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Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.

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Combining pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use. Manufactured by the

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Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance
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west of Lake Superior, the Provinces
of Manitoba and British Col-
umbia and the Territories.

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Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 25, 1888.

Geo. C. THOMPSON, representing the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, baking powders, spices, extracts, etc., was in the city last week.

W. H. HOLMES, representing Wyld, Grasett & Darling, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, was in the city last week, and will do Manitoba, the Territories and B. C.

W. LESLIE, of Portage la Prairie, has been appointed general agent for Southern Manitoba for the Watson Manufacturing Company. W. H. Eadio takes his place as local agent at the Portage.

On Tuesday evening Jos. Campbell, of Winnipeg, president of the Northwestern Commercial Travellers' Association, was tendered a banquet by the members of the association prior to his departure for Buffalo, at the Leland House.

The Manitoba early closing act cannot be enforced before the middle of July, as sixty days must elapse after the final passage of an act in this Province, before it can be enforced. This has been quite a disappointment to the Winnipeg clerks, who had expected to have the measure brought into effect at once.

D. W. BOLE, of the enterprising firm of Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Regina, was in the city last week. Mr. Bole reports business as good in the Territories in their line. The recent fire in their establishment at Regina did practically no damage, the published accounts being exaggerated. The crop outlook in the Territories, he says, is the best on record, and so far the rainfall has been abundant.

WHITTAKER will open a tin shop at McGregor, Man.

WM. BULL, of Port Arthur, has leased the C. P. R. Hotel at Fort William.

It is reported that Clay, is about to turn the Queen's Hotel, Rapid City, into a general store.

Mrs. J. D. GORMAN has purchased the Union Hotel, at Fort William, from Ray, Street & Co., for \$4,000.

Miss E. J. McCALLUM has opened up a stock of books, stationery, and fancy goods, candies, etc., at Fort William.

S. A. HAMILTON, hardware dealer, Emerson, Man., has had his stock damaged to the extent of over \$1,200. Covered by insurance.

THE citizens Gladstone, Man., met on Saturday evening to discuss the town debt. The conclusion arrived at was that the town could pay 25 cents on the dollar, and then lapse back into the county.

Free Press.—So many delays have attended the negotiations for the construction of the extension of the R. R. V. R. from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie by a company, that the Government have decided to at least undertake the survey of the road themselves. A party under the leadership of Bain, C. E., began on Wednesday the work of locating the new road.

CONTRACTS for Indian supplies in the Territories have been awarded to Trounce & Co., I. G. Baker & Co., Cochrane Rancho Co., Robert Scott and the Wallrond Rancho Co. The contracts were granted only on condition that beef must be Canadian raised. The prices are rather lower than last year. T. C. Power & Bro., an American firm, were the lowest tenderers, but having no stock in the Territories their tender was ruled out and the contracts were given to the others at Power's figures. It is learned that Trounce & Co's contract is at eight cents per pound, the contract being confined to the Sarcee reserve; the Cochrane Co. supply the Blood agency at six cents and fifty-nine hundredths per pound; Robert Scott, the Stony reserve, at eight cents; the Wallrond Co. the Piegan reserve, at six cents and eighty-three hundredths; Baker & Co., the Blackfoot agency, at six cents and seventy-four hundredths, also the industrial schools at High River, at ten cents per pound.

A LONDON cable says:—The directors of the Manitoba Land Company have issued a circular stating that as applications for preference shares are very small, a reconstruction of the company is inevitable. A meeting is called for Friday, when resolutions will be proposed to place the company in voluntary liquidation, and authorize a sale of the properties to the new company, with a capital of £34,482 in £7 shares. The shareholders of the old company will receive an equivalent number of shares in the new concern, credited with £8 paid.

FOLLOWING are the successful tenderers for general Indian supplies:—Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg; I. G. Baker & Co., Fort McLeod; Samuel H. Borbidge, Ottawa; J. M. Garland, Ottawa; Noah L. Liper & Son, Toronto; Merrick Anderson & Co., Winnipeg; Routh & Love, Grenfell, N. W. T.; J. L. Orme & Son, Ottawa; John Burns, Montreal.

The Regina board of trade has adopted a resolution in favor of the proposed new grain grades.

A drive of saw logs from the Riding Mountains is coming down the Little Saskatchewan river for the Cameron mill at Minnedosa.

R. M. SMITH, grocer, Winnipeg, Man., has been succeeded by Geo. Adamsnow, who will carry on business under the style of Smith & Co.

F. FRASER TIMS, late general merchant at Swift Current, has purchased S. D. Mulkins' place at Fort Saskatchewan and will relet it as a store. He has now a stock of goods on the way.

LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY have served the Calgary town council with a writ for injuries sustained by Mrs. Cuzner by a fall on a slippery sidewalk last winter. Damages are laid at \$5,000.

THE citizens' committee of Minnedosa, Man., have decided to ask for a board of commissioners to examine into the affairs of the town, and a petition for that purpose has been forwarded to the Government.

THE following rates are advertised from London, Ont., to Winnipeg, \$16.85; to Vancouver and Victoria, \$40.85; to Winnipeg and return, boat or rail, \$45; to British Columbia and return, first-class, \$100.90; to San Francisco and return, first-class, \$85.

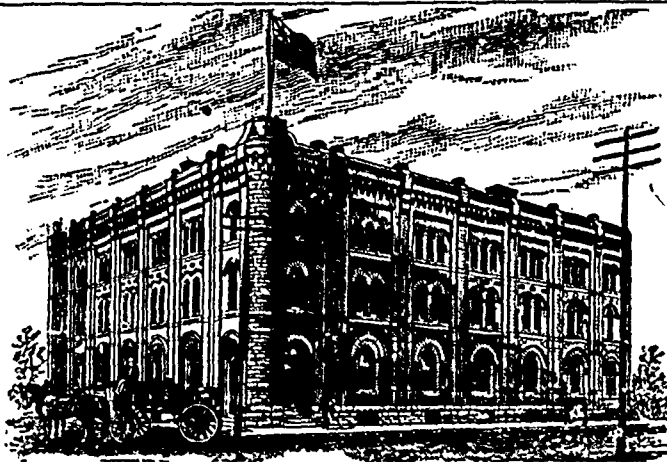
THE Ogilvie Milling Company have selected Pilot Mound and Plum Coulee, on the Southwestern railway, as the points where they will erect the two elevators, in addition to the one at Glenboro. The elevators will have a capacity of about 37,000 bushels.

THE order withdrawing cancelled pre-emp-tions from the list of Dominion lands open for homesteading has been revoked, and Government land agents will be instructed to receive applications for such lands on and after Monday except in cases where an extension of time for paying dues has been granted.

The milling firm of Ogilvie & Co., Winnipeg, have secured a site for an elevator at Glenboro, Man., and work will be commenced immediately. The capacity of the elevator will be about 37,000 bushels. Two more elevators will be erected by this company on the branch lines, but sites have not yet been selected.

Vice-President Van Henre, of the C. P. R., informed a reporter that he had given instructions for the erection of two additional elevators at Fort William. Each will have a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels, and will be completed in time for this season's crops. They will make the total storage capacity at Thunder Bay 4,500,000 bushels.

Calgary Tribune: These mills are now busy cutting about 30,000 feet of lumber per day and have employed in and around the premises about 35 men. The slabs and culled stuff are worked up into laths, pickets, or stove wood, as they are best fitted for, and thus not a particle of the log is wasted. This year's drive of 3,000,000 feet is now on its course down the Bow River. There are logs enough in the boom to occupy the mill for two months steady cutting, and before that time the new logs which are larger and more uniform in size will be down.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

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

THE appointment of Senator Schultz to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba, has been received with general favor. It is a departure from the hitherto universal custom of selecting eastern men for western positions, and on this account has given satisfaction, but not on this account alone. Dr. Schultz has proved himself a tireless worker in the interests of the West, and his efforts have lately proved effective in calling attention to the great Mackenzie country. In this work he has revealed to Canadians a glimpse of a vast region about which hitherto little or nothing was known, and which was heretofore hardly taken into account in considering the extent of the Dominion. In this matter Mr. Schultz has done the country a service which will live after him.

THE recent utterances of Sir Charles Tupper in London, England, favorable to the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme, will prove quite an agreeable surprise to Manitobans. Heretofore the *Canadian Gazette*, which was supposed to be largely under the influence of Sir Charles, has not given the Hudson's Bay railway project favorable attention. It is to be hoped that the change in Sir Charles Tupper also means a similar change on the part of the Dominion Government. The Government has always considered the Hudson's Bay Railway schemes in a sort of lukewarm spirit, if not often with coldness. Any assistance given has been of a forced nature, rendered in a half-hearted way. Sir Charles has been telling them in England that the Hudson's Bay railway will be needed soon to move the rapidly increasing products of this country. Furthermore he spoke very highly of the proposed route for immigration travel. In speaking of the Hudson's Bay railway, it worthy of note that the *Montreal Herald*, formerly one of the strongest opponents of the scheme, admits that many who formerly considered the scheme impracticable, are now changing their minds. The *Herald* does not say it has changed its mind, but the statement is significant.

It is announced that the Government, by order-in-council, has granted the sum of \$3,200

per mile to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. This road is intended to open up communication with the Kootenay country in southern British Columbia. The road will connect navigable inland waters of considerable extent. The road will be over 50 miles in length. The country which will be opened to settlement by this railway, is the largest arable district in British Columbia. A great deal of the land is adapted to agriculture, without irrigation, and other portions afford excellent facilities for ranching. Other portions can be made very productive by irrigation. In some of the fertile valleys of this part of British Columbia, wheat does exceedingly well. The only roller flour mill in the province is located in the Enderby district, which will be tributary to the proposed road. The climate is dry and healthful, and the winters shorter and less severe than on the prairie. In addition to the assistance from the Dominion, the provincial Government has given the company a land grant. It is understood the work will be commenced at once and pushed forward to completion.

THE recent advance in wheat and flour in this country, has brought about a new feature in the flour trade. With the duty of 50 cents per barrel in their favor Manitoba millers were enabled to drive Minneapolis and St. Louis flour out of Eastern Canada markets. The recent advance in flour, however, has again enabled the United States millers to ship flour into Canada. It is perhaps possible that Canadian millers have pushed up prices a little too far, and they will now have to back down a few notches, if Minneapolis is to be kept out. Minnesota strong bakers has been offering in Montreal at from \$4.25 to \$4.50, at which price it is able to compete actively with Manitoba grades of a similar quality, and a number of car lots have already been received. Of course, the Minneapolis millers have a decided advantage in freight rates, over the Manitoba manufacturers, which helps to neutralize the effects of the duty in favor of the latter. With equal freights and free markets in both countries, the Manitoba millers should be able to compete to good advantage with all comers. The new C.

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887

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

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

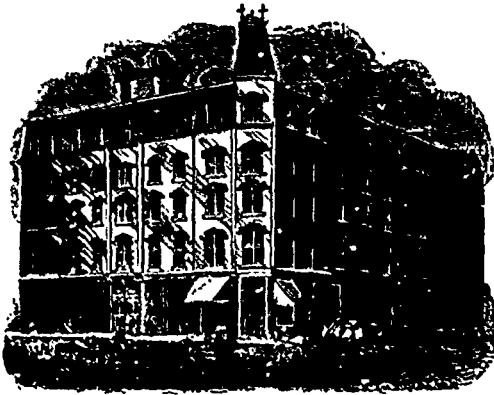
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO
Jas. MacLennan, Managing Director.

P. R. line via Sault Ste. Marie, from Minneapolis, gives the Minnesota men the advantage of a very cheap route for the shipment of their product. Thus the C. P. R., the great Canadian national road, built specially for the development of Western Canada, is furnishing the chief means of competition against the principal commodity of Manitoba. Of course no fault can be found with the C. P. R. for handling Minneapolis traffic when it can do so to advantage, and this traffic passing through the country will also be a benefit to Eastern Canadian towns. The company should, however give at least as favorable rates to Western Canadian traffic, as it does to Minnesota traffic, especially in view of the vast source of expenditure which the road has been to this country. In affording a cheap competing route to Minnesota, as against Manitoba, the company also deprives itself of the right to lay claim to any special privileges as a national road.

SCOTCHMEN are generally supposed to be rather chary about affording charity, but this does not always mean that Scotchmen are opposed to the principle of charity. On the other hand, there are few people who are more willing to help their countrymen in time of need, and a comparison of Scottish institutions which are supported by contributions, with those of other nationalities of a similar nature, will usually show the former to be in a flourishing condition. But Scotchmen desire that their charity shall be given in a practical manner, and not extended to unworthy objects, hence the amount of thought expended frequently before affording assistance. The pitiable tales of the numerous class of professional beggars so common in some nationalities, which will frequently move tender-hearted people, will not affect the average Scott. So rarely a suppliant for charity himself, he is more apt to despise than pity the mendicant. And who will say that this is a worthy way of bestowing charity? But in a worthy and practical cause, Scotchmen cannot be said to lag in extending relief to the suffering. One of the greatest, if not the very greatest feat of charity accomplished in modern times, has just been carried to a successful

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issue by Scotchmen. Many will remember that terrible financial disaster—the failure of the Glasgow Bank, in the fall of 1878—which ruined thousands of people, and brought many helpless persons to dire distress. A relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers was started, and contributions fairly poured in, not only from all parts of Scotland, but from generous Scotchmen scattered throughout the world. No doubt a few contributions came from people of other nationalities, but the charity was practically a Scottish one, carried out and contributed by Scotchmen. Such a generous outburst of volunteered charity as followed the establishment of the relief fund was truly remarkable, and the result stands as a noble monument to the Scottish nation. The amount raised by subscription and investment footed up to £432,595 sterling. This fund was used in relieving urgent cases for charity, and loans were also made to parties in business, who, without such assistance would have gone down with the wreck. The loans have now been nearly all repaid, and the result of this practical applica-

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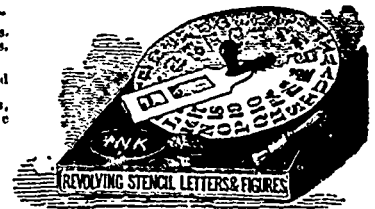
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tion of charity has been that a vast amount of property was saved from being sacrificed, or was made to yield a very much larger return. The repayment of the loans is evidence of the great good accomplished, for had these parties not been so assisted, their property would have been sacrificed at the time of the failure, and thus the disaster would have been very much greater. As a result of these loans, shareholders of the bank were enabled to pay, under the liability law, nearly \$17,000,000 to the liquidators of the bank. The practical manner in which the charity was dispensed, is not less remarkable than the liberality displayed. In the urgent cases for charity, especially in instances where elderly people has lost their all, the system of granting annual pensions was adopted. The fund is now being wound up. Annuities will be provided for those who have been drawing yearly pensions and the balance will be distributed amongst the most needy.

Lumber Cuttings.

It is said the Rainy River will send out more saw logs this season than for the last two years.

The sawmill of Manwaring & Wright up the Bird Tail from Birtle, Man., has been started and the lumber piles are now growing rapidly.

The recent heavy rains have been a big thing for lumbermen. Logs that were hung up last season as well as those cut last winter will be got to the mills this summer.

The logs of the Assesippi saw mill are in the boom and the mill is in operation. A new water wheel has been ordered as the power is not found sufficient to work to advantage.

Westminster Columbian: W. H. Higgins, representing Ross, McLaren & Co., the great Ottawa lumbermen, left to visit the large saw-mills on Puget Sound with a view of noting the class of machinery necessary for a first-class mill, and to inspect the working of the latest improvements in sawmill machinery. Ross & McLaren have definitely decided on establishing their new mill on the property lately acquired by them from Senator McInnes on the Fraser, near here, and immediate steps will be taken for its erection. The new mill will have a capacity of 300,000 feet per day, and the lumber manufactured will be exclusively for the foreign trade.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 25, 1868.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

This is the time of year when wheat prices are influenced principally by the crop prospects, and as may be expected, a vast amount of "information," of a more or less contradictory nature, is raked up from one quarter and another, and made to do duty in bulling or bearing wheat. The sharp advance in wheat in United States markets a short time ago, was due to unfavorable reports concerning the winter wheat crop, and to the lateness of the season in the spring wheat regions of that country. Laterly, however, spring wheat prospects in the United States have greatly improved, and with easier markets and fair crop prospects in other countries, the feeling has been more nervous and unsettled. At present the outlook for the spring wheat crop on this continent is good, though there is yet plenty of time for serious impairment of prospects. Storms, drought, excessive rain, insects, etc., have all time to get in their work of destruction. Neither is fall wheat entirely out of danger, for although it will be a very short time until winter wheat will be in the market, yet until the grain is actually secured, the situation is always liable to change. Crop estimates can therefore only show the present situation. One feature which generally exists in considering the wheat situation at this time of year, is usually to underestimate the crops, thus increasing the bullish influence in wheat markets, and this is a feature which must be guarded against.

Recently a great deal of figuring has been done as to the probable wheat crop in the United States, based upon the last Government crop report. The June report of the department places the condition of winter wheat at 73.3 per cent. against 84.9 per cent. at the same date last year. This makes the condition over eleven points under last year, when the average yield per acre was 14.25 bushels. But in addition to the decline in condition on June 1st. as compared with June 1st last year, the area is said to be about 1,750,000 acres less this year than last. The total area is placed at 22,470,000 acres, against 24,221,000 acres last year. Taking the condition this year, at the same ratio as for last year, the average

yield for 1888 would be 10.44 bushels per acre, or a total of 234,587,000 bushels, which would be 58,243,000 bushels less than last year. The Cincinnati *Price Current* thinks that the Government estimate is probably too high, and this well informed journal places the probable yield of winter wheat for 1888 at 225,000,000 bushels, or about 65,000,000 bushels less than last year.

According to the Government report, the area of spring wheat has been reduced one per cent. Last year the spring wheat averaged 12.2 bushels per acre, and the average for five years has been 12.9 bushels per acre. The largest yield for five years was 14 bushels per acre, in 1884. Present prospects are that spring wheat will be fully up to the average, the condition having materially improved since the publication of the Government report, especially in the northwestern districts. A grasshopper scare is exciting apprehension in Minnesota, and results are awaited with anxiety. About 13 bushels per acre is considered as the probable yield of spring wheat, but it is too early to estimate the yield with safety. Last year the spring wheat yield was 163,000,000 bushels, from which deduct one per cent. decrease in acreage sown this year, and we have 161,370,000 bushels, providing the average yield is the same as last year. The total estimated yield of winter and spring wheat for 1888 is therefore generally placed at 385,000,000 bushels. Now, considering that these figures are likely to turn out approximately correct, it will be seen that the surplus of wheat in the United States will not be very large, estimating home requirements at 350,000,000 bushels. About 50,000,000 bushels would be the maximum surplus for export, against an annual average export of about 127,000,000 bushels, including flour equivalent to wheat. Present prospects are therefore that there will be no shortage of wheat on this continent for the next crop year, but that the surplus for export will be very small. The question of prices will therefore depend largely upon the requirements of importing countries. If these wheat importing countries will be able to obtain all the wheat they require without drawing upon America, it is not likely that prices here will be very much higher. But the probability is, that if the crop in America does not improve in prospects, foreign importing markets will be obliged to advance prices in sympathy with the

situation here. Only in the event of an unusually abundant crop in other wheat growing countries, could it be expected that the probable shortage in America would not advance prices. What wheat prospects are in foreign countries it is difficult to determine at the present time. It is admitted that in Britain and Europe, the season is very backward, but nevertheless crop prospects, so far as known, are not unfavorable. In Britain the yield is expected to be two or three bushels per acre under the average. In France, the largest wheat producing country in Europe, the crop is two weeks later than usual. Otherwise prospects are favorable for an average crop. In Austria-Hungary, Italy, Roumania and the other Danubian provinces, the prospects are said to be good. Russia, which country produced a large crop last year, has also favorable prospects for a good average crop. Australia reports quite an increased yield, though the total is never large. In India, the great bugaboo of American wheat interests, the yield is reported to be about 4,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. Outside of America, crop prospects are therefore generally considered favorable, though in Europe there is the serious extra risk incident to the very backward season. The general conclusion to be drawn from the crop outlook is, that average prices for the next crop year will rule somewhat higher than for the crop year now drawing to a close, providing present crop estimates are realized. Any serious injury to the crops either in Europe or America, between now and harvest, would certainly cause a sharp advance in prices. The Indian and Australian crops are harvested, and California wheat will be coming into the market by this time, so that these crops are safe. Interest for the next few weeks will therefore be centred mainly upon the spring wheat crop of America, east of the Rocky Mountains, and the crops in Great Britain, France, Russia, and other European countries.

WESTERN REPRESENTATION.

It is now fairly evident that Western Canada will be given a representative in the Dominion Cabinet. Up to the present time it has been the custom to confine selections for the Cabinet from among representatives of the eastern provinces. The injustice of this course has been manifest to all, but though the claims of the West have been continually pressed upon

the Government, yet the latter has been slow in recognizing our rights. It is a matter for regret that the Great West has so long been without representation in the Dominion Government. Many of the most important matters coming before the Government of late years, have been directly concerning this country. In fact the most important measures dealt with by Parliament and the Government have been of direct concern to the West. And whilst this has been the case, eastern men, who as a rule have had very little knowledge of this part of the Dominion, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of legislating for this part of Canada. Though the population of the West was small, in comparison with the East, yet the vast extent of the former, the great interests at stake, and the many important matters which were constantly coming up for consideration, owing to the rapid settlement and development of this new region, rendered it imperative that those directing our legislation should have great information concerning the country. But the Government has persistently refused to listen to such logical reasoning, and has continued to impose upon the West such legislation as eastern men in their ignorance of the country thought suitable to our requirements. The policy the Government has followed is to consider that eastern men were better able to deal with western interests than were the people of the West themselves. It is not to be wondered at, then, that many grave mistakes have been made in legislation affecting Western Canada, and that in legislation bearing upon the West, the policy has been to consider eastern interests first and western afterwards. This has specially been a matter for regret from the fact that the West has, during the past few years been laying the foundation for its future development, and accurate knowledge of the situation was therefore the more necessary.

However, at last the Government seems to have come to the decision to grant representation in the Cabinet to the vast country between Lake Superior and the Pacific, and generally described as Western Canada. For some time back it has been freely asserted that a western man would soon be given a portfolio in the Cabinet. Indeed, from various announcements of a more or less reliable character, it is pretty generally understood that a selection has actually been made, and the choice appears to have fallen upon

Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories. It is said that Mr. Dewdney will be appointed to the Senate and given the important portfolio of Minister of the Interior. If Mr. Dewdney has been chosen, (and there seems to be good reason to believe that he has,) the selection is certainly not one which will give general satisfaction.

In point of information regarding western Canada as a whole, Mr. Dewdney should be well posted. In this respect he certainly has had a wide experience, extending over many years. He formerly represented British Columbia in Parliament, and was also for a time a resident of Manitoba, in addition to his term of office in the Territories. His policy, however, seems to have been one of obsequious truckling to the powers that be, rather than of manly independence and outspoken conviction. This is shown in his utterances regarding railway monopoly. At Ottawa last winter, no doubt with visions of future appointments in view, he declared that monopoly was not a question which was attracting much attention in the Territories. The manifest untruthfulness of the utterance was a matter of general comment in the Territorial press at the time. In his administration in the Territories, Mr. Dewdney has not shown much executive ability, whilst on the other hand he has made many enemies, though it must be admitted that the regulations which he was obliged to administer were such as to tend to bring unpopularity upon the most deserving person. Still many very grave charges have been made against Mr. Dewdney, which are not attributable to the obnoxious laws which he had to administer. These charges included untruthfulness, dishonesty, and immorality, either personally or by permission, of course a public man is liable to have such charges made against him unjustly, but the persistency and frequency with which such charges have been made against Mr. Dewdney would indicate that, if not guilty, he has received a great deal more abuse than usually falls to the lot of public men. But though many citizens would be opposed to the appointment of Mr. Dewdney to a position in the Cabinet as representative of Western Canada, still quite a large portion of the Territorial and British Columbian press seems favorable to the appointment. Manitoba at least has nothing better to offer among her Parliamentary representatives favorable to the Government. The appointment of Mr. Dewdney will be favorably received to the extent at least that it is a recognition of the right of the West to have a representative in the Cabinet.

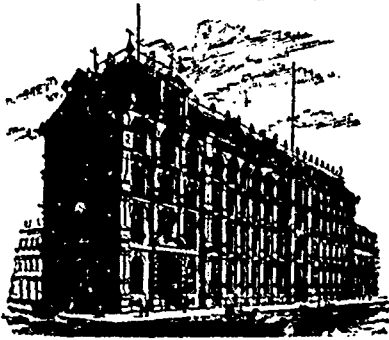
THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

Under the heading "Hard Wheat and Hudson's Bay," the *Miller* of London, England, deals with an article, which lately appeared in *THE COMMERCIAL*, in which British millers were advised to turn their

attention to the Hudson's Bay, as a future route to the hard wheat region of America. The *Miller* has for some time back been strongly urging British millers to make some systematic effort to obtain the pure hard wheat of America. Indeed, the *Miller* represented that, in order to compete successfully with Minneapolis, it is necessary that British millers should obtain this wheat. In order to obtain this hard wheat in its pure state, the *Miller* points out that it would be necessary for British millers to control the purchasing of the wheat from first hands, and also control the movement of the wheat from the fields to British markets. The formation of a syndicate of British millers is therefore advocated, for the purpose of building a line of elevators, to handle the hard wheat exclusively, and thus prevent its becoming mixed with the inferior wheats of the south and east, on its way to the seaboard. *THE COMMERCIAL* pointed out that the opening of the Hudson's Bay route would afford a means whereby British millers could reach the very heart of the hard wheat region of America by a short and direct line. The opening of this route would do away with the necessity for the construction of a long line of elevators from the western wheat fields to the seaboard, as no southern and eastern wheats would go this way, and there could be no danger from mixing. The *Miller* receives this idea favorably and says:

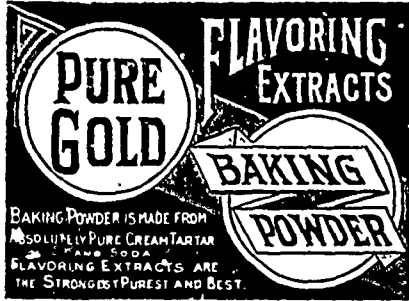
"We have on more than one occasion urged the claims of the Hudson's Bay route in this very question of our American wheat supply, and, provided that this sea were navigable at all times of the year, we should consider the hard wheat problem solved. No doubt in such a case one, or, at the most, two or three great elevators could be built in immediate touch of the shipping points, and serve as receiving houses for the cereal wealth of a very vast region; but unfortunately Hudson's Bay is closed by ice for about nine months in each year, and the question is whether sufficient shipping accommodation could be found by any mere syndicate of our millers to dispose of the vast stocks that would accumulate. What the British miller wants is a constant ready supply of sound hard wheat."

Space will permit of reference but to one point in the quotation above. Hudson's Bay is never closed by ice, but remains open all the year. The entrance to Hudson's Bay never freezes, but is at seasons obstructed by floating ice, which makes it difficult to navigate with sailing ships. The minimum period of safe navigation for ships is placed at four months. Many authorities say six months. Some authorities claim that the bay and straits could be navigated all the year, with properly constructed steamers. The bulk of evidence is in favor of the belief that Hudson's Bay could be safely navigated for a longer period each year, than the St. Lawrence lakes, which are open from five to six months of the year, and which now form the great wheat route for the American hard wheat region.



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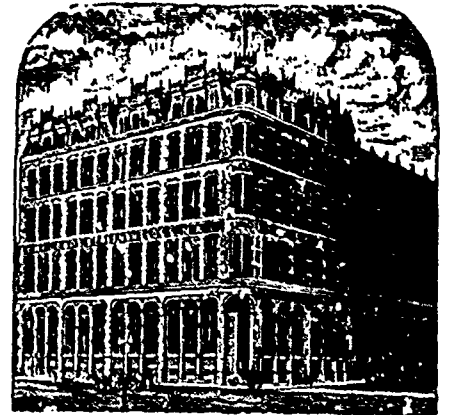
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been a decidedly slow and sleepy atmosphere in the banks of the city during the past week, and the really quiet turn in the city financial affairs has fairly set in. There has been practically no discounting done except the business of regular mercantile customers, which during the latter half of the month is very slender. Funds for grain handling have scarcely been called for, and there are no new undertakings to call for any. Altogether the situation is a dull one, and may be summed up in the words of one manager, who stated that any bank in the city could, and would be glad to handle twice its present volume of business, could good business be had to that extent. Although the situation is dull, the feeling is decidedly hopeful, and the splendid condition of the growing crop makes all feel buoyant. The circulation of money in the country is evidently not too free, and cash returns therefrom are rather slow. The rate of discount for good commercial paper is quoted at 8 per cent., with a few favored parties doing business at 7. In real estate mortgage business, the calls for new loans come in steadily, though not in heavy volume, and there are still some interest payments coming in, although they have been few of late. The interest rate is steady at 8 per cent., with no call for loans of a class that would be taken at a lower rate.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There appeared to be a better feeling in wholesale trade circles last week, due mainly to improved crop prospects. The feeling of uneasiness which was so apparent a short time ago, has now given place to one of confidence in the future, and certainly in this respect the situation has undergone a great change. The very warm weather which prevailed for a portion of the week caused a feeling of lethargy, and a general indisposition to do business. The principal feature of the week was the arrival of traders from the north country, with furs, and quite a little business was done with these parties. Otherwise the week was a quiet one, partaking of the nature of midsummer dullness.

CANNED GOODS.

Advices from the Pacific coast are not favorable as to the salmon pack. The pack shows a deficiency of over 50 per cent. as compared with last year, but may improve before the season closes. English buyers have been making heavy purchases on the Columbia, at \$1.57½ to \$1.70, f.o.b. Lobsters are also expected to rule higher. Advices from the Lower provinces regarding the pack are exceedingly unfavorable. The catch has been very poor thus far and as the season by law expires 30th inst., there will undoubtedly be a short pack to chronicle. The California peach crop, will be the heaviest upon record, and the pack it is said the largest in the history of the industry on the Pacific coast. Though some authorities state that apricots will prove short in quantity, others state that the fruit will be of superior quality, and probably of an average yield. Quotations are: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7. to \$3.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25;

peaches (California) \$3.50; pears, \$3.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$3.00.

FRUITS—DRY, AND NUTS.

The coming crop of French prunes is said to be very light, and better prices are expected. Currants and raisins are firm. Quotations are as follows: Dates, golden 10c per lb; in 50 lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.40 to 2.50 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.; coconuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Oranges and lemons have again advanced and are very strong. A big advance is expected, especially in lemons. The hot weather of last week made it very difficult to handle the fruit. The first new apples have arrived in this market, in small boxes. A car load of melons, of good quality, is also to hand. Strawberries have been scarce, and irregular in price, as it has been difficult to get the fruit here in good condition, some British Columbia berries arrived in good shape. Native rhubarb is now in good supply. Quotations were as follows: Rhodi oranges, 200 to 220 count, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Riverside oranges, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Messinas, ½ boxes, \$4.25; Messina lemons, \$7.50 to \$8; New apples, \$1.25 per ½ bushel box; bananas, \$3.50 to \$5 per bunch; pineapples, \$2.75 to \$4.50 per doz.; rhubarb, 2 to 3c per pound; cucumbers, 80c per doz; tomatoes, ½ bushel boxes, \$2.50; watermelons, \$9.00 per dozen; new cabbage, 5½c per pound or \$6.00 per crate; Bermuda onions, \$4.50 per box of 50 lbs.; Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel or \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Maple syrup, ½ gal. tins, \$7.75 dozen, quart tins, \$4.50 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes; cider, rectified, per bbl 32 gallons, \$14.00; in ½ barrels, \$7.50.

FURS.

Fur business has been active, a good many lots having arrived, and fairly good prices have been obtained. Fox continues easier. Buyers were awaiting advices from the London June sales. In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows:—Beaver, \$1 to \$6 per skin; badger, 25c to \$1.50; black bear, \$2 to \$16; cubs do, 50c to \$4.00; brown bear of cinnamon, \$1 to \$15; cubs do, 50c to \$3; grizzly bear, \$3 to \$35; cubs do, \$1 to \$12; white bear, \$3 to \$50; cubs do, \$2 to \$15; lynx, 25c to \$3.00; cubs do, 5c to 40c; wild cat, 25 to 75c; timber wolf, 25c to \$3; large prairie do, 25c to \$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c to \$1; wolverine, 50c to \$4; panther 10c to \$2.50; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox, 25c to \$1.35; kit fox, 25c to 60c; silver, grey, or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5; blue fox, 50c. to \$4.50; white fox, 25c to \$1.50; martin, 25c to \$1.25, mink, 15 to 60c, muskrat, midwinter, 6 to 10c, fall, 3 to 5c, spring, 3 to 12c, culls and kits, 1 to 2c, otter, \$1 to \$8, do cubs, 25 to 75,

raccoon, 25 to 80c, skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

GROCERIES.

Sugars have held firm but have not advanced, though prices are strong east. Wholesalers advanced prices at Toronto on Monday 1-16c, in sympathy with advance at refineries. Granulated and other white sugars were advanced 1-16c Thursday at the refineries. New early picked Japan teas are now offering in some markets, and prices are said to be lower than last year, with no quality good. Large lots are now on the way from Japan. China teas are not a good crop, and a considerable shortage is talked of. India and Ceylon teas continue to increase in favor, as against China teas. Coffees are reported easier from outside markets. Quotations are: Sugars, dark yellow, 7 to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 8½ to 8¾c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 18 to 22c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 3½ to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 26c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

HIDES.

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

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12. to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$3.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 35 to 37c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

LUMBER.

Advices from the Lake of the Woods report that a large quantity of logs have been carried down the Rainy river by the high water, and are now scattered about the lake. This will entail a great deal of loss of time and expense picking up the logs. Following are the list prices, f. o. b. at Rat Portage, Keetwatin and Norman:— Dimension—2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft long, \$14; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$15; 2x10 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do, 10 and 20 ft long, \$16. Fifty cents per M advance on each foot over the above length up to 24 feet long. One dollar per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches surface. Surfacing, 50c per M; Surfacing and siding, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$15.50, dressed, \$16.50; 2nd common rough \$14, dressed, \$15; Culls, rough, \$10

dressed, \$11; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$16, dressed, \$16. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17; 8 inch, \$16.50. Siding, ceiling and flooring—1st, 6 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$20; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd do, \$26; 3rd do, \$18; 4th do, \$15; 8 and 10 inch flooring, at \$1 per M advance. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. B. vel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding ½ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. 1½, 1½, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts; Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; ¼ round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casing—4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number.

WOOL.

Wool is yet moving but slowly. Prices here are: 7 to 8c for unwashed fleece, and 12 to 15c for washed. Western ranch sheep, 11 to 14c unwashed.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The crop outlook continues to improve. Last week was an excellent one for the crop, and good progress is being made. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the weather has been so favorable this month, that the crops are now nearly as far ahead as in average years, and the prospect is now most favorable. Rain has fallen in abundance during last week throughout the entire province and also in the Territories to the west. Considerable wheat has been delivered at provincial points, but the quality does not average as high as that marketed earlier. Some of this is grain which has been threshed this spring, having stood in stack over winter and is inclined to be soft. Prices are easier, and to farmers were about 68 to 70c for best samples, at provincial markets.

FLOUR.

Prices continue to decline, and are again quoted lower. There was a good demand for low grades, to supply the fishing and lumbering trades on the lakes. Quotations were: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers, \$2.05; XXXX, \$1.55; superfine, \$1.40.

MILLSTUFFS.

Were unchanged, at \$9 per ton for bran, and \$12 for shorts.

OATS.

Some were offered on the market and brought 35c for good, with poorer samples going at 34c. In car lots very little movement is reported, and prices are normal at about 34c for good samples.

OATMEAL.

Prices are firm at the advance, as follows: Standard, \$2.65; granulated, \$2.80; rolled oats, \$3.20.

EGGS.

Eggs have continued irregular in price, and

were being quoted at 14 and 15c, by different dealers. The feeling was easier than at the time of our last report, and 14c seemed to be nearest the value at the close. Receipts were freer.

BUTTER.

Butter continues easy, and though some quoted as high as 17c for choice, yet it is probable there was very little moving at this price. From 15 to 16c was nearer the range, and nothing but a small single package of extra choice would go over 16c. The quality of receipts is now fairly good, and some movement has been going on westward. Refrigerator cars have been placed on the railways.

CHEESE.

New native is jobbing in small lots at 13c.

LARD.

Twenty pound pails are usually held at \$2.40, though some are quoting higher.

CURED MEATS.

Some packing is going on, and home cured is in the market to some extent. There is also a good deal of Chicago and Eastern stuff in the market. Prices are: Long clear, 11½ to 11¾; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 14c; hams, 15 to 15½c; Arinours star hams, 17c.

MEATS.

Beef is firm at 7 to 8c; mutton 12 to 13c; hogs, firm, 8 to 8½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle continue very scarce, and butchers are scouring the country for supplies. Prices are firm, and though 4½c is the usual quotation, yet 5c has frequently been paid for good animals. The latter figure can be obtained for all good butchers' stock, and ordinary at 4½c. Hogs hold firm at 6c, at which price a ready sale can always be made.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are dull at 20 to 25c, and only moving in loads on the market. No shipping. Other prices are: Onions scarce, at 7c a pound; cabbage, old, \$2 per dozen; carrots 50c a bushel; turnips, 25c a bushels.

Montreal Markets.

Flour, patent winter, \$4.95 to \$5.00; spring, \$4.95 to \$5.00; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.30; superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Wheat—red winter, 97½c; white winter, 98c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 2 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 1 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.01; peas, 80c; oats, 43 to 44c; barley, 62c.

The oatmeal combine has advanced prices to \$5.90 per barrel for ordinary, and \$6.15 for granulated, but sales are being made at considerably below those prices. 7½ bags the combine's rates are \$2.87½ for ordinary, and \$3 for granulated. Rolled oats in bags are selling at \$3.10 to \$3.12½.

In canned goods, tomatoes are dull at 90c to \$1.10 per dozen; lobsters, \$5 to \$5.30 per case; salmon, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per dozen.

Maple syrup is being sold at 65 to 75c per gallon as to size of tins. In wood 5½ to 6c. Maple sugar, 7 to 8c per pound.

Prices for wool have held steady at 14 to 15½c, and 15 to 19c for Australian. Domestic fleece has sold at 24 to 25c.

Green hides held at 6c, 5c and 4c, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; lambskins, 30c each; calfskins 5c to 5½c per pound.

The cheese market was quiet. Colored goods have continued scarce, and would command about ½c premium, the great bulk of the receipts consisting of white. Actual business was moderate and prices may be put at 8½c for white, and 8½c for colored. Cable unchanged at 44s. 6d. A year ago the market was 8½c to 8½c, cable 49s. 6d.

Toronto Markets.

The *Empire* says: In the wholesale dry goods trade there is still an uncertainty as to prices of Canadian manufactured goods, and amongst manufacturers strong endeavors are being made to keep prices steady, but the unwillingness of wholesale houses to give large orders is having the effect of causing manufacturers to pile up stock in their mills which it is now time to distribute through the trade. The prospects for a fair crop are good. Goods purchased in England and Europe are now beginning to arrive and will shortly be represented on the road by sample, when the wants of the trade will be tested, and the present uncertainty set at rest. We anticipate a very satisfactory business being done. The goods wanted for immediate use are in fair supply, stocks being well assorted and a fair and sorting up trade is reported on on all hands. Payments during the past week while slow, have not been more so than is usual at this season of the year, money being plentiful, and bankers and operators are willing to give reasonable accommodation where the security is good.

Large roll butter meet with the best sale. It is quoted at 14 to 15c per lb. for average, but for choice 16c per lb. is paid.

Dried apples were firm at 6½ to 7c; evaporated are quoted from 8½ to 9c, and 8c it was said would buy them.

Tomatoes were jobbing at \$1.10 to \$1.35 as to quality; some common stuff obtainable at \$1.05. Peaches scarce and firm; the 2's are pretty well cleared out, and the demand is now running on 3's. Corn at \$1.25 to \$1.35, and peas at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Salmon firmer, most holders asking \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Coffees were quoted: Rio, 15 to 18c; Mocha, 24 to 28c; Java, 22 to 25c; Porto Rico, 22 to 25c.

The provision market continues firm. Bacon steady at 10½c for good long clear. Lard unchanged at 10½ to 11c for American. Smoked hams are jobbing at 12½c for medium and small, and 12c for 20 lbs. and over.

Street prices for wool were 18 to 20c for good to choice fleece.

Hides were quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of mixed cars offered at 5½ to 6c for the best. Sheepskins dull, not many offering; prices ranged all the way from 40c to \$1.70. Lambskins rule at 25c, and pelts at 20c.

The grain and flour markets were dull. Prices were: Flour—patent, \$4.15 to \$5.00; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85. Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 96c to \$1; No. 3, 92 to 93c; red winter, No. 2, 99c to \$1.02; spring, No. 2, 89 to 90c. Barley, No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 52½c; No. 3, extra, 50c; No. 3, 45 to 48c. Peas—No. 2, 75 to 76½. Oats—No. 2, 52 to 52½c.

White sugars have advanced 1-16c. Quotations were: Granulated, bbl., 7 7-16 to 7 9-16c; Paris lumps, bbl., 7 13-16 to 7 15-16c; do, half bbl., 7½ to 8c; do, boxes, 7 15-16 to 8 1-16c; extra grained, bbl., 8 7-16 to 8 9-16c; do, boxes, 8 11-16 to 8 13-16c; Powdered H, 7 9-16 to 7 11-16c; yellow sugars in good demand with 5½c the lowest price of dark grades.

The first shipments of early picked Japan teas are now offering on this market. Fine to choicest sold at 32 to 39c, and good medium at 30c.

The *National Park Life* now appears as a daily publication.

J. J. SHRAGG, a one-horse second hand dealer, of Winnipeg, has been closed up by the sheriff.

J. J. PHILP, of Philp & Co., wholesale fruits, etc., Winnipeg, returned from a purchasing trip south last week.

H. G. HENDERSON, general merchant, Langenburg, Assa., will open a branch store at Sterling, a settlement twenty-five miles west of the place named.

An effort is being made to celebrate Dominion Day in good style in Winnipeg this year. The events comprise a base-ball match between the local champions and the famous Grand Forks club; also a championship lacrosse match. Numerous other athletic sports and amusements will be indulged in, and those visiting the city may depend on having a good time.

The *Calgary Tribune* says: "It is estimated that there are about 7,000 head of beef steers in Alberta this year owned by the different ranchmen. About 4,000 head will be required for the Indian and mounted police supplies and about 2,000 for the local market, leaving a surplus of about 1,000 head." Why do not the ranchers send their surplus cattle down to Winnipeg? There is a large demand here at present for butchers' stock, at good prices.

A large purchase of broom corn has just been made by Boeckh & Sons, brush and broom makers, of Toronto. It consisted of about 21 carloads. This firm is now arranging to in-

crease its capacity to 100 dozen brooms per day.

The annual statement of the Merchants' Bank has been issued and shows the net profits of the year to have been \$812,905, which, added to the balance carried forward from last year, makes \$834,514, disposed of as follows: dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, \$405,944; added to rest, \$220,000, bringing it up to \$1,020,000.

The forty-two pound nugget of gold, reported some days ago to have been brought to Montreal from British Columbia by two miners, turns out to be a clever swindle perpetrated by two confidence men who have escaped. The alleged nugget was sold to a farmer for a large sum. On careful analysis the nugget was shown to be a composition, heavily plated to stand a test.

It has been for a long time an open secret that French Huile D'Olive is more compounded from anything else than the pure olive, simple and unadulterated, requiring only to have some real or fictitious custom house mark or foreign brand on the package to pass it for genuine Virgin Aix, and thereby please the uninitiated. Cotton seed oil, at \$8 or \$9 per ton, forms the cheapest source of supply for manufacturing "pure olive oil."

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held at the head office in Hamilton. The exhibit presented by the directors showed that the net profits for the year were \$97,444, of which two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent. each had been paid. The sum of \$20,000 has been car-

ried to the reserve fund account, which now amounts to the handsome sum of \$360,000. The capital stock has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 to meet the requirements of the bank, so large has their business grown within the past few years. The Board, in regretting the retirement of Mr. Colquhoun owing to ill health, announced that Mr. James Turnbull, of Toronto, has been appointed cashier.

The new magazine, *Women*, seems to improve with each succeeding number. The June number is a superb specimen of literary worth and typographical excellence. A delightful article is, "Through Ayrshire with Burns," by Sarah L. Roys, descriptive of Scottish scenery, illustrated, and with a really fine engraving of the immortal bard. Olive Thorne Miller continues her interesting article, "Representative Women's Clubs." "Hints on Physical Culture for our Girls," is a timely article, and one which every young woman should read and heed. Helen Campbell continues her sympathetically attractive article, "Prisoners of Poverty Abroad," in which she gives a pen picture of the poverty of London. Other European cities will be similarly dealt with. "Women as Land Owners in the West," forms an interesting sketch of one phase of western life. These with the continued stories, one by Edgar Fawcett, and numerous headings and minor articles, make up an excellent number. Some of the special headings are: Home Decoration, Education, The Table, Our Society, Temperance, The Household, etc. Women Publishing Co., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower on Monday, and nobody wanted to buy, prices dropping another $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Buying then started, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Another break of $\frac{1}{2}$ c followed, but prices closed firmer. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 530,000 bushels. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	27	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	8.40	8.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.55	8.60
Short Ribs.....	7.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.70

There was only a range of $\frac{1}{2}$ c in wheat prices on Tuesday, and in spite of easier cables prices closed at the top. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.70	13.75	13.85	13.95
Lard.....	8.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.40	8.50	8.55
Short Ribs.....	7.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.60	7.67 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday, wheat was firmer, but the range of prices slight. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.50	13.55	13.65	13.75
Lard.....	8.05	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.20	8.30
Short Ribs.....	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.55

There was quite a shaking up in wheat on Thursday, under which a good many loads were dropped. Prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but reacted. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.45	13.45	13.55	13.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15	8.25	8.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	7.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$

After a dull opening in wheat on Friday, prices dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was a reaction followed by another decline, closing weak at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Oats.....	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.60	13.60	13.70	13.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	7.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50	7.57 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices for wheat on Saturday, were again lower, under the influence of easy British markets and weak French markets. New York closed to-day at $\frac{3}{8}$ c under one week ago. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	13.65	13.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.70	13.80
Lard.....	8.20	8.20	8.35	8.40

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were from 2 to $\frac{3}{8}$ c lower than for the previous week, as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	On track
1 hard.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
1 northern.....	79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80-81
2 ".....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76-77

Closing quotations for flour were about 20c under last week for high grades. Low grades unchanged, as follows: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.70; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.30 to \$4.40; in barrels, \$4.50 to \$4.70; bakers, here, \$3.55 to \$3.70; superfine, \$2.00 to \$3.00; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	Cash.	June.	July.	Aug.
Monday.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday.....	—	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday.....	—	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday.....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday.....	—	—	80	80 $\frac{1}{2}$

Closing prices on Saturday were: July, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; Aug., 80; Sept., 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; December, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$. July wheat closed on Saturday at $\frac{2}{8}$ c under the closing price for Saturday one week ago. The decline in two weeks has been $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on June 15th as compared with prices on June 8th will indicate the course of the stock market:

	June 8.		June 15.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	211 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	119	110	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	210	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants.....	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	185	184 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion.....	—	—	—	—
Commerce.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial.....	—	—	—	—
Molson's.....	145	144	150	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union.....	—	—	95	—
N. W. Land Co.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	56	55
C. P. R.....	50	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	50 $\frac{1}{2}$

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The *Canadian Gazette* of June 7th, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents., 1885.....	113	—	—
Ditto 5 per cents.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents., 1885.....	—	—	—
British Columbia 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.....	115	—	—
do 6 per cents 1877.....	—	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.....	111	—	—
Quebec 4 per cents.....	104	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.....	110	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register).....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto shares (London register).....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto mortgage bonds.....	109	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto first preference.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares.....	34	—	—
Ditto 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid.....	—	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.....	74	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage.....	—	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, 25 paid.....	5	—	—
Canada North-West Land.....	23	—	—
Hudson's Bay.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vancouver Coal, 25 paid.....	—	—	—
Manitoba Northwestern bonds.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—

Robt. Dunsmuir & Son, Victoria, has given instructions for the building of a new tug boat. Her dimensions will be: length over all, 154 feet, 8 inches; depth, 14 feet, 3 inches; moulded breadth, 23 feet, 10 inches. The tug will be provided with triple compound engines, 18, 28 and 49, by three feet stroke, and will indicate 700 horse-power. It is estimated her speed will be 13 knots or 15 miles per hour. The vessel will be built at Chemainus and the machinery at the Albion Iron Works, Victoria.

Fader Bros., lumber dealers, Vancouver, B. C., are purchasing machinery for a large tug boat they intend building.

PHILP & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers

In all kinds of Foreign and Domestic

FRUITS,

Commission Merchants

AND EGG PACKERS.

Butter and Eggs a specialty. Correspondence invited. Address,

P.O. Box 568 - WINNIPEG.

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

A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,

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

R. A. WAIKER, BRACEDALE, SINTALUTA. MR. TAYLOR, care D. H. McMillan & Bro., Winnipeg.

For particulars apply to Hattiscombe Bros., Sintaluta.

JOSEPH CARMAN,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

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

Orders, consignments and correspondence solicited. Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

EOGENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,

(CLEVELAND, OHIO)

Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.

ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

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

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

W. P. JOHNSON Mgr., Office 343 Main St

CAPITOL CYLINDER ELBORADO ENGINE. CHALLENGE MACHINERY



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly. Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB! A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL. Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company.

THE BEST

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



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

COFFEE.

DOLL

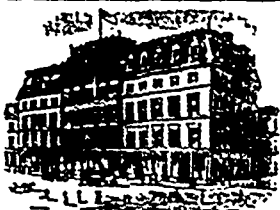
W. F.

WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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



ST. LAWRENCE HALL
HENRY HOGAN

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.

HILLIARD HOUSE.

RAT PORTAGE.

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

ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL !!

GRETNA, - - MAN.

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

WOLSELY HOUSE, WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA, E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

Cosmopolitan Hotel, MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA, Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample Rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments. HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, MINNEDOSA, MAN. The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences. J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, BRANDON, MAN. Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

Wm. Ferguson, WHOLESALE

WINES- LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

JOHN HANBURY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Exporters of

Grain, Flour, Feed and Produce.

Wholesale Agents for several
LEADING BRANDS OF CIGARS
Brandon, Man.

Forbes & Stirrett

PLANING MILL

AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

10th St., south Rosser Av

BRANDON

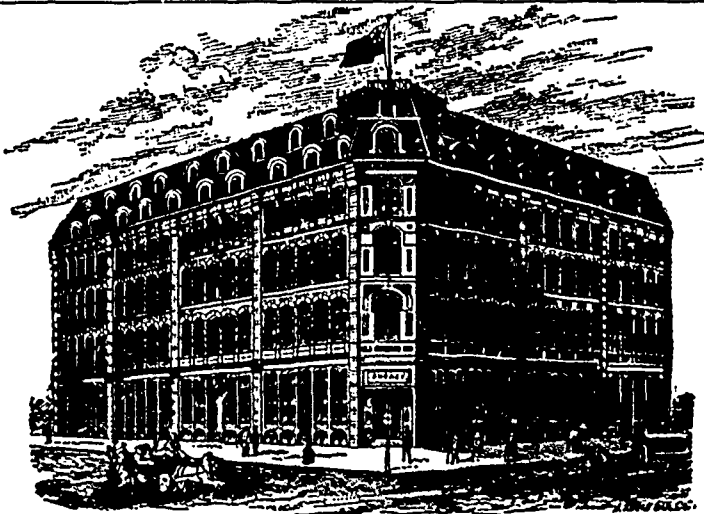
NEUMEYER AND PARES,

Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

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

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



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

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

HY. ARKELL, WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

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

Samuel Gray,

Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

VICTORIA - B.C.

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

PENDRAY & CO

SOAP WORKS,

VICTORIA, B.C.

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

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,

Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds Produce

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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

Vancouver Shingle Mill!

G. F. SLATER, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Clearings

Cedar Shingles

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

Vancouver, B.C.

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

British Columbia.

The new C. P. R. work shops on False Creek, Vancouver, have been completed.

Findlay & Co. have opened an office at Vancouver, as machinery agents and dealers.

Westminster proposes offering inducements for the location of a shipbuilding firm there.

M. F. Coolican has struck a vein of rock, showing free gold in paying quantities, on the opposite side of the inlet from Vancouver.

It is the intention of the B. C. Medical Council to proceed against all parties practising medicines in the province without a provincial license. An English doctor has lately been fined \$25 for so practising.

Victoria Times: A gentleman from Toronto, a Mr. Martin, who has had considerable experience in connection with paint and color works, has been interviewing Mayor Grant with the idea of establishing works of that nature in Victoria, provided satisfactory inducements were held out to him by the city council.

The Westminster tax rate for the current year has been fixed at one and one-third of one per cent. on the dollar, with a discount of 10 per cent. on all taxes paid on or before the 31st of July. Taxes in Westminster are only levied on real estate, and not upon building improvements. The rate is therefore really much lower than it appears to be.

The S. S. Batavia, on her last trip from Asia, had on board 34 cabin passengers, 72 Chinese for Vancouver, 45 for Portland, 4 for Seattle, 6 for Port Townsend, 519 for San Francisco, and 28 for New York. Her cargo consists of about 1,500 tons; 950 tons of tea for United States points, principally New York and Chicago, and 150 tons for Montreal and other Canadian points. This is the first tea arrival for the season. She had also 100 packages of silk and silk goods for various points.

The committee of the Westminster council appointed to report on the Coquitlam Water Works proposition reported as follows: That while recognizing the urgent necessity of a suitable system of water works for the city, your committee find that, in their opinion and after due enquiry, the only system that would receive the approval of the ratepayers would be that the city should own and control the same, and recommend that such steps be taken as will result in the city acquiring such rights with as little delay as possible.

An important strike has been made in the 100 foot level of the Lanark Mine at Illecillewaet, a solid body of galena, 8 feet thick having been struck. There is ore in sight to the value of at least \$500,000. Assays were made some time ago of ore similar in character to this lately struck and taken from the same mine, which gave \$70 to \$80 a ton in silver alone. This would yield a handsome profit to the owners of the mine after paying all the expenses of mining and refining, besides which the lead, which would be the residuum, would prove a source of profit. The Lanark Mine is the property of the Selkirk Mining & Smelting Co., and is situate in the Illecillewaet Valley about 3,000 feet above the level of the C. P. R. track.

**MILLER,
MORSE & CO.**

WHOLESALE

Builders Hardware,
Harvest Tools,
Cutlery, Guns, etc

PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

**ROBLIN &
ATKINSON**

WHOLESALE

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

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES !!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

**White,
Joselin & Co.**

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

All the Latest Novelties.

7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, 1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,
TORONTO MONTREAL

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of
Gas Fixtures of Every Description,
Engineers, Plumbers,
Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,
Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

W. J. Tippins, manufacturer of candy, Victoria, has removed to larger and more commodious premises.

Thos. D. Cyrs has resumed the management of the Granville Hotel, Vancouver, of which he is the proprietor.

Redgrave & Ella's candy factory, Victoria, was again visited by fire. About \$700 damage was done. Fully insured.

The Dominion Department of fisheries is arranging for a continuation of the exploration of deep sea fisheries in British Columbia.

Alex. Ewen, of Victoria, has given instructions to the Victoria Machinery Depot for the construction of a steam tug for fishery purposes.

The proprietors of the Leland Hotel, Vancouver, will soon have the 14 new rooms which have been added to their establishment, ready for the reception of guests.

The salmon run in the Fraser river is very light. The high water is credited with keeping the salmon out of the river. A small run of sockeyes was in progress four weeks ago, but since the high water set in these fish have disappeared.

A couple of sacks of Queen Charlotte Island coal have reached Victoria. It has a bright, glossy appearance and burns freely, leaving behind it a clean white ash. It is claimed for this coal that it equals the famous Lehigh coal of Pennsylvania. For domestic and heating purposes, as well as for use about foundries and machine shops, if at all what its owners claim for it, the coal will be found to be invaluable and will prove a splendid investment for its owners.

Westminster *Columbian* says: Real estate is still booming, and more confidence than ever is now felt in the prosperous future in store for Westminster. Lately many large transfers of real estate have been concluded and a number, involving many thousands of dollars, are pending. Victoria and Vancouver men are among the most recent purchasers of property, and many commissions from outsiders to purchase desirable property, are now in the hands of our real estate dealers. Building operations are being carried on with great activity on all sides, but not sufficiently rapid to keep pace with our increasing population.

The Southern Railway Company has been fully organized. A meeting of the shareholders was held in Westminster lately, when the following gentlemen were elected officers and directors: Ben Douglas, president; John Hendry, vice-president; Henry Elliott, treasurer; T. J. Trapp, secretary. D. Drysdale, E. S. Scoullar, H. Hoy, A. Ewen, C. M. Beecher, directors. The board are already at work arranging for the early commencement on construction. It is the intention of the company to make a connection with the American system somewhere in the vicinity of Lynden, in Washington Territory, to which point the Seattle & West Coast line is now being surveyed. The greatest obstacle to surmount is the crossing of the Fraser river.

During the first five months of the present and last year the merchandise exported from

San Francisco to this province were valued as follows:—

MONTHS.	1888.	1887.
January.....	\$ 24,300	\$ 36,948
February.....	65,204	38,993
March.....	73,920	94,772
April.....	61,930	85,679
May.....	91,783	97,240

Totals..... \$317,137 \$353,632

Showing a comparative decrease this year of \$36,495. With the exception of February, the exports have been less for each month than in 1887.

The monthly exports from this province to San Francisco for the same period were:—

MONTH.	1888.	1887.
January.....	\$ 91,473	\$132,931
February.....	99,461	71,625
March.....	93,717	112,726
April.....	102,391	89,131
May.....	166,872	114,030

Totals..... \$552,914 \$520,459

Showing an increase of \$33,455 for this year. The imports during the past five months were \$236,777 ahead of the exports against an excess of \$166,827 for imports during the same period in 1887.

General Notes.

The Moncton, N. B., refinery is making large shipments of sugar to Winnipeg and points further west.

A. Cameron, who up till recently was a shipper of general country produce from Pembroke, Ont., has opened a produce commission business at No 295 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

Morris Moss has shipped to Rock Creek, B. C., a saw mill manufactured by Spratt & Gray, of Victoria. The mill will be used for sawing lumber for a flume for the Laura Hydraulic Company in which several Victorians are interested.

In Marseilles, France, alone, there are 97 establishments for making soap, whose product in 1886 was valued at \$10,620,180, using largely peanut oil; that there were imported into the same place 324,520 tons of oil seeds, mostly shelled peanuts, from the East Indies via Suez Canal.

The British Board of trade returns show a further contraction of British exports to Canada, but an expansion of imports from Canada. Exports decreased 60 per cent. for May; 14 per cent. for five months; imports increased 99½ per cent. for May, and 96 per cent. for five months.

A company has been formed at Toronto for the purpose of manufacturing pure ice, and for freezing and cold storage. Application has been made for incorporation under the title, "The Freezing and Cold Storage and Artificial Ice Company, Limited, of Toronto," with a capital stock of \$150,000.

Another problem about as villainous as that of the hen and a half has been propounded. We give it as something with which merchants can wrestle during the summertime dulness: "A tells the truth three times out of four; B tells the truth four times out of five; C tells the truth six times out of seven. What is the probability of an event which A and B assert and C denies?"

The Flour Blending Industry.

There has been started within the past year a new industry in the flour trade in this city, known as the blending of the different grades and kinds of flour, by which the better qualities in all are combined, and the low grades raised and improved. This is known as the blending process, and it was introduced in this market first, because here are to be found in the greatest variety and abundance all the different grades of flour produced from all the different kinds of wheat from every section in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. This process was introduced here by Mr. Kirk, formerly a miller of St. Louis. It is not claimed that this is a new process in the sense that the patent or roller process was new; but it is a new process of mixing or blending flours made from different kinds of wheat. This has been only partially and imperfectly done in the the grain hitherto by flour mills of both the old and new process. No two kinds of wheat can be ground together properly and the flours blended perfectly at the same time and by the same process. Millers only blend their flour by mixing their wheat before grinding, and hence the best results have never been attained. Under the old stone process every miller had to change the rig of his mill whenever he changed the character of the wheat he was grinding. So must the roller process mills be rigged differently for different wheats. But neither have adopted the only plan by which the flour of the different wheats can be properly and perfectly blended, and hence the best results obtained.

That can only be done by grinding, separating, bolting and finishing each kind of flour separately first, and by mixing the flours perfectly afterward instead of the wheat. Thus by long experimenting a system has been arrived at by which any kind of flour can be improved by this process, from the highest to the lowest. It is found, for instance, that one-third winter and two-thirds spring wheat patent make a better flour than can be made from either winter or spring wheat alone. But it is thought that even this proportion might be improved upon by making the proportion half and half for family uses; only the bakers, who use a larger proportion of patents now than anything else, prefer the greater part spring because of its greater power of absorbing water in making bread, by which a barrel of spring wheat flour will make about 16 lbs. or loaves more of bread to the barrel than winter patents, which are not so strong as the spring, having more gluten in the wheat and the winter more starch.

For this reason the lower or shipping grades, it is claimed, can be improved even more by blending, as the color is made better by the process as well as the flour itself. In the low grades the color is an important matter, as it is naturally darker than the high grades, and by this they are in part designated by the buyer. Hence anything that will raise the color of the same quality of flour will raise its value also. If some miller has shipped to this market a flour for a certain grade which it does not take upon arrival and inspection, it is bought and blended with enough of a better grade to bring it up to the standard of that grade and make it

go on contract; or, vice versa, if a shipment proves to be above the grade and not quite up to the next highest it can be reduced to the standard, and thus get the advantage of the better quality. There is still another advantage. When a certain grade of flour becomes scarce in the market and is wanted for immediate shipment or home use, we can buy a grade or two above and as much more of a grade or two below and blend them in the proper proportions to make the standard of the grade required, and can thus supply a demand that otherwise could not be filled, or which would go to another market. In this way can be made any of the intermediate grades between the highest and the lowest to supply any market in the world.

The advantages of this process in an export market like New York, which ships to Europe, the provinces, South America and the West Indies, are obvious. In Mr. Kirk's opinion "the time will come when the process will be in as general use as the roller process has become. But instead of being done by outside parties, it will be done by the millers themselves, who will have two or more separate mills in one in which to grind the different kinds of wheat separately and then blend the flours after they are finished, as is done now. In fact, there are already two large mills in the west—one in Cincinnati and another in St. Louis—which have done so, and although this flour is not yet as well known it is superior to the best patent Minnesota that comes to this market or ever was made. This change will be forced upon all the large millers in the country until the blending of winter and spring flours will become as general as the patent or roller process now is, because the flour thus produced will be as much superior to the patents as they are to the old straights. With every year," said he, "the milling of wheat is being more and more improved, until it will eventually be reduced to a scientific basis instead of the experimental one upon which each miller has conducted it according to his individual experience and skill, or that of his miller. Even now most of the large millers employ an expert to see that the proper machinery is in use, and that it runs properly and with the least cost of water power and waste, and also to see that nothing goes to waste about the mill and that the wheat of different kinds is milled to the best advantage, as well as that it is separated into the different grades of flour in the most economical manner."—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

Insurance Briefs.

The New York Insurance Monitor has recently had a good deal to say about what it calls "Jew risks," virtually charging that the Jews are fire starters in New York city, and therefore dangerous risks.

Price Current: A comparison of the insurance business of 1886 with that of 1887 shows that the average rate has declined and that the loss and expense rates have increased. An investigation of the term business and the results obtained show that that business is proving unprofitable. It was a great mistake for companies to have ever engaged in term business.

It was one of the deceptions of brokers' and solicitors to swell the amount of their commissions.

Samuel Mick, the Portage la Prairie, Man., fire bug, gets five years in the penitentiary. The evidence against White was insufficient for conviction.

The First of July is close at hand, the time when the patriotic boy must be turned loose with fireworks of every description to set fire to the property in his neighborhood. Every town in the country is placed in danger on the First of July by the use of fireworks. The man who deliberately sets fire to a building is punished by imprisonment. The man or boy who sets fire to a building by the careless use of fireworks is but little less guilty of incendiarism, and yet his crime is called an accident, and he goes unpunished. There are laws in most municipalities against the use of fireworks where they endanger property, but the officers who are sworn to enforce the laws rarely enforce them. The best way to break up the vicious practice is for insurance companies to insert a clause in their policies providing that they shall not be liable for loss or damage from fire started by fireworks.

Western Notes.

The Brandon agency of the Massey Manufacturing Company is said to have orders for 100 binders.

The crops about Lethbridge are said by the *News*, to be very good. "Grass is the best for the time of year we have ever seen and stock of all kinds look well."

Sixty Islanders have arrived from Dakota, where some of them have been living for years. They went on west and will locate in the Red Deer district north of Calgary.

The output of coal at Lethbridge keeps gradually increasing and soon 600 tons a day will be the average. Over 550 tons have been taken out in one day recently. Several new drifts have been opened.

Rapid City, Man., *Spectator*: The woolen mill is again running. Wool is not coming in very fast, and unless it begins to move pretty soon the supply for the mill will have to be brought from the west. The price of wool at present is 12 cents per pound at the factory.

Quite a number of settlers are going into the Rainy River country, east of the Lake of the Woods. There is a tract of splendid farming land in this district, but railway communication is needed. In the summer season the country is reached by steamers from Rat Portage.

Brandon *Times*: The board of trade has been doing good work this year in their efforts to induce settlers to locate in the vicinity of Brandon and their latest attempt to bring the city before incoming settlers deserves especial credit. We refer to the arrangements made for cheap excursions to this point from Winnipeg in connection with the C. P. R. excursions from Ontario. The board sent two men to Winnipeg to meet the excursion trains and to attract the attention of visitors to this city and district. Notwithstanding the difficulties the board has met with its efforts, so far, have been successful.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,

Importers of

FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 ST. JAMES ST MONTREAL.

CAUTION !

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits,

15 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG

EGGS ! !

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

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

64 & 66 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.

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

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

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

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES !

SHEEPSKINS & WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.

PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

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

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

W. J. TAFFÉ.

Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,
WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,

Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO., [Limited.]
WINNIPEG.

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

Protect HOME Industry !

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Smallwares, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,
Near McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

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

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

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

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EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

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GENERAL GROCERIES.

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Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
always in stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

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American and European Labor.

A distinguished writer on political economy has by means of careful investigations arrived at the result that in a vast number of the industrial branches, labor in the United States, in spite of the high wages which are being paid there, turns out to be cheaper than in Europe and the East Indies. Thus he shows, for instance, on the basis of a detailed calculation, that the human labor of weaving a certain kind of ordinary cotton goods costs per 100 yards approximately: in Switzerland and Germany 60 cents; in England 55; and in the United States 40 cents. The highest wages produce therefore the cheapest labor, and this is explained by the circumstance that whilst in Switzerland, Germany and France, a single workman attends to two or three looms, and in England three or four, the arrangements made in the United States admit of one workman attending to six or eight looms. In one of the large American watch factories, where the Waterbury watches are made, the average wages per week and person amount to \$10.71, therefore to about 45 marks, or four times as much as is paid in the Black forest and in Switzerland. The said factory employs about 420 people, of whom at least one half are women. About 9,000 watches leave the factory ready for sale every week, the smallest parts even being made there. These watches are sold to the dealers at \$1.50 each, the proceeds are per week therefore \$13,500, whilst the wages per week amount to \$4,500; the price of labor is therefore 1/3 dollar each watch, i. e., exactly one-third of the wholesale selling price. Consequently the labor is eminently cheap in spite of the high wages. Steam power and electricity have done wonders in economising labor. Official statements show that in the United States of America 600 workmen suffice now to produce the same quantity of agricultural tools as required 2,145 workmen 15 to 20 years ago. In former times a grown-up man used to weave by hand 42 to 48 yards of ordinary shirting in a week; now a weaver makes by machinery 1,500 yards per week. In the United States now-a-days the labor for a year of 10 persons is sufficient to provide 1,000 persons for a year with bread. In order to

move the quantities forwarded by rail in the year 1885 in North America by van, 54 million horses and 13 1/2 million men would have been required; instead of that the work on the railways was performed by 1/4 million men. The total expenditure of the United States Railways in the same year was 502 1/2 million dollars; the performance of the same work by men and horses would have cost upwards of 11,000 million dollars.—*London Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

Dairy Matters.

Montreal Bulletin, June 15: The development of strength reported last week has grown into buoyancy at an advance of 1/4c to 1/2c per lb, the market being quoted at 8 3/4c to 9c for white, and 9c to 9 1/2c for colored. It is said that no fine cheese can be had under 9c, be it colored or white; in fact there are quick buyers of colored at 9c. The country markets have surprised every one, having gone 9c to 9 1/4c for finest colored goods. The May make has been swept up clean, and several lots of June have already been received. The range of prices on actual business this week has been from 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c for white, and 8 3/4c to 9c for colored, with holder firm at the close at 9c for fancy white and 9 1/2c for fancy colored.

At Brockville, Ont., on June 14, 5,500 boxes were offered. All were sold at 8 3/4c to 9 1/2c. The ruling price was 9c. Colored was most in demand.

At Belleville, on June 14th, thirty factories offered 2,100 boxes, 1,650 white, at 8 3/4c and 9 1/4c, and 450 colored at 9 1/4c.

Wholesale prices at Victoria, last week were quoted: Flour, hungarian, \$5.90; strong bakers' \$5.50. Wheat, per ton, \$32; oats, \$28; barley, \$28; middlings, per ton, \$26.50; bran, \$22.50; ground feed, \$32.50; Oil cake, \$40; oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$3.50. Potatoes, per ton, \$22.50; Hay, baled, \$20; eggs, per doz., native, 22c; ditto, imported, 20c; butter, roll, native, 27c, ditto, imported tup or firkin, 22 to 30c. Cheese, Canadian, 14 1/2c, imported California, 20c. Ham, American, 17c; bacon, American, 16 1/2c; shoulders, 11c; rolled, 14c; lard, 17c; meats—beef, per lb., 7c; mutton, 8c; veal, per lb., dressed, 14c.

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Potatoes in Car Lots.
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SACKS.
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COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

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PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Diaries
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

Cities of British Columbia.

Lying on the extreme western verge of Canada, and being the gateway of the Dominion for the commerce of the Orient, and, to a certain extent, to England, herself, under the new conditions introduced by the Canadian Pacific railway, the cities of British Columbia possess more than a local or transitory interest. Especially do they attract the attention of all those who are considering the question of seeking a home in that province, or who have relatives or friends already there. They are not many in number, but for enterprise, thrift and probable growth, they are not surpassed in the Dominion.

The oldest, the largest, and the most metropolitan, is Victoria, the capital of the province, lying on the extreme south-eastern coast of Vancouver island, facing the Straits of Fuca and the territory of the United States on the south and east. It was named in honor of the Queen, and from the time the Hudson's Bay Company first established a trading post there, nearly half a century ago, it has been the metropolis and general supply point of that entire region. It first became of commercial importance in 1858, when thousands of miners flocked into the country, after the discovery of gold on Fraser river. From that time, its history has been one of steady progress. Population has increased, business has expanded, and values of property have steadily ascended. The steamer lines of the province all center in Victoria, whence they reach all the coast ports where sufficient settlements have been made, and penetrate far into the

interior by ascending the Fraser river. The trade of all this extended region centers in the metropolis, and increases annually as the tributary settlements and industries expand. The business portion of the city is, in the main, well built of stone and brick, numerous substantial edifices testifying to the solid character of its commercial enterprises. The numerous public buildings are also of a superior character some of them displaying much taste and architectural skill. The Government buildings, on James Bay, are five in number, and are constructed of red brick, in the Swiss style of architecture. They are reached by a substantial bridge across the bay. The buildings belonging to the Dominion, comprising the custom house, postoffice and marine hospital, are solid, serviceable structures. The school buildings and churches are also attractive edifices. The public school, which is under the general supervision of a board of trustees, and has an efficient corps of instructors, occupies a two story brick building, commanding a fine view of the harbor. The school is maintained free of expense to the parents of children attending. A high school, where all the advanced grades are taught, occupies a large and handsome brick edifice. The sisterhood of St. Ann have an excellent institution for the education of girls, occupying a large and attractive structure in the southern purlieus of the city. Eleven religious congregations, representing various denominations, are regularly organized, nearly all of them having good houses of worship. They are divided as follows: Two Anglican, one Reformed Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic,

two Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Jewish synagogue. The general air of neatness, cleanliness and quiet taste. The residences—notably that of the Lieutenant-Governor—are attractive and often elegant, both as regards the buildings and their surroundings. Lawns are well kept, flowers abound on every side, and shade and fruit trees exist in profusion. Great building activity is now being displayed, both in the matter of business structures and residences. Buildings are now in process of erection, or in the hands of architects, which will cost a total of \$573,800, including a new court house, to cost \$45,000. The various hotels occupy large, brick buildings, and afford superior accommodations. An imposing opera house, the largest and finest on the Pacific coast, north of San Francisco, was completed three years ago. The Union club occupies commodious quarters, and is noted for its hospitality.

Victoria is well served with newspapers, the various journals being large, well conducted and enterprising, furnishing complete local and telegraphic news. The *Colonist* daily and weekly, is the most complete establishment in the Northwest. The *Standard* is a well established daily and weekly journal. The *Times*, daily and weekly, exhibits enterprise, neatness and good business ability in its management.

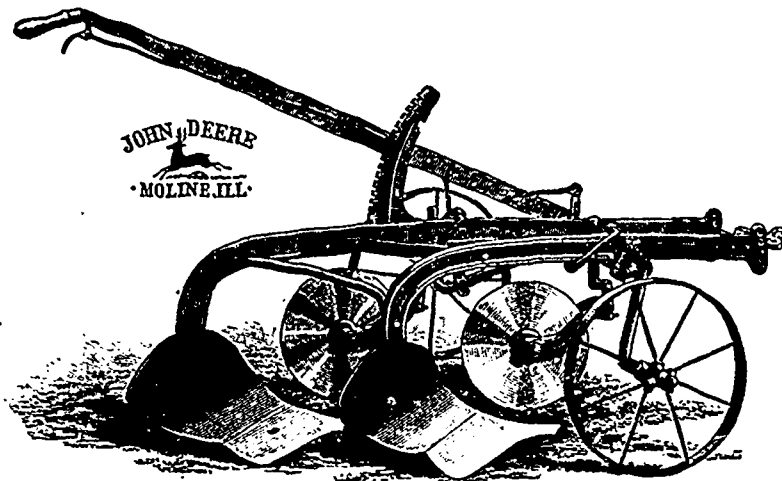
The city enjoys the fullest mail, telegraph and telephone facilities, is connected with San Francisco by a regular line of steamers, and with Portland by the way of Puget Sound and the Northern Pacific railroad, and has direct communication with the eastern provinces of

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- CUTTERS,
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CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

WINNIPEG.

* * * * *

the Dominion over the Canadian Pacific railway, and with the Nanaimo coal fields by the Island railway. A splendid system of water supply has been obtained, at an expense of \$200,000, water being brought from Elk Lake, seven miles distant. An efficient fire brigade is thus enabled to furnish the fullest protection from extensive conflagrations. Coal and wood for fuel are both plentiful and cheap. Gas works supply light for both public and private uses, and several powerful electric lights are suspended upon high masts in different portions of the city. The Mechanics' Institute has a valuable library and spacious reading room, and there are a number of fraternal and benevolent associations. Iron works, saw mill, brass works, rice mill, planing mill, soap works, boot and shoe factory, match factory, cigar factory, glove factory, and a number of other manufacturing industries are in full operation. Four banks and two express companies are of great assistance in the transaction of business. The population has already reached ten thousand. The universal impression of all visitors is that there will grow up a large city, combining commercial importance with beauty of location and elegance of appointments.

An adjunct to Victoria is the town of Esquimalt, where are located the naval station and the huge, stone dry dock. This great work was undertaken eleven years ago, by the provincial Government, and has been completed by the Dominion Government at a total expense of \$900,000. The contractors for the work of the past three years were Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. of Quebec. The length of the dock is four hundred and thirty feet, the width increasing from forty-one feet at the bottom, to ninety at the top, with a depth of thirty-six and one-half and thirty-five and one-half feet. The entrance is sixty-five feet wide. The whole is constructed of iron, and of granite from Salt Spring Island. The harbor was once the only one for the city for large vessels, but now the harbor of Victoria proper has been so improved that Esquimalt has lost its former importance in that respect. Just outside the harbor are the Royal roads, where ships may lie at anchor in security. The proposed further improvements will give Victoria a harbor such as her commercial importance requires. —West Shore.

THE room in which a number of friends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have on unpleasant odor next morning. Let the same friends smoke only "Myrtle Navy" and they will find quite a difference in the room next morning. If it is reasonably well ventilated, as with a fire-place for instance, no unpleasantness whatever will be found. The purity and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason of this.

J. C. Devlin, wholesale produce and commission merchant, of Victoria, has purchased the wholesale and retail grocery, liquor and provision business for many years carried on by Bossi & Giesselman at Victoria, and in a few days will take possession of the business. The business purchased by Mr. Devlin has been one of the most successful in the city, and one which no doubt will expand largely under his energetic management.



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POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL

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Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1897

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE 13 00 A11 25 D14 45 15 45 A16 35 D16 45	85 61 79	... Portage la Prairie Gladstone Neepawa Minnedosa ...	ARRIVE 14 50 13 25D 13 05A 11 5S 11 15D 11 05A
17 50	94	... Rapid City ...	9 45
18 30 110 30 21 40	115 138 155	... Shoal Lake Birtle Binscarth ...	9 20 18 20 6 20
23 00	166	... Russell ...	5 00
21 15 ARRIVE	180	... Langenburg ...	4 45 LEAVE

Meals.

No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Trains for Binscarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Thursdays only at 20.30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 20.30; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only. For Langenburg leave Birtle Thursdays only at 20.30; returning leave Langenburg Fridays only. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 17.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.

For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to

W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARE.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 9.50 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lowest Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 119 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager. F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent.



Owne and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

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For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a 8 45 a.m.	a 9 25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b 6 25 p.m.	b 7 05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	c 6 25 p.m.	c 7 05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a 6 25 p.m.	a 7 05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 3 00 a.m.	a 3 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a 4 15 p.m.	a 4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.....	a 3 15 p.m.	a 4 00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday. c Daily.		

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Fast and frequent trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka points.

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