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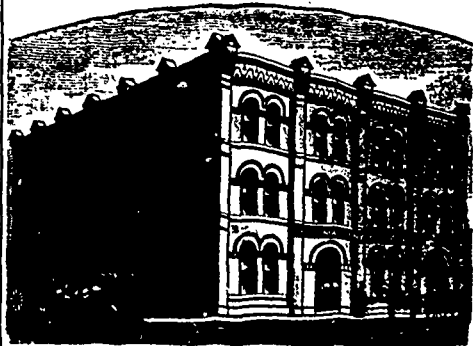
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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Monday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6TH, 1887.

No. 37.

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

The COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East  
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 Publisher

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6, 1887.

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICE!

The increasing importance of the local markets has rendered it more important that country dealers should receive the reports at the earliest possible moment after publication. On this account it has been decided to issue THE COMMERCIAL one day earlier than heretofore. Commencing with this number, the day of publication will be on Monday of each week, instead of Tuesday as formerly. This change will not cause any other alterations in the journal, and the market reports will be complete up to quite as late an hour as they have been in the past, notwithstanding the earlier date of mailing.

DR. MEAD has located at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

MACLEOD, Alberta, has been created a customs port.

H. LANDERKIN, clothing, Winnipeg, is giving up business.

J. BROWNIGG is erecting a hotel at Banff Springs, Alberta.

W. LOUGHEED, watchmaker, etc., has commenced business at Lethbridge, Alberta.

W. H. SMITH, general storekeeper, Treherne, Man., will open a liquor store at Glenboro.

MANITOBA and the Territories will be formed into a district assembly of the Knights of Labor.

HARGRAVE & SISSONS, general storekeepers, Medicine Hat, A.s.a., have opened a branch at Carlton, Sask.

The new woollen mill at Rapid City is ready for operation. Wool is now being purchased to supply the mill.

A. SQUIER and W. C. Dobie have been appointed by the Port Arthur board of Trade as delegates to the board of grain examiners.

BATTLEFORD, Sask., wants a shoemaker and a tailor. The local paper says there are good openings in these lines for a practical man.

The Eau Claire Lumber Co., of Calgary, have 2,500,000 feet of logs, which they will bring down the Bow River for this season's sawing.

The Alberta Lumber Co. will establish a mill at Red Deer, Alberta. The company have timber limits on the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers.

The Knights of Labor, of Winnipeg, at a joint meeting held one evening last week, passed resolutions denouncing the C. P. R. monopoly and President Stephens' telegram.

KENNISTEN & DOUGLAS, fruits, groceries etc., Calgary, have dissolved partnership. W. H. Kinnisteen will continue the business. J. S. Douglas will go into business on his own account.

REFERRING to Sir George Stephen's celebrated telegram to Mr. Norquay, the Neepawa Register says: Manitobans will regard this threat as an insult, not alone to Winnipeg but to the Province as well, and any attempt to carry it out will rouse a young giant who will likely make himself heard.

The new C.P.R. hotel at Banff, Alberta, is being pushed ahead rapidly. About 750,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles will be used in its construction. It is intended to have a part of it ready for guests about the middle of August. One hundred and fifty men are now employed on it.

The *Publisher's Bulletin* is the name of a new journal hailing from New York and devoted to the book publishing, newspaper and printing interests. The journal is published by William J. Carlton, at 88 and 90 Centre street, N.Y.

A DEPUTATION of leading citizens waited upon the Local Government one day last week to urge that the house be adjourned instead of prorogued at the conclusion of the present meeting, so that in case any pressing necessity should arise for additional legislation in connection with the railway project, the members might be readily called together again.

OWING to reasons recently set forth in THE COMMERCIAL, the coffee market continues to advance. A letter recently received from the great coffee house of Chase & Sanborn, of Boston and Montreal, says: "The coffee market continues on the upward tendency, with predictions of 25 cents for green fair Rio in the near future." The coffee crop for the past two years has been short, and the estimated crop for the present year is nearly 4,000,000 bags under the usual requirements. Under these conditions the advance is a legitimate one, and has undoubtedly come to stay for a year or more at least.

The following table shows the customs returns for the port of Winnipeg, for the month of May; also the savings bank and inland revenue returns:

Description.	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.
Goods exported.....	\$22,120 00	\$25,852 00
Goods imported dutiable.....	115,632 00	154,792 00
Goods imported free .....	29,002 00	15,581 00
Total imported.....	\$154,634 00	\$170,373 00
Goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free .....	\$143,302 00	\$169,227 00
Duty collected.....	33,805,07	52,274 94

SAVINGS BANK.	
Deposits .....	\$83,039 00
Withdrawals.....	47,694 99
Excess of withdrawals over deposits.....	\$14,655 99

INLAND REVENUE.  
 The inland revenue collections for May, 1887, were as follows:

Spirits .....	\$5,975 50
Tobacco .....	5,101 50
Malt .....	1,762 34
Cigars.....	84 00
Beer .....	32 00
Licenses .....	25 00
	\$12,687 83

A UNITED STATES circuit court in Wisconsin has held that a merchant is liable for false representation made to a mercantile agency. A merchant named Powers, of that state, represented to Bradstreet's agency that his assets amounted to \$9,500, with liabilities of \$2,400. On the strength of this showing he was supplied with goods; but he shortly after failed, when it appeared that the statement was false. He was subsequently arrested, charged with obtaining goods under fraudulent pretenses. The court held that the merchant was liable for the false representations made to the mercantile agency, whereby others had been defrauded, just the same as if he had falsely represented his financial standing directly to those from whom he obtained credit. The plaintiff therefore recovered judgment in the case. This decision will be especially interesting to those who rely largely upon mercantile agencies in extending credits, and also to retailers generally.

PROHIBITION is a burning question in Newfoundland just now. A strong effort has lately been made in that colony to secure a legal enactment prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A local option law has been on the statute books for some years, and has been enforced in several districts, but this seemed only to whet the appetites of the prohibition advocates for more radical enactments. A measure was introduced into the Legislature providing for the taking of the popular vote upon the question of prohibition, but an amendment to the effect that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject, was carried by the casting vote of the speaker. Rum is the popular beverage in Newfoundland, but the people are shown to be very temperate as a whole, in comparison with other countries, and the temperance sentiment has been gaining ground steadily. For instance in 1857 about 237,000 gallons of rum were imported, or about two gallons per head of population. Last year the returns showed only 59,000 gallons, or at the rate of one-fourth of a gallon per head. As this is almost the only drink used by the working classes, it shows a very light consumption of liquor per capita. The argument which seems to have the strongest force in Newfoundland against prohibition was, that by prohibiting the importation of liquors from such countries as Spain and Portugal, retaliation might be resorted to on the part of these countries by placing a duty on Newfoundland fish. The two countries named are the best customers for fish which the Island Colony has. The vast coast line which would have to be protected from smugglers, was also an important consideration, especially in view of the fact that the neighboring French islands of St Pierre could be made a base from which the illicit trade could be carried on. Other features discussed, such as revenue, etc., were very similar to those influencing a prohibitive movement in this country. The close vote in the Legislature would indicate that public opinion in Newfoundland has been "educated" according to the views of the prohibitionists to a much greater extent than in Canada, and a strong prohibitory enactment may therefore be adopted in the near future.

THE advance announced in the freight rates between Montreal and the Pacific coast and Winnipeg and the Coast did not hold out long. The advance was to go into force at the same time that the Interstate law in the United States was to come into operation, and which would have had the effect of preventing United States roads from competing with the C. P. R. However the railway commissioners decided that the "long and short haul" clause of the act would not be enforced for seventy-five days from the date at which the balance of the act came into operation, and consequently there was nothing left for the C. P. R. Co. but to return to their old freight rates on traffic from Winnipeg and eastern points to Vancouver, on a basis of competition with United States roads. The reduction in rates from Montreal to Vancouver was announced some time ago, and last week new rates were also announced from Winnipeg to Pacific coast points. The latest rates, in comparison with the recently advanced table are as follows:—

OLD RATES.										
From Winnipeg to Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.										
Class No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	3.64	3.04	2.60	2.15	1.90	1.60	1.41	—	—	1.08
NEW RATES.										
Class No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	2.14	1.70	1.41	1.27	1.09	.93	.91	—	—	.70

THE opening of the C. P. R. to the Pacific coast has brought this country more closely into relationship with the Pacific coast of the Asiatic continent. It is therefore with more than usual interest that we read in the *Victoria Times*, a letter from a correspondent in Japan, detailing some valuable information about that country. Heretofore there has been very little commercial intercourse between Canada and the Island Kingdom of Asia, with its population of nearly 40,000,000. The correspondent states that last year the tea exports of Japan were over 46,000,000 pounds, almost the entire portion of which went to North America, billed either to San Francisco or to New York, in the latter case via the Suez Canal. The other principal exports of Japan are rice, raw silk, 15,000 bales of which went to the United States last year, silk goods, tobacco, camphor oil, antimony, copper, sulphur, rapeseed, and a great quantity of fancy articles, such as fans, screens, paperware, porcelain, etc. These articles have heretofore come into Canada from the United States, but with the establishment of the line of steamers between Vancouver and Japan, no doubt this trade will be done direct with the producers of the goods. What Canada may send to Japan it is hardly yet known, though lumber and fish are mentioned as articles likely to find a good market in that country. The Japanese have made rapid progress in adopting European civilization, and the *Times* correspondent tells us that European styles of dress are now being generally adopted by the upper and middle classes. As to the latter move, it is a question, if the Japanese are not taking a retrograde step. Their own style of dress is really more in keeping with comfort and the dictates of nature than many of the monstrosities which the people of the "civilized world" are compelled to wear in the name of fashion. Japan is just now enjoy-

ing a season of great industrial development, and new manufacturing enterprises are the order of the day. These lie mainly in the direction of manufacturing railway material and building railways; also in manufacturing textile fabrics, especially such as are required owing to the change in the style of dress.

OUR present Governor General, though not so brilliant an orator as Lord Dufferin, and lacking the characteristic Irish ability to please and flatter which the latter possessed in such a high degree, has nevertheless proved himself a fairly good speaker, and what is better a practical thinker and reasoner. Canada, freed to a great extent from the stifling influences of flunkeyism has perhaps developed in Lord Lansdown a more radical train of thought. The last sentence may do His Excellency an injustice, for he may have been as liberal and practical in his views ere he stepped on Canadian soil and inhaled the free Canadian air. At any rate if he possessed these characteristics in any marked degree previous to his coming to this country in the capacity of Governor General, his residence in Canada could not but have caused progression in the same direction. His late speech before the National Club at Toronto is one which is not only worthy of being read, but read carefully and studiously by every Canadian. It contained many practical thoughts worthy of more than a cursory attention. His words showed clearly that whilst regarding party organization as a necessity, he greatly depreciated that blind attachment which transfers personal allegiance to party instead of to the country. This rabid adherence to party is the bane and the one great menace to Canadian national life, and His Excellency's remarks showed that he had become aware of this painful fact during his brief sojourn in this country. Referring to the object of the National Club, he said:—"It is, however, not against party government simply, but against the abuse of party; against the postponement of patriotism to party which your club has protested; against the habit of committing our consciences to the custody of others—the habit of first making up our minds that whatever our opponents do must be wrong and then discovering ingenious reasons for justifying our opinion—that habit of deliberately shutting our eyes to what can be said on the side opposed to that upon which we happen to have taken our own stand. \* \* \* The consolidation of the empire may be a very good thing, but he would be blind to what is going on amongst us at this moment who did not see that the consolidation of the Dominion was a subject not less deserving of the attention of those who are concerned for its future welfare." Speaking of Imperial Federation, His Excellency declared that he had not yet seen a scheme formulated and worthy to be called a scheme of Imperial Confederation which would have been likely to work in practice for six months. He thought it better for Canadians to rely upon themselves rather than on "any of those ingenious schemes for the creation of an Imperial Legislature, in which Canadian member would sit by the side of representatives from the antipodes to vote upon questions in which they have no common interest."

THE opinion has frequently been advanced that a secret understanding existed between the Government and the C.P.R. Co. in regard to the disallowance policy. Notwithstanding Sir John A. Macdonald's statement to the effect that "we cannot check Manitoba," it has been widely believed that even at that time the C.P.R. syndicate had been given to understand privately that Manitoba would not be allowed to build railways to the boundary. During the recent debate on Mr. Watson's motion, Sir Donald A. Smith took occasion to refer to this belief, and in doing so he publicly denied that any secret understanding existed of such a nature as has been intimated. Such statements cannot therefore be made in the future without impeaching the veracity of Sir Donald.

THE recent increase in the duties upon imports of iron has created a good deal of hostility in Great Britain, against the action of this country. The Canadian Government has been endeavoring to induce the Imperial authorities to grant a subsidy to the proposed C.P.R. line of steamers between Hong Kong and Vancouver, and the discussion of this matter in the British House of Commons gave members an opportunity to protest against the action of Canada in placing a protective duty upon British iron. The result of this latest move in the direction of increased protection will probably be to change any intention which the Imperial authorities may have entertained of granting the subsidy, and also to look with coolness upon any other favors which this country may seek in that direction. This does not look much like progress toward Imperial Federation.

THE better class of party men must surely often have occasion to blush for shame at the doings of their party leaders and the sayings of their party organs. Some of the meanest, lowest and most contemptible acts are committed and articles written in the name of party that could possibly disgrace a man or render disgusting a journal. To a person freed from this strong partizan sentiment, it is almost beyond comprehension to account for some of the acts perpetrated in the name of party. To read some Conservative papers one would be led to believe that the opposite party was entirely composed of traitors to their country, whilst on the other hand some Liberal papers are continually striving to teach that the other party is made up of "boodlers," robbers, swindlers, etc. How an intelligent public can countenance this sort of thing is difficult to conceive, and yet it may be considered that these scurrilous party rags would not continue on in such a course unless they were upheld by the people. Canadians as a people are often said to be lacking in national sentiment. The famous lines of Scott fall meaningless, it is claimed, upon many Canadians, who are not moved by the minstrel raptures. But can this be wondered at with the host of party journals raving in our midst and pouring out their gall and wormwood. The whole national sentiment is subverted to party, or as Lord Lansdown puts it, that allegiance should be given to the country is given to party. These thoughts were developed from reading lately a most contemptible article in a city paper, which one would think could only have emanated from an exceedingly low and degraded intellect, in which it is intimated that the "Grits and Yankees" are working in harmony to destroy this country. How many people in the country actually believe that such is the case? If Canada were attacked by a

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foreign foe, who is so base as not to believe that the people would be united, irrespective of party, in defence of their country? Then why not rise superior to this low style of party journalism, and frown upon it whenever it shows its degraded head.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 6, 1887.

## THAT BREACH OF FAITH.

Sir George Stephen has undoubtedly ere this recognized that he made a great mistake in allowing rage to get the upper hand of his judgment. His famous telegram has been denounced by journals from all parts of the country as a piece of insulting impertinence, and even those papers which uphold disallowance have hardly offered an excuse in behalf of the wrathful knight. Sir George had evidently not recovered from his first outbreak of temper at the time he received Mr. Norquay's reply to his insulting message, to the effect that the Government was acting on behalf of the Province, uninfluenced by the attitude of the C.P.R. toward Winnipeg. On receipt of the reply he declared: "I will take no notice of it. It is no answer at all to my message." His Royal Nibs should have come to that decision before he undertook such an indiscreet action. If he had, his stock would now stand much higher in the estimation of the people of this country than it ever can do again. Reference is not made to C.P.R. stocks, but to the estimation in which the monopoly knight is held by the people for shrewdness and business tact. Nothing further has been heard from Sir George since his first breaking out, and it is probable that he is now thoroughly disgusted with himself for the exhibition he has made of himself.

Sir George has laid great stress upon the rights of private capitalists who have "invested \$134,000,000 in C.P.R. securities." This, Manitoba has nothing whatever to do with. The Province is in no way committed to any set policy in connection with the holders of such securities. Manitoba has made no arrangement with nor given these capitalists any pledges, and therefore has no agreement with them to break. In what way then can it be a "breach of faith" toward these parties, as Sir George declares, for Manitoba to build a road to the boundary? It has been declared over and over again, both in and out of Parliament, that the monopoly clause of the C.P.R. charter does not apply within the boundaries of the original Province of Manitoba. Sir George had to draw heavily upon his imagination when he made such an absurdly

reckless statement, and it is only another indication of the state of mind into which he had worked himself through allowing his angry passions to unduly rise. The people of Manitoba would be pleased to see that those who have placed their money in C.P.R. securities should find it a profitable investment; but Manitobans must not be made slaves to monopoly for the sake of foreign capitalists who have bought up C.P.R. stocks.

Other capital is interested as well as that invested in the C.P.R. Is it not a breach of faith on the part of our paternal Government to endeavor to force monopoly upon those who have invested their all in this Province? Admitting that competition may injure the C.P.R., is it right or just that all those who have invested in this Province should be compelled to suffer for the sake of one corporation? Others have at least equal rights with the Company, and the capital invested in the railway in the Province is but a small amount in comparison with other investments which are suffering from the effects of monopoly. But others who have invested capital have the greater cause to complain, for whilst the C.P.R. has no legal or equitable right to monopoly, the people of Manitoba have both a legal and an equitable right to be released from monopoly. Then where is the breach of faith against the C.P.R. bondholders? Is not the breach of faith committed against the toiling farmers of Manitoba, who came here expecting to enjoy untrammelled railway facilities and reasonable freight rates on their grain and produce exports? Is not the action of the Government in forcing monopoly upon this Province a breach of faith toward those who came here and invested in manufacturing industries, but whose operations are rendered unprofitable owing to the prohibitive freight rates imposed upon their products? Is it not a breach of faith toward those who invested in property, expecting that the development of the country would in time give them a return for their outlay, which development has been prevented by a huge railway monopoly? Is it not a breach of faith toward our wholesale and retail merchants, who have staked their all in the country? Then away with such rot as this man, who has made his millions out of the public of Canada, has been endeavoring to cram down our throats.

If all reports are true, this is not the first time that C. P. R. officials have

evinced an extraordinary interest in private capital invested in a railway enterprise, and not a very honorable interest at that. The enriched Dutch bondholders of the M. & M. know to their sorrow that capital invested in railways is not always a profitable investment. If the shades of this transaction were resurrected a tale might be presented which would show to the people of Canada what monsters are being fed at the public bin.

## AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

What a pretty figure Winnipeg has cut in parliament with her silent member. The chief city and commercial metropolis of Western Canada apparently occupies a very insignificant position in the House, when the questions of the most vital importance to her welfare are debated and voted upon without a word being uttered in her behalf. All Manitoba and the entire West, from the Red River to the Pacific coast is interested in the question of monopoly, but no portion of the vast region within the boundaries indicated is so deeply and directly interested in the matter as is this city. Her very existence almost hinges upon the solution of the disallowance question, yet this question is discussed at length in an all-night's session, without a word from our representative in Parliament. Under ordinary circumstances this action of our representative is worthy of the most severe condemnation; under the special circumstances surrounding the case, that condemnation should be increased ten-fold. The disallowance matter was the great question uppermost at the time of the elections, and Mr. Scarth was sent to Ottawa on the express understanding that he should most strenuously exert himself in our interests in this particular direction and on every occasion. In Winnipeg Mr. Scarth was very valiant as to the course he would pursue, and moreover, evidently, and unbounded faith in his peculiar abilities to solve the problem to our entire satisfaction. Giving his words on one occasion, he "would not only vote, but speak against disallowance." The eventful moment comes, and Mr. Scarth is dumb. All previous pledges are broken, and not a word is spoken in defence of our interests and our rights. Provincial members in the person of Messrs. Watson and Daly ably uphold the rights of Manitoba, and even members from Eastern constituencies declare against the injustice which is being done

this province, but Winnipeg, the metropolis of the country, is not heard from. This action of our representative is enough to bring a blush to the cheek of every resident in walking the streets of his native or chosen city. Monopolies may oppress us unto death; toadstool knights may spit upon us and insult us, and governments may attempt to rub it in, but not a whimper from our bold representative now. It is a very limp excuse from Mr. Scarth, after all the boasting which we were given a few months ago as to what he would most certainly accomplish if he were only sent to Ottawa, to be complacently told that his speaking would not change the result. If every soul in Parliament were opposed to our interests on this question, in such an important matter Mr. Scarth should have been prepared to declare for our rights and our necessities. Coming after the insult which has been cast upon the Legislature and people of this Province by a man who has won a title at the public expense, and after the threats which have been made to bring about the destruction of this city, Mr. Scarth's silence is specially abhorrent. These things at least he should have condemned.

Are not many of the people of Winnipeg ashamed of themselves? And are we not all ashamed of the position the city has and is occupying through her representative in Parliament? The party wire-pullers who overruled the more sensible and independent members of their party, achieved a temporary victory at the polls a few months ago. They succeeded in bringing out a politician of the toady stripe, who had no just claims upon the people and no interests here sufficient to entitle him to the position of representative of this western metropolis in the chief legislative hall of the country. Through that adhesiveness which not infrequently places party before country, he received the support apparently of a majority of the electors, many of whom must have voted against their judgment, and who now thoroughly regret their action. They now talk of getting up a requisition, requesting Mr. Scarth to resign his seat in Parliament, but even this course would not entirely overcome the dishonor which has been done this city through the action of her representative on the disallowance question.

#### THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

Reference was made in the speech at the opening of the Manitoba Legislature

to the Hudson's Bay Railway, and a measure to aid the project was promised. As a great deal of interest is still taken in this scheme, notwithstanding the overshadowing influences of the disallowance question, people have anxiously awaited for the appearance of the proposed bill. It suited the Government, however, to delay until nearly the close of the present meeting of the Legislature before bringing down their bill to aid the railway, and it is only within the past few days that the public have been made aware of the nature of the aid which it is proposed to extend to the project. According to the bill the Lieutenant-Governor is authorized to guarantee the bonds of any company building the road to the amount of \$4,500,000 at four per cent., for twenty-five years, subject to the stipulated conditions set forth in the bill. These conditions are of such a nature, however, that it is claimed no company would undertake to comply with them. The bill provides that the railway shall be an all-rail route, from some point on the line of the C.P.R. at or near Winnipeg to a port on Hudson's Bay, and of a standard equal to the C.P.R., and that the road shall be completed within five years from the first of July, 1887. Before the guarantee shall take effect, it must be made clear to the satisfaction of the Government that the company undertaking the work has secured the amount of ten million dollars to be expended in construction of the railway. When this has been proved a guarantee of interest shall become available upon the completion of every twenty mile section of the railway. The proportion of the guarantee on each twenty miles shall be the proportion of twenty to six hundred and fifty miles, the latter being the estimated distance from Winnipeg to Port Nelson. The \$10,000,000 to be raised by the company must be deposited in a chartered bank, to the joint credit of two trustees provided for in the Act. The trustees are to be appointed one by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the other by the holders of the bonds or debentures of the company. The trustees shall have a general control over the funds provided for the building of the road, and they will have the power to pay themselves or any engineers and inspectors whom they may employ out of the funds provided for building the road. The railway commissioner for the province will have the power to decide matters upon which the trustees do not agree. When

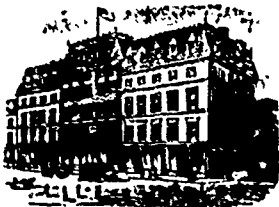
the road is completed the net earnings are to be deposited at the end of each month to the credit of the trustees for the payment of interest upon the bonds of the company, other than those guaranteed by the Government, the balance next to be applied toward re-payment to the Government of the guaranteed interest. Moreover the land grant of the company, as soon as earned, shall be vested in the trustees, to be applied in their discretion upon the same terms as the moneys provided for building the road.

Such is a brief outline of the measure submitted by the Government to aid the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay. It will be noticed that no mention is made of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, now incorporated, and that the promised aid may be granted to any company complying with the provisions of the bill. This will be somewhat of a surprise, as it was generally supposed that the promoters of the Winnipeg company had agreed with the Government upon the form of the bill. It appears, however, that this is not the case. Mr. Sutherland, president of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, has announced that his company cannot accept the conditions of the bill, and, in a letter addressed to the members of the Legislature, he points out a number of objectionable clauses in the measure.

Mr. Sutherland shows that the \$10,000,000 would have to be raised independent of the guarantee, and even after the amount required has been secured and deposited in a bank, the guarantee is only given on the completion of twenty-mile sections, extending over the entire route of the road. If the funds could be raised under the provisions of this bill, he thinks they could be secured without any guarantee whatever. The total amount of money supposed to be required to construct the road would have to be provided in advance of construction. The trustees also seem to be given unlimited power, and would practically have complete control of the construction and operation of the road. Under such restrictions it hardly seems probable that a responsible company would undertake the work. The project will therefore stand in about the same position that it has done heretofore, so far as provincial aid is concerned; unless some radical changes are made in the measure now before the Legislature. The people of Manitoba may therefore hardly expect any progress on the Hudson's Bay road this summer, unless the company is in a position to go on independent of the Government "aid."



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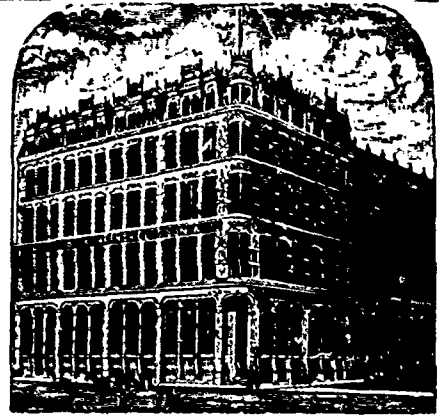
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## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

There was some variation in the reports of wholesalers regarding country remittances last week, several dealers giving somewhat more favorable accounts than has been usually received. The financial condition may therefore be considered as not universally stringent. The first of the month no doubt brought in a number of remittances, which helped to show that there was still a little cash to be had in some parts of the country. A great many reports, however, were not as favorable as could be wished for. At the city banks there were no feature of more than every day occurrence to report, and matters were about as quiet as usual, the state of uncertainty regarding the outcome of the disallowance question still exerting a depressing influence upon the situation.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

There has been little variation in the state of the wholesale trade from one week to another for some time past. The midsummer dullness may now be said to have set in and will continue for the next two months with but slight interruption, that is in such lines as are usually influenced by the predominating feature of stagnation during the summer months. Stocks are said to be very light in most branches of business, and country retailers continue to exercise caution in ordering for future wants. With a favorable harvest a good fall trade may be expected.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A fair movement has commenced in breaking plows, which is about the only implement now in actual demand for present use. Orders for binders have been nearly all taken, but many of these are subject to cancellation should crops turn out unfavorable, which there is now little probability of such a result, with so favorable a start as has already been enjoyed.

## CLOTHING

About the usual number of orders have been taken for fall delivery, and this work is now about completed. Many of the orders, however, have been taken subject to cancellation from the 15th of August to the 1st of September. Many retailers would not place their orders at this early date, and preferred awaiting the result of the season's agricultural operations before contracting for large stocks, hence the recourse to the plan of taking orders subject to future cancellation. The retail clothing trade in the city is said to be in an unsatisfactory state. Stocks, however, are very light, and a few weeks of brisk business would clear out the entire city.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Prices as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 70c to 80c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25c to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

## DRY GOODS

This branch continues about as dull as was indicated in last week's report. An occasional day of a fairly active nature is enjoyed, but the general situation one of dullness, which it is expected will continue during the summer months. The retail trade in the city is still undergoing the general slaughtering of prices, but fortunately stocks are light, taking the city as a whole. The amount of goods to be slaughtered will therefore not disorganize the trade so greatly as if stocks were unusually heavy, and a brisk fall trade would probably right matters again. Under ordinary circumstances the retail trade of the city has been ruined for from six months to a year.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Some apples are still to be had, but not in condition for shipping. Varieties in the market are about the same as last week. Quotations as follows: Messina oranges, 200 count, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; Sorrento oranges fine, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; Messina lemons, \$5.50 to \$6.50 box; bananas, \$4 to \$6 per bunch; pine-apples, \$5 dozen; rhubarb 7c pound; cucumbers, \$1.50 doz.; Bermuda onions, \$4.00 per box of 50 lbs.; southern onions, 6c lb.; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$10 per barrel, or \$7.50 a keg; cabbages, 6c lb.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Quotations remain as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme figs, in layers, 15 to 18c per lb, in one lb. to ten lb. boxes; Golden dates, 9c to 10c; Valencia raisins, \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 15c; dried apples, 7½ to 8c; new Turkey prunes, 7½c to 9c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 20c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; Texas pecans, 18c; cocoanuts, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$1.30 per gallon, in 5 gallon tins, or \$1.25 in 15 gallon kegs; maple sugar 10 to 14c per pound, according to quality.

## FURS

Lots have commenced to arrive from along the railway, but the northern furs have not yet commenced to come down. Prices are strong, as follows: Beaver, per pound, \$2.50 to \$4.00; per skin, \$2 to \$8; bear, \$5.00 to \$25; bear, cub per skin, \$1.00 to \$7.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 75c; marten, per skin, 60c to \$2.00 fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$100 to \$2.75; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 8c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.40; fox, cross, \$1 to \$10; wolf, timber, \$1.00 to \$3.00; wolf, prairie, 75c to \$1.50.

## FISH

Prices for cured are: boneless fish, 6½c; boneless cod, 8½c; prepared herrings, 7½c; mackerel, 15-lb kits, No. 1, \$2.50; other qualities, \$1.75 upwards; smoked herrings, per box, 25c.

## GROCERIES

Sugars are steady at the late advance. Other quotations are unchanged, as follows: yellow sugar ¾c to 7c; granulated 7½c; lump sugar, 8½c to 9c; Coffees, Rio, 22 to 23c; Government Java, 33 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congou, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25

to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congou, 1835-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound.

## HARDWARE AND METALS

The quotations given last week still stand, though liable to change. Prices have not yet settled thoroughly from the disturbing influences of tariff changes. Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.00 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb, according to quantity; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50, per 100 lbs.; shot, 64 to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

## CANNED GOODS

The usual movement is going on in these goods, at steady prices. Prices as follows, per dozen: Salmon, \$1.70, mackerel, \$1.50, lobsters \$1.87, sardines (French) ¼ tins, \$1.70, ½ tins \$2.00, cove oysters, \$3; corn, \$1.65, peas \$2.00, tomatoes \$2.00, baked beans \$2.75, corned beef \$3 to \$3.25, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$7.00; 1 lb, \$3.50. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, are quoted: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.60 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75.

## HIDES

Prices are unchanged, but the tendency is easier, owing to low markets east. Quotations are given for hides as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c tallow, 3½ to 4c.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughter-sole, 32 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

The movement in this branch continues active, and a pleasing feature is that collections have been fairly good. Quotations are now as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gal.; boiled, 71c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.00; castor, 12½c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

## WINES AND SPIRITS

Quotations are now as follows: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and

upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles.

#### WOOL

The wool season has now arrived, and the first few consignments have already come to hand. Quotations ruling in this market are as follows: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unwashed, 8 to 10c, according to condition and quality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

## THE MARKETS

### WINNIPEG

#### TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

The following from an exchange will apply with equal force to shippers of produce to this market: "Country shippers should make it their aim to send none but merchantable articles to market if they wish to have their goods sold readily. Poor lots, not fit for use, and such which country shippers would not use themselves—they being good judges—should not be sent to market. It frequently happens that freight charges are hardly obtainable for some consignments and such cases create dissatisfaction among shippers. Freight charges are no more for good articles than poor ones, and there is always better sale of merchantable goods than poor, unsightly appearing lots; therefore, we advise shippers to be careful in shipping, and also in making their purchases in the country.

#### WHEAT

A few loads of wheat are still coming in at some markets, and prices paid to farmers range about 63 to 65 cents at provincial points for hard wheat. Car lots on track are worth about 67c at outside points, at the mills in the city 67c is paid.

#### FLOUR

The mills are all running steadily, and the movement eastward continues. Local prices are steady as follows: strong bakers', \$1.50; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.30; superfine, \$1.

#### MILLSTUFFS

Prices hold steady at \$10 for bran, and \$12 for shorts. Chop feed worth from 25 to \$30 according to quality.

#### OATS

Steady at about 45c for car lots on track.

#### POTATOES.

Old are now dull and slow sale, owing to the free offering of new. Prices for old were irregular, at about 90c per bushel. New quoted at from \$1.10 per bushel to \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

#### EGGS.

Held at about 11c all last week in small lots to the trade. Packers took round lots at 10c.

#### HAY

Steady at \$5 to \$10 per ton, f.o.c. according to quality.

#### BUTTER

The butter market is again getting into bad shape. Receipts of new are large and daily increasing, with no hopes of finding a local market for it. Retail provision dealers in the city are pretty well supplied by country customers, and lots forwarded to commission dealers have not much chance for a market here. Commission dealers are corresponding with a view to find outside markets, but the trouble is, a good deal of the butter coming to this market is not put up in shape for shipment. British Colum-

bia will only take the choicest qualities, and for eastern markets packing in pails is not the thing, in which way a large portion of Manitoba butter is put up. Besides, prices east are away down this season. The butter will have to move in some direction, however, else there will be a regular 'block-up' here. It is reported that purchases of old butter from the poorest of last season's stocks were being made in this market, at about 5c per pound, for shipment to Montreal, to be manufactured into oleomargarine. Prices here last week ranged about as follows, with a drooping tendency: Best prints and rolls in small quantities, 17c; good do., 16c. New tubs and pails, good, 14 to 17c. Old butter, 10 to 12c.

#### CHEESE

Old cheese, from Ontario, is being sold in small lots to the trade, at 15 to 15½c. New Manitoba, to be delivered, has been offered, and will shortly be in the market. Holders are asking more in some instances than cheese now in the market is selling in single boxes to the retail trade.

#### LARD

Mostly Chicago imported now in the market, and selling at \$2.30 to \$2.35 in large pails.

#### CURED MEATS

Stocks of hog products are low for the home-cured, and prices a shade firmer in some lines. Quotations are given as follows: Long-clear bacon, in lots of under 500 sides, 10c; over 500 sides 9½c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; hams, 13½c; Chicago mess pork, \$20 per barrel; mess beef \$16 per bbl, in barrel lots.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Pork continues easier, and is now quoted at 8c. Beef is also a shade lower, and with plentiful supplies, prices for sides ranging from 7 to 8c. Veal is quoted at 10c and mutton 13c.

#### LIVE STOCK

A good many cattle are held in the city, and butchers are well supplied. Prices continue easier, and range from 3 to 4c, the latter price only for an extra choice animal, but scarcely any offered up to the standard. The supply of hogs is also sufficient, and several new lots have been received since our last report. About 5c is the very top price, and it is doubtful if sales could be made at that figure off cars here.

Mrs. JACK is closing her bakery at Regina.

The general stock of the estate of the late Harry Killer, of Emerson, is offered for sale by tender, which will be received up to 10th of June.

The wholesale drug business of W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, will in future be carried on under the style of The Mitchell Drug Co., at the new premises an McDermott street, east.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE items are as follows:—H. J. Woodside jeweler of this place has opened a branch at Rapid City, Man. Jas. Fairbairn, harness, sold out to Wm. Ferris. A mass meeting of farmers and residents will be held this afternoon to protest against disallowance. The shareholders in the farmers' elevator will meet to-day for the election of permanent directors, to pass by-laws and select a site for the elevator. The Conservative Association has undertaken some practical work in the direction of pressing the claims of Portage to the proposed experimental farm. The Ogilvie company has paid out \$2,400 for wheat to one farmer in this district. The by-law of the municipality of Portage la Prairie, granting \$6,000 to H. J. F. Rose to aid in the erection of a grist mill at High Bluff, within the municipality, has been set aside by Judge Ryan, owing to irregularities in submitting the by-law.

The Northwestern Telegraph Co has closed its office at Emerson.

W. GUILER, blacksmith, has commenced business at Wapella, Assa.

MACARTHUR, Boyle & Allan, financial agents, etc, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

The salmon run in the Frazer river, B.C., is stopped by high water. A flood is feared.

A PROPOSAL is on foot to establish a pork packing business at Edmonton, so says the *Bulletin*.

FIRES in the mountains on the C.P.R. have destroyed large areas of timber. The lumber mills at Ottertail have been burned.

The stock and book debts of the estate of Armstrong & Co., general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie, will be sold by tender on the 10th inst.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Minnedosa to have a by-law passed by the municipality of Odanah, to aid J. Jernyn to convert his grist mill at Minnedosa to the roller process.

The Winnipeg City Council propose purchasing \$100,000 of the provincial bonds which will be issued for the construction of the railway from Winnipeg to the boundary.

The Bow river west of Calgary is at high water, owing to melting snow in the mountains and several bridges on the C.P.R. have been damaged. Passengers have to be transferred.

SHIRLEY & YORK, butchers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. T. Shirley goes to Montana, and York will continue the business with a new partner, under the style of Soules & York.

The act for the construction of the Red River Valley railway,—the road to be built by the Local Government—has been assented to by the Lieutenant Governor. It now only remains for the Government to go on with the undertaking.

The 21st of June will be celebrated as jubilee day. Would it not be a good day to inaugurate the construction of the railway to the boundary? The release of this province from monopoly would be something worth remembering for jubilee year.

McBAIN Bros. elevator at Morris, Man., was burned last week. Origin of the fire unknown. The elevator was erected at a cost of \$5,000 and was insured for \$3,000. A quantity of wheat and oats were cremated with the building. The grain will be about covered by insurance.

TENDERS for the construction and equipment of the Red River Valley railway are advertised for, over the signature of J. Norquay, Commissioner of Railways. These will be received up to four o'clock on the 17th inst. The work is to be completed by Nov. 1st. The route is given from a point within or near the town of West Lynn.

The Winnipeg fire underwriters recently visited Calgary with a view to re-rating that town. Calgary is now rated in class C. The underwriters want a paid engineer employed, and a team at fire hall; also two 30,000 gallon tanks constructed, and 1,000 feet more hose purchased. With these improvements in the fire protection, the place will be rated in the B class, which will give a reduction of about 1 per cent. on insurance rates.

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

Last week's operations on the board opened on Tuesday, Monday being a holiday. Exports from Atlantic ports were announced to be for the previous week 3,242,600 bushels of wheat and flour equivalent. In spite of this vast export movement, the visible supply actually showed an increase of 190,000 bushels. June wheat opened at 88½c, which was the lowest price of the day. Prices advanced 1c from the start for June, but fell away ½c in the afternoon. July sold down, whilst June went up, to 85½c but closed higher. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .....	88½	80
Corn .....	37½	39½
Oats .....	25½	26½
Pork .....	23.50	—
Lard .....	0.37½	0.50
Short Ribs .....	0.92½	7.07½

On Wednesday June wheat opened at 90½c, and ranged from 88½c to 91½c during the day. The highest point was reached shortly after the opening. Trading was on a large scale, but the market was nervous. There were very large offerings of July wheat, but prices only broke ½c for that option. At one o'clock ribs were 12½ to 17½ higher and lard 2½c higher, closing at the top. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat .....	89½	86½
Corn .....	38	39½
Oats .....	25½	26½
Pork .....	23.00	—
Lard .....	0.42½	0.55
Short Ribs .....	7.10	7.20

June wheat opened at 89½c on Thursday, which proved the lowest mark for the day. The close was at the top. August closed at 83½c and September at 83½c. Provisions were quiet and steady. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .....	89½	80½
Corn .....	37½	39½
Oats .....	25½	26½
Pork .....	23.00	—
Lard .....	0.45	0.55
Short Ribs .....	—	—

On Friday June wheat opened at 90c, and ranged from 89½ to 90½c. The morning session was dull, but in the afternoon the feeling was strong. The August option closed at 84½c and Sept. at 83½c. Lard advanced 1½c from the opening price, and closed at the top. Short ribs were also strong and higher. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .....	90½	86½
Corn .....	38½	39½
Oats .....	26½	26½
Pork .....	23.00	—
Lard .....	0.62½	0.70
Short Ribs .....	7.35	7.40

Closing prices at 11 o'clock on Saturday were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .....	91½	86½
Corn .....	—	39½
Oats .....	—	26½
Pork .....	23.00	—
Lard .....	—	0.72½
Short Ribs .....	—	—

The Wapella mill committee offer a bonus of \$1,200 for the erection of a 35 barrel flour mill at that place.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Crop prospects are very good in all sections and every indication now points to a full average wheat crop in this country. There is plenty of wheat in the northwest to supply the mills until the new crop is ready for grinding. Receipts last week were large and shipments simply immense—the largest ever made from Minneapolis in a single week.—*Northwestern Miller.*

**WHEAT.**—On the local board a fair activity existed for cash wheat and shippers were taking a good deal of it at a current rates.

Following were the closing quotations:  
No. 1 hard was quoted at 80½c for cash, or June, 81½ July, and 83c August, in store, and 81½c on track.

No. 1 northern in store was quoted at 79½c for cash or June, 80½c July, and 82c August, and 80½ to 81c on track.

No. 2 northern in store 78½c for cash or June, 79½c July and 81c August, and 79½ to 80c on track.

**FLOUR.**—Market was quiet to-day and fair export orders were received for flour to go abroad. But these orders continued to be for bakers' and low grades, leaving the patents to accumulate or to sell under cost. If the demand for patents abroad were to increase to the activity for bakers' at the usual difference in prices, milling in the Northwest would be prosecuted with vigor. As it is, millers are not pushed with any energy when the question as to which side of the ledger the result is to be placed is in so much doubt.

Flour prices were:  
Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.35 to \$4.45; patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.40; in barrels, \$4.45 to \$4.60; bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; superfine, \$1.60 to \$2.60; red dog, sacks, \$1.25 to \$1.40; red dog, barrels, \$1.40 to \$1.60.—*Market Record*, June 2.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET**

Receipts have been large. On Tuesday 272 cars arrived were reported since Saturday. The week would range in the neighborhood of 100 cars per day. Closing prices for No. 1 hard at 1 o'clock on each day, were:

	Cash	June.	July.
Monday .....	—	—	—
Tuesday .....	—	—	83
Wednesday .....	—	—	83½
Thursday .....	—	—	82½
Friday .....	—	81½	82½
Saturday .....	—	—	—

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**GRAIN**

Trade was generally quiet. Quotations were: Canada red winter wheat, 95 to 96c; white winter, 95 to 96; Canada spring, 96 to 97c; peas, 68c to 69c per 66 lbs.; oats, 26c per 32 lbs.; barley, 48 to 55c.

**FLOUR**

Holdings were firm, with a good export enquiry. Exports to Europe to date were 56,400 sacks, against 34,100 last year. Quotations were: Patent, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Canada strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.35; Manitoba do., \$4.35; American do., \$4.10 to \$4.60.

**OATMEAL**

\$4 to \$4.25 per bbl.; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bbl.

**PROVISIONS**

City hams, 11½ to 12c; Canadian lard, 9½c in pails; western do., 9½c; bacon, 10½ to 11c; shoulders, 10c; tallow, refined, 4½c; eggs, 12 to 13c.

**BUTTER.**

Market dull. Low grades in excess; really choice in light supply. Prices were: New creamery, 19 to 20c; new townships, 16 to 18c; new western, 13 to 14c; low grades, 8 to 9c.

**CHEESE.**

Fair demand and light offerings. Immediate prospects for an easier market. Reports from cheese sections indicate a heavy make. Latest cable quotes 62s for old, against 42s 6d one year ago, when prices here were 7½ to 7¾c. Quotations here now are: Finest white, 10 to 10½c; do colored, 9½ to 10c; medium to fine, 8 to 9c.

**Raw Furs.**

The Leipzig fair which came to a close about May 13th fell very much short of expectations at the time of the London sale in March. The still unsettled condition of European politics, and the great reserve shown by English and American buyers renders it very difficult to realize at satisfactory profits. Mink did badly and heavy stocks remained unsold. Marten was dull and difficult to sell. Red fox sold freely owing to smaller offerings than in former years. Otter met with poor sale. Beaver was difficult to sell at a profit, and large stocks were left unsold. Bear was bought chiefly by English buyers at about steady prices. The finer Russian article such as sea otter, silver fox, cross fox, blue fox and fisher have done well.

The St Paul & Manitoba road has issued a new freight tariff from St Paul to Minnesota and Dakota points, which went into effect June 1st. The new tariff will be a material advantage to St. Paul and Minneapolis jobbers, in assisting the distribution of their goods to the west and north. A comparison of the table with freight rates on the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to points west will show a very great difference in favor of the St. Paul road. For instance the freight on canned goods, coffee, syrups, vinegar, etc., in less than car lots, per 100 pounds, from St. Paul to St. Vincent, is 66 cents. From Winnipeg to Moosejaw, about the same distance the rates on these goods, in less than car lots, varies from 74c to \$1.09. The differences in the rates on the two roads on other classes of goods are in about the same proportion, according to distance.

He had been courting her for six months without coming to the point, when she turned on him one evening with:

"Charles, isn't it awful for a girl like me to have to worry over how I shall invest \$75,000?"

He thought it was, and three months later they were married.

"I'll invest that \$75,000 for you my dear," he observed a day or two after marriage.

"Oh, I was afraid some one might love me for my money, and I gave it to papa," was the artless reply.—*Wall Street News.*

The first freight train over the Canadian Pacific railway from London, Ont., left the station ground on Saturday last.

The Board of Industry statistics just completed show that the value of petroleum products manufactured in Cleveland last year was nearly \$12,200,000.

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 MONTREAL.

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade furnished on application.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF  
**DRAIN PIPES,** Portland Cement,  
 Chimney Tops, Canada Cement,  
 Vent Linings, Water Lime,  
 Flue Covers, Whiting,  
 Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris,  
 Fire Clay, Iron Oxide,  
 Roman Cement, China Clay.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
 BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.  
 MONTREAL.

—THE—

**McCLARY MANFG CO.**

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
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Manufacturers of  
**McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,**

Stamped and Pierced Tinware, Japanese Ware,  
 Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite Ironware, and  
**Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue  
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**33 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG.**  
 J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

WINNIPEG FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE  
**285 MAIN STREET,**

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great  
 variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Under-  
 takers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

**M. HUGHES & CO.**

**BOILER PURGER**

Prepared specially to be ALKALINE waters  
 of the NORTHWEST, the

**ONLY RELIABLE**  
 preparation of its class made.

**JOSEPH PARKINSON,**  
 MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

—THE—

**Dartmouth Ropework Co.**

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The present is the right time to purchase

**BINDER TWINE**

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1897.

**EXPERIENCE**  
 HAS PROVED THE BEST IS THE  
**CHEAPEST.**

A GOOD TWINE MUST POSSESS  
**STRENGTH and EVENNESS**  
 which are combined in the highest degree in twine  
 made by this company.

**THE FARMERS OF CANADA**  
 should secure this special manufacture from their  
 local dealers, who can obtain prices and any other  
 information required by addressing the  
**DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,**  
**12 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,**  
**TORONTO.**

N.B.—No Quotations Given for Less Than 10 Tons.

**E. A. SMALL & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE

**CLOTHING**

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210  
 MCGILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**  
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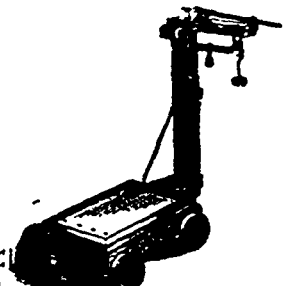
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350 Main St., WINNIPEG.  
 A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines  
 and Sundries at Lowest Prices.  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,**  
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**Manufacturers of Clothing**  
 44 BAY STREET,  
**TORONTO.**

**GURNEY & WARE,**

Manufacturers of  
 Platform Scales—all sizes,  
 Millers and Grain Scales,  
 Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush



Hay, Coal and Stock Scales,  
 Grocers, Counter and Union  
 Scales,  
 Warehouse Trucks.

**SCALES**  
 The E. & C. GURNEY CO., Rupert St., Winnipeg

**C. EMERSON,**  
 Manufacturer of  
**Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Bed Springs,**  
 Binding Canvass, Belling, etc. Wool and  
 Feather Pillows, etc.  
 Dealer in Wool Bats & Mattress Material  
**Rosser Avenue, Brandon.**  
 Correspondence solicited and Mail Orders Carefully  
 Attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. J. CASEY, Proprietor.** **HUGH DENNETT, Manager**  
**COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,**  
 Opposite C.P.R. Station, - **Medicine Hat.**  
 STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.  
 Large sample room for Commercial Travellers. Livery in  
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**James Whitham & Co.**  
 Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,  
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 Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,  
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**Manufacturers of Clothing**

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 Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,  
 HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES  
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**A. A. ANDREWS,**  
 REPRESENTING  
**Goldie & McCulloch's Fire and Burglar-proof Safes**  
 VAULT DOORS, LININGS, ETC.  
 Awarded Gold Medal for Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and  
 highest prizes at all exhibitions shown.

**Gutta-Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto**  
 Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose and all kinds of  
 Rubber Goods, sole manufacturers of the celebrated  
 Maltese Cross Brand of Fire Engine Hose, also Rubber,  
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 All kinds of FIRE DEPARTMENT Supplies & Apparatus  
**W. Millichamp & Co., of Toronto,**  
 Manufacturers of Nickel, Walnut & Ebonized Show Cases.  
 Write for Price List.  
 OFFICE: 490 MAIN STREET, FREEMAN BLK  
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**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

Mill at Point Douglas.  
 Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.  
 OFFICE:—Corner King and  
 Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong  
 Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot  
 and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked  
 Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats,  
 Barley.  
 Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations.

**RICHARD & CO.,**  
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**Wines, Spirits and Cigars**  
**365 MAIN STREET,**  
 WINNIPEG.

In its usual autocratic and arrogant style of self-assumed infallibility, the *Toronto Monetary Times* declares that "there can be no real necessity for a second railway to do the business of Manitoba for some time to come." Now that the great oracle hath spoken, why should Manitobans further agitate for a second railway? The *Monetary Times* says we have no need of another road, and surely that journal would not lie about it. The *Times* undoubtedly knows far more about the situation here and the requirements of the province than we benighted Manitobans possibly can. Let us at once yield to this superior authority and cease our crying for this railway double, which would prove a worthless toy once in our possession.

The C.P.R. vice-president gave himself away badly when he declared in reference to the building of branch railways in Manitoba, that "in the past the bonds necessary to build branch lines had to be negotiated personally by Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith. Practically speaking, they had built the extensions with their own money, and they feel that they would be hardly justified in going further at present." The *Winnipeg Sun* brings the company a terrific slap in the face when it points out that Manitoba furnished the funds to build the branch lines, or rather gave the company the means of raising the funds for that purpose, by guaranteeing the bonds. This statement of Van Horne's is probably about as truthful as is the report that two C.P.R. directors are \$100,000 per year poorer from their connection with the company. The *Sun* adds: "Of course, the bonds were negotiated by the personal efforts of the directors, and, equally, of course, they pocketed the difference of upwards of two millions between the cost of the branches and the price realized by the bonds, the provincial aid, and the sale of their land grant."

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* is the staunch friend of Manitoba on this disallowance question. The *Bulletin* has always waged war against monopoly and unprincipled dealings, whether found in high or low estate, and when it strikes it hits from the shoulder. That famous telegram of Sir Stephen's has furnished this fearless journal with a new cue, and it is made use of to handle the great C.P.R. magnate without gloves. The *Bulletin* calls upon Winnipeg to ignore the despot's threats, and adds: "As far as Winnipeg is concerned, she has developed into too big and important a centre to need fear the menaces of the wealthy baronet. If Sir George is wise in his generation, he will apologise for his unwarranted insult to the Premier of Manitoba, and do all in his power to court the good will of the people of the Northwest instead of provoking their enmity. The man who supposes that the Canadian Pacific can afford to slight the interests of Winnipeg is worse than a fool." In regard to the threat of moving the shops to Fort William, the *Bulletin* says: "Let him remove them, and we venture to say that the C.P.R. will eventually be the sufferer and not Winnipeg." There is more force than elegance of expression in these remarks. The C.P.R. undoubtedly has it within its power to do great injury to Winnipeg, but the power to do injury is not confined to the company alone. If the retaliatory mea-

asures proposed by the C.P.R. against the city are carried out, it would devolve upon our merchants to refuse to do business with the company. Under such circumstances the arrival of a competing line here would soon deprive the C.P.R. of its Winnipeg business. About this time the shoe would commence to pinch on the other foot, and the great monopoly would probably discover that it had done itself tenfold injury in attempting to wreak vengeance upon this city.

WHAT seems to annoy Winnipeg most in connection with the disallowance debate at Ottawa, was Mr. Scarth's denial that he had intimated during the election contest here that he had received private assurances from Sir John Macdonald to the effect that disallowance would not be further exercised. Everyone in this city during the election campaign was going on, is well aware that intimations to that effect were frequently made, both on the platform and in conversation. In fact Mr. Scarth's case almost entirely rested on pretensions of this nature. There was much talk about certain mysterious telegrams received in cipher by the prospective M.P., from Sir John A. Macdonald, and though these telegrams were never given in their entirety to the public, yet it was boldly declared that they were of such a nature as to fully satisfy the most ardent opponents of disallowance. The city was placarded with posters proclaiming the supposed content of these telegrams, and the people were invited to "vote for Scarth and secure the Grand Trunk into Winnipeg by July," together with many similar announcements. In this way the people were led to believe that the Government had determined upon discontinuing the policy of disallowance. Either there was something in these intimations at the time or there was not. If there was any real foundation for the belief which was made general in Winnipeg at the time of the elections, Mr. Scarth's denial now can only be given to shield the Government or some of its members. If there was nothing in them, then Mr. Scarth and his friends who sought by every means in their power to spread such a belief, were guilty of the blackest outrage which was ever perpetrated upon a people. In either case Mr. Scarth is culpable, and should be made to feel the vengeance which such double dealing deserves.

NOTWITHSTANDING that all the Territorial members voted with the Government against Mr. Watson's motion it must not be taken that the feeling in the Territories is against Manitoba on the disallowance question. On the contrary almost every expression of opinion coming from the Territories has been of sympathy with this province in the struggle against monopoly. The people there recognize fully that their only hope of relief from monopoly will be through the success of Manitoba. The following resolution unanimously adopted by the Medicine Hat board of trade will fairly set forth the feeling in the Territories: "To Hon. John Norquay: We, the Medicine Hat board of trade, supported by the citizens, wish to convey through you to the people of Manitoba our sympathy in your struggle for your rights as a province relative to disallowance. We regard our interests as one and your success now may prove the fore-

runner of our success in a like direction in the near future." It will therefore appear that the Territorial members at Ottawa in no wise represent the real feeling of the people on the great question. At the time of the elections and even now disallowance is not a question directly affecting the Territories, though the people there should be equally interested with the people of this province in the principle involved. When the question was brought up during the elections, the feeling was always against monopoly, and all the candidates, either directly or indirectly intimated that they would do what they could to have the great evil removed. In the light of what has since transpired, it must be considered that these pledges were merely of the usual ante-election nature, and never intended to be carried out. The Territorial members have broken faith with the people on the very first opportunity, and have voted in direct opposition to the interests of the districts which they represent. Evidently they fear, or are more directly under the influence of the Government and the C.P.R. than the people whom they misrepresent.

THE *Manitoba Mercury* voices the feeling in that portion of the province, and indeed all over Manitoba, in the following excerpt: "The telegram indicates that the C.P.R. authorities have fallen into two very grave errors in regard to the anti-disallowance agitation. The first is their evident belief that the agitation is confined to Winnipeg alone and that the farming portion of the community is not concerned in the present efforts to break the C.P.R. monopoly. No greater mistake could be made. Never has that monopoly been keener felt nor has the desire for competition been stronger amongst the farmers of Manitoba than it is today. To imagine for a moment that the agitation is purely a Winnipeg one is to display the greatest ignorance of the feeling amongst the farming portion of the province on this question." The belief of the C.P.R. authorities is not however, such as their actions would indicate, and as is supposed by the *Mercury*. Their evident belief that the agitation is confined to Winnipeg is merely a blind to mislead public opinion in the east, as well as part of a studied policy to create local jealousies in Manitoba. The C.P.R. officials have tried hard to stir up a feeling in the provincial towns and rural districts against Winnipeg, thereby hoping to divide the people in the disallowance agitation. They have miserably failed in this as they will in all other subterfuges, and the result of their action has been to unite rather than to divide the people. The C.P.R. officials tried to check the agitation against monopoly in the city by representing that disallowance was directly in the interests of Winnipeg, and prevented the building up of competing points to the west, which would ultimately take trade from the city. As soon however as they found that the agitation could not be longer kept within bounds, they took the opposite course of representing that only Winnipeg was opposed to disallowance, because this city wanted preferential freight rates which would compel the province to trade here. All these schemes have failed, and the company will now have to face an entire province united against monopoly.



## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

M. Brockman, grocer, Windsor, has sold out.  
E. Roach, shoe dealer, Dutton, has sold out.  
P. W. Finn, hotelkeeper, Orillia, has sold out.  
E. M. Miller, hotelkeeper, Stouffville, is dead.  
S. J. Martin, hardware, Oshawa, was burned out.

Knight & Co., grocers, Chatham, have sold out.

W. P. Humphries, undertaker, Toronto, is dead.

Benj. Howes, carriages, Cassel, has assigned in trust.

R. Dulude, shoe dealer, Toronto, is giving up business.

F. Krous, hotelkeeper, Baden, has moved to Listowel.

J. H. Riggs, hotelkeeper, Toronto—bailliff in possession.

Andrew D. Hansall, jeweller, Thorold, is in difficulties.

H. P. Verral, publisher, Burford, has assigned in trust.

John Hyslop, dry goods, Chatham, has assigned in trust.

Lewis Wilmot, harness, Dresden, has assigned in trust.

John Longeway, grocer, Orangeville, has assigned in trust.

J. F. Horsley, florist, Toronto, advertises business for sale.

R. J. Hill, general storekeeper, Durham, has assigned in trust.

W. C. Powell, shoe dealer, Essex Centre, has assigned in trust.

H. Collison, hotelkeeper, Listowel, has sold out to F. A. Krous.

Robinson & McArthur, coal and wood, Toronto, have dissolved.

Thos. A. Keyes, general storekeeper, Pinkerton, has assigned in trust.

Carlton & Wetherley, carriages, Bervie, have sold out to Joseph Bloore.

Geo. Patterson, general storekeeper, Middleport, has assigned in trust.

T. L. L. Lewis, dry goods, Chatham, is about retiring from this business.

Alex. McArthur, fish dealer, Port Huron, is at moving to Port Huron, Mich.

Dingman & Jamieson, publishers, Stratford, have dissolved; Jamieson retires.

Jorgenson & Samuelson, jewelers, Toronto, have dissolved; T. J. Jorgenson continues.

## QUEBEC.

Lebron & Bro., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lepage & Pepin, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.

Thibault & Wilson, wood, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Geo. W. Murray, restaurant, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

David Courchone, general storekeeper, L'Avenir, has assigned.

Hart, Prevost & Co., manufacturers of lamps, Montreal have dissolved.

S. Goldstone, pawnbroker, Montreal, has held a meeting of creditors.

Louis Labarre, general storekeeper, St Colas-tin, has called a meeting of creditors.

C. Turcotte & Co., fancy goods, etc., St

Henri, Hocholaga County, have assigned in trust.

F. X. Latour & Co., grocers, Montreal—Eulclilo Latour has ceased doing business under this style.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. Peddle, grocer, Halifax, has assigned.

Michael Goulding, liquors, etc., Halifax, has assigned.

Norman W. Mason, dry goods, Halifax, has assigned.

LeVatte & Co., general storekeepers, Louisburg, have dissolved.

Fortuno & McMillan, general storekeepers, Sydney, have dissolved.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. W. Tapley, mill, Edmunton, has assigned.

Corbitt & Mills, groceries, etc., Portland, have assigned.

## Grain and Milling News.

The mill at Oak Lake, Man., will in future be carried on by Leitch Bros.

The Ogilvie Milling Co has contributed \$100 to the relief fund of the sufferers from the coal mine horror at Nanaimo, B.C.

The bonus for Mitchell & Bucknall's grist mill at Millwood, Man., was carried with but little opposition. The proposed bonus to the Russell mill was withdrawn.

The experiment of sowing oats in the fall is being tried in Montana, this year, and gives promise of succeeding admirably. A large acreage of common varieties was sown last fall by Chas. S. Gibson, of Choteau county, and the crop, standing the winter excellently, now gives every indication of turning out a fine harvest.

A meeting of Chicago bears was held recently to consider the chances of breaking the clique. After looking the ground over carefully and finding more than 40,000,000 bu of short wheat for June in some thirty offices they gave it up in despair and went home feeling the chances were against them and very much down in the mouth.

Of the 121,600,000 bushels of wheat imported into Great Britain last year three-fifths, or 72,000,000 bushels, came from the United States, 20,000,000 bushels from India, 7,200,000 from Russia, an equal quantity from Austria and Germany together, 7,488,000 bushels from Canada, 2,144,000 bushels from Chili, and 2,960,000 bushels from all other countries. With these figures as an index for the future there doesn't seem to be any ground to fear an immediate falling-off in the English demand for American wheat.

During the past year wheat has been held below its natural position through the influence of bear speculation, which previously had strong support in the situation of affairs. The outlook is for a change in the order of things—especially if the contest now going on should be fairly maintained by the bull operators, whose successful issue would be welcomed by every wheat farmer in the country, for it would do more in turning the tide of sentiment in the direction of an upward course in values from the late and prolonged depression than probably any other influence, excepting material curtailment in the world's harvest.—*Exchange*.

A Minnesota correspondent of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, writing under date of June 24th, says: "All the talk about drouth in the Northwest has been settled, for the present at least, by general rain, which reached from Manitoba to Northern Iowa. In the northern portion of the Red River Valley they have had too much rain, and water is standing on some of the low lands. In Southern Minnesota and Dakota the rain was lighter, but sufficient, and in the central portions, where lies the great wheat belt, the ground is in good condition, crop all right. One or two counties in Southern Minnesota need rain badly, as very little rain has fallen there for nearly a year, but these counties cut a very small figure in the general crop.

The London *Miller's Gazette* published a table of the duties imposed on wheat and flour by the different countries. By reducing the same to Canadian currency the showing is as follows:

	Wheat, per bu.	Flour, per 250 lbs.
France .....	\$.26 1/2	\$ 2.04
Germany .....	.19 1/2	2.40
Austria-Hungary.....	.06 1/2	.96
Spain .....	.22 1/2	1.08
Italy .....	.15 1/2	1.44
Norway.....	.01 1/2	.12
Portugal.....	.29 1/2	2.20
Russia.....	.12 1/2	.41
Switzerland.....	.01 1/2	.24
Turkey.....	8 per cent.	8 per cent.
United States.....	.22	27 per cent

## Personal.

—BROWN, butcher, Oak Lake, Man., has sold out to J. Hood.

MR. D. W. BOLE, of Dawson Bole & Co, wholesale druggists, etc., Regina, was in the city last week.

MR. J. D. CARSCADEN, of Carscaden & Peck, accompanied by Mrs. Carscaden, has returned from the Pacific coast.

MR. CLEMMER, representing Jas Hall & Co, manufacturers of gloves, moccasins, etc., Brockville, Ont., was in the city last week, after a successful trip through the Province, the Territories and British Columbia.

## A Far Northwestern View.

The position of the city of Winnipeg is such as to make it the point to which railways from the east naturally converge and from which railways to the west and north would naturally diverge, as is the case with Chicago and St. Paul. But on account of the two railways which converge at Winnipeg being under one management and the railways which diverge from it being under the same management, or at its mercy, instead of its becoming a trade centre as its geographical position entitles it to become, and as millions of money were sunk in it with the expectation of its becoming, it is made a mere way-station, and suffers accordingly, and the Northwest at large suffers with it. The Northwest requires some great point from which trade and railways can easily radiate. Such a point is naturally Winnipeg, and when means are taken to prevent the concentration of business there a business injury is done the Northwest.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

AN editor has investigated what the smoking of cigars, cigarettes and pipes costs in the United States and arrives at a total of \$200,000,000 a year. This is \$86,500,000 more than the total losses by fire reported in the United States last year.

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At this time when owing to the high prices prevailing for Green Coffee, many inferior grades are being forced upon the public, it is for your interest to buy

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### Anti-Bucket-shop Legislation.

A vicious attack was made on the Senate Bucket-shop bill when it came up on second reading yesterday and several ineffectual efforts were made to load it down with unfriendly amendments. The bill was sent to third reading as it came from the Senate, without the alteration of a word and cannot now be amended. There is of course a bare possibility that the bill may yet be "lost in the shuffle," but that chance is so very remote that it need scarcely be considered. Yesterday's vote practically settles the business and it only remains for the House to formerly ratify the action taken yesterday and send the bill to the Governor for his signature. All laws enacted by the Illinois Legislature this session go into effect July 1, unless they have an emergency clause attached. Under the provisions of this bill, should it become a law, it will be possible not only to suppress and root out the concerns where the bucket-shopping is openly carried on, but to reach the bucket-shop agencies in every city and town of consequence in the State, as well as brokerage or commission firms (whether members of regular exchanges and boards of trade or not) who may be doing a bucket-shop business. All are placed on exactly the same plane. There can be no mistaking the spirit and intent of the bill. The differences between the legitimate and the illegitimate is made distinct and clear. The knife is applied to the root of the evil. The anti-bucket-shop bills that have been before the Illinois Legislature were placed in clean hands this year, and friendly legislation has progressed steadily from beginning to end. Hostile influences have been powerless to interrupt its course.—Chicago Daily Business.

### British Columbia.

Mrs. H. Peters, brewery, Victoria, has been burned out.

Lamy & Kyle are establishing a sash and door factory at Vancouver.

The proposed C.P.R. shops at Vancouver will be proceeded with immediately.

The steamers Cline and Duchess are now making regular trips between Golden and the Columbia Lakes.

The brick work of the C.P.R. hotel at Vancouver has been completed. Over a million brick were used in its construction.

The steamer Alysinnian left Yokohama for Vancouver on Monday last. This is the first steamer on the regular line established between the ports named. She carried 2,500,000 of tea, 63 bales of silk, and 35 tons of general merchandise.

A by-law will be submitted to popular vote at Vancouver, guaranteeing 3% per annum on the first mortgage bonds of the Coquitlam Water Works Co., for ten years. There is strong opposition to the by-law, with a prospect of a close vote.

The Vancouver News of Saturday last says: "A carload of goods arrived yesterday consigned to E. R. Ewington, Sydney, Australia. This is the first shipment of goods over the C.P.R. for Australia, and is the commencement of a large trade that will, in the natural course of events, follow.

Though it is claimed that British Columbia is well adapted to stock growing, yet it seems that the requirements of the province are not entirely supplied at home. The Victoria Standard lately spoke of the importation of seven cars of sheep over the Northern Pacific, for city butchers.

### Dairy Matters.

D. M. Finlayson has established a butter dairy at Battleford.

J. C. Wallis will manufacture cheese at Broadview this season.

Cheese manufacturers will find full reports of eastern cheese and butter markets, etc., in the THE COMMERCIAL.

The output of cheese from eastern Canada is expected to be very large this year. The market opened at Liverpool, at 58s for white and 56s for colored, new Canadian fodder cheese. Prices have since been easier.

The special committee of the Manitoba Legislature on agriculture has recommended in a report to the House that a grant of \$50 be given to cheese factories manufacturing 100,000 lbs. a year, and to creameries manufacturing 4,000 pounds of butter a year, all these institutions to be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. It is explained that in the past cheese factories and creameries have had difficult work struggling through, and that if some assistance be not given, many of them are likely to close. If the suggestion be adopted it can hardly be said to be a business like proceeding. The principle of such grants or bonuses is decidedly wrong. Besides, it is news to be told, with so many new factories opening, that many factories will be closed unless assistance be given.

### Pacific Coast Salmon.

The industry has for the last two or three years been an exceedingly profitable one on the Pacific coast. Last year was the year of the pool, managed by William T. Coleman & Co., that resulted in very large profits for the syndicate. Some 600,000 cases were controlled, and prices were advanced \$1 a case. This year salmon opened \$1 a case higher than the opening prices of last year, and 750,000 cases have been sold at prices that will realize a very handsome profit to the canner. The principal operators have been again Messrs. William T. Coleman & Co., who claim to have sold between 400,000 and 500,000 cases already. They will control on commission consolidated packs of the Sacramento river and Alaska, besides the product of some fifteen canneries on the Columbia river and the principal outside packs. This concentration has enabled prices to be firmly maintained, and it is said that at no time in the past has the salmon-packing industry of the Pacific coast been upon a more substantial financial basis.—*Ex.*

At a meeting of the millers of Dublin, Ireland, on April 26, a resolution was adopted in favor of placing a duty of a crown per bag on American flour."

The new duty in Italy raising rate on wheat from 1 franc 40 centimes per 220 lbs to 3 francs, and flour from 2.77 francs to 5.5 francs per quintal, has gone into effect.

A KNOWLTON, Que., firm has purchased, through a London agency, a large quantity of hides in Hong Kong, China, which will be shipped to Knowlton by the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Pacific coast.

The Northwest Miller says. "Whatever may be the cause for the heavy and steady advance in wheat values, we still insist that it is not a legitimate boom, and do not hesitate to say that we look for a sudden and heavy decline.

SPEAKING of the question of disallowance, the Lethbridge Alberta, News says: "The Northwest is as much concerned in the issue as the people of Manitoba and Winnipeg. The town of Lethbridge more especially, depending as it does on mines seeking further outlets for their extension, finds railway communication to the American markets essential to her growth and progress, and if it be true that the Northwest members are going to oppose Mr. Watson's resolution on the ground that it is purely a Winnipeg matter, they are seeking by a lame excuse to palliate a vote which they are aware will be condemned by their constituents."

NUMEROUS articles, says the Bulletin du Commerce Extérieur, which were once the monopoly of English manufacturers in the Brazilian market such as iron, hardware and cheap pottery, are now supplied chiefly by France, Germany or other European countries, via Hamburg and Havre. Fancy articles are supplied either by France or Germany; and the wholesale trade is principally in the hands of houses of the latter nationality. Commercial habits have altogether altered. Formerly one would find in the shops only English articles; to-day however, these shops supply articles of French, German or European origin other than British.



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