories. Large tracts of land were secured at points along the Canadian Pacific railway, between Regina and Calgary, and Sir Lester Kaye, by whose name the concern has been popularly known, was placed in charge as general manager. The first announcement of the titled manager was to the effect that he would conduct the concern as an English institution, and in a manner befitting an English enterprise of the kind. This annouacement was alone sufficient to seal the fate of the Canada Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company. Its high-sounding name would not save it from the fate of similar enterprises previously undertaken in this country. The experiment of farming in Canada on English principles has been tried frequently, and as often has resulted in failure. Herein lies the great disadvantage which Englishmen have had to contend with in becoming prosperous Canadian farmers. It appears to be a most difficult matter for them to conform themselves to the requirements of

the country, consequently they fail through their persistency in endeavoring to work on English principles, while others who start out with as little knowledge of the conditions ruling here succeed, owing to the fact that they are willing to adapt themselves to the changed conditions ruling here and learn of others who have been here before them.

This was the mistake of the management of the "Kaye" company at the outset. Very soon the company and its manager became the talk and then the laughing stock of all Western Canada. The most ridiculous moves were made, and large expenditures were incurred in experiments and undertaking which to say the least were of an eccentric nature. It was apparent from the start that it would only be a question of time when a change in the management would have to be made, or the enterprise abandoned entirely. To hold out long under such management the company would require to have a mint of money.

It now appears that the "Kaye" management has reached the end of its rope. At the recent general meeting of the company, held in London, England, it was shown that a large sum of money would have to be raised to meet liabilities incurred. The directors were obliged to put up £30,200 "in order" as the report says "to meet the pressing liabilities of the company, and enable 'he present season's 'corn' crop to be harvested." The directors seem to have considerable faith left in the enterprise, for in return for this advance they have agreed to accept second mortgage bonds at par. This sum is in addition to £40,000 raised about a year ago on second mortgage, to secure which the directors were obliged to pledge their personal security. This is evidence that so far as the directors are concerned they are doing everything in their power to successfully carry on the company. The expenditure incurred at the outset by the management was on an enormous scile, and the capital which it was expected would be sufficient for all necessary investments for a number of years, was all expended in less than twelve months. Sir Lester Kave has now resigned the management of the company, and Mr. Richardson, a director, is now in the Territories to assist in reorganizing the company, "with a view to securing every possible economy." What the management of the concern in future may be time will show, but anything approaching a continuation of the "Kay" tactics will certainly result in disaster for the company.

While this farming enterprise has secured the expenditure of a very large amount of money in the country, it is very doubtful if it will be of any permanent benefit. In fact, the unsuccessful operations of such a concern, through mismanagement, is calculated to do the country a great deal of harm. Already the directors spread abroad in their report statements very damaging to the country, which are given as reasons for the misfortunes which have overtaken them. Conducted as the "Kaye" farming enterprise has been from the start, quick disaster would certainly follow under the most favorable conditions. As already stated, Sin Lester Kaye's remarkable way of conducting the enterprise has made him the laughing stock of Western Canada. His name has been handed around as the but for many a joke, while the people have wondered how long the shareholders, would be able to stand his ridiculous and extravagant ways of doing business. Anything but failure under such circumstances would be a surprise. The trouble is, that while those on the spot know the causes of the disaster, outsiders are likely to pat the blame upon the country.

#### MEROANTILE AGENOIES.

Western legisls 'ors often display an extent of courage and even daring in legislating upon and upsetting usages which older representative bodies from notions of conventionalism are afraid to touch, and an instance of this is furnished in the action of the new South Dakota Legislature which recently passed a law to compel cach mercantile agency doing business in the State to deposit \$50,000 with the State Treasurer, which is to be held in trust, to satisfy all suits for damages brought against the agency by parties who have been misrepresented and thereby injured by reports of the agency. Such a piece of legislation is certainly a certificate of boldness and daring, but opinions differ widely as to its being a piece of wise or prudent legislation.

In older countries a few mercantile agencies have as a rule such a hold upon the business community that they are considered privileged institutions, possessed of a right to pry into and report on the affairs of mercantile men, in a manner which would be considered very impudent if not actually mischievous on the part of any other instituaion or individual. A great many business men look to some such agency as a kind of commercial father confessor, into whose ear they are safe to pour what they would withhold from any other person or in. stitution, and it must be admitted that with at least two of the leading agencies on this continent such confidence is but seldom betrayed or perverted to other uses than the one for which it is asked or given. But it must also be admitted that at rare intervals cases do crop up in which the privileges accorded to mercantile sgencics are badly abused by them. and in a manner which inflicts undeserved injury upon men, firms and corporations, who find it very difficult and in some instances impossible to secure any redress. Our readers are familiar with what occurred recently in connection with Dun, Wiman & Co.'s report on the city of Vancouver, how, evidently without malice on the part of their agent, but out of pure carelessness and negligence a report of the most misleading nature was circulated, calculated to have an almost paralyzing effect upon the business of that growing young city.

It cannot be that the South Dakota Legislature wishes to suppress all mercantile agencies as institutions of no business value, although there are numerous so-called mercantile agencies which it would be well for the business public if they were suppressed. In the case of conscientiously operated agencies it is evidently the intention of the Legislators to provide only for the exceptions to the general conduct of such reliable agencies. Radical as western Legislatures of the South Dakota one to seek to

abolish such institutions altogether in the new State. Even there the well conducted agency has too firm a hold upon the business structure of the country to be suppressed without causing some inconvenience to the trade of South Dakota. This legislative move is therefore a wise one, in so far as it will crush out of existence the irresponsible agencies, which can be wall dispensed with; and to make the legislation consistent, and protect the people of South Dakota fully, it is questionable if the demand for an indemnity deposit from reliable agencies is not a wise and prudent as well as a necessary provision. Mercantile agencies which are financially responsible cannot complain about having to furnish such a deposit, when by so doing they can secure immunity from competition with irresponsible and unscrupulous opponents. If, however, they are not prepared to support these claims to conscientious reporting by a cash deposit, it is questionable if they are actually as valuable accessories to commerce as they claim to be, and usually get credit for being. In a number of states insurance companies with headquarters elsewhere have to make a similar deposit as a security to their policy holders in said states, and insurance is certainly as necessary in a business community as the efforts of mercantile agencies. The latter from usage have been pampered into spoiled children, and object to take the risks, which they have no just claim to immunity from, in following out the lucrative business they have engaged in.

It must be remembered that in a Canadian court and in the courts of several of the United States men have been made to suffer for obtaining credit under false pretences when the credit was given upon the strength of a falsified state. ment furnished to a mercantile agency by the parties receiving credit. In this manner the law has been brought to acknowledge mercantile agencies as legitimate sources of information for commercial guidance, and thus upheld by law in straightforward business transactions, it is no hardship that the law should demand a guarantce that nothing but straightforward and legitimate means be employed by agencies in the collecting, compiling and circulating of their reports.

This legislation in South Dakota will inaugurate a struggle between law and usage, in which it is not at all certain that the old adage of usage being stronger than law will be verified. It is stated that the two leading mercantile agencies of the United States will refuse to make the necessary deposit in South Dakota, and quistly withdraw all their agencies therefrom. Opinions and fears have been expressed that this will mean the ruin of trade in South Dakota, but of course the opinions are all fossilized eastern ones, supplied by parties who know nothing of the commercial elasticity and adaptability of the new Northwest. Trade in South Dakota will prosper just as well without as with mercantile agencies at work there, once the friction of the change passes by; and the fears to the contrary may be considered as well founded as those of the cobbler, who on being elected an alderman of his native village, had a suit of steel mail made to wear under his ordinary garments for fear the greatness of his public position might draw the knile of the assessin upon him.

We have been favored with a copy of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition prize list, and judging from the number of attractions mentioned in it we would say this year's exhibition will be more than up to the standard. Copies of the list may be had upon application to H. J. Hill, the Secret.ry, Toronto.

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The summer number of *Grip* is an unusually bright and attractive one. The cover page is well designed, and high class cartoons characterize the edition all through. Its representation of Don Quixote has to be seen to be appreciated. "The 'rgic of the situation" is a cartoon that would be amusing if it wore not so true to life.

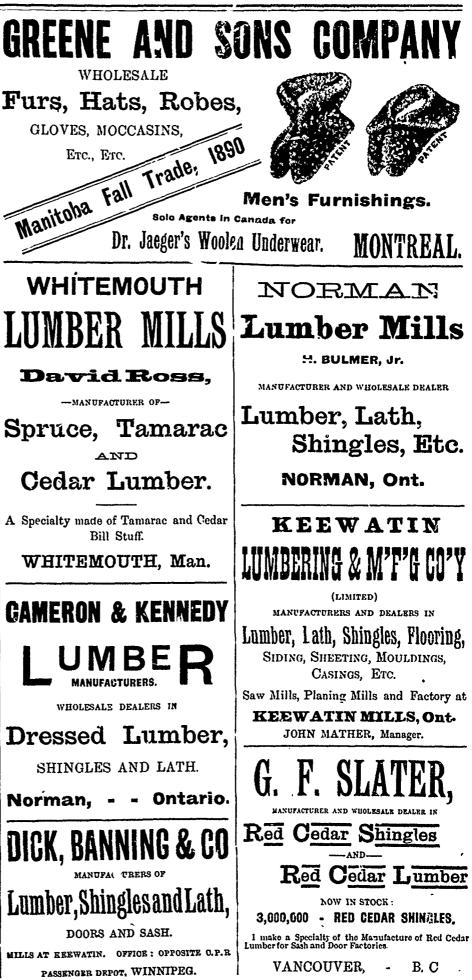


As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as





Attention this summer is largely directed to the Sunset Province of the Dominion. All those desirous of obtaining information regarding its mines, farm and fruit lands, timber, real estate, or any other subject connected with its resources, are inviced to communicate with C. WHETHAM & CO., real estate, insurance, mining, financial, mercantile and commission agents, Vancouver, who will take pleasure in replying fully and promptly to all inquiries.





#### WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The week was a broken one in trade, Dominion Day celebration coming in the fore part of the week. In staple lines, however, this had no bearing beyond the fact it allowed a number to take asholiday. In green fruits the holiday demand was sufficient to about clean out stocks, leaving the market barefor a few days following. In more staple lines business has gone on about as usual. Hardware is steady and without change in prices. Groceries, drugs, dried fruits, leather etc., ditto. In textile lines dealers are now able to calculate about what the season's sorting trade will amount to, as by this date it is considered that a fair estimate can be made. Considerable business may yet be done in this direction, but the bulk of it has probably been done, and the result is gencrally not in excess of expectations at the beginning of the season, which it may be noted were for a rather lighht trade.

#### CLOTHING.

It is now getting on toward the tail end of the sorting season, and already dealers are beginning to figure on shipping out fall stocks. In this broiling weather it seems remarkable that people should be thinking of winter goods, but such is nevertheless the case. For the far northern points, to reach which it takes such a long time, dealers will commence about the first .. f next month to make shipments, and occasional shipments will thereafter be made until it becomes general. The season's sorting trade has so far been on the light side, but this was expected from the start. The late spring and close financial situation have both contributed to this result. It is now getting late to expect much further demand for summer goods, though the total season's trade may yct be increased considerably by numerons small orders. Large sorting orders are not looked for after this date to any extent. In the matter of fall orders there has been a holding off all the season on the part of the retail trade, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of last year's trade. The good crop prospect, however, is having the effect of gradually changing this disposition. Some, however, are still holding off, and notwithstanding the fact that travellers were unusually early on the road this year with fall and winter samples, it will be considerably later than usual before the bulk of orders have been placed. This has made it more expensive for the houses to work the country, and has also exposed the folly of going on the road for orders long before the goods are required.

#### FISH.

Stocks of fresh fish have been light, and the variety in the market limited, as dealers have to be careful owing to the hot weather in handling fish. The following varieties are quoted: Salmon, 15c a pound; jack fish, 1c; pickerel 3c; Lake Superior trout, 10c; smoked goldeyes, 40e per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per 100 keg.

#### GREEN FRUITS.

The excessively warm weather which has prevailed for some time back has been a very scroons drawback to importers of fruit, as it has made it almost impossible for them to bring in soft fruits in condition for re-shipping. While the warm weather has increased the demand for fruit, it has at the same time caused a good deal of loss through the arrival of fruit in a damaged condition and made it very hard

for dealers to fill orders satisfactorily. The market was left very bare of fruits following Dominion Day, the holiday demand having about exhausted stocks. Oranges were out completely, but small lots are again arriving, and worth \$7.50 to \$8 per box. Lemons have experienced a sharp advance and are strong, with prospects of a further advance. Bananas were also out of the market, but iresh stock arriving are worth about old prices. California small fruits have been scarce, but have now commenced to arrive more freely. Some California pears arrived, but were in poor shape for shipping. Minnesota strawberries commenced to arrive last week. Native wild strawberries were also offering on the market at about \$1.50 per pail. Tomatoes are quoted 25 to 50c lower per crate. Quotations are :-Oranges, \$7.50 to \$\$ per box; Messina lemons, \$7.50 to \$8 box; Bananas, yellow, \$3 to \$3 75; do., red, \$2.75 to \$3.50; tomatoes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 crate; watermelons, \$7 to \$7.50 a dozen; strawberries, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per crate of sixteen quarts. California fouits are quoted : Peaches, \$3.50 box; apricots, \$3.25 per crate.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Season trade in this branch has not been up to expectations. Orders are fairly numerous, but usually for small quantities, which shows that only such goods as are wanted for immedi-ate use are ordered. There is no immediate change in prices, but there will likely be some to report next week. Linseed oil is easier. Quotations are: Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gage 7Sc per gallon; turpentine in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, S3c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw S1c; boiled S4c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.40 a barrel, putty, in bladders, 34c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50 : Royal Charter, \$7.00; Railroad, \$6.50; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.50; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.50; Bulls head do., \$6; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.15.

#### LUMBER.

Dealers report a fairly good demand from the country, the good crop prospects no doubt havin its influence in inducing purchases. Cash, however, is slow, and business is being done largely on future prospects. It is noticeable that the quantity of imported lumber coming from Minnesota is considerably less this year than last. Since the discovery of the customs frauds in importing lumber, it has not been as profitable for certain dealers to handle imported stuff. The lower price ruling this year at the mills here also has a tendency to discourage imports. The list price at the mills is as follows. Dimension. 2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do. 16, 18 and 20 ft long, \$15, \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12in surface; 50c per M on each foot over the above lengths to 24ft long; \$1 per M advance on each foot over 24ft long; surfacing, 50c per M, surfacing and sizing, \$1 per M. Boards. 1st common, rough, \$16.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common, rough, \$14, dressed, \$15; Calls, rough, \$10, dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12in, rough, \$19, dressed, \$20; do. S and 10in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, stock, 12in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do. 8 and

10in, rough, \$15, dressed, \$16; 10ft long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap: 10in, \$16; 8in, \$15.50; 8 and 10in flooring and siding at \$1 per advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring : 1st, 6in, \$29; 2nd, 6in, \$25; 3rd, 6in, \$21; 4th, 6in, \$18; 1st, 5in, \$29; 2nd, 5in, \$25; 3rd, 5in, \$20; 4th, 5in, \$17; 1st, 4in, \$29; 2od, 4in, \$25; 3rd, 4in, \$19; 4th, 4in, \$16; \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides; \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding : No. 1, 1st sid-ing, 1 in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, 2nd siding, 1 in x 6 in, \$17. Finishing (11, 11 and 2in): 1st and 2nd clear, \$45; 3rd clear, \$40; selects, \$30; shop, \$25; 1 inch, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40; 3rd clear, \$32; No. 1 stock, \$35; No 2 do. \$30; No 3 do. \$25. Mouldings: window stops, per 100 ft lineal, \$1; parting strips, do, 60c; 1 round and cove, do., 75c. Casing: 4 in O G, per 100 ft lineal, \$1.75; 5in O G, do, \$2.25; 6in O G, do, \$2.50; Sin O G, base, do, \$3.50; 10in O G, base, do, \$4.25. Lath, \$2. Shingles: No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.

#### RAW FURS.

Following are the results by cable of C. M. Thompson & Co. London fur cales, held on June 23 to 27. Offerings were : Raccoon, about 120,000 skins; muskrat, 200,000; skunk, 200,-000; opossum, 20,000; mink, S0,000; gray fox, 12,000, and 18,000 red fox. Prices realized were as follows :- Red for 71, beaver 71, otter 10, white fox 5, and lynx 171 per cent. lower than in March; fur seal, northwest coast, salted, 15 per cent. higher than in January; skunk, 15 per cent. lower than in March ; black bear, northern 20, southern 35, and grizzly bear 15 per cent. lower than in march ; brown bear same as in March ; raccoon 71, marten 15, mink 15, gray fox 25, and wolf 10 per cent lower titan in March; opossum, musquash, Russian sable and Amoorsky, same as in March; musquash, spring, in good demand. Messrs. Phillips, Politzer & Co. report: red fox declined 5, beaver 73, otter 10, lynx 10 per cent.; white fox unaltered. N. W. coast seals advanced 15 per cent. Skunk decline 15, raccoon 10, marten 10, mink 74, gray fox 15 per cent.; bears and musquash unaltered; opossum advanced 10 per cent.

### ORAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT.

The wheat situation on this side of the Atlantic has changed very little since our last report was made, although there has been lots of life and flicker in some of the leading markets, and fluctuations in some instances of a rather wild character have been frequent and occasionally unexpected. The see-saw point between bulls and bears seems to be close to where prices now are, and each pulls against the other with determination. Bulls gain confidence with each successive adverse crop report, some of which, especially about the Northwest, are far wide of the truth, and make a vigorous pull up at times, only to be compelled to let go again, after discovering that the load is still too heavy to allow of its being carried with any degree of case. Bears are working the crop report business also, although it is not a profitable one at all times for them. They had the powerful argument last week of an available supply of nearly 15,000,000 bushels more than at the same time last year, and that is of itself rather too heavy a lift for the bullish element to hoist up. Still at New York there has been a heavy foreign demand at current prices, from which it is safe to assume, that European buyers consider those prices right to buy at. This export demand prevents any further declino at central markets, and has had the effect of stiffenning prices generally, although there has been no decided tendency upward, the grain being only in the retention of a little of the occasional upward spurts, and these are saidwiched pretty well with drops downward. In Chicagoforinstance, Monday's market was weak, but on Tuesday took a jump of nearly three cents, and closed two cents higher than on Monday, but before the week closed the most of this advance had been lost, and the see-saw level was once more reached. It is, however, to people looking for better prices, an encouraging fact, that in the face of a winter wheat crop now being harvested and about to come to market, and a spring wheat crop within a month of harvest, quotations in futures seem to mount instead of droop, as is customary in the face of a promised L. : crop. It would be foolish, however, to look for any material advance, at the present juncture, as any movement in that direction would be met with determined opposition in central markets, if indeed it did not close the present liberal European demand. In Eastern Canadian markets there has been no material change in the situation, while in Manitoba crop reports serve instead of grain quotations for matters of interest to the trade.

#### FLOUR.

There is still quite a free demand from castern points, which promises to continue while present prices are held to; but it is evident that any advance would check business up short. The local trade has been fairly active with prices unchanged Quotations are as follows: Patents \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; XXXX, \$1.40; superfine, \$1.15.

#### MILLSTOFFS.

Since the drop in prices, ten days ago, matters have been moving steadily, with a demand about equal to the supply produced by the mills. The following are quotations: Bran, \$10; shorts, \$12.

#### OATMEAL, POT BARLEY, ETC.

Since last issue there are no changes to re-Since last issue there are no changes to re-port. Prices are steady as tollows: Standard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.80 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$3.00 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in \$0 lb sacks at \$2.65. Corn-meal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; pot barley, \$2.75, and pearl barley, \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

The feeling has been easier during the past week, although there has been no drop in prices. Car-lots of feed oats from the south are quoted at 47 to 4Sc, while eastern are held about 5 to 6c higher.

#### CHEESE.

There is still no quantity of local product ready for marketing, and only small lots reach the city. Properly matured cheese would bring 10 to 101c at prezent, but once a liberal supply of June made is available no such price Properly matured cheese would will be offered, unless eastern markets improve very much.

#### BUTTER.

There is still in the city and country indications of a coming glut, although there is now very little of an overplus of choice goods. Prime creamery sells freely at 20c, or an ad-vance of about 2c over what United States creamery can be laid down for in this city. There has also been a better demand for prime dairy, but nothing off in flavor was wanted. Some of the hest dairy brought 14c, but most of it went at 13 to 134c. Medium and low

grades are plentiful, but not saleable in round lots.

#### EGOS.

There is still a scarcity of really fresh stock, and for such dealers have been paying 13 to 13jc. Some choice imported stock from North Dakota seemed to sell almost as well as local product, but cases from St. Paul and the south are not wanted much since the hot weather set in.

#### LARD.

Pails of 20 pounds at \$1.25 are principally what are called for, and the quotation of tierces at 9c is purely nominal.

#### CURED MEATS.

Local cured stock is now pretty low in the city, and imported goods are on the increase. Priceshold steady and are practically unchanged. Quotations are : Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked, 11c; spiced rolls, 12c; boneless breakfast bacon, 13c; smoked hams plain, 131c; canvassed, 141c.

#### HAY.

The hay market is a dull one at present, and Considerable quantities of loose hay is coming in, but it is of a very inferior quality. The best baled brings about \$13 to \$14 on track, while the loose hay sells for \$10 to \$11.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Beef is beginning to come in in larger quantities now, and the quality is improving. It is bringing 3 to 3 kc. Pork is scarce at 6c.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is more plentiful and butchers are beginning to feel better satisfied with the outlook. The increase in the supply of beef has caused a drop 1c., it is now quoted at 7 to 71c. for best quality. Pork brings from 8 to 9c, mutton 12 to 121c., and veal 7 to Sc.

#### Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were closing quotations on July

•		-	-
4th :		•	
Banks-		Sellerr.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal		$221\frac{1}{2}$	219
Ontario	•••	120	116
Nolson's			1604
Toronto		2174	215
Merchants		146	143 <u>1</u>
Union			
Commerce			1261
Miscellancous.			4
Montreal Tel		1 981	973
Rich. & Ont. Nav			61
City Pass. Ry			
Montrcal Gas			2063
Canada N. W. Land Co.			72
C. P. R. (Montreal)			
C. P. R. (London).			83§
Money-Time			-
Moncy—On call	• • • • • • •	. 5 <u>]</u>	-

#### Provincial Immigration Office.

The Manitoba Provincial Government Immigration office in Winnipeg is doing good work this year. The office is located immediately opposite the Canadian Pacific depot, and is in charge of Alex. Smith, who is ably assisted by H. McKellar. An officer is present at the depots when the incoming trains arrive, to give any information and assistance required by new comers. A great many prospective settlers step right across to the immigration offices immediately on their arrival, where they are given all information obtainable, or are directed where they can obtain such information as they may require. Prospective settlers can obtain a great deal of information about lands, et., at the office, and will be assisted to locate. Literature of a varied nature will also be supplied. In fact, the Provincial Immigration office is a place of general information for new comers and intending settlers, and it is

conducted entirely free from that red tape which surrounds so many of the Dominion Government offices, and renders the transaction of business with them neither pleasant nor satisfactory. As many as forty persons have visited the office in a single day, which shows that it is sought after. Assistance is also given to new arrivals in search of work. A large number of men, boys, and domestic servants have been placed in situations. Applications are coming to the office overy day for help, from all parts of the province, and these are filled from the list of parties enquiring for work at the office.

In one direction the work of the Manitoba immigration office has been misrepresented. statements have been made that the agents endeavor to prevent immigrants from going west into the Territories. This is not the case. This is not the policy pursued by the officers in charge. Settlers who come in with the intention of going westward beyond the boundaries of Manitoba, are given every assistance. just the same as those who may have decided to locate in the province, and no effort is made to induce them to change their minds as to their prospective location. All information about the province is gladly given, but it is not the policy pursued to decry the Territories.

A large number of samples of the agricultural products of the country are on view at the office, including samples of grain, seeds, grasses, etc., in bags, bottles and straw; also some stuffed specimens of our wild animals. The samples now on view are from last year's crop, but some new specimens of growing grain are now coming in. The other day three samples were received from Rockwood, just north of Winnipeg. These were a bunch of barley, well headed, and measuring 33 inches in the straw, a bunch of swamp grass six feet high, and a sheaf of ordinary prairie hay four feet high.

#### General Notes.

An act admitting Idaho as a State has been signed by the President.

The apple crop of Elgin county, Ont., is likely to prove a failure.

The rate of taxation in Toronto has been cut down to 141 mill on the dollar.

The Canadian Pacific carnings for the week ending June 30th were \$402,090; for the same week last year, \$369,000.

It is now a question between Chicago and Philadelphia as to which is the second city in population in the United States.

Another tunnel is to be constructed under the St. Clair river by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to cost about \$2,000,000.

There is a combine of manufacturers of ammonia in the United States, and the price has gone up from 51 to S cents per pound.

The weavers in the Ontario Cotton Mills, at Hamilton, have gone back to work, accepting the reduction of ten per cent. over which they went on strike nearly two months ago.

Notice is given of the incorporation of the Bastern Electric Company (limited), of SL John, N. B., with a total capital of \$150,000, divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each. This company, besides supplying power for the street railway will supply incandescent light and conduct the general business of an electric company.

## ... WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS ...

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories



### THE MOST READILY SOLUBLE PILL MADE IN THE WORLD.

Put up in bottles of 100 and 500 each. Pill lists sent to druggists on application.

Our Stock of Patent Medicines is also very complete.

# DAWSON, BOLE & CO., 60 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

#### Why Some Retail Merchants Fail.

The failing of many retail merchants is that they are not the students that they ought to be. They, iail to grasp the details of their business. They open their doors, hang out their signs, and think that all they have to do is to wait for people to come in, listen to their wants and supply them over the counters. Every time a merchant allows himself to hold that opinion he commits an error. He should study his business. The doctor keeps up with the times. He subscribes for the medical journals, and he makes it his business to read them carefully. The details of every operation is studied with scrutinizing care. He is on the alert for any new suggestion that may present itself in the statements before him. The builder peruses his architectural journal with the closest interests. It is the merchant who alone of all business neglects this important matter. Many country merchants, and city merchants, too, take a trade paper, but they glance at the contents in a perfunctory manner; they do not read it in the full sense of the word, they are not keeping posted on the changes in the markets, the styles or brands.

It is unfortunate that this is so. The merchant should endeavor to mend his way in this respect. There is much that will be instructive to him in his trade paper, and that will save him money if the counsel is heeded. There is no more important part of the paper than the advertisements. They contain the latest information to the trade. By a failure to read them the merchant may have lost a suggestion that would have brought him profit. Every merchant should make it his business to subscribe for a trade paper and read it carefully.---Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.





#### Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat sold lower on Monday, the decline was attributed to the desire shown by July longs to dispose of their holdings. An unfavorable foreign crop report did not seem to have any effect on values. The range of prices for August was narrow, July showing the widest of any month. The oat market was quiet and steady. A large speculative trade was done in provisions. Closing figures were :

•	June.	July.	Avg.	Sept.
Wheat	85	851	861	861
Corn	34	32	349	351
Oats	271	273	261	263
Pork .	12.65	12.60	12.30	12.25
Lard	5.62}	5.62	5.77	5 90
Short Ribs	4.90	4 90	5.05	5.13
		•. •	-m -	

Wheat was greatly excited on Tuesday, bad crop news from Europe and reports of large sales for export making it take a jump of 24 to 3c. A large speculative business was done on the upturn. Being the first day of the months a number of deliveries were made on July contract. July ranged at 854 to 88c., August at 865 to 89c., and September at 874 to 893c. Closing prices for futures were :

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	871	8S1	89	
Corn	311	847	35]	361
Oats	271	261	26	269
Pork	12.85	12 00	11 80	
Lard	5.07	5.82}	5.95	6.05
Short Ribs	4.95	5.10	5.22}	

On Wednesday wheat was strong and higher early in the session but weakened towards the close. The principal feature of the day was the heavy delivery of wheat on July contracts. The highest point touched by the market was 89% on September. This seems to be the popular month with dealers. August averaged 4 under September. Closing figures were :--

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	861	87]	881	-
Corn	31	S49	353	352
Oats	273	264	26]	
Pork	12.40,	11.95	11.80	
Lard	5.65	5.SO	5.921	.6.00
Short Ribs	5 00	5.10	5.17	5.25
				• •

Wheat opened lower on Thursday but strengthened on light receipts and bullish cables, closing 1c higher than Wednesday. Closing quotations for futures were :--

	Junc.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	-	842	S72	898
Com	_	S43	853	358-2
Oats		271	269	263
Fork		12.30	12.00	11 75
Lard	<u></u>	5.05	5.12}	5.12]
Short Ribs		5,05	5.12]	5.22}

Friday being a holiday the board adjourned until Monday.

#### Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday, July 3:--

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	On track
No. 1 hard	85]	87		8S]-S9
No. 1 northern	83]	812	83]	85-56
No. 2 northern	91	821	_	82-53

Flour—A good demand was reported at a basis of about \$4.55 to \$4.90 for patents and \$3.25 to \$.75 for bakers.

Bran and Shorts—A steady movement was noted about \$7.75 to \$8.25 for bran; \$9.50 to \$10 for shorts and \$10.75 to \$11 for middlings.

Corn-Sales slow at 32 to 321c, mostly held at 32c o. t., with some fair lots offered a little under.

Gats - A steady but very quiet business was done at 26½ to 27½ for good samples with choice No. 2 white held ½ or so abave, Feed—Local millers were asking \$13 f.o.b. for No. 1 feed, from pure corn and oats, ground together. Coarse corn meal sold at about \$12.50.

Hay—The hay market continued demoralized. A large crop is expected and few want much supply of old to cary over. New when fine and no heating sold for about \$8.

#### Macleod.

The people of Macleod, Alberta, are in great expectations of having a railway before long. Macleod, formerly known as Fort Macleod, has been a point of importance since the early days. It was an important trading centre and mounted police post before the construction of the Cauadian Pacific, and though towns have been growing up on the railway, Macleod has s ill held its own, and draws trade from a large stretch of surrounding country. Since the development of the western ranching interest, Macleod has been looked upon as the centre of a large section of the best range country. With these advantages the people expect that as soon as they can secure railway connection their town will rapidly advance. The people are looking in two ways for a railway. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company have a charter to extend their road westward from its present terminus at Lethbridge to the Crows Nest Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Such a line would intersect Macleod. The Calgary & Edmonton railway, upon which construction has recently been commenced, is also expected to reach Maclcod in the near future. This road will run northward from Calgary to Edmonton, and the charter also calls for a line from Calgary southward to Macleod, Such a line would run through the very centre of the range country, a large portion of which is also well adapted to agriculture.

It is now a foregone conclusion that a railway will be built through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rocky Mountains at no distant date. The recent rich mineral discoveries in the pass, including coal, petroleum, etc., have made this pass well known. Those who have explored it say that it affords a very favorable route for a railway through the mountains. A railway through this pass would also be on a direct line with the famous mining district in British Columbia, surrounding the new town of Nelson. It is worthy of note that the Canadian Pacific railway people are now building a short line of railway in the interior of British Columbia, commencing at Sproat, on the Columbia river, and extending to Nelson. This line is ostensibly for the connection of the extensive stretches of pavisable water on the Columbia river and tributary lakes, and the Kootenay liver and lake, with the object of developing this rich mineral country. This railway is on a line with the Crow's Nest Pass, and it is expected that it will become a link in a railway through the pass, and on to Mecleod. The development of this region by such a railway would make Macleod the distributing point for the mountain country lying to the west.

Commercially Macleod has not much more than held its own for the last few years, owing to the disadvantage of not baving railway connection, while new towns have been growing up on the railwayz. Still some improvement is discernible, principally in the direction of new residences, which have been erected to replace older structures. Some additions have also been made to the business places of recent years, notably a saw mill, and a general store by the Hudson's Bay Company. Macleod is the principal customs port for southern Alberta, and is still and important mounted police post. About 200 men of the force are stationed here.

The saw mill is owned by P. McLaren, of Perth, Ontario. It has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day of ten hours, and is also supplied with shingle, lath and planing machinery, all run by steam power. Mr. Mc-Laren has a water-power mill of about the same capacity up the river about 30 miles from Macleod. The owner of the mills has an extensive timber limit west of Macleod intersected by the three forks of the Old Man river, thus giving good facilities for floating the logs down to the main stream of this river, on which Maclcod is situated. The timber on the limit is composed of spruce, fir and black pine. The spruce logs average from 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and the fir from 12 to 40 inches. The black pine is a heavy, close grained timber, of great strength, and averaging from 10 to 16 inches in diameter. Jas. Nicoll is general manager of the McLaren interest in the Macleod district, which also includes a stock ranche. W. A. Leach is local manager of the mill at Macleod, and Michael Nicoll is in charge of the water mill.

Macleod has about thirty business institutions of one kind and another. The well known firm of I. G. Baker & Co. have a store here and carry a large stock of merchandise of every conceivable kind. The Hudson's Bay Company also have a fine large store and a large stock in charge of Mr. Gigot, formerly with the company in Manitoba. Reach & Baker carry a stock of groceries, flour and feed, and make a specialty of produce, stc. In the hardware line A. F. Grady carries a general stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, oils, glass, etc. Mr. Grady built a new store last year which has doubled his storage capacity and enabled him to enlarge his stock. W. S. Anderton does husiness as jeweller and watchmaker. R. B Barnes carries on business in drugs, etc. There are a number of other lines of trade represented, including a private bank. The Maclcod Gazette, published by E. D. Wood, is considered one of the best conducted papers in the Territories. There are two good hotels, the well known Macleod House, carried on by H. Taylor, and the Queens, conducted by John Hollies. Though in the Territories where a prohibitory liquor law is supposed to be in force, Macleod is by no means a temperance town. It is estimated that there are fifteen or twenty places selling liquor, and it is by no means an unusual site to see one or more individuals indulging in a first-class jamboree.

Geo. Houston, who has been in business at Stonewall for the last few years, is moving to Cypress River, where he will open up a stove, tin and hardware business. He is a practical tinsmith, which greatly improves his chances of succeeding in this undertaking.

Bradstreet's semi-annual report on the failures in Canada and the United States shows the total failures for the past six months in the United States to be 5,466 against 5,918 last year. The assets were \$30,025,116 against \$32,803,940 last year, and liabilities \$62,667,960 against \$67,411,711. Bradstreet's report shows that Canada had \$69 failures this year against \$72 last year. The assets were \$3,610,172, and last year \$3,424,613; liabilities \$7,224,503; last year \$7,283,571.

# SMITH & FUDGER 50 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. WHOLESALE

# FANCY GOODS, Woollenwear, Etc.

Our MR. W. H. SMITH will be at the Queen's Hotel, Winnipeg, early in July, with a full line of Samples, comprising

# STAPLES AND NOVELTIES

Selected by our buyer who has just returned from the European Markets.

The Trade are respectfully requested to hold Orders until our assortment is seen.

# SMITH&FUDGER TORONTO.



#### To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest :

GENTLEMEN :-- The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrolea, Ont., beg to announce that Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. of Winnipeg have been appointed our Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, who are prepared to give estimates on all kinds of MILL MACHINERY manufactured by us, and also on the remodeling of old mills to our latest improved system.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 50% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future; all others nave to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on Rolls which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found war ting and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE. THE HERCULES WHEAT CLEANING MACHINERY—Guaranteed to do better work in ONE operation than any other will do in FIVE.

Removes fuzz entirely from end of berry-something unattempted by any other Scourer. THE HERCULES PATENT FLOUR DRESSER and a full line of FLOUR MILL MACHINERY and MILLERS SUPPLIES.

Hercules Manufacturing Company, Petrolea, - Ontario.

#### Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

RBAD, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE.

J. Compton, barber, Galt, has sold out. Wilson Bros., Shelburne, have assigned. James Grey, grocer, Forest, has sold out.

E. J. Bristow, grocer, Bright, has sold out. James Annett, grocer, London, has sold out.

F. McGibbon, lumber, Strathroy, has sold out.

J. Simpson, hardware, Streetsville, has sold out.

Joseph Leduc, merchant, Berwick, has assigned.

M. Marsden, shoemaker, McKellar, has assigned.

D. D. Ross, merchant, Woodville, has assigned.

J. A. Childs, stoves, London, advertises to sell out.

T. Burns, hotelkeeper, St. Paul's Station, has sold out.

James Boxall, stoves and tins, Port Perry, is selling out.

E. & J. F. Hunt, grocers, London, are quitting business.

Anderson & Harper, general agents, Toronto. have assigned.

Harwood & Lecourt, trunks, Ottawa, are offering to compromise.

W. E. Milner & Co., groceries and grain, Brompton, have dissolved.

McNeil, McLean & Co., general storekcepers, Alvinston, have dissolved.

J. W. McKcown, groceries and shoes, Sutherland's Corners, has sold out.

The Canadian Musical Herald, Toronto; E. C. Coates, proprietor, is dead. Mrs. Sophia Woodliffe, green groceries, London, has advertised to sell out.

Hughson, Ferrier & Co., spices, etc., London, have dissolved; style now Gardiner, Ferrier & Co.

QUEBEC.

Placide Daouet, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

G. T. Linde, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.

T. Gariepy & Co., dry goods, Lachine, have dissolved.

Monford & Fredette, traders, Montreal, have dissolved.

R. Monast, general storekeeper, Montreal, has assigned.

H. Charron & Co., coal and wood, Montreal, have assigned.

Howard Pulp Ware Co., Montreal, have been burned out.

Joseph Messier, carriages, etc., East Farnham, has assigned.

G. L. Paradis & Co., general storekceper, Robervale, have assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. L. McKenzie, hotelkeeper, Truro, is dead. Knight & Co., stationers, Halifar, have dissolved.

J. H. Fisher, tailor, Brigewater, has sold out to McPhee & Cook.

Lloyd Manufacturing & Foundry Co., Kentville, were partially burned out.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Henry Dunbrack, plumber, St. John, was burned out.

Daniel Lund, grist miller and lumber, Aboushagan, has assigned.

Anderson & McLean, general storekeepers, Albert, have dissolved; style now McLean & Co.

📕 🍸 READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE

#### General Notes.

J. & J. Taylor, safe manufacturers, Toronto, are erecting a \$10,000 addition to their works, which will be equipped with special machinery for the manufacture of bank vaults and similar heavy work.

The net profits of the Merchants Bank for last year amounted to \$605,363 according to a statement presented at the recent annual meeting. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been paid out of this and \$200,000 of the balance added to the rest account.

It is stated that immense deposits of limestone and cement clay underneath it has been found in the county of Grey, Ont. The deposit is only two miles from the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and nine miles from Owen Sound on Georgian Bay. At the present time Canada imports about 100,000 barrels of Portlaud cement yearly, whilst the United States imports upwards of a million barrels. The new find may considerably decrease these figures.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: A recent survey made by engineers who were running a railroad lino from Vancouver, B.C., to Tacoma, Wash., is said to have brought to light a mountain, between Cowlitz and Natchez Passes, in the Cascade mountains, that is practically a great mass of good coal. The Union Pacific surveyors made borings, and, upon report of the engineers, the officers of the road decided to tunnel straight through the mountain; and it is estimated that the coal excavated will more than pay the entire cost of tunneling and laying rails.

Lethbridge.

The town of Lothbridgo, Alborta, is at pres-ent attracting a great deal of attention outside, owing to railway construction in the district and prospective activity in coal mining. Leth bridge is the western terminus of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's railway, sometimes called "The Galt Railway." This is a narrow gauge road, which branches off from the Canadian Pacific railway at Dunmore station. 652 miles west of Winnipeg, and thence runs in a westerly direction, 109 miles to Lethbridge. The road was built in order to reach the coal deposits previously discovered and worked at Lethbridge. The coal was first discovered by the outcroppings along the deep bank of the Belly river, near which the town has been built. The mines were opened in 1882, and during the two following years coal was taken out by steamers down the river to Medicine Hat. This, however, proved an unsatisfactory mode of operating, as the navigation of the river is rather precarious, and the stream is closed by ice for a portion of the year. In 1885 the railway was built to the mines, and since then the mines have been operated steadily, shipments of coal being made to Winnipeg and other parts of the country. At Dunmore the coal is transferred from the nar row gauge road to the Canadian Pacific railway cars. The Lethbridge coal is of a superior quality to any of the other mines operated to any extent in the country, consequently the article has always been in demand Theoutput from the mines since the railway was built has ranged from 200 to 400 tons per day.

This year a new move is being made which it is expected will greatly increase the output from the mines. A railway is now being built from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana. Work is now going on on both sides the international boundary, and the road is to be completed by next September. It is expected that the completion of this railway will open a large market in Montana for Lethbridge coal. The coals now obtainable in that region are of inferior quality to the Lethbridge article, and the latter coal it is expected would have a large sale to the smelters in the Great Falls district and for other purposes. The length of the road from Lethbridge to Great Falls will be about 200 miles, about 80 miles being in Canadian territory. At Great Falls connection with other railways can be had, by which the coal can be distributed throughout the region. The new road will be narrow gauge, similar to the line from Dunmore to Lethbridge.

Extensive preparations are now being made to increase the output of the mines, in preparation for the expected demand from Montana on the completion of the railway. The present output of coal is about 400 to 500 tons per day. Heretofore the coal has all been taken out from an incline shaft, entering the mine from the side of the hill. Three new shafts are now being put down, each shaft having a capacity of about 400 tons of coal per day. These, with the present incline shaft, will make the capacity 1,600 tons per day. The first of the new shafts is now completed and the engines and machinery for operating it have been placed. Coal is now being taken out of this shaft, but it will take a little while to develop it fully. The second shaft is also down to coal, and will soon be in operation. The third shaft is down about 100 feet and will be completed in about three

months. It is expected that by October first the output of the mines will reach 900 tons per day, and by next year the demand from Montana is expected to reach 2,000 tons per day, so that if these expectations are realized, it will be necessary to continue increasing the facilities for putting out coal at the mines. About 400 men are employed in connection with the mines, and this number will be doubled, it is expected, by next fall. A number of new cottages are being erected for the miners. The company ownes the hou es occupied by the miners. A new powder magazine, to hold 40 tons of powder, is also being crected, and additional machine shops are being established at the new shafts.

The Lethbridge collieries are owned by the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, the same company owning the railway from Dunmore to the mines, and also the railway now being built from the mines to the Montana boundary. At the boundary the railway will be met by a railway being built by a company chartered in Montana. The company was formerly known by the name of the Northwest Coal & Navigation Company, but this name was changed by Act of Parliament. The name "Galt Mines," and "Galt Railway," has been applied as a short term, from the fact that Sir A. T. Galt took an active part in establishing the Company.

The town is named after Mr. Lethbridge, of London, England, who also was a leading promoter of the company. G. H. R. Wainright, late of Winnipeg, is general manager of the reilway, and J. Bailey is superintendent. Mr. Stafford is superintendent of the mines, E. T. Gait is general manager of the company.

The company received a grant of 3,840 acres of land per mile from the Dominion Government, to aid in the construction of the railway. This land is granted in alternate townships, the Government reserving the intervening townships. The company will also get a grant of 6,400 acres per mile for 68 miles of the road now being built to the Montana boundary. The lands are being offered at \$1.25 per acre and upward, without conditions, on easy terms. Parties purchasing lands receive a guarantee of five months work each year for three years, from the company. The company owned the towasite of Lethbridge, but the inside lots have now mostly passed into other hands. The remaining lots are held at \$125 to \$200. The lots were sold at \$75 when first placed on the market, but inside property is now held at \$500 to \$1,500 per lot. Coal lands are reserved by the Dominion Government, and held at \$10 per acre. The coal lands owned by the company were purchased at this figure. The land dopartment of the company is in charge of C. A. Magrath. The company owns a timber limit in the mountains, and has a saw mill at Lethbridge. Logs can be floated down the rivers from the timber limit to the mill. The mill is not at present in operation.

Lethbridge is the headquarters for the railway, and a considerable force of men is given employment in the machine shops, round house and offices of the company. The construction of the new road to Montana will necessitate a large increase in the staff employed in connection with the railway at Lethbridge.

The improved propects for the town in the increased development of the mines and railway extension, caused something of a stir in real estate this spring, and town lots advanced very considerably in value. Up to the present, how-

ever, the town has not felt the effect of the prospective development, but this will come later on. Ordinary commercial lines of business appear to be represented to the full extent of the present requirements of trade. There are four stores doing a general trade, and carrying large stocks. These are I. G. Baker & Co., H Bentley & Co., J. H. Cavanagh, and Sherlock & Freeman. These stores have all been established since about the opening of the town by the railway. Sherlock & Freeman, who also carry on business at Grenfell, Assa., succeeded to the business established by Bot. terell. A. McDonald & Co. are a new firm so far as Lethbridge is concerned, but well known throughout the west. This firm has recently bought out the grocery and provision business carried on by J. D. Sibbald & Co., and it is the intention to add a large stock of general merchandise. A new brick building is being crected by the firm as an addition to the present quarters. In the financial line Lethbridge has a branch of the Union Bank of Canada, of which F. R. Goodwin is manager. John Hawley & Co. commenced business about May 1st last in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., about the same time buying out the tinware and stove business of T. F. Kirkham. A. J. Hipperson also carries on business in stoves, tinware, plumbing, etc. He carries a large stock and has erected a new workshop last spring. In the furniture line John Craig carries a good stock of furniture, undertaking supplies, etc. He is erecting a new workshop and warehouse, and will use his present quarters entirely for show rooms. Those in terested in real estate can communicate with J. F. Ritchie, who has an office for that purpose. Mr. Ritchie has the handling of lots on the Higginbotham addition to the town. W. R. McDougall attends to the requirements of the residents in the line of custom shoemaking, while John McNaughton is ready to supply reading matter from his book and news store. A. R. Brady undertakes to furnish the people with the staff of life, and H. Miron supplies the town with meats. The Lethbridge News the name of the local paper, published by T. Saunders. The News office claims the best steam press in the Territories. The Lethbridge House, the principal commercial hotel, is owned by Wm. Henderson. The house has recently been placed in charge of C. A. Armstrong, late of Winnipeg, who is making improvements to the building. In addition to the places of business mentioned there are two drug stores, harness shop, jewelry store, fruit stores, lumber yards, several hotels, etc. The medical and legal professions are well represented.

In laying out the town the company reserved a large squaré in the centre, containing about ten acres of land. The business portion of the town fronts on this square, which is to be per manently reserved as a park. This gives the place a pleasant appearance.

Lethbridge has a board of trade, Dominion Lands office, and is a customs port. The town is not incorporated, but application to this ad will be made at the next session of the Territorial Assembly. A census of the place jat taken places the population at 1594. It is also a mounted police post, where about 100 mm are stationed.

A move is now on foot to erect a new hespith building. Sir A. T. Galt has promised a donation of \$10,000 for this purpose, and a committee has been formed to carry out the enterprise, the intention being to erect buildings to cost at least \$20,000. A company it also being formed with a capital stock of \$12, 000, to be known as the Lethbridge building company, for the purpose of erecting a hall, to be used for public purposes.





# Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and RaymondSewingMachines

ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

#### ADDRESS:

# JAS. HADDOCK & CO., 271 Main Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

#### British Columbia.

The restaurant of Steity Bros., Victoria, is advertised for sale.

Barnes & Schofield are opening a furniture factory at Steveston.

The new steam laundry in Victoria will commence business this week.

S. Gray's sash and door factory at Victoria has been damaged by fire.

The Dominion Express Company is establishing an agency at Sproat.

Munroe & Hughes are opening out in the grocery business at Victoria.

The firm of Ross & Ceperley, real estate agents, Vancouver, have dissolved.

A. W. Jones, insurance agent, Victo ia, has taken Mr. Bridgeman as a partner.

Mr. Moore is taking charge of the Nanaimo branch of the Bank of British Columbia.

Williams & Co. have opened out in the fruit and confectionery business at New Westminster.

H A, Munn has resigned the city editorship of the Victoria *Times* to enter into business for himself.

At the Government sale of land held in Vancouver on June 24th, \$52,694 worth of property was disposed of.

Mr. ... uston, formerly editor of the New Westminster *Truth*, has started a new paper at Nelson to be called *The Miner*.

The strike of the Indian fishermen on the Naas River is over, and the canners can get all the men they want at their own figure.

The Victoria trades assembly is agitating for a better eractment of law against food adulteration, and short weights for bread and coal.

At a meeting of the Delta Agricultural Society held recently at Ladner's, it was decided to hold the annual fall fair on Tuesday, September 30th.

2.

Seven carloads of cattle were shipped from interior ranches last week to the coast citics. Two were for Nanaimo, three for Victoria, and two for Westminster.

The Department of Customs have stated that \$7,421 was collected at Vancouver in the month of May for Chinese poll tax. This shows an increase of \$1,346 over the same month of last year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's stores at Donald have furnished during the month of May \$36,000 worth of supplies to the construction of the Columbia and Kootenay railway.

The Westminster Columbian says: Every manufacturing establishment in the city is running to its fullest capacity, and there is sufficient work in view to maintain the present high pressure until the end of the year.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New Westminster Gas Co. was held in the company's office in Westminster, on June 28th, to take under consideratian the increasing of the capital stock from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

In deference to the wishes of British Columbians, the Minister of Marine will ask for tenders for the construction in that province of a new iron steamer for the Government service in British Columbia. The appropriation for the vessel is \$70,000.

The Provincial Government has ordered a reduction of the fees for assaying, to take effect on the first of July Single samples of gold, silver, lead or copper will be treated for \$1.50 each, two at \$1 each, and larger numbers at a proportionate reduction.

The steamer Sardonyx, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, was wrecked while proceeding from Port Simpson to Skidgate. Her value is \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000. No lives were lost, the crew and passengers being picked up by the steamer Boscowitz. The Kootenay Smelting and Trading Syndicate has made arrangements whereby 1,500 tons of ore can be shipped from Nelson to Revelstoke immediately upon the completion of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway. Afterwards an average supply of 50 tons a day may be relied on.

A company of St. Paul capitalists are mak ing arrangements for the purchase of one-fourth of the stock of the Pacific Bullion Company, which would amount to \$35,000. The mines owned by the Pacific Co. are in the Kootenay region, and they include two very rich claims, the Trinket and Spokane.

At a meeting of the Council of Federated Trades, held in San Francisco recently, a boycott was placed on Dunsmuir and Sons' Wellington coal, and dealers who buy of Dunsmuir and Sons, in consequence of the firm refusing to meet the executive committee which was endcavoring to settle the trouble between the firm and the miners employed by it.

#### Grain and Milling.

The people of Macleod, Alberta, and district are anxious to secure a flour mill. A bonus of 3,000 bushels of wheat is offered as an inducement to start a roller mill at that place, to have a capacity of fifty or more barrels per day. The matter is in the hands of a committee of the board of trade. Samples of the wheat grown in the district will be sent to any one addressing the board, to show what the country is capable of producing in the wheat line. There is no flour mill within hundreds of miles of Macleod, and the district is becoming well settled, thus ensuring a steady demand for all the flour a small mill could turn out. Wheat has not been extensively grown, for the reason that there is no market for it. It has, however, been successfully grown in the district on a small scale as an experiment mainly. A few cars of Manitoba wheat were brought in last spring for seed, and a number of farmers havesown some this year to give it a thorough test, though the residents seem convinced already that they can grow good wheat, and that there is no need for further experiment 'n the watter.

A number of Ottawa bakers have been summoned for selling broad under weight.

A semi annual dividend has been declared by the St. Louis United Elevator Co., of 21 per cent., payable July 10.

Privato warehouses in Chicago are said to held 750,000 bushels of wheat at this time, 425,000 bushels of corn and 110,000 bushels of oats.

The fact that all grist and flouring mills in the province are now undergoing thorough repairs and being placed in position for night and day work is significant.

The St. Anthony elevator Everest, near Casselton, N. D., was burned June 19th, from being struck by lightning About 3,000 bushels of wheat were in the building at the time, but a part of it was saved.

An amendment to be offered to the tariff bill was introduced in the Senate, by Senator Hale, on June 19th, which authorizes the president, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere, upon which no export duty are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of national, provincial, state, numicipal and other taxes, a large (specified) number of American products among which are flour, meal and other breadstuffs.

#### Lumber Cuttings.

The Kimball Lumber of Chicago has been incorporated. Authorized capital, \$10,000.

The Land, Log and Lumber company of Milwaukee has increased its capital stock to \$2,-560,000.

The mill belonging to the Mille Lacs Lumber Company, located at Milaca, Minnesota, was burned last week. Loss \$100,000.

The Island Sash and Door Factory at Milwaukee, was destroyed by fire on June 24. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000.

Through the breaking of a boom on the Lake of the Woods, near Rat Portage, some nine or ten million feet of logs were let out. Most of them will be recovered near the mouth of the Bsiny River.

The Union Pacific Railway Company propose advancing the rates on lumber from Oregon and Washington to points in Colorado, on July 10th. They will likely cause a vigorous protest from the Pacific coost lumbermen.

The largest walnut tree in north Missouri was sold by R. H. Crump of Monroe county to W. Janes, jr., a walnut lumber dealer of Shelby county. The size of this tree is eighteen feet in circumference at the stump, and about seventy feet to the first limb.

A mammoth raft 1,700 feet in length left St. John, N.B. for New York recently This raft is said to be larger than the famous Joggins raft which caused so much concern to ocean steamships in 1837. It is composed of 17 cigar shaped sections, each 100 feet long, 35 feet wide and 25 feet thick. The Laughlin Towing Company have undertaken to tow it to its destination, which will take 15 to 18 days. According to the Ashburton treaty Americans may cut Canadian timber and tow it into the States -free of duty.

#### The Canada Tea Trade.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin has the following to say of the Canadian tea market. The market is very bare of common and desirable grades of Japan tea, and is in better shape to receive the new crop than at any time during the past fifteen years. There are very few orders, however, going out for those teas, as buyers are depending chiefly on consignments this season, and a good business is anticipated as soon as they arrive. There has been a decline of several cents in Japan, but this is said to have been offset by the advance in the rate of exchange. The Japan teas most in demand in this market range from 14 to 18c per pound for round quantities, the finest to choice grades which run from 25c upward being in very limited request, and at the moment the inquiry therefore is nil, with holders anxious to sell, notwithstanding the reported scarcity of choice teas in the new cr p. It is expected there will be a brisk demand for new Japans at prices ranging from 14 to 16c and 18c, as holders appear to be almost entirely out of these descriptions and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of consignments. In black teas there is almost a complete absence in business, although prices continue low in spite of the improvement reported a week or two ago. Green teas are unusually cheap, a decline of fully 21 per plund having taken place in the London market. Teas that were worth 1s per pound, not long since, are now offered at 10d cost and freight delivered here. Plingsueys, it is said, can be had at special bargains, and still the demand therefore is not stimulated. The principal trade in Canada is in Japans, and as soon as the new crop is on the market a lively business is confidently looked for, as both wholesale and retail dealers throughout the Dominion have seldom carried such light stocks as at present

#### An Ingenious Way to Promote Savings.

The Detroit Savings Bank—an old-time institution started some time during the "forties" —is about to adopt into practice a very clever device for inducing the habit of saving by children, minors, sorvants and others, imitated from the English and German systems, and briefly described as follows :—

'Adhesive labels, neatly lithographed in warying with their denominations, will be issued in perforated sheets like postage stamps and be placed on sale at selected agencies-drug stores, corner groceries and other suitable points. They will be for sums from five cents and upward and each one will bear on its face a receipt from the bank for the amount it calls for. A person wishing to commence depositing will be supplied by the agent, without charge, with a card corresponding in color with the label he desires, divided into twenty spaces. He pays for his label and sticks it into one of the spaces. Probably only labels of one denomination will be allowed on the same card, so as to render counting unnecessary, as a card, when filled with five-cent labels, would represent one dollar, with ten cont ones, two dollars and so on. When the card is full, it can be and so on. When the card is full, it can be taken to the bank by the depositor in person or sent through the agent, and deposited as so much cash, a pass book being then issued in the ordinary way. The agencies may be allowed a small commission, although doubtless many would be willing to take the little trouble involved, on account of the increased custom it would bring to their stores."-Industrial World.



**\$10** Saved on 1st Class and **\$5** on 2nd Class Tickets to Vapcouver, Victoria, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

#### EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF HOT SPRINGS AND THE

PACIFIC COAST ON SALE DAILY.

Palace Dining and Sleeping Cars, Comfortable Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars on all Through Trains.

Leave.		
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13 20	Pacific Express for Portage la Pra-	16 30
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February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Maine spalis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

# GreatNorthern R'yLine

With 3.370 miles of steel track it runs through 62 coun-ties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Mor-tana, reaching all principal points srom St Paul, Minno-apolis, West Superior and Duluth It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Cana dian Northwest and Manifoba.

dian Northwest and Manitoba. It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers. It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fall, Helena and Butte. It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

Dakota

Dakota. It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in 'he country It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

of Minnesota. It is the direct route between St Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Urookston, Moorh.ad, Fargo, Grand Forks, Graffon, Winnipeg, Deuls Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City pleasure, fishing at hutting resorts of the Park Region It is

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. MCMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St, Corner Portage Avenue

F. I WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

#### **ET** THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS E go in service May 15th.

#### Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA ANF KANSAS CITY.

CHICAGO, OMAHA ANT KANSAS CITY. The only line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. EFThese Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polis 6.50 p.m.; SL Paul 7.80 p.m. Arrise Milwaukee 7.40 pm; Chicago 6.50 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared expecially for this service, and together with the Vestibu-led Dining Cars. Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world. Trains, en be secured at the following offices. St. Paul, 159 East Third Street, Minneapolis, 13 Nicolit House Block, Duuth, 112 West Superior Street, also at St. Paul and Minneapolis in on Depots and at offices of controt tog innes Sleeping car accommodation secured in Ed ance lines Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance

NOTE-The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL-WAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, F. B. CLARKE, Goneral Manager. General Traffic Manager T. W. TE \SDALE, General Passenger Agent

# Canadians, Attention !

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

## Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Rail ways, will during the months of Novender, December, 1889, and Jasuary, 1890, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS To Ontario and Quebec Points.

毎40-FOR THE ROUND TRIF-S40 TICKETS GOOD 90 LAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to C. H. HOLDRIDGE.

Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

#### Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a m. Sunday, June 15, 189 (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

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TIME CARD

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

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