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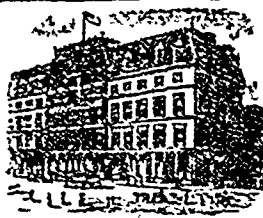
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 west of Lake Superior, the Provinces
 of Manitoba and British Col-
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WINNIPEG, MARCH 19, 1888.

M. E. JOHNS, hotelkeeper, Brandon, is out of business.

J. S. DOUGLASS & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg, are opening a branch at Emerson.

HAMILTON MORRIS & Co., general storekeepers, Morris, Man., have dissolved partnership.

THOS. MCKAY, dry goods and groceries, Pilot Mound, Man., has sold out to J. & J. Struthers.

J. D. PIERSON, late of the Commercial Hotel, Maple Creek, Assa., is said to be moving to Gretna, Man.

JOS. A. MERRICK, general storekeeper, Virden, Man., has admitted C. V. Anderson into partnership.

W. H. CONNORS' half interest in the Blockade saloon, Edmonton, Alberta, was sold at auction lately to Jas. Ross for \$600.

G. W. GIRDLESTONE has issued a prospectus of the Manitoba Cattle Co. (limited) which it is proposed to incorporate by Dominion letters patent, with a capital of \$200,000 in \$50 shares, the first issue being 2,500 shares. The company is to engage in horse and cattle raising and general live stock business at Baie St. Paul, Poplar Point and elsewhere in Manitoba. It is proposed to acquire the lands owned and occupied by the Assiniboine Valley Stock and Dairy Farming Co., together with all the live stock, etc., of that company. The land is situated 40 miles from Winnipeg, on the Assiniboine river. The directors of the proposed company are to be Robt. Tait, of Silver Heights, Colin Inkster, G. H. Balfour, G. W. Girdlestone and Felix Chenier of Winnipeg.

McCASKILL has leased the Ottawa hotel at Moose Jaw, Assa.

G. W. RAY will open a general store at Newdale, Man., shortly.

WM. DOWNS has taken the Occidental hotel at Moose Jaw, Assa.

C. CHRISTIE, grocer, Shoal Lake, Man., has sold out his business to G. Mauson, of Rossburn.

JOHN HANNA, saddler, Minnedosa, Man., has added a stock of boots and shoes to his business.

W. F. YOUNG has been appointed agent at Neepawa, Man., for the Manitoba Loan & Savings Co.

DAGG & HEWITT, general merchants, Selkirk, Man., have added a dress making department to their business.

W. MCBRIDE has opened business at Moose Jaw, Assa., in boots and shoes and harness. He was formerly in business there.

JOHN MICHIELL, proprietor of the Grenfell House, at Grenfell, Assa., has fitted up commercial sample rooms for travellers.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., wholesale agents in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., Winnipeg, have moved to 99 Princess street, the premises lately occupied by G. F. & J. Galt.

J. DEAN the hardware dealer who was recently burned out at Gladstone, Man., lost all his stock, amounting to about \$3,500. He carried \$1,000 insurance. He will resume business at once, and already has a new stock en route.

AN Indian Head, Assa., correspondent writes: The breaking up of the once famous Bell Farm is going on. Several car loads of stock were shipped away. A local firm have seized the implements, consisting of steamers, binders, etc., etc., in payment of store bills long past due.

THE Grand Union Hotel, Wapella, Assa., has changed hands, W. F. Upton having purchased the interest of Fleming, of the firm of Fleming & Copeland, proprietors of the house. The new style will be Upton & Copeland. The house will be re-fitted, with special view to the accommodation of the commercial trade.

THE *Emigrant* for March has been issued, and forms a specially interesting number. A mining department has been added, under the direction of an expert. A very complete sketch of the renowned Beaver mine, near Port Arthur, is given, illustrated with several original sketches. The Killarney district, Manitoba, falls in for liberal attention.

THE Northwest Aerated Water Co. has bought the plant formerly owned by McFarlane, at Winnipeg, and will commence at once the manufacture of soda water, ginger ale, syrups, essences, cordials, and temperance beverages generally, giving special attention to English ginger beer. The company is a new one, formed in England, for the purpose of acquiring the plant. T. Richardson will be the local manager. The machinery and appliances are of the latest patterns, and were only in use a few weeks last summer. Premises have been secured in the Cauchon block, and the proprietors expect to have their goods on the market this week.

It is proposed to use British Columbia cedar for block paving Winnipeg streets this season.

THERE is a first-class opening in this town for a watch maker. So says a Rapid City, Man., paper.

BEN STEELE has bought out the the carriage and blacksmith business of Wm. Shepherd, at Deloraine, Man.

THE *Alberta Live Stock Journal*, published at Calgary, has been amalgamated with the *Calgary Herald*.

The Russell house, at Emerson, Man., is about to change hands, R. Smith retiring and J. A. Williams taking charge.

CONNACHER & McMILLAN, produce, etc., Van couver, have dissolved partnership. Business continued by W. J. McMillan.

DR. MORRISON, druggist, who was burned out at Birtle, Man., a short time ago, will again build and open out in his old business.

O. W. HUMBER will have charge of the branch store to be opened at Rapid City by Humber & Boyd, hardware dealers, of Minnedosa.

H. S. Wesbrook, agricultural implement dealer, Winnipeg, has issued a large sheet in colors, showing cuts of the various articles handled at his ware-rooms.

R. EASSON is preparing to build on the sight of the old Russell house, at Birtle, Man., which was destroyed by fire. The building will be large and well constructed.

A CHEESE factory is being established on the Assiniboine Valley Rancho, near Reaburn, Man. It is proposed to pay cash for milk and take delivery at patrons' farms.

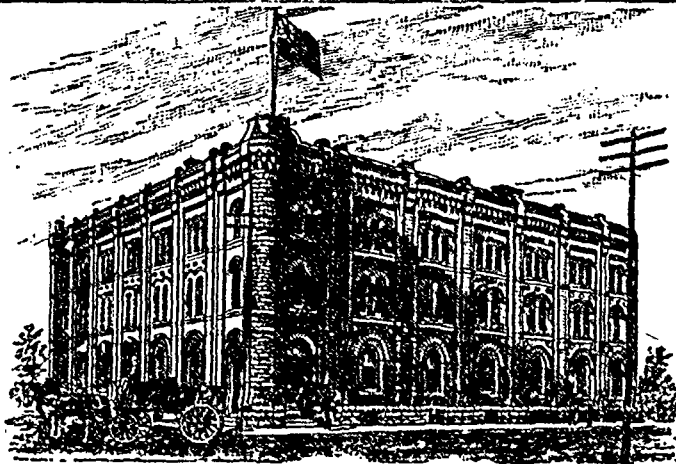
ROBERT RUTHERFORD, postmaster of Balmoral, has leased the store lately occupied by Jas. Herald, at that place, and intends carrying on a general trade in connection with the post-office.

CARVETH & Co., pork packers and provision dealers, Winnipeg, are moving from their location on Princess street, to the premises lately occupied by Doyle, on Jemima street, as a packing factory, where they will have increased facilities.

S. D. RYAN, the gentleman who has purchased the saw mills at Keewatin, in which W. J. Macauley was interested, arrived from the south Thursday. He is a nephew of Dennis Ryan, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the British North American Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, will be held at the office of the Secretary, at Winnipeg, on Monday, the 9th of April.

THE following resolution has been passed by the Hamilton, Ont., board of trade, regarding the Manitoba situation: "That this council, having considered the reference to the want of shipping facilities for wheat in Manitoba and the Northwest and having learned that a deputation from the Manitoba Government has gone to Ottawa to urge the matter on the Dominion Government, hope that it may result in a solution satisfactory to all parties." A large minority of the members were in favor of a much stronger resolution.

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

THE Senate at Ottawa is making a move in the matter of the divorce regulations. A committee has been entrusted with the work of framing new rules governing proceedings in applications before the Senate for divorce. There is certainly plenty of room for reform in the laws governing divorces in this country. The whole system is a very absurd one. The laws of Canada practically provide that a poor man cannot obtain a divorce, whilst the rich man may. This is owing to the costly nature of the operations in moving for a divorce. If it be right to grant divorces at all, then the claim of the poor man should be considered, and divorce should be placed within his reach. The proposals to form the basis of the new regulations, however, are no improvement in this respect.

THE action taken last fall in prohibiting the manufacture of hop beer in the Territories, caused considerable hardship to a number who had engaged in that business. The manufacture of this beer in the Territories had been carried on for years, and in some instances a considerable sum had been invested in plant, which was rendered valueless by the prohibition. The matter has lately been taken into consideration at Ottawa, and it is likely the manufacture of hop beer will shortly be again permitted. A despatch says: "The cabinet considered to day the matter of the manufacture of hop beer in the Territories. The question was whether the distilleries should be discontinued or licensed under a Territorial act for the manufacture of beer of certain strength, the manufactories to be under the supervision of the inland revenue department, which will from time to time make tests to see that the privilege was not exceeded. It was finally decided to adopt the latter alternative."

It is simply wonderful what an amount of work Royal, Ross and Scarth are now doing at Ottawa in favor of Manitoba's cause. According to the dispatches, they are holding daily interviews with ministers, and apparently spend most of their time urging concessions to the province. Can any one who has known the past course of these men, believe that they are

earnest in the work, and that Royal and Ross, who belong body and bones to the C. P. R., and Scarth, who was a few weeks ago endeavoring to induce the province to sell its liberty for a mess of pottage, are really now working in the interests of Manitoba. If these reported interviews are taking place, it is more than likely they are urging some scheme which will provide a big bag of boodle for the C. P. R. Co., in lieu of monopoly. It would indeed be a strange change to have these men working in the interests of the country rather than the railway company, which latter has heretofore been their main care. Country before personal interests is not expected from men of the stamp of Royal and Ross.

THE election of supporters of the Greenway Government by overwhelming majorities last week, in the constituencies rendered vacant by the removal to the United States of two ministers of the late Norquay Government, is another indication of the state of public feeling in Manitoba. These two constituencies, though represented by ministers in the late Government, have now returned opponents of that Government by immense majorities. In fact the elections have simply been one-sided affairs throughout, in favor of the new Government. The elections have not been conducted on party lines, strictly speaking. At least the people have refused to be led by their party leaders, and the verdict is simply a declaration of no compromise on the disallowance question, from Conservatives and Liberals alike. It is felt that at the present time, what is most needed is a united people, and any move which would weaken the provincial cause, could not be tolerated. Mr. Norquay was given a fair opportunity to rid the province of monopoly, and failed. The people are now determined that nothing shall be done in any way to weaken the Greenway Government in its fight against monopoly. Should the Ottawa mission result in a failure, a general election would probably give Mr. Greenway a practically unanimous House, in support of any measure which he might undertake to break the monopoly. It is doubtful if a single opponent of the Government could

be elected in the entire province, were an election to occur on this issue.

THE statement made by Governor Dewdney at Ottawa, to the effect that the anti-monopoly agitation was confined to Manitoba, and that not much was heard of it in the Territories, has been denounced by the press in all parts of the district over which the Governor presides. These papers are nearly all supporters of the Dominion Government, and on this account their utterances against monopoly are bound to carry weight. One paper cannot imagine what could lead the Governor to make such a statement, and says: "So far as we are able to glean the people, are as keen for the abolition of disallowance in the Territories as are the people of Manitoba, feeling that the prosperity of that province is the prosperity of the Territories generally, and the sooner that every clog from the wheel of progress is removed the better for our country." Another paper thinks the Governor must have been misrepresented, and finds it "difficult to believe that he ever made such a statement." Another paper says: "In making such a statement, he must, for some reason of his own, have been making a statement that he knew to be false or he must have closed his ears to the opinions of those he governs outside of a select circle of obsequious Government officials at Regina." The Lethbridge News says: "Let him come to Lethbridge, the third largest town in the Territories, and he will find no one, with the exception of a few Government officials, but agree with us in condemning monopoly. Out of a population estimated at eleven hundred he will not find six men but will tell him that monopoly is the curse of, and is ruining the country." Of the fourteen papers published in the Territories, every one with the exception of Davin's sheet at Regina, has as boldly denounced the Governor's statement as thoroughly false. These papers, with two exceptions, are all Conservative in general principles. But Dewdney's term of office in the Territories is about over, and as he is no doubt anxious to secure another fat position, he will continue to cringe to the powers that be at Ottawa, regardless of the interests of the Territories.

THE people of Portage la Prairie are very anxious to terminate the state of affairs prevailing there since the resignation of the town council, on account of the financial troubles in which the place is involved. A short time ago the commission appointed by the Local Government, investigated the financial standing of the town, and made a report thereon, showing what portion of its indebtedness, in their opinion, the town could carry and pay interest upon. No settlement with the creditors, however, has been brought about by this investigation, and the town still remains without a council and school board. As a result municipal and school affairs are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The public schools are closed; the fire department is disorganized, and the town is in great danger of fire. The attempt to manage affairs by a citizen's committee, has proved a failure, owing to the inability of the committee to collect moneys without legal authority. A petition has now been prepared, for presentation to

the Legislature, asking that an act be passed to enable the town to resume municipal government. A sub-committee was appointed by the citizens' committee to draft a bill which should embody provisions for effecting a re-organization of the municipal council and school board and a settlement with the town's creditors. The bill provides as follows. For a meeting to be called by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council of the electors of the town for the purpose of nominating candidates to form a municipal council and school board. The elections shall then take place in the customary manner and the first meeting of the newly elected council shall be held on the Monday following the election. The council then shall, as soon as possible, have an assessment made of all the property in the town and levy such a rate as will be necessary to raise the sums required for carrying on the public schools and municipal government and for paying a certain rate of interest on forty per cent. of the town's indebtedness to the creditors of the town. The amounts required for these purposes have been based on the report of the commission previously referred to, as follows: For the maintenance of the schools it will be necessary to raise \$4,454; for municipal government, \$5,000; and \$3,413.75 for paying a rate of 3 per cent. on 40 per cent. of the town's indebtedness to the creditors; the bill also provides that it shall not be lawful while the Act founded upon this bill shall be in force for the sheriff or bailiff to levy upon the town property for any debts incurred prior to the passing of the Act. It is just a question if the Legislature have the power to pass an Act such as is desired.

Red River Fish.

The varieties are gold-eyes, pike, pickerel, catfish, whitefish, suckers, sturgeon and moon-eyed bass, and a frequent intruder is the ling, or eel pout, in French Marais, which is not saleable, weighs about one pound, looks like an eel and has wonderful vitality. The season opens May first and closes October fifth—men at St. Boniface and Kildonan, Manitoba, doing quite a trade and selling the catch in Winnipeg either wholesale or retail. The outfit consists of a boat and about 220 feet of seine net costing \$30. Two men begin work at 7 and work until 18 o'clock—usually drawing the net about fifteen times in the day. The best catch of gold-eyes in good season reaches 8000 fish, the average being from 4000 to 6000 of all kinds in season. A water pen is used for preserving them alive if necessary for a couple of days, and smaller fish boxes also for live storage for ready delivery, they being marketed to suit demand. The wholesale prices received are two cents a pound for pickerel killed and cleaned, suckers fifteen cents a dozen, or 25 cents if cleaned, whitefish, 5 cents a pound, spring being the best time for pickerel and autumn for whitefish. The gold-eyes average about half a pound in weight and are best when smoked, not being thought a valuable food fish. The whitefish is a choice food, pickerel ranking next as good and firm flesh, averaging 1½ pounds. There are few pike and it is a fair food though rank, and the sturgeon is very rich and oily. If a whitefish is caught after October 5th, the fisherman must

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Stencil Mill and Bag Brands of every description. Steel Stamps, Soap Stamps, Burning Brands, etc., etc. Ribbon Stamps, Wax, Notary, and Corporation Seals, etc., etc. RUBBER HAND STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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| M. GAZTELU E YRIARTE, PORT ST. MARY. | C. MACHEN AND HUDSON, LIVERPOOL, Bottlers of
"Beaver" brand Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout |

WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

JOHN B. MATHER, McDermott Street.

replace it in the water at once or be liable to fine and forfeiture of nets.—*The Emigrant.*

A MAN who had been for sometime working in Winnipeg decided to go farming, and in the spring of 1887, bought one in St. Agathe, about twenty miles from Winnipeg, paying \$1,200 for 320 acres. There was a fine crop and he sold last autumn one thousand bushels of wheat at 55 cents and 3,600 bus. more at 40 cents a bus., and 200 bus. oats at 25 cents. He did all the work himself with one pair of horses, and was so encouraged that he at once got married—having paid for farm and implements and all else out of the first crop.—*The Emigrant.*

The Brandon board of trade has opened an office on Pacific avenue, near the station, as an immigration and employment bureau. J. A. Johnston has charge of the business in the meantime. He has already quite a number of enquiries on the list from farmers in want of men.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 19, 1888.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY.

Complaints have come from several parts of the country as to the extent which peddling is carried on. One merchant writes to THE COMMERCIAL stating that farmers will frequently buy articles from peddlers which they could purchase to better advantage from the local dealers. A paper in another district complains that a great many articles are purchased largely from peddlers, to the injury of local dealers. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in these statements, and it certainly is a fact that a great many people will readily purchase articles from peddlers, which they would not think of buying from regular dealers. Farmers especially are liable to this course. The peddler, who is generally a glib talker, visits the farmer at his house, and has the advantage of exhibiting his wares where they cannot be shown in competition with similar goods of other makes. There seems to be a certain fascination to many to purchase goods in this way. As a rule, however, the regular dealer should be given the preference against the peddler, from a variety of reasons. The regular dealer is generally a more responsible party, and if the goods purchased do not suit or do not come up to the guarantee, they can be exchanged. The peddler is here to-day and away to-morrow, and if the article purchased from him is not such as represented, there is no redress. Then the regular dealer can generally show a variety of articles for a similar purpose, and thus a safe choice can be made. As a rule parties who purchase from peddlers are not acquainted with the value of the article, and not unfrequently they afterwards discover they could have purchased similar goods at a less price from a regular dealer. Besides these reasons, it is no more than right that the regular dealer, who is dependent upon the trade of a single town or district, should receive the support of the people of the district, in preference to itinerant peddlers, who have no stake in the country. By purchasing from local dealers, people will generally best serve their own interests, as they assist in this way in sustaining their own community. There is a great deal of money sent out of this

country for work which could be done or goods which could be purchased at home. This also is a mistake in many instances. For instance, there are men in business in Winnipeg who depend entirely upon the trade of the city or country for support, yet they send east for such work as printing, lithographing, tailoring, etc. This is a very poor way to build up the city in which they live, and whose prosperity means their gain. There is enough money sent out of Winnipeg annually in this way to support a considerable addition to our population. The same is also true to some extent of the western country as a whole. The rule should be for all to patronize their local dealers as much as possible, and in doing so they will usually conserve their own interests.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

A short time ago THE COMMERCIAL stated that the railway companies should make known at once what they intend to do during the coming season in the matter of railway construction. It is again necessary to refer to the subject. Settlers beyond the termini of the different roads are anxious to know at once what is likely to be done. If any of the roads are to be extended this summer, so as to be able to handle the grain, there is no time to be lost in making it known. If the roads are to be extended, settlers will govern themselves accordingly in putting in their crops. If nothing is to be done or no definite assurances given before seeding time is over, settlers living beyond the present roads and distant from markets, will only put in sufficient grain crops for feed and seed purposes. These settlers have been so often disappointed that they certainly will not take any risks in sowing grain, unless they receive definite assurances that the roads will be extended. It is now time that such assurances were given, if anything is to be done this season in extending the roads. Seeding time is now at hand and in a short time it will be too late. Last year by this time quite a portion of the sowing had already been done. In the matter of the Deloraine branch alone, the extension of that road fifty miles westward this summer will mean an additional million or so bushels of wheat for export next fall. That district is already well settled for about 100 miles west of the present end of the track. Many of the settlers have been on their farms since 1881-82, and all this time they have been waiting for a railroad.

They have land broken and all ready for cropping, but they will not sow it unless they are sure the railroad will be extended this season and in time to move the grain next fall. Many settlers who cultivated a considerable acreage last year, find the heavy crop a calamity, as they are at a loss to know what to do with the grain. It will not pay to haul it long distances to market, and the majority have not storage facilities to hold the grain over. A representative farmer who resides some distance beyond the Southwestern branch, informed the writer that though most of the settlers had considerable quantities of land broken and ready for cultivation, yet they had given up growing grain except in such quantities as they would require for their own use. Those who had tried hauling grain long distances to the railways, would not undertake it again. It is hard to imagine the feelings of the farmers who have brought a load of wheat all the way from twenty to nearly 100 miles, in Manitoba winter weather, expecting to raise a little cash, when they arrive at the railway and find grain piled up on the prairie in sacks and no buyers in the market. But even with a ready cash market at a good price, it does not pay to haul grain such long distances. What is to be done the coming summer in railway construction should therefore be made known quickly.

UNITED STATES TARIFF REFORM.

The new tariff bill now being considered at Washington, provides for quite a measure of reform in the national duties and taxation. It applies both to the customs and excise departments, or internal revenue, as the latter is called in the United States. Monopolistic protectionists have for some time clamored for the removal of the internal revenue taxes, not that they had any particular objection to these taxes, but as a means of reducing the surplus revenue, which has exerted such a powerful influence against the system of excessive customs duties. It was shown by those opposed to high duties, that a vastly greater sum than was required to meet the national expenditure, was being drawn yearly from the people. The rapidly increasing surplus revenue became the great argument against high duties. This surplus revenue was just so much money unnecessarily drawn from the pockets of the people. It simply meant that the people were being taxed to a much greater extent

than was necessary to provide for the nation's expenditure. It was therefore plainly the duty of the government to reduce taxation. The protectionists naturally became alarmed as these vast annual surpluses commenced to pile up. Something must be done, and either the expenditure would have to be greatly increased, or the revenue reduced. The reduction of the customs revenue would not suit the monopolists who were receiving the benefit from the general taxation. They must devise other schemes to overcome the difficulty, and one of the first of these was the agitation in favor of a repeal of the internal revenue taxes. An agitation was also kept up by the protectionist organs in favor of increased military expenditure. These journals sought to alarm the people by getting up war scares and expatiating on the weak nature of the national defences. They wanted a powerful navy built; the coast line and boundaries walled in by a system of fortifications, and the country turned into a military camp after the style of Europe. This is the same old spirit of protection, to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

But the good sense of the people of the United States is evidently about to assert itself. They do not propose to allow themselves to be taxed for the purpose of turning their country into an arsenal, for the benefit of a few monopolists. The new tariff bill provides for a reduction in the customs duties which it is estimated will reduce the annual revenue from this source by about \$53,000,000. A further reduction of revenue by the repeal of internal revenue taxes will be made of \$25,000,000. A considerable number of articles are added to the free list, some of which are: Timber, lumber, salt, flax, hemp, jute, tin plates, soap, hemp and flax seed, petroleum, artificial mineral waters, manufactured clays, vegetables, game, meats and poultry, paper pulp, lime, marble, wools, hair, etc. The duties have also been reduced on many articles of metals, textiles in wool, cotton, linen, etc., earthen and glassware, chemicals, wood-ware, printing papers, grocer's and other sundries. The duties on sugars have also been reduced from one fifth to one cent per pound.

In the internal revenue department, the tax is repealed on manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. The special tax on dealers in these articles is also repealed, as well as on dealers in

leaf tobacco. Special taxes on manufactures of stills and retail dealers in liquors are also removed.

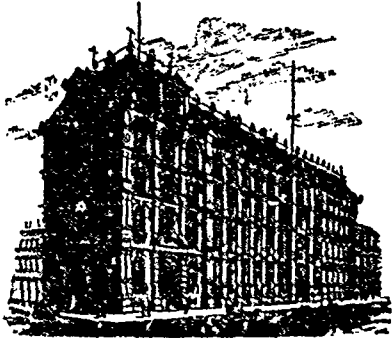
The most important point in this new tariff bill affecting trade between Canada and the United States is the placing of lumber on the free list. The effect of this will be simply to put two dollars per thousand into the pockets of Canadian exporters of lumber to the United States, as it is not at all likely that lumber will undergo any reduction in price in the latter country, in consequence of the removal of the duties. This advantage to Canadian lumbermen will no doubt be offset by an advance in the value of timber limits in Canada, owing to the probable demand for limits from United States manufacturers.

All those in Canada who desire extended trade intercourse between this country and the United States, on broad and liberal principles, and free from the objectionable features of the proposed Commercial Union scheme, will hail with delight this tariff reform movement. The cultivation of trade relationship between the two English-speaking divisions of the American continent, on such principles, should certainly be to the advantage of both countries, and especially in the West will meet with general approval.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The report of the commission appointed to take evidence regarding the advisability of further legislation to govern railways, has been laid before Parliament. The report advises the erection of a railway tribunal, by greatly increasing the powers of the present Railway Committee of the Privy Council, and the passing of a general railway act under which new companies shall be chartered, instead of granting special charters. The commission recommends that a uniform classification of freights be established for all railway companies. In reference to tariffs, the commission believe the interests of commerce will be best served by leaving the railways comparatively free. They recommend that railway companies may make and establish tariffs, subject to the approval and revision of the maxima rates by such tribunal as may be constituted. Regarding the long and short haul question, the commissioners find that it is inexpedient to adopt a rule of equal mile-

age rates. It is advised that discrimination between individuals under like conditions be effectively prohibited, and punished by severe penalties; also discriminations of an unjust or partial nature between localities, under like conditions, be prohibited. Secret special rates, the commissioners think, should be declared illegal, and all special rates should be made public on demand. Complaints of extortionate rates and discriminations to be referred to a tribunal, whose decision shall be final. The abolition of free passes is advised, except to members of the federal or provincial governments. These are the leading points in the report. The question is certainly a difficult one to deal with, owing to the vast importance of the railway interests, in its manifold bearings upon the commerce of the country. Some of the recommendations of the committee are very good as far as they go, but in other respects the report will be disappointing. Greater legislative control over the railways, especially in the direction of preventing discrimination and extortionate rates, is evidently necessary, but it is equally evident that it is a difficult matter to lay down a set of rules for the government of such cases. In the matter of rates, many Canadian railways are subject to competition from waterways and the United States roads, and for this and other reasons a certain latitude must be allowed. What is required in this railway problem is the exercise of common sense, applied to the varying requirements of the different cases which may arise. Instead of fixed rules, it would therefore seem necessary to bestow great discretionary powers upon the proposed railway tribunal. By allowing the tribunal much latitude, a just decision could be arrived at in instances where a cast iron rule could not be followed. By extending the powers of the present Railway Committee, the proposed tribunal would be under the control of the Government, and not an independent railway commission, as in the case of the United States Railway Commission, under the Interstate Act. In providing railway legislation, the object is, not to hamper the railways, but to prevent them from using their vast powers to the detriment of individuals, towns or districts, and the country generally. To do this without hampering the railway interest, or certain railway interest, is the great difficulty.



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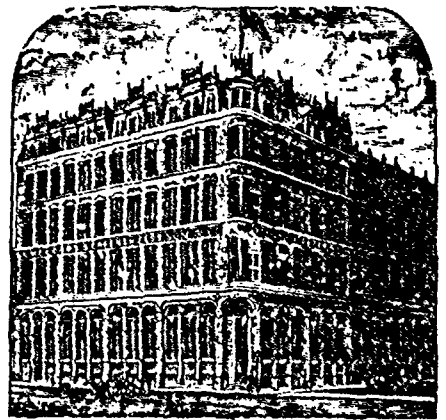
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Ready Mixed Paints, White and Colored Paints,
Varnishes, etc. Importers of PLATE GLASS and
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ton's Artists Materials.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no doubt some improvement discernible in the general situation regarding finances and financing, due perhaps to three principal reasons. This improvement is partially in fact and partially in sentiment. The long continuation of rather a close financial situation has perhaps brought about that natural relief felt from becoming used to or resigned to the inevitable. The season is now well advanced, and as spring generally brings with it the commencement of new undertakings, and a freer movement of the circulating medium, the immediate outlook is correspondingly brightened. It cannot be long now until there is a change, is the general exclamation. An actual improvement in payments during the last few weeks has also been noticeable, and lately some houses find payments better than for the corresponding time last year. Discount rates are unchanged 8 per cent. being the minimum. The same rate will apply to loans on real security.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been nothing further of a startling nature to excite interest in trade circles. In the city, retail business seems to be on the mend, no doubt due to the near approach of spring, causing a movement to lay in necessary supplies. The immigration season now opening should also be a factor in increasing the daily volume of sales in retail lines. In the wholesale trade there is a steady but moderate movement of commodities in every day demand, but sorting trade in textile branches cannot yet be expected to become active. The railway blockade to the east has seriously affected trade in detaining shipments of goods on the way to the city. The blockade at provincial wheat markets, though worse, perhaps, than at any previous time this winter, did not draw as great attention as earlier; as it is generally considered that it cannot now last long.

CANNED GOODS.

Prices were as follows: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.25 to \$3.45; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$3.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$3.00.

DRY GOODS.

In all textile goods there is yet little demand for present requirements. Dry goods and clothing dealers are still busy sending out spring orders, and the slow receipt of goods has delayed this work in some instances.

DRUGS.

Business keeps on fairly active, and with prices steady. Quotations were as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00;

sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

There is yet nothing new in the market in sufficient quantities to bear quotations. Staple lines are quoted: Apples, fancy, \$6 to \$7 per barrel, common varieties, \$5 to \$6. Messina oranges, \$6 to \$6.50 a box; California Riversides, seedlings, \$6.50 to \$7; Fancy Riverside Navel, or seedless, \$8 to \$8.50; Choice Los Angeles, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Messina lemons \$3 to \$6.50. Cranberries, \$10.50 to \$12 a bbl.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

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

FURS.

A London cable says: "The Hudson's Bay fur sales have resulted in reduced prices, ranging from 5 to 30 per cent., owing to the quantities offered being largely in excess of the previous March sales." Revised quotations will be given next week. A Montreal exchange says: "Dullness marks the fur trade. Indeed it has been the characteristic of the entire winter season, which has been one of the worst that has been experienced of late, owing partially to political uncertainties in Europe. The catch has been upon the whole small and prices have ruled low. Within the last few days trappers and country merchants have been offering fox, mink, otter and beaver, but dealers are not keen to purchase and only do so at low figures."

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Prices are somewhat unsettled for fresh fish, as the season draws near a close. Prices are: White fish, 6 to 8c, Cod and Haddock, 8c; Oysters, select, \$2.10; Standards, \$1.90 gal.

GROCERIES.

The feature in this branch was the cleaning out of stocks of sugar. Owing to the blockade to the east (and the consequent slow arrival of shipments, the city was entirely cleared out of yellow sugars. Quotations therefore were nominal. Prices are as follows: Sugars Dark yellow, 7 to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 7¾c; granulated, 9c; lumps, 9½ to 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 24 to 26c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan Newseason's 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 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.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quiet and prices steady as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 40 to 42c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7;

per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c.

HIDES.

Hides have taken a drop of ½c owing to the very unsatisfactory state of eastern market. Prices now are as follows. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; bulfs, 2½c; calf, fine, haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 25 to 50c. Frozen lots of hides are taken at 3c all around; tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1½c per pound.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are steady as follows: Spanish sole 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pobblo, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Quotations are as follows: Turpentine, 85c in five-gallon cans, or 80c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.25; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2 \$6.25; window glass, first break, \$2.25

WINES AND SPIRITS.

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

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The situation at wheat markets throughout the Province was perhaps the worst last week of any time this season. During the blockade a few weeks ago, farmers had about stopped delivering at many markets. With the resumption of through shipping by the C.P.R. and the arrival of a few cars, farmers again commenced to deliver wheat. For a while the railway was able to take most of the new deliveries, without reducing the quantity in store. Last week, however, cars were very scarce, and the result has been another complete block. A great many of the buyers were off the market, and there was no sale for wheat, as grain men would not purchase without storage room, as it is now

very unsafe to leave grain in bags outside. In fact some damage has already resulted to grain outside from soft weather, and a serious destruction of grain was only averted by a change in the weather from threatened rain to a colder temperature. Grain exposed out doors now at railway stations is in great danger, and as farmers are unable to sell, there is further danger of serious loss and damage to grain still held by farmers, who are without proper granaries for protecting wheat from the weather. Dealers have now given up all hope of any improvement in the situation before the opening of navigation. Farmers were unable to sell wheat at some provincial markets last week, which have remained open all winter previous. This time, which shows that the blockade is not being raised. In eastern shipments it was out of the question to attempt to do business, and quotations equal to 55c for No. 1 hard, and 52 to 53c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern on track here, were little better than nominal.

FLOUR.

Eastern shipments are still greatly hampered by the scarcity of cars and the length of time which shipments are in transit. As millers cannot guarantee delivery in anything like reasonable time, sales are greatly hampered. Local quotations were unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.05; strong bakers, \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.10.

MILLSTUFFS.

A decline of \$1 per ton is to report in bran and shorts, quotations now being: Bran, \$11 per ton, shorts \$13 per ton.

OATS.

From 28 to 30c is about the usual price paid for deliveries on the market, and on track a good sample would bring the latter figure.

OATMEAL.

Some eastern shipments could be made, but the difficulty seems to be in getting cars through within the time desired. Quotations in less than car lots to the local trade are: Standard, \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; rolled oats, \$3.00.

EGGS.

Receipts of country eggs have not yet amounted to much. The market is generally lightly supplied with eggs of rather mixed quality. Prices usually about 25c in case lots.

BUTTER.

This market remains in a dragging and unsatisfactory state. There is a limited demand for choice qualities, of which stocks are light. A party who wanted some really choice offered 20c, but could hardly find anything which came up to his ideas. Of the receipts, only one or two packages in ten or a dozen can be offered as really good. For common and medium qualities, which form the great bulk of the butter in the market, there is really no demand at any price, and a market will have to be found for this eastward at a low price, say from 5 to 8c per pound. One car of butter was made up for eastern shipment.

CHEESE.

Cheese is quoted in small lots at 13 to 13½c, and only moving in limited quantities.

LARD.

The prices of both local make and Chicago is \$2.30 in 50 pound pails.

CURED MEATS.

There is a light, but somewhat better movement in provisions. Prices are: Home cured quoted as follows: Long clear bacon, 21 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14½ to 15c; pork sausage, 10c per pound. Eastern Canada quoted: Long clear, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14 to 15c; Chicago mess pork, \$21 per bb.

DRESSED MEATS.

Very few hogs arriving, and it is considered receipts of these are about wound up. Prices appeared to be some stronger again, and ranging from 7½ to 7¾c. Beef sides, country dressed, 5 to 6c, city dressed, 6 to 6½c, mutton, 10c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are in good demand, though none are moving except in loads on the market by farmers. For these 35 to 40c is paid. Further shipments for export to Chicago being made up. For such, good potatoes, not mixed, are wanted. Other quotations are: Onions, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bushel; cabbage, \$10 per 100 for good; celery, 50c to \$1 per dozen bunches, as to quality; carrots 50 to 60c per bushel; turnips, 25c per bushel.

HAY.

Pressed, in car lots on track is worth from \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

The Brandon board of trade has invited Mr. Wiman to lecture there on Commercial Union.

The Moosomin Agricultural Society will hold its first spring fat stock fair on 25th of April.

INGLIS & SMITH, butchers, Moosomin, Assa., have during the past week consigned a car-load of fresh pork to Calgary.

G. L. DODDS, merchant, has secured the agency for the Northwest Land Co. in the Melita district.

MISS E. McMILLAN, has recently opened a dress and mantle making establishment at Killarney, Man.

J. F. SHILLINGTON, general dealer, Elmora, Assa., visited Winnipeg last week for the purpose of replenishing his stock.

THE *National Park Life* will be the name of the new paper which will shortly be started at Banff, by Isaac Hunter and Chas. B. Halpin, of Calgary.

J. DEAN, hardware dealer, of Gladstone, Man., who was recently burned out; was in Winnipeg last week arranging his insurance and purchasing a new stock.

E. M. GATLIFF, hardware dealer, Emerson, visited Winnipeg lately and selected his spring stock. He has not sold out his lumber department, as was reported in a local paper.

A RUMOR from Ottawa is to the effect that the Government will introduce a bill placing the Northwest Territories under the same license system as prevails in the provinces, thus abolishing totally the prohibition system which has prevailed so long. Provision will be made in the bill for local option, so that any county, town or municipality may have prohibition by voting for it.

DELOIRANE (Man.) *Times*, March 16: There is a very bad state of things to report of the wheat market. No buyers on the market, and every elevator and storehouse full since Wednesday morning, some of them two days before. In addition there are fully 10,000 bushels in bags piled on platforms, on the snow, and waiting in farmers' sleighs in the streets. On Wednesday a thaw set in, and the sad spectacle was seen of good wheat piled in bags alongside the track standing in water. As the grain is unsold the loss will fall on the farmer. Grain delivery is stopped completely, this being the worst blockade of the season. The damage done will prove very great.

KILLARNEY wants a grain elevator badly.

WM. BROOKS, farming near Emerson, Man., will open a wagon shop at the place named, in which business he was formerly engaged at Emerson.

THE implement men are now on the war path, taking orders for machinery and binding twine. They usually report great success. Payments are said to be well met.

M. C. SWALLOW, formerly in the employ of L. Stockton, merchant tailor, Brandon, has purchased the tailoring business of R. S. Humphries, of Carberry, Man.

SOMERVILLE & Co. and D. McKelvie, merchants, Brandon, have amalgamated under the name of Somerville, McKelvie & Co. They will do business as general merchants.

Two car-loads of horses from the Chipman Rancho, Alberta, have arrived at Brandon. A great many horses are also being imported to Manitoba from the east this spring. Car-loads are arriving almost daily.

C. EMERSON, tent and mattress manufacturer, Brandon, has purchased the building erected by Clendenning on Tenth street, and will considerably enlarge his business. Trade is evidently extending with Mr. Emerson.

THE amount of wheat marketed by farmers at Brandon, from this crop, has now reached 1,000,000 bushels. Prices were: Wheat, 48c to 50c; oats, 24c to 26c; barley, 30c to 34c; potatoes, 35c; butter, 17c to 20c; dressed hogs, 7c.

THE ratepayers of Franklin municipality will be asked to vote, on the 14th of April next, on a by-law granting a bonus of \$2,500 for the erection of a roller grist mill at Dominion City, Man. The total bounded indebtedness of the municipality is \$95,000.

THE Wapella, Assa., Agricultural Society is already to the fore with the prize list for the annual exhibition, to be held on the 2nd of October next. The list is neatly printed in pamphlet form, twenty pages, and was done at the *Journal* office, Regina. A couple of pages are devoted to a brief sketch of the town and district of Wapella.

TWENTY new rooms have been added to the Leland House, at Vancouver. They have been furnished up in fine style, the furniture having been brought from an Ontario factory specially for the purpose. The rooms are heated with stoves and grates, and furnished with gas and other conveniences. The Leland continues to maintain the lead as the commercial hotel of Vancouver.

LOCAL quotations at Vancouver, B. C., are given as follows: Manitoba patent flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel; strong bakers', \$5; hams, 17 to 20c; bacon, 15 to 18c; eggs, 30 to 35c per doz.; butter, 25 to 35c per lb.; cheese, 20 to 25c per lb.; steaks, 15 to 18c per lb.; roast, 12½ to 15c per lb.; pork chops and roasts, 15c per lb.; ground feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; oats, \$35 per ton; hay, \$20 to \$25 per ton; straw, \$1.25 per bale; planks and rough lumber, \$10 per M.; sized lumber, rough, \$12.50; clear fir, \$14; flooring, \$16 to \$22.50; rustic cedar, \$25 to \$40; shingles, \$2.25; lath, \$2.50; finishing d.d., \$22 to \$25.

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

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

The Fensom
Elevator
 Works.

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

34, 36 and 38 Duke Street
TORONTO.

Toronto Preserving House
 PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Jams 'Jellies & Fruit Butters.
 TOMATOES A SPECIALTY.

W. A. SNYDER & CO., - PROPRIETORS
 Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Toronto
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Factory: 121 & 123 Front Street East
 TORONTO, ONT.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR OUR GOODS.

J. H. ASHDOWN,
 Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
 Catalogue on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
 DOORS AND SASH.

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

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210
 MCGILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,
MONTREAL.

Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**
 Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

Mitchell Drug Company

WHOLESALE DRUGS,
 17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines
 and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

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LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,
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Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,
TORONTO.

Smith and Fudger
TORONTO.
 WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS & WOODENWARE

Canadian Agents for SPALDING'S BASE BALL
 GOODS and WHITNEY'S BABY CARRIAGES

Distributors of Canadian Manufactured Woodware,
 Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc.
 Baby Carriages at Factory Prices.
 Sporting Goods a specialty.

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 Block, 525 Main Street, **Winnipeg**

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

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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

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

Smith & Keighley,
TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,
TORONTO

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

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The Government report showing 10,000,000 bushels more wheat in farmers hands than at the same time last year, was a weakening feature in the market. Wheat prices started lower than Saturday's close. The storm prevented receipt of reports from the East. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	74½	79½
Corn	47½	51½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	13.97½	14.10
Lard	7.65	7.70
Short Ribs	7.20	7.27½

The markets lacked interest on Tuesday, owing to the snow blockade in the East, which prevented communication with the seaboard and foreign markets. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	74½	79½
Corn	47½	51½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	14.15	14.30
Lard	7.67½	7.75
Short Ribs	7.35	7.42½

There was generally an easier feeling all around on Wednesday, oats being the only firm property on the list. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	74½	79½
Corn	47½	51½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	14.00	14.12½
Lard	7.62½	7.70
Short Ribs	7.22½	7.30

On Thursday there was little stir in business or prices, a quiet feeling prevailing. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	74½	79½
Corn	47½	51½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	14.05	14.17½
Lard	7.62½	7.70
Short Ribs	7.20	7.30

Wheat was weak on Friday, with active trading. Corn weak. Oats easy. Provisions declined under large receipts of hogs. At the close prices were higher all around than at any time during the day. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	74½	78½
Corn	47½	51½
Oats	—	31
Pork	14.05	14.17½
Lard	7.57½	7.65
Short Ribs	7.15	7.22½

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

On Monday the stock of wheat in store was 7,091,163 bushels, an increase for the week of 141,072 bushels. Prices for No 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	May.	June.	July.
Monday	77	79½	80½	81½
Tuesday	77	79½	80½	81½
Wednesday	77	79½	80½	81½
Thursday	77½	79½	81	82
Friday	76½	78½	79½	80½

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on March 16th as compared with prices on the same day of the previous week, will indicate the course of the stock market:

	March 9		March 16.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal.....	216	215½	215	214½
Ontario.....	110½	117	118	114
Toronto.....	109	103	200	195
Merchants.....	130	127	129	127½
Dominion.....	—	—	—	—
Commerce.....	114½	113½	115	114½
Imperial.....	—	—	—	—
Molson's.....	143	130	140	132½
Union.....	93	91	95	90½
N. W. Land Co....	55	54	56	53
C. P. R.	57	6½	57½	57

The Railway Monopoly.

Up to the time of writing nothing definite has been received from Ottawa regarding the mission of the Manitoba Ministers. Latest reports, however, are very favorable, and it is now a foregone conclusion that further disallowance of railway charters will cease. As far as can be learned, it is almost certain the basis of settlement will be the complete removal of monopoly in the West by the purchase of the C. P. R. Co.'s exclusive rights in the Territories, as well as the cessation of disallowance as applied to Manitoba. If this be the outcome there will be every reason to rejoice at the removal of this great weight upon the progress and development of Western Canada as a whole. The people of Manitoba are not selfish in the matter, and the sweeping removal of monopoly will be more acceptable than merely the recognition of the rights of the province. The only question now seems to be, as to the nature and amount of compensation to the C. P. R. in lieu of its monopoly privileges. It is understood that this is the only point remaining to be settled and a definite announcement may be expected in a few days. It is said that instead of a direct purchase of the monopoly rights, the company will likely be given certain subsidies for its steamship lines, and perhaps a further guarantee of interest on a loan. It is also said that the company may surrender to the Government a portion of its land grant, receiving instead assistance which can be more immediately turned to account—either cash or its equivalent. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made at the same time for the extension of the railway westward from Deloraine at once. Next to the removal of monopoly, this is perhaps the most pressing matter. The purchase of the Emerson branch of the C.P.R. by Manitoba, is also spoken of as a portion the agreement. Monopoly has already cost this province too much, and if any further expenditure is to be made, the province should receive some compensation from the Dominion. The unjust disallowance policy of the Dominion has been the direct cause of the expenditure already made upon the Red River Valley road, as without disallowance competition would undoubtedly have been provided by private enterprise, without cost to the province. If disallowance is to be done away with, there should be no necessity for further expenditure of public funds in providing a competing road to the south. Private capital should not be wanting to build such a road.

The plans for three brick and stone blocks to be built at Vancouver, B. C., this summer, for Mr. Crows, of London, and Professors Simpson and Anderson, of Glasgow, have been received, and contracts let shortly.

ACTING upon the advice given by THE COMMERCIAL on several occasions, those directly interested in the early closing of stores have resolved to make an effort to secure the passage of a legislative enactment, to that end. An early closing association has been formed in Winnipeg, with a view to securing the passage of a measure providing for the early closing of stores. This is the course which this journal urged previous to the last meeting of the Local Legislature, and again more recently. Moral suasion is all right enough as a means of educating the people as to the desirability of early closing, but something more forcible is required to put it in practice.

THE need of railway extension in South-western Manitoba is very great. A correspondent at Cardiff writes: Sixteen loads of wheat left this neighborhood this week for the nearest market, which is Deloraine, the terminus of the Southwestern branch, 70 miles distant. Much expense and hardships are endured in hauling grain such a distance, together with the difficulties of getting it disposed of upon reaching Deloraine. It is estimated that an average of 800 bushels per week have been taken out during the winter from this immediate neighborhood. There are thousands of bushels still in granaries here, much of which will find no market this year. A large meeting of the settlers was held here last week to discuss the situation in regard to the immediate necessity of railroad facilities. J. B. Preston, J. R. McKinnon and J. W. Connell were appointed delegates to a general meeting of representatives from as far west as the Souris coal fields to be held here this week to take into consideration the best method of more plainly and more forcible acquainting the government and the C. P. R. authorities of the wants of the people, and also to solicit from the C. P. R. a definite answer as to whether or no, the Southwestern will be extended this season.

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GRENFELL, - - - ASSINIBOIA
Free Sample Room for Travellers. Quiet House with Home Comforts.
JOHN MITCHELL, - PROPRIETOR.

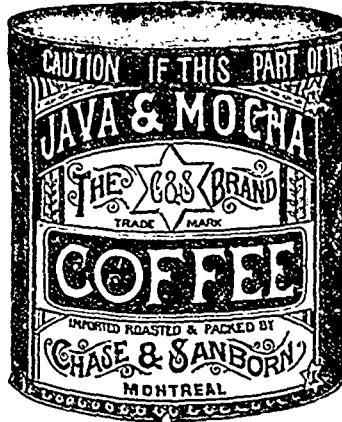
BLUE RIBBON BINDER TWINE!

Manufactured by
The Dartmouth Ropework Co.,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
SUPERIOR TO ALL!
FARMERS
SHOULD USE NO OTHER.

See that Each Ball is Bound With
A BLUE RIBBON!!
Dealers can have samples and all information by addressing the
DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO.,
14 FRONT STREET, WEST,
TORONTO.
N.B.—No Quotations Given for Less Than 10 Tons

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.

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McCLARY MANFG CO.

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, AND LONDON, ENG.

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McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,

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

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue Show Rooms and Offices,

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J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

HILLIARD HOUSE.

RAT PORTAGE.

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

LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

WOLSELY HOUSE, WOLSELEY, . . . ASSINIBOIA, E. A. BAMBURY, 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 North-western 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 lead- ing commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

JOHN HAMBURY & 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,

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,**Wholesale Paper Dealers****GENERAL STATIONERS.**

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Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.**Alex. Pirie & Sons,**
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.**M. Staunton & Co.,**
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.**Printers' Supplies****WARWICK & SONS**Booksellers, Publishers, Bookbinders, Manu-
facturing Stationers, Printers, etc., Printers and
Binders to the Ontario Government.**TORONTO, ONT.**Printers' Supplies in great variety. Full Lines
of Printing Papers, Flat Papers, Cardboard, &c
WRITE FOR PRINTERS' CATALOGUE.**BROWN BROS.,**

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

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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 Material
Printers' supplies**J. C. DEVLIN,****FLOUR**

MILLSTUFFS, GRAIN,

Farm Produce & Commission Merchant.

Correspondence Solicited.

GOVERNMENT STREET, **Victoria, B.C.****THE DRIARD,**

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The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.**Samuel Gray,**

Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDSMouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

VICTORIA, - B.C.

Having made arrangements with the C.P.R., I am pre-
pared to furnish the trade with the above mentioned
articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry
cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspond-
ence 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.

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Dealers in—

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YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry
and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Cos.
Manufacturers and Dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins,
Brockville, Ontario.**Colonial Hotel,**

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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.

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LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

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

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HY. ARKELL,

WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.

Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.**British Columbia.**

H. E. Wilby, grocer, Esquimalt is dead.

— Green is building a new hotel at Golden.

Major & Berb will establish a boiler works at
Vancouver.H. Fick has purchased the Hono bakery at
Vancouver, B.C.Mrs. K. C. Miller, fancy goods, Victoria,
is closing out business.F. H. Harmer, late of Winnipeg, has opened
a carpenter and joiner shop at Vancouver.Victoria imported goods from San Francisco
to the value of about \$909,000 during 1887.A carload of fancy stock arrived at Westmin-
ster, B.C., last week from Indian Head, Assa.,
for Galt, of Lulu Island.The Bank of Montreal is extending its inter-
ests in the Province. A branch of the bank
will be opened at Westminster.D. W. Porte & Co., fish exporters, West-
minster, have built and launched a new
steamer, to be used in their trade.Snider has purchased the Queen's hotel at
Illecillewaet, and has engaged R. Graham, re-
cently from Paris, Ont., as manager.Rocket & Cameron, bridgemen, of Victoria,
have arrived at Golden with instructions to
erect a bridge over the Kicking Horse.Hess Bros., of Listowell, Ont., have received
another large order from the C. P. R. company
to furnish their hotel at Vancouver with furni-
ture. The entire order amounts to about
\$9,000.The estimates submitted at a late meeting of
the Vancouver council, place the expenditure
at over \$176,500. The estimated revenue is
\$69,000, and the balance will be provided for
by an issue of debentures.The closing of hotels on Sundays is still agi-
tating the public mind. An act has been intro-
duced in the Legislature to provide for the
limitation of licenses and the closing of places
where liquors are sold on Sundays.The Westminster city clerk lately paid into
the Bank of British Columbia \$1,800, taking
up eight railway debentures, and paying interest
on debentures account up to the first of March.
This leaves twenty-six railway debentures—
equal to \$13,000—still remaining, a large part
of which, it is hoped, will be redeemed this year.On Sunday last fire destroyed a large quan-
tity of goods in the warehouse of Ames, Holden
& Co., at Victoria. This firm lost about \$5,000:
W. H. Redmond, commission agent, in the
same building, had a large quantity of cigars
destroyed; Thos. Earle had a quantity of salt
stored in the cellar, which is also a total loss.
The total damage, principally by smoke and
water, is about \$10,000 partly insured.E. G. Tilton, manager for the Selkirk Mining
and Smelting Co., has arrived at Illecillewaet
from Victoria, and is busily engaged making
preparations for the summer work. A number
of men have been engaged all winter drifting at
Lanark mine for the purpose of thoroughly test-
ing the lead. It is the intention of the com-
pany to place a cable from the mines to the
track, about two miles. The cost is estimated
at from \$14,000 to \$15,000.

A London cable says: The privy council has granted British Columbia leave to appeal from a judgment of the supreme court of Canada respecting the title to minerals in the railway belt within that province.

E. W. Allbee has bought out the stationery stock of A. Reid at Vancouver and has authorised A. M. Beattie to sell it out next week. It will be sold at private sale for a few days and then it will be finally closed by auction.

A large and influential meeting was held at New Westminster on Tuesday. The suggestion of the board of trade to send two delegates to Ottawa to impress upon the Government the desirability of at once taking steps to improve the entrance of the Fraser river was unanimously adopted, and the delegation appointed, and will leave at once.

Capt. Armstrong has returned to Golden from Montreal accompanied by Austenout, mechanical engineer, who will shortly commence the construction of two new steamers to ply on the Columbia river. The largest steamer is to be fitted up in style, with an eye to carrying passengers who are expected to visit this picturesque and rich mineral region the coming season.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver, B.C., board of trade was held last week in the board rooms, at which there was a large attendance. A most exhaustive report was presented by the President, Mayor Oppenheimer, and the secretary made a full report of the work of his office. The retiring officers were re-elected by acclamation and a vote of thanks passed to the president.

Vancouver News: The work on the new C.P.R. shops is being pushed forward, and the foundations for several of the machines are already erected. The boilers and furnaces are being built and the engine erected. The latter is 40 horse-power. The round house and turntable are completed and occupied. At the works the scene is a busy one, and gives the visitor a good idea of the enormous sums of money, the C.P.R. is expending in Vancouver, and the immense benefit the shops will be to the city, employing as they will 300 or 400 men steadily.

Two Chinamen who applied for licenses as pawnbrokers, at Victoria, and were refused, brought suit against the corporation. Judgment was given with costs against the corporation. The Chief Justice intimated that the Legislature has not the power to pass a law discriminating between applicants for pawnbrokers' licenses and could not give the council the power of exercising a discretion, although the wording of the Municipal Act might give a discretion, still it was an implied duty on the council's part to issue the license and that the resolution of the council in this case was an arbitrary and unreasonable exercise of a discretion, even if given and could not be sustained.

New settlers have rather a novel way of providing themselves with habitations. They just turn the stump of some huge tree into a house. The following is from the Westminster Columbian: "On the road between Langley and Sumas there is a settler who lives in the stump of

a huge hollow cedar, and although this may seem a rather primitive and uncivilized abode, still the occupant is as happy and comfortable as if he dwelt in marble halls, and possibly more so. The cedar was cut some fifteen feet from the ground, and the circumference at that height is thirty feet and diameter ten feet. The stump is arranged into 'three divisions, having a cellar twelve feet square underneath the roots, then a kitchen and dining room on the ground flat, and, lastly, a bedroom on the second storey. The house is arranged with a door and two windows, and though the latter are not plate glass, yet they give sufficient light to answer all purposes. In the kitchen is a fire-plate, which serves for both cooking and heat-purposes."

The Appeal to the East.

The following is the reply received from the Montreal board of trade, in answer to the resolutions of the Winnipeg board:—

In reply to your letter of 10th ult., enclosing copy of resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade, I am to say that the council of this board is deeply sensible that the question of adequate railway facilities for the prompt movement of crops is of the utmost importance to the province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; it also recognizes that the more eastern provinces of the Dominion, and especially Ontario and Quebec, are scarcely less deeply interested in a question so vital to the general prosperity.

That serious inconvenience has been suffered during the past two or three months by those who handle your crops, from their inability to obtain cars, does not admit of a doubt.

The council believe, however, that the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway is entitled to say that the demands upon the road owing to an exceedingly bountiful harvest, suddenly grew beyond all expectation, and also that severe snow storms have greatly retarded their efforts to afford relief. It further appears evident to the council that no system of railways can be expected to move the great harvests of the Northwest in a few months; relief should therefore be sought from increased storage facilities along the line of the road as well as from increased rolling stock. The council would point to the experience of railways in the American Northwest (where the lack of transport has also been severely felt) for proof that extensive elevator and warehouse capacity are essentials to the smooth workings of the several railroads as well as to the best interests of the farmers and grain merchants.

While recommending this, the council does not hesitate to say that adequate railway facilities ought to be supplied, so that the prosperity of the Northwest, which is our prosperity, shall be as little likely as is humanly possible, to be interrupted by a recurrence of the present state of things.

In conclusion, I am to assure you that the council is prepared to heartily co-operate in any legitimate way with your board in its efforts to promote the interests of a province with which Montreal desires to cultivate the closest and most friendly relations.

In acknowledging the communication the Winnipeg board says:—

"That this board desires to assure the board at Montreal that so soon as the province is in possession of those adequate railway facilities with which they state we ought to be supplied, then increased storage facilities and prompt movement of grain will immediately follow.

"That until the railway question of the province is settled it is difficult to induce anyone to invest capital in the erection of more buildings, whether for the storage of grain or other purposes.

"That this board is glad to feel that we can look to Montreal for that hearty co-operation, in future efforts to promote the interests of this province, it has so kindly promised."

In reply to the resolutions received from the Toronto board, the secretary of the Winnipeg board writes:—

"I am directed by the council of this board to inform you that the following resolution was passed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon: 'Resolved, that the council of the Winnipeg board of trade has with great pleasure received the resolution passed by the Toronto board of trade with respect to the grain blockade existing in Manitoba, together with other disabilities which the province and adjoining territories labor. That since the annual meeting of this board events have transpired in Manitoba confirming and emphasizing the action and proceedings then taken, and this council is conscious that the people of Manitoba and the Northwest feel gratified with the recognition, assistance and furtherance of the course pursued by this board, as so fully recognized and set forth in the resolution of the Toronto board.'

Grenfell is to have a cheese factory. The merchants of the town and the farmer around are forming a joint stock company.

An important meeting of the Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Valley Agricultural society was held lately. The chief business was taking the necessary steps to incorporate the society. Very few more signatures are required to complete the number required by the ordinance. The question of erecting suitable buildings for the society's next annual show was referred to a committee. The name was altered to "The Indian Head Agricultural Society."

The Canada Northwest Land Company's report, which will be submitted at a meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 29th, shows the sales of farm lands to be much improved over 1886. The total sales were 19,113 acres, of which 2,380 were in suspense at the close of 1886, leaving 16,733 actually sold as compared with 8,213 in 1886. The sum of the nett proceeds of sales of town and village sites was £4,192. The total number of shares cancelled to the end of 1887 on account of land sales is 342.

It appears that the mill project at McGregor, Man., has fallen into new, and it is hoped better hands. A correspondent writes: "Mr. Whitelaw, of Woodstock, Ont., is here unloading machinery for a mill and returns home to-day, after which he will dispatch a man from his shops to complete the mill. Our experience in mill bonuses has been a painful one, and it would be well for other municipalities to profit by our experience and see that none but men of capital get leave to take hold of such things."

Agriculture in Great Britain.

The summarized results of the agricultural returns for 1887 are now before us, and are certainly not calculated to allay the grave anxiety which the declining condition of our agriculture during the past few years has called forth. It is true that a diminution of 18,533 acres in uncultivated land in England and Wales is shown as compared with the returns obtained in 1881, but it is doubtful whether this fact points to any material improvement in the agricultural crisis. Many causes, among which may be mentioned the natural reluctance in 1881 of land owners to look upon the depression as permanent, and hence a disposition to keep unoccupied holdings idle rather than re-let them at reduced rents, may have occurred to produce the apparent increase in cultivated land. Again, of late, many landowners have, it is well known, taken unlet farms into their own hands and become farmers themselves. Of the returns which have this year been obtained the following appear to be the general results:—

The area returned in 1887 as under cultivation of all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land and of woods and plantations, amounts to 32,615,000 acres.

With regard to the details of particular crops in Great Britain, the most noticeable feature as regards corn crops, apart from the important decrease in the total, is that, compared with 1886, there are slight increases in the areas under wheat and oats, while the area under barley has considerably decreased.

The total quantity of land returned under wheat in the present year is 2,317,324 acres or 31,419 acres (equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) more than in 1886, but a decrease as compared with 1885 of 160,994 acres or 6.5 per cent.

An exceptionally favorable seed time is reported by the officers generally to have greatly influenced the proportion of wheat sown, but the imperative requirement of straw, which at present is of relatively high value, is in a few counties said to have contributed towards preventing further diminution of the acreage which has in recent years been recorded for this crop.

As regards the separate divisions of the Kingdom, the acreage of wheat compared with that of the preceding year has increased in England by 1.69 per cent. that of Wales being more by 1.10 per cent., whilst in Scotland there is a falling off of 10.31 per cent.

The area under barley in 1887 was 2,085,156 acres, the smallest acreage yet recorded for this crop in these returns, the decrease being no less than 156,008 acres or 7 per cent. from last year. The diminution is almost unanimously ascribed by the collectors to the low prices for grain of this description which have lately been obtainable.

The large importations of foreign barley which have been taking place since last season are also referred to, over 1,750,000 quarters more having been imported in the twelve months ending August 31, 1887, as compared with the quantity imported during the same period in 1885-6.

Taking into consideration the circumstance that the deficient acreage of barley is unaccom-

panied by any corresponding increase in the two other principal corn crops, it appears to be only further evidence of the tendency, adverted to in previous reports, to allowing land to be otherwise utilized rather than retain it under tillage, for which farmers generally have not now, it is stated, adequate capital.

Oats were sown on 3,087,980 acres, only 6,303 acres or 0.2 per cent in excess of 1886, but it is worthy of note that they covered a larger breadth in the present year than has been returned under this crop since these statistics have been collected. Some of the officers remark that of the principal corn crops it is the only one at all remunerative; and reference is further made to the fact that the straw is being greatly used for feeding stock in winter in many parts of the country.

Among the other corn and pulse crops, the acreage under rye shows a slight diminution of 700 acres. Beans, compared with 1886, have decreased by 10,000 acres, while peas have increased by 15,000 acres.

Altogether the total area under corn crops in Great Britain in 1887 is thus brought up to 8,145,900 acres, or 114,200 acres short of that of 1886, a decrease of 1.38 per cent, the average area of the preceding ten years having been 8,767,000 acres, or 621,000 more.

As regards corn crops they appear to be less altogether by 28,503 acres, the acreage under wheat having diminished by 2,186 acres, and barley by 19,369 acres, while the decline in oats is 7,503 acres, the acreage under rye and the pulse crops showing together an increase of only 555 acres.

Taking then the figures for the whole of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, it will be observed that there is a decrease from the returns of last year of 57,800 acres as regards the total cultivated area, owing to the diminution of 92,000 acres in Ireland. Corn crops and green crops have each a less acreage.—*London Miller.*

Grain and Milling News.

Jas. Crerar has retired from the management of the Shoal Lake, Man., mill and A. Templeton has succeeded him.

Stock is being freely subscribed for the flour mill project at Neepawa, Man. It is proposed to erect a 200 barrel mill.

It is stated that some of the grain buyers at Rapid City, Man., are averse to having an elevator built at that place.

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association of the United States, will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 12th, 13th and 14th.

The wheat production of India, which has been a bugbear to many in this country and Europe, is not likely to produce any extraordinary increase. For the past four years the crop has averaged 262,937,511 bus., but the crop of 1884-5 was 60,000,000 bus., and that of 1885-6 was 20,000,000 bus. more than the crop of 1886-7. The area under wheat remains year after year pretty uniformly about 27,000,000 acres. By one authority the prospects of the crop are said to be under average to fair on 12,000,000 acres and over average on 14,000,000 acres.

The Winnipeg board of trade will again memorialize the Government regarding a reduction in the grain standards for Manitoba.

J. H. Rose, president of the Northwest Seed company, of Aberdeen, Dak., was in Winnipeg lately purchasing red fyfo wheat, which he will ship to Dakota for seed purposes.

The debris of the burned mill, at Oak Lake, Man., has been removed, and the foundations of the large new mill have been laid. The building will be pushed forward with energy.

In South Australia the harvest was practically concluded two months ago, and the new grain shows a good yield, both in weight and quality. New wheat at Port Adelaide was quoted on the 9th ult., at 3s. 3d. per bu. gross weight; old crop scarce at 3s. 6d. per bu. It is estimated that this colony will have a surplus available for shipment of about 450,000 tons.

Notice is given that application will be made for letters patent incorporating The Neepawa Milling Company (Limited), for the purpose of carrying on at Neepawa, Manitoba, a milling flour and grain business. The amount of the capital stock will be \$30,000 divided into 1,500 shares of \$20 each. The following are the applicants: J. J. Hamilton, Geo. Brownell, Thos. Bolton, Robert Connell and Walter Brydon.

Since the opinion of the Winnipeg grain examiners has been passed upon the value of Kubauka wheat, the farmers who purchased this variety of wheat at fancy prices, from one Johnson, farming near Winnipeg, consider themselves badly swindled. Some time ago Johnson wrote a number of letters to the *Winnipeg Free Press* expatiating upon the merits of his wheat. These letters were copied or commented upon by other provincial papers, and by this mode of free advertising, quite a demand was worked up for the wheat, parties even coming from Minnesota and Dakota to purchase. It is understood the price paid was from \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Now the grain examiners step in and declare that samples submitted to them as Kubauka wheat, are practically worthless for milling purposes.

Price Marking Goods.

"Yes, we believe in marking our goods with price so that everyone can see what we are selling them at," said an enterprising merchant. "When I started in business I found trade rather slow, and I made up my mind that I had to do something if I would succeed, so I decided that I would adopt the plan of some of the large and prosperous clothing houses, and put a ticket upon all my goods, showing the selling price of the same. My trade rapidly increased by this method, and I have kept up that system ever since. I have a clerk who is very handy with the marking brush, and he devotes his spare time to getting up these neat little pasteboards that you see displayed all over my store. I know that I owe my success partly to this mode of advertising my prices and to my determination that goods shall always be as represented. A customer that is pleased with goods and prices is sure to be a good advertising medium, and will bring more trade."—*Ex.*

Dairy Matters.

A cheese or butter factory will be started at Spring Bank, fifteen miles up the Elbow river from Calgary.

R. S. Humphries, tailor, Carberry, Man., and a Mr. Fraser intend this spring to start a butter factory near Glenboro.

The Rapid City cheese factory, James Paterson, manager, will be re-opened in the spring and operated on a larger scale than heretofore.

There is some talk of a cheese factory being established at Poplar Point, Man., this spring. There are a large number of cows in the immediate neighborhood.

A meeting was held at Thornhill, near Manitou, Man., lately for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a cheese factory. Appearances were so encouraging that a factory will likely be built and operated in the neighborhood during the coming season. The institution will be under the management of H. J. Rockett, who will also have charge of the Manitou factory.

Lumber Cuttings.

The Selkirk Lumber Co.'s teams have returned from Lake Winnipeg.

Ireland, late of Boissevain, Man., has bought out Fraser's lumber yard at Carberry, Man.

The English barque James Livesey, 1072 tons, has arrived from San Francisco, to load lumber at the Moodyville Mills, B.C., for export.

The shingle mill situated on the north arm of Burrard Inlet, B.C., has been removed to Port Moody. The company has received orders for a number of carloads of shingles from the Territories.

At Tait's lumber shanties, up the Bird Tail, there are now 45,000 logs on the ice and 5,000 logs on the skids ready to be drawn to the river. The logs will be taken down to the Birtle mills to be sawn.

The following official list of saw mills in Manitoba and the district of Keewatin has been published. It will be noticed that there are some omissions:—

Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Where Situated.	Capacity per 12 hours.
Boyd & Crowe	Fisher River	30,000
G. I. Drouse & Co.	Bad Throat River	7,000
Brown, Rutherford & Nielson	Fisher Bay	10,000
F. T. Bulmer & Co.	Keewatin	60,000
A. Cameron	Minnesota	6,000
Dick & Banning	Keewatin	60,000
Federal Bank of Canada	Ebb and Flow Lake	20,000
Hudson's Bay Co.	Riding Mountain House	15,000
Jermyn & Bolton	Minnesota	15,000
Sgt. Johnson	Bad Throat River	12,000
Keewatin Lumbering and Manf. Co., Limited	Keewatin	120,000
J. Likely	Fort Alexander	8,000
Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co.	Ebb and Flow Lake	4,000
Miller & Patton	Bird Tail Creek	30,000
D. McFayden	Sec. 19, Tp. 17, R. 16, W. 1st	3,000
H. B. Mitchell	Millwood	30,000
G. Morton	Turtle Mountain	12,000
Northwest Timber Co.	Bull Head Bay	10,500
Rainy Lake Lumber Co.	Rat Portage	60,000
" "	Fort Francis	3,000
D. Ross	Whitemouth	10,000
S. Smith	Turtle Mountain	3,500
D. Sprague	Winnipeg	20,000
J. Stewart	Fort Ellice	3,000
A. Watts	Norquay	3,000
Wells Bros	Balmoral	2,500
Williams & Harrison	Wakopa	3,000
Whitaker & Kyall	Strathclair	8,000

The planing mill at Selkirk will be removed to a more convenient site.

The Royal City Planing Mills Co., of New Westminster, B. C., is building a railway from Mud Bay to its timber limits. Rails for the road are being imported from England.

The following is the report of the operations of the saw mill at Moodyville, Burrard Inlet, B.C.: For the year ending 31st last December, there were nine vessels loaded with lumber for Australia, of 9740 tons, carrying 6,715,054 feet rough lumber, 180,766 feet dressed lumber; 390,595 pickets and 11,973 laths. For China, six vessels of 4,424 tons were loaded with 3,233,901 feet rough lumber, and 176,150 feet dressed lumber; 60,232 pickets and four spars. Seven vessels of 6,888 tons were loaded for South America, carrying 4,612,931 feet rough lumber; 557,851 feet dressed lumber and one spar. For San Diego, one vessel 1,632 tons was loaded with 923,239 feet rough lumber; 167,116 dressed; 112,983 pickets and 2,118 laths. The total foreign shipments amounted to 15,490,125 feet rough lumber; 1,075,883 dressed; 569,860 pickets; 14,091 lath and five spars. The saw mill for local shipments sold 2,369,230 feet of rough lumber; 460,740 feet dressed, and placed on board vessels in port, 410,680 feet assorted lumber. The grand total cut for the year being 20,513,808 feet; 23,337 bundles laths; 23,928 lineal feet of piles.

General Notes.

The total number of hogs packed the past winter in Cincinnati was 309,583, against 331,401 last year—decrease 21,813.

THE British American Rancho Company, of Alberta, generally known as the Cochrane Ranch, are offering their stock of horses and sheep and their lease for sale, either on block or in small purchases.

A bill for the temporary relief of Portage la Prairie will be presented to the Legislature at the present session. The bill will provide for a special limitation of the rate of taxation and the apportioning of the levy for municipal and school purposes and for the payment of the creditors. Should the bill receive the assent of the Legislature the schools will be re-opened and a council board elected.

W. H. IRWIN, a Brandon photographer, acting on a suggestion of the board of trade of that place, proceeded to Alexander, a couple of stations west of Brandon, lately to take a view of the grain piled up in bags out doors. He reports that the C.P.R. officials tried to induce him to destroy the negatives he had taken, intimating that it would be worth his while to do so. The Brandon Sun says of the photos: Much has been written and said about the quantity of wheat lying unprotected on the prairie, but no conception can be had of it unless it can be seen. The pictures taken show pile after pile of wheat bags scattered in all directions over the prairie in the vicinity of the depot. They are covered with snow and it is only a matter of a thaw when it is extremely doubtful that the contents of the bags would escape being seriously injured.

W. L. Fagan & Co. will open an office as auctioneers and real estate agents at Vancouver.

Voting took place at Neepawa, Manitoba, on March 10th, on three by-laws as follows: To forbid the town of Neepawa from receiving money for liquor licenses; to exempt from taxation for fifteen years Hamilton's mill, having a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels; to exempt Law & Pearson's elevator, capacity fifty thousand bushels, for five years. The three by-laws carried.

Western Notes.

Bibby, a veterinary surgeon from Ontario, has commenced practice at Carberry, Man.

Gibson & Johnston who succeeded Bagshaw Bros., at Birtle, Man., report business good.

W. W. Watson, of the Watson Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, is visiting the western agencies of the company.

A. Baley, late of Welland, Ont., is putting up a building at Rapid City, Man., which he intends to use as a harness shop.

The Vancouver, B.C., finance committee were authorized at a late meeting of the council to prepare a by-law for the issue of debentures for \$125,000.

Glenn, of Winnipeg, Man., arrived at Lethbridge, Alberta, with a car load of cattle. He has sold several head at prices ranging from \$65 to \$75 per head.

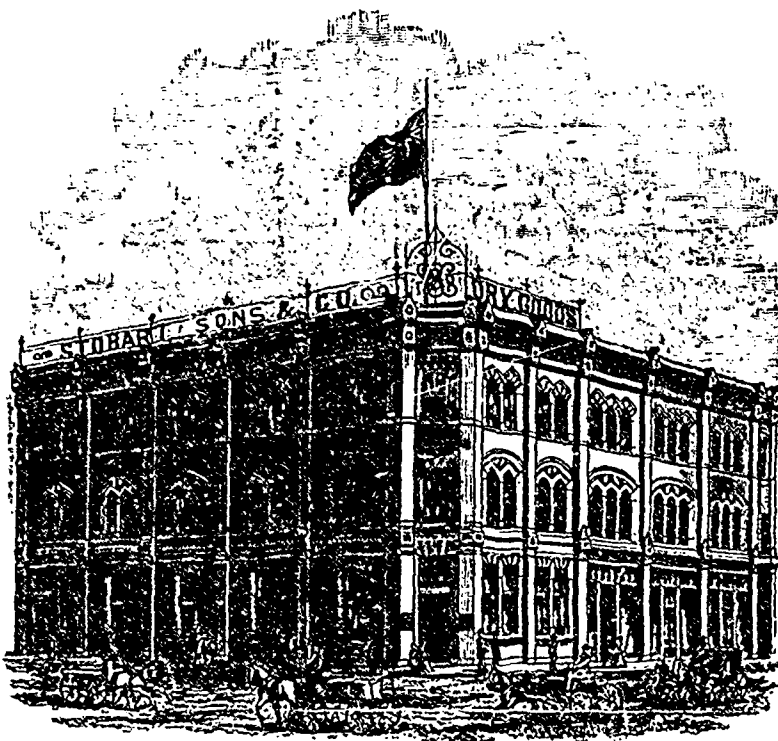
Carberry Man., wants a local paper. There is certainly a good opening for an enterprising journalist to locate here. Many smaller towns are supporting papers.

Coal has been discovered at Kamloops, and those who have visited the place claim that it is a very valuable deposit of anthracite. Tests have been made at the C. P. R. shops, with success.

The Northwest Transportation Company, running the steamers known as the Beatty line, between Port Arthur and Sarnia, Ontario, are building another fine steamship at the latter place. She is to be of the same length as the United Empire, now on that line, and two feet wider, or 260 feet long, with 33 feet beam. She will have one foot more side, and consequently one foot more depth of hold than the Empire, and her capacity on a full draught of water will be about 1700 or 1750 tons. It is expected that the new boat will develop greater speed than the United Empire with a smaller consumption of fuel; though constructed to carry several hundred tons more cargo. This economy will be effected by fitting the boat with the new pattern of triple expansion engine, the introduction of which, though recent, has already revolutionized marine architecture.

Columbian: B. C. Pettengill has returned from Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet, where he has been examining the quartz ledges lately discovered in that locality. He reports many excellent claims on the creek and is favorably impressed with the richness of the ledges. The Mineral King claim took his fancy and he offered the owners \$50,000 for it, but they ask \$90,000 and feel certain of getting that amount before long. Mr. Pettengill confirms the report that the Bonanza company sold their claims to an English syndicate for \$500,000. Cayoosh Creek promises the biggest mining boom in years in this province.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods.



A Full Range of CANADIAN STAPLES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

STOBART, SONS & CO.,
PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Business East.
ONTARIO.

W. Mason, wagons, Markdale, has assigned.
 David Clark, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.
 T. O. Donnell, hotelkeeper, Elmira, has sold out.
 J. T. Mitchell, publisher, Erin, was burned out.
 Wm. Reynolds, grist mill, Stayner, has assigned.
 Jas. Sharman, foundry, Stratford, has assigned.
 A. Dunsmore, stationer, Markdale, has assigned.
 Mann & Gillis, grocers, Cornwall, have assigned.
 A. M. Gilpin, jeweller, Uxbridge, has assigned.
 Wm. Batters, dealer in stoves, Brantford, has sold out.
 D. R. Warren, Commission, Pembroke, has assigned.
 W. J. Burroughs, plumber, Toronto, has assigned.
 R. H. Gampbell, harness, Walkerton, has assigned.
 Robt. Stewart & Co., grocer Hamilton, are selling out.
 Murphy Bros., bakers, Port Hope, were burned out.
 John Robertson, general storekeeper, Madoc, has assigned.
 C. F. O'Brien, dealer in dry goods, Toronto, has assigned.
 M. T. Hemsworth, book store, Brantford, has assigned.
 John S. Barry, dealer in dry goods, Fergus, has assigned.
 Thos. Frizzel, dealer in shoes, Owen Sound, has assigned.

Isaac Yerex, merchant, Brock, has assigned.
 Dennie & Hennessy, hotelkeepers, Thorold, have assigned.
 Buckle & Myer, hotelkeeper, New Hamburg, have dissolved.
 Elliott & Warrington, livery, Port Hope, was burned out.
 O. Vaillancourt, dealer in flour, Coleman P.O., has assigned.
 Ruben Law, general storekeeper, Niagara Falls, has assigned.
 H. Simon, dealer in clothing, Stratford, sheriff in possession.
 R. Rabjohn, foundry, Thompsonville, held a meeting of creditors.
 McTaggart & McRae, dealers in carriage, Ayr, have sold out.
 Wm. Rockett, dealer in groceries and shoes Glencoe, has assigned.
 John Miller, dealer in fancy and dry goods, London, has assigned.
 Edward Morwick, general storekeeper, Alberton, has assigned.
 Cox, Haskell & Co., dealer in dry goods, Stratford, have assigned.
 Hodgson & Toye, dealer in dry goods, London, sheriff in possession.
 J. & W. C. Monaghan, dealers in shoes, Owen Sound, have assigned.
 F. H. Rous & Co., dealers in crockery, Belleville—F. H. Rous is dead.
 Haggart Bros., Manufacturing Co., (Limited), Belleville, are asking an extension.
 Isaac Normady, dealer in carriages and Wm. Walker, butcher, Beamsville, were burned out.
 Boderick & Morley, gents' furnishings, Chatham, are about to dissolve—Morley retiring.
 Butlin, Reid & Co wholesale stationers, have admitted Wm. Ferguson—style as before.
 The following were burned out at Tilbury

GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and
 COMMISSION

•• MERCHANTS. ••

19 Alexander St. West,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

BUTTER AND EGGS, BACON
 AND HAMS,

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☛

BALED HAY, GRAIN AND FLOUR
 SACKS, LIVERPOOL SALT.

Centre: Peter Champagne, barber; Moses Dussault, butcher; F. E. Jackson, harness, W. A. Shaw, printer.

QUEBEC.

H. S. Lomas, hotelkeeper, Montreal, is dead.
 Lapointe Dolphis, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Mrs. T. Lemieux, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned.
 T. H. Brooks, restaurant, Montreal, has assigned.
 P. Therien & Co., grocers, St. Remi, have assigned.
 A. T. Holland & Co., agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
 P. D. DeGrandpre, dry goods, Berthierville, has assigned.
 Rotique Terriault, contractors, Montreal, have assigned.
 Adam Dionne, confectioner, Montreal, is compromising.
 Haas & Co., dealers in fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Charest & Lamoureux, horse traders, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Brymer & Bramley, manufacturing jewelers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 W. Bennet & Co., wholesale stationers, Montreal, demand of assignment made on them.
 Gallery Bros., dealers in dry goods and gents furnishings, Montreal, advertises dry goods stock for sale.

NOVA SCOTIA.

F. J. Porter, grocer, Wolfville, has sold out.
 Ross & King, grist mill, Oxford, have dissolved.
 B. A. Smith, wholesale dealer in dry goods, Halifax, has assigned.
 W. H. Bashford jr., grocer, Halifax, is out of business—stock taken by bailiff.

Some Thoughts for Tea Drinkers.

Tea is so popular an article of consumption that any information tending to a better appreciation of its dietetic uses, and of the part it plays not only in domestic, but in political, economy, must be of direct interest to a very large proportion of the people, who will derive much instruction from the Paper on the subject read by Mr. Shand before the last meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. There are probably few persons who, while sipping the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," have not been struck by the varieties of flavour and general quality possessed by different kinds of tea, and have not considered how far those differences are due to natural and how far to artificial causes; but to a very small proportion of tea drinkers probably has it occurred to inquire whether any questions of national importance are involved in this choice between a dear and a cheap tea—a tea grown in India or Ceylon and one produced in China or Java. Less than a generation ago the idea of "tea" was associated solely with the country which has given its name to the cups from which it is usually drunk; and, as a matter of fact, it is only within the last twenty-five years that tea from any other country besides China has been placed on the English markets. At the present time, however, the tea drinking public have a choice of teas from China, India, and Ceylon, with an occasional chance of securing a parcel from Natal, Fiji, or the Straits Settlements, not to mention the Dutch East Indian Colonies. In 1830 the quantity of tea exported from Ceylon was but 114,000 lbs.; last year it was no less than 13,000,000 lbs.—or one-third of the gross imports of tea into the United Kingdom in the year 1845. At that time the Customs duty on tea was over 2s. per lb., and when a proposal for a reduction of the duty was made it was met with the answer, made on "high official authority" that the "imports of tea having reached 40,000,000 lbs., it was probable that the limit of consumption had also been reached, and that further reduction could only be accompanied by loss of revenue." The single colony of Ceylon, however, which at that time had not even dreamt of tea-growing, will in another two years' time send us a quantity equal to the whole of our imports in those days, while India, which was then in equal ignorance of its capacity to rival China as a tea growing country, will be sending us three times as much. At the same time the quantity of tea imported into this country from China is nearly three times as great as the "extreme limit of consumption" forty years ago. So far these figures merely indicate an enormous increase in the tea-drinking capacity of the people of the United Kingdom who as Mr. Shand states, are only beaten in this respect by their Australian cousins. But the figures, when more closely examined, have a much greater significance. While the production of tea in India and China has been increasing in almost geometrical progression, our imports from China have been steadily falling off: last year for example, the imports of tea from China were only 119,000,000 lbs. as compared with 145,000,000 lbs. in 1886, whereas those from British East Indies were 98,000,000 lbs. in 1887 against 80,000,000 in 1886. In

other words, China, instead of being the sole source of our supply of tea, now only sends us one-half of our whole imports. This great change is due to two causes. First to the original superior qualities of Indian and Ceylon teas, and next, to the falling off in the quality of China teas. Evidence of the higher value which is placed on the produce of the British Indies will be found in the fact that the 97,000,000 lbs. of tea from that source was declared to be worth over 5,000,000L., while the 119,000,000 lbs. of China teas are only worth a trifle over four and a half millions sterling, instead of over six million sterling which they would have been valued at if the quality had been equal to that of the former kinds. This superiority of Indian and Ceylon teas over those of China is due partly to the natural conditions of soil and climate under which the particular varieties of the plant more particularly cultivated in Assam and Ceylon are grown and partly to the greater care with which this produce is prepared for consumption. It is clearly then to the advantage of the English-tea-drinkers to avoid Chinese teas and to give the preference to those grown in "British" soil. The slightly higher prices which the latter command is compensated for by the higher chemical properties possessed by them, and by the fact that a pound of Ceylon or Indian tea will yield a larger number of cups of "tea" for drinking than the same quantity of Chinese tea. But there is the still larger consideration, that in "patronising" the produce of the Colonies and of India Englishmen are contributing to the support of their fellow subjects, instead of to that of foreigners, and at the same time contributing to the maintenance of those bonds, material as well as sentimental which unite the Colonies to the Mother Country, and to the general prosperity of the Empire. It is urged by the friends of China that as soon as she awakens, as she shows signs of doing, to a sense of the loss she is suffering through the carelessness or the malpractices of her tea growers and shippers, she will find that she possesses such advantages in an unlimited supply of labour, and an unlimited area available for tea cultivation, that she could swamp all competitors on the question of quantity and of quality. It would appear, however, that a great deal of lee-way has to be made up before China can attain such a position as this. Mr. Shand's paper made it fully clear that the cost of labour is one of the principal elements in the successful conduct of a tea plantation, and that China has the advantage over Ceylon that she can get labour at about 1d. a day, while in Ceylon it costs 6d. But there is already a difference of 5d. between the average prices of Ceylon and China teas in the English market—a difference entirely due to quality: and it is evident that, in order to bring the quality of their teas up to that of the Ceylon varieties, the Chinese growers will have to incur considerable expense in improved methods of picking, curing, and packing.—*The Colonies and India.*

A London cable of last week says: The Dominion issues have risen from 1½ to 4½; 3½ per cents are quoted at 107, 4 per cents at 113. The Canadian Gazette says the next time Canada war's a loan she may evidently issue at 8 per cent.

The Grenfell, Assa. agricultural society intend erecting a hall in the spring. A subscription list has been drawn up and largely signed.

The Manitoba Mortgage company has abandoned the idea of forming a company to take over the Manitoba lands fallen into possession of the company. A call for a £ per share will be made.

The total quantity of sugar of all kinds, refined and raw, imported into Canada in the last fiscal year and entered for home consumption, was 200,466,072 pounds, costing \$4,862,042. or about 2 4 cents per pound. The duty paid on the above quantity of sugar was \$3,167,528. or about 65 per cent. The sugar entered at 2.4 cents per pound.

A Liverpool cable on Thursday says: The emigration season is opening most auspiciously. One hundred and fifty Belgian farmers for Calgary leave Liverpool to-morrow. Many parties have arranged for succeeding weeks, including seventy genuine Sussex farm laborers, followed by further batches, and emigrated by the Self Help Emigration Society. Enquiries in England, Scotland and Ireland are generally gratifying. Everything points to a large emigration.

The successful floating of the stock of Sir John Lister Kaye's Northwest Coal and Colonization company, in England, seems to have started up a crop of similar concerns, the promoters of which propose to make money out of land which they first purchase *en bloc* and then sell it in parcels to the settler. The idea is a good one for the promoters. The country's interest is apocryphal. Very little good, either to the shareholders or the country, came of the host of colonization companies started by Canadians at the time the C. P. R. contract was let, and less seems likely to attend these ventures by transatlantic speculators. Under ordinary circumstances there is no need of an intermediary between the Government and the settler, and unless the new projects show themselves to be possessed of something more than a desire to make money in connection with their schemes it would be well to let them push their enterprises at the expense of some other region.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Montreal Trade Notes.

Stocks of grain in store shows a decrease of 19,000 bushels of wheat, 53,000 corn, 154,000 peas, and 48,000 oats, compared with same date last year. Prices were: Red winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; spring, 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87; No. 2 do., 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c per 66 lbs. in store; oats, 42c to 43c per 34 lbs.; barley, 65c to 70c.

Flour and meal were quoted: Patent, winter, \$4.40 to \$4.50; patent, spring, \$4.49 to \$4.65; straight roller, \$4.00 to \$4.55; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.50; oatmeal, standard, to \$5.45; oatmeal, granulated, to \$5.70; rolled meal, \$6.00; rolled oats, \$6.25, in barrels.

The market was firm for bran at \$19.50 to \$20 per ton, with Manitoba offering at \$17.50 to \$18 per ton, shorts \$20 to \$21, and moulie \$27 to \$29 per ton, low grades selling at \$23 to \$25 per ton.

Butter quotations were: Creamery, 20c to 22c; townships, 17½c to 22c; western, 15c to 18c; medium grades, 10c to 14c.

Insurance Briefs.

There were three hundred and seventy seven fires in New York City in the month of January last.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters Association recently fined one of its members \$200 for violating one of the rules of the Association.

Life insurance is a good thing, if it does come high, but a man ought not to have more of it than he is positively certain he can carry without crippling his business or causing serious inconvenience. Many a man is persuaded to take a \$5,000 policy, when a \$2,500 policy is all he can afford. He pays the premium on a \$5,000 policy by a hard effort for two or three years, then finds that he can not keep it up and so drops it and loses the bulk of what he has paid. If he had taken a \$2,500 policy he might have been able to keep it up and get the benefit of it.

The craze just now seems to be in life insurance. One company wrote last year \$188,000, 000, another wrote \$106,090,000, and a third wrote \$69,000,000. More than ten per cent of it will lapse next year, a like amount the year following, and by the end of ten years not more than ten per cent of last year's insurances will be in existence. Life insurance is a good deal like buying goods on the instalment plan. They all think they will be easily able to meet the premiums until time of payment comes, and then they find that they have bargained for more than they are able to pay, and so the policy lapses, and the money they have paid is gone.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

Stewart Brothers, from Brantford, Ont., contemplate opening a blacksmith shop at Birtle, Manitoba.

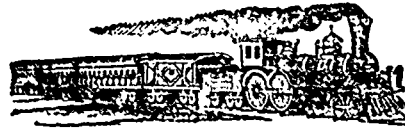
The McKenzie hotel, Winnipeg, now being fitted by Mr. Bennett, is to be known as The Clarendon.

The new hotel, at Oak Lake, Man., to replace the one burned, has been commenced, and will be finished early in the spring.

The goods and chattels of the Grand Central and Langham hotels, at Brandon, were disposed of last week. The farmers around the vicinity purchased nearly all the furniture.

F. W. Beckett, a farmer, is putting up a flat warehouse at Deloraine, Man., to enable him to ship his wheat direct in car lots. He has about 7,000 bushels of wheat to haul yet.

THE annual meeting of the Regina board of trade was held on Thursday last. The following statistics were submitted of Regina's trade in 1887: Implements, carriages, buckboards, sleighs, cutters, pumps and windmills, \$42,225; flour for feed and milling, \$129,708; dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, fruit, confectionery, millinery, dressmaking, rubber goods, crockery ware, glass ware, carpets and furniture, \$196,079; butchers, bakers, coal and wood, \$104,033; hardware, blacksmithing, bench work, brick, paints, oils, painting, plastering, tinsmithing, lumber, sash, doors and other building material, \$212,941; drugs, stationery, fancy goods, cigars, tobaccos, musical instruments, printing, sewing machines and jewelry, \$155,036; hotels, boarding houses, livery, feed and sale stables and cartage, \$110,775; miscellaneous, \$19,920; building improvements, \$110,000. Total, \$1,050,750.



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No. 4 MIXED	No. 2 PASS	STATIONS.	No. 1 PASS	No 3 MIXED
LEAVE	LEAVE		ARRIVE	ARRIVE
13 00	13 00	Portage la Prairie	14 45	14 45
15 30	14 50	Gladstone	13 05	12 20
17 25	16 02	Neepawa	11 35	10 00
19 45	17 00	Minnedosa	10 45	8 40
	18 10	Rapid City	9 00	
22 30	18 48	Snoo Lake	8 52	5 05
21 10	19 55	Birtle	7 45	3 30
	22 25	Bimcarth	5 10	
	23 45	Russell	3 45	
	1 05	Langenburg	2 30	
ARRIVE	ARRIVE		LEAVE	LEAVE

Meals.
No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Trains leave Minnedosa for Rapid City Tuesdays and Fridays at 17 10; returning leave Rapid City Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9. For Langenburg leave Birtle Fridays only at 21 00, returning leave Langenburg Saturdays only at 2 30. For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 21 returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 3 45, making connection with main line trains.
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Chicago Fast Ex.....	d 6.25 p.m.	d 7.05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a 6.25 p.m.	a 7.05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 8.00 a.m.	a 8.45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a 4.15 p.m.	a 4.50 p.m.
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