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WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Direct Importers of

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PORK PACKERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Heavy Provisions; Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter, etc., at close prices to the trade. Special attention given to consignments of Farm Produce. Consignments and orders solicited.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
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BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Work, Millwrighting,

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Kinds of Machinery.

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Manufacturers of

COMPOSITE WROUGHT IRON

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Railings, Posts, Crestings,

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Light and Heavy Castings to Order

Estimates furnished on application.

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Wholesale Grocers and Tea Merchants,

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D. C. MCGREGOR,

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WHOLESALE DRUGS,

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

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WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

BOILER PURGER

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters of the NORTHWEST, the

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

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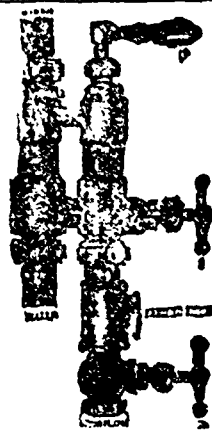
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THE UNION INJECTOR.

THE BEST known appliance for feeding all kinds of steam boilers.

It will lift water 25 feet. Manufactured by

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CITY HALL SQUARE,

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Commission Merchants.

AND EXPORTERS OF

GRAIN & PRODUCE.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

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DAWSON, BOLE & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Etc.

REGINA, N.W.T.

Large stock of leading Patent Medicines

Sole wholesale agents for the Cow Boy Cigar. We also carry all line of popular domestic & imported brands

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

British, French, American and German

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Smallwares,

TOYS, BEADS, &c

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cor. Bannatyne & Princess Sts., Winnipeg.

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

TO ROLLER MILLS. For Bags—Jute and Cotton (all sizes)
Sewing Twine, Jute or Flax.
Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)

Write to **HENDERSON & BULL**
41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

For the past six years we have supplied and are supplying all the principal millers in Manitoba and the North west Territories with Sacks, Inks and Twines. Samples mailed and quotations given on application—all goods guaranteed equal to sample.

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk

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

"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Coffee

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

Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company (Limited)

TRURO,

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sole agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, **HENDERSON & BULL, WINNIPEG**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE

**CHINA
LAMPS,**

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

TASSE, WOOD & CO

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,

MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { RELIANCE &
TERRIER.;
MIKADO

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

E. F. Hutchings,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

I have the largest assortment of goods now ready for SPRING TRADE there are West of Chicago. Mexican, Californian and Cheyenne Saddles of my own manufacture on improved principles. Also a large line of English Saddlery at English Invoice Prices.

437 MAIN STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1867

WINNIPEG.

H. S. WESBROOK

Wholesale Dealer in
FARM MACHINERY,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND

SETTLERS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.
Wagons, Plows & Harrows, Hay Presses,
Binding Twine, Fence Wire.
Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards
Carts, Democarts, Farm Sleighs,
Pleasure Sleighs, Family Sleighs, Cutters.
Sole Agent J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO
Commissions executed. Correspondence solicited.
Catalogues sent free. Local Agents wanted.
ADDRESS H. S. WESBROOK,
66 Princess St., Market Square, Winnipeg, Man.

H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

(HEADQUARTERS FOR

EXPRESS WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES

Hammocks, Cricket, Lacrosse,

Lawn Tennis, and Baseball Supplies

CROQUET, FISHING TACKLE,

etc., etc.

Send for Price List.

Represented in Manitoba and N W T by
W. S. CRONE.



LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

Geo. D. Wood,
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Wood & Looat,
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GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE

Hardware and Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, AND 35 &
37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST.

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Glasgow Lead and Color Works,
MONTREAL.

THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND
OF WHITE LEAD

Which takes the lead in Scotland, England and Canada. is manufactured under the control of the original proprietors.

"ELEPHANT"

Ready Mixed Paints made up in all the choicest tints. Every package is warranted to please, every shade matched. Order early.

ELEPHANT Durable Floor and Roofing Paints—dry, hard and quick.

ELEPHANT Colored Paints in tins, kegs and cans.

ELEPHANT Japan Colors in all the newest and richest colors.

ELEPHANT Varnishes and Japans superior to imports.

ELEPHANT On the packages is the only guarantee really good paint.

The newest, most central and best equipped Paint Works in Canada.

Fergusson, Alexander and Co., Montreal.

Agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion.....	\$0 30	per line.
3 months, do	0 75	"
6 " do	1 25	"
12 " do	2 00	"

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAMES E. STEEN,
 Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, APRIL 23, 1888.

T. J. SMITH general dealer, Wapella has added agricultural implements to his business.

J. E. THOMAS, late in business at Portage la Prairie Man., died at Vancouver, B. C., recently.

D. D. ROSE, representing Brown & Erb, of the Dominion Glove works, Berlin, Ont., was in the city last week.

J. D. ALLAN, representing A. A. Allan & Co. wholesale hats, caps, furs, etc., of Toronto, arrived from the east last week, and will do the West in the interest of his house.

CRUTHERS & Co., have opened a private banking establishment at Manitou, Man. Mr. Cruthers was formerly in the same line at Fort Qu'Appelle, where he sold out last fall.

THE furniture store lately burned at Anthracite, Alberta, belonged to Shelton, furniture dealer of Calgary. Loss only about \$300, as there was very little stock on hand at the time of the fire. R. Howsen had a small stock of fruits and confectionery in the building, which was destroyed.

ANOTHER great railway system which will probably soon be looking toward Manitoba is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. This is one of the most aggressive of the Chicago and western roads, and it now reaches a point farther north than any of the Chicago railways. The company has been reaching out in all directions north from Chicago, and especially up into Dakota, where it now has its northern terminus at Fargo. One more stride of a couple of hundred miles or so would bring the road into Winnipeg, and with the level country between here and Fargo the work could easily be completed in a single season.

W. MOORE, baker, of Regina, has moved to Indian Head, Assa., where he has opened a bakery, and confectionery store.

HARRY WHITWORTH, of Emerson, has entered into partnership with W. A. Morkill of Dominion City, Man., and the new firm will open a flour and feed business at the latter place.

THE Saskatchewan Herald has entered upon the tenth year of its publication. That the Battleford district has not gone ahead more rapidly is not the fault of the Herald.

THE clothing and furnishing stock of the late J. L. Coltart, of Winnipeg, will be offered for sale by tender up to Thursday next, 26th April. The amount of stock and shop fixtures is about \$1,000.

A. C. McRAE, late of Ottawa, Ont., has established a new industry at Winnipeg—the manufacture of carriage tops, backs and cushions. His office is at the corner of King and James streets.

THE Brandon board of trade has issued a splendid advertising folder, which was compiled and designed by J. H. Brownlee and Wm. Marshall. In addition to a map of the Province the folder contains views of Brandon, and Plumb Creek and of farms located in the district, as well as reading matter of interest to new settlers.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Regina board of trade the president and secretary-treasurer submitted a report on the business of the past quarter showing the work done. The treasurer submitted a report showing that the board had expended \$630 on the Wood Mountain trail, \$1,075 improving the Saskatoon trail and \$460 on Brownlee's immigration map. The special Committee reported that all arrangements were completed for the incorporation of the board. A number of new members were elected and the affairs of the board are prospering. Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Crookshank, moved that the board draw the attention of Sup't. Tait of the C. P. R. to the great irregularity in the delivery of freight by the Company and especially that his attention be drawn to the manner in which local freight between east and west is delayed through the conductors refusing to take freights; presumably because it occasions them more trouble in handling local and they seemingly preferring through freights.

A correspondent at Carberry, Man., writes: In the beginning of February I reported 746,600 bushels of grain marketed here. Since that time we have marketed:

Wheat	86,600
Oats	34,500
Barley	13,000

..... 134,100
 Up to February 746,600

Total

880,700

There is also a good deal yet in farmers' hands.
 L. R. ARNETT has purchased the clothing and furnishing business conducted by Lewis Arnett, at Winnipeg. This business consists of the well-known Boston Clothing House, and also the store on the corner of Main and William Streets.

T. G. POYNTZ, Bodega, Winnipeg, is selling out.

HERBERT FIELD, hardware, Brandon, has sold out.

R. J. NICHOLSON, tailor, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

ALEX. McBRIDE, dealer in hardware and tins, Calgary, is giving up business.

LUCAS & EASTMAN, ranchers, Calgary, N. W. T., offer their business for sale.

CHAS. SANDISON has closed out his butchering business at Edmonton, Alberta.

H. FIELD has sold out his stove and tinware business at Brandon, to Smith Bros.

GEO. A. CROSTHWAITE, general store-keeper, Plum Creek, Man., has assigned in trust.

T. T. ATKINSON, dealer in boots and shoes and clothing, Brandon, is giving up business.

F. C. PATERSON has been appointed local agent at Brandon for the Manufacturers Insurance Co.

ALEX. SHEPPARD, dealer in dry goods and millinery, Regina, Assa., has called a meeting of creditors.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued fixing Thursday, 17th May, as Arbor Day throughout the Territories.

H. G. & R. Walker, Manufacturers Agents, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. H. G. Walker continues.

R. B. ROOK is giving up his business at Minnedosa as a blacksmith and has gone into fire and life insurance.

JAMES GUYER, hotel-keeper, Brandon, has formed a partnership with M. E. Johns, under the style of Guyer & Johns.

DR. BRETT has purchased from Dr. Orton and D. D. Mann their interests in the sanitarium, at the National Park, Banff.

H. SHOREY & Co., of Montreal, advise their customers of a coming visit from a representative of their house on the back of a photograph of the Prince of Wales.

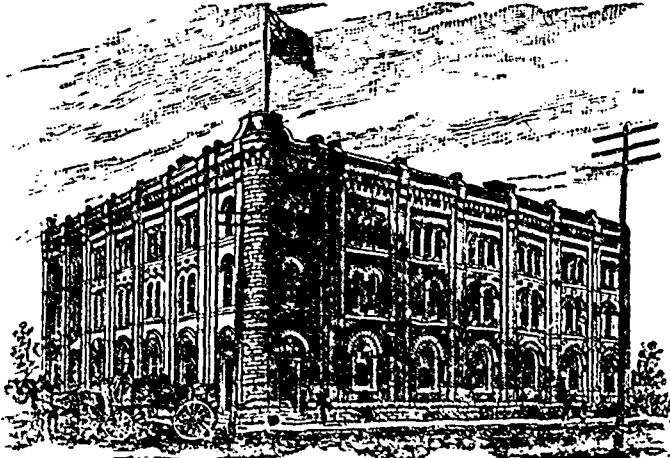
FRESH Lake Winnipeg fish are quoted in trade papers of St. Paul and Minneapolis as follows: Whitefish, 8c; yellow pike, 7c; pickerel, 6c; perch, 4c.

E. S. MATHEWSON, is to have charge of the C. P. R. hotel at Vancouver, and not of the new hotel at Banff, as stated. He was formerly chief clerk of the Windsor, at Montreal.

EMERSON is agitating for a railway from that place to the Lake of the Woods. The distance is said to be about 85 miles, and the chief advantage would be in getting lumber direct from the mills on the lake, instead of its coming around by Winnipeg as at present, a distance of over 200 miles.

THE annual report of the Northwest Land Company shows that the total sales of farm lands were 19,113½ acres, rather more than double the quantity sold during 1886. The average price received was a little over £1 per acre. Town site sales are somewhat below those of last year, still they are very satisfactory when compared with the two previously. The retiring directors were re-elected as follows:—Sir Donald A. Smith, E. B. Osler and W. B. Scarth.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Scottish Home Rule Association has issued a circular which has been scattered broadcast throughout the English speaking world, setting forth "Scotland's claim for home rule." The circular opens out in the following brazen manner: "I would be obliged if you would give publicity to this circular letter, so that our countrymen may be informed of the struggle that we are making to secure our political freedom. The movement is the people's movement, and we are therefore compelled to appeal for sympathy and assistance to our fellow-countrymen abroad, many of whom are enjoying the privileges of political freedom. We intend to form a Scottish Party in Parliament, and with this object in view, we may, at the first general election, have to contest several seats in the interests of our country. For this, and other purposes of the association, we require funds, and we trust that we shall have a favorable response to the appeal we now make to the patriotism of our countrymen. May I express the hope that you will open a subscription list." etc., etc. This brazen appeal will surely make true Scotchmen blush for shame at the degradation to which certain of their countrymen have sunk. The movers in this home rule scheme seem to have forgotten all about that manly independence of character which is supposed to belong so thoroughly to the Scotchman the world over, and which has kept the sons of the land of heather from occupying the position of the mendicant. Like their Irish pattern, evidently the main thing these Scotch home rulers want is "funds." There's the rub. They are evidently ready, like the Irish agitators at home and their fenian associates abroad, to rake in the hard earnings of foolish servant girls, in order to carry on their agitation, which is probably engineered for the purpose of carrying a few aspirants for political fame into Parliament. Do Scottish members of Parliament require to be bought up to be induced to advocate their country's welfare in Parliament? It would seem so from this circular. If Scotland is receiving any injustice at the hands of the British Parliament (which the circular fails to show), let her members unite to present her cause. If Scotland does not receive a full measure of jus

tice from Parliament, it is probably her own fault. But it is a shame that Scotchmen should so forget themselves as to adopt the Irish home rule plan of begging in foreign countries for funds to squander in a political agitation, aye, and perhaps to buy up and corrupt the electorate, in order to further the ambitious schemes of a few designing wire-pullers. Let Scotchmen at home fight out their own political battles, *honestly and honorably, and they will receive justice.* Let Irish agitators do as they like, but Scotchmen should refuse to countenance a movement which commences by advertising their country the world over as a supplicant and poor mendicant. The president of this Scottish home rule association, is the "Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane," but a "noble" gentleman should blush to have his name attached to such a supplicant petition. The Province of Manitoba, with a handful of people numbering only 100,000, has fought for years for her political rights against the Dominion. Our cause was far more pressing than anything shown in the case of Scotland in the home rule association's circular, yet Manitobans would have been ashamed to have engineered a begging scheme. If Scotchmen want a greater measure of home rule, by all means let them agitate for it; but Scotchmen should set their foot on this scheme of gathering in shekels by advertising the country throughout the world as a nation of paupers. O! Scotland, how hast thou fallen from thy dignified, independent and exalted position, to become a supplicant mendicant for the charity of the world.

The new customs regulations, or rather amendments to the regulations, will be received with favor by the commercial community—especially that portion of the act of amendment which provides for the appointment of a board to settle disputes. Merchants have frequently had cause to regret the arbitrary powers of customs officers and special agents in the past. The new customs amendment act provides for the appointment of a board of customs, consisting of the commissioner and assistant commissioner of customs and Dominion appraiser to be appointed under the

JAMES PYE,

FLOUR MILL BUILDER

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

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE MILLING CO. 22d 1887

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

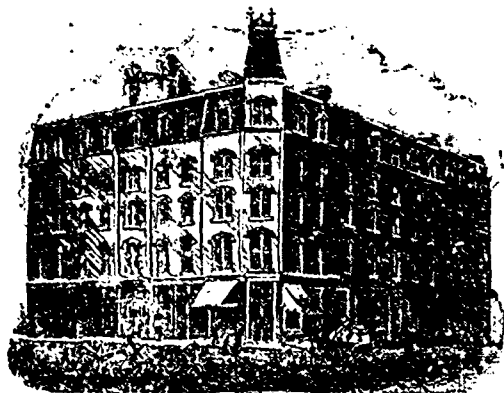
DEAR SIR: In handing you our check for \$1301.24, in full for balance on your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at the time we had considerable work on the mill as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also was very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. We are, Sir, yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

amended act, to determine the rate of duty payable on any goods, concerning which there is a dispute, and to consider and determine disputes of all kinds which may arise in carrying out the provisions of the customs act. Dominion customs appraisers will have jurisdiction in all ports of Canada. Attempts at smuggling are made punishable by forfeiture of goods and a sum equal to their value in addition, together with, on conviction before two justices of the peace, a fine of not more than \$200 or less than \$50 or to imprisonment for not more than a year nor less than one month, or to both. Any person sending false invoices with goods brought into Canada, shall thereby forfeit all claim to payment for such goods, and any bill of exchange held for payment of same shall cease to be collectable.

An exchange says: "Some startling revelations as to the manufacture of lard at points in the Western States have been made before the Congressional Committee on Agriculture at Washington. One witness testified that he had seen the men slaughtering a great many diseased hogs, most of them suffering from what is known as cholera. One firm told him that but little white grease was made now and also that his foreman had recently bought 2,000 smothered hogs, which were put into the tanks and went into prime steam lard. It was also proved that diseased hogs were cut up and packed with sound ones and their hams cured and sold on the markets; besides which it was a common thing to adulterate lard with beef fat and cotton seed oil. As the Dominion imported 3,386,216 pounds of lard, and 2,363,950 pounds of bacon and hams from the United States last year for home consumption, it would be an interesting question to know how much, if any, of these imports came from places where diseased hogs are cured and packed and lard adulterated in the manner described." A great deal of Chicago lard and cured hog product is imported into Western Canada, and therefore it will be interesting, and perhaps a little disgusting to the consumer to learn the above facts. It has long been known that pure western lard is a thing of the past, cotton seed oil and leaf

—THE—
Clarendon Hotel,



WINNIPEG.

Opened April 1st, 1888.

(The proprietors have closed the New Douglass House)

Strangers visiting Winnipeg should see
The Clarendon Hotel.

RATES RANGING FROM

\$1.50 to \$3.50 PER DAY

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

Bennett & Co., Props

fat being largely used as substitutes. This accounts for the cheapness of Chicago lard in this market, which can be imported and sold, notwithstanding the duties, as low as the home article. The consumer should be made aware of the fact that imported "pure leaf lard" rarely contains over 60 per cent. of hog fat, the balance being made up of cotton seed oil and sterine, and besides is liable to be prepared from smothered or diseased animals. A knowledge of these facts should cause the home article, which is universally pure lard, to sell at a good premium over the imported, instead of at the same prices as heretofore. Home cured hog products, which are known to be healthy, should also command a higher price than imported. There are no diseases amongst Manitoba hogs, such as the animals of the Western States fed exclusively upon corn at second hand, suffer from.

ONE feature which has not been given due prominence in considering the advantages arising from the removal of monopoly, is the fact

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs Hats, Robes,

Gloves, Moccasins

etc.

MANITOBA FALL TRADE, 1888.



Special **MEN'S FURNISHINGS.**

attention is called to our new
Patented Fur Collar and Cap
for Ladies.

MONTREAL

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WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

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that a number of railway companies will soon be interested in bringing settlers into Canadian territory. The preponderating influence of the railways in directing immigration, has long been recognized. Naturally so long as these roads to the south of us were prevented from coming into our territory, their efforts would be directed against immigration coming north of the boundary. But with the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Grand Trunk and other roads extending into our territory, all this will be changed. These roads will be given a direct interest in the development of the country, and they may be depended upon to put forth their efforts, in their own interests, to that end. Instead of having one great railway corporation working for the settlement of the country, we will therefore have several corporations working in this direction. The settlement and development of the country is therefore bound to advance more rapidly than at any time in the past.

It is evidently the intention of the N. W. C. & N. Co., generally known as the Galt road, to greatly increase their railway interests. The railway property of the company now consists

of 109 miles of narrow gauge road, from Dunmore junction, on the C. P. Ry. west, to the coal mines at Lethbridge, Alberta. It is now reported that the company will widen the road to the standard gauge, which will greatly increase its carrying capacity. The company, which also owns the Lethbridge mines, could find an excellent market for its coal in Montana, but the C. P. Ry. monopoly has heretofore prevented the construction of a railway to the Montana boundary. This is one proof of the injury which monopoly has been to the development of the west. The company has long been anxious to extend its road into Montana, and now that the C. P. Ry. monopoly has been removed, no doubt the road will be extended at once from some point on the line to Montana, Fort Benton, probably being the objective point in Montana. At Benton the road would connect with the Minot extension of the St. Paul and Manitoba and thus Helena and all points in Montana and Northern Dakota would be reached by a short route. Benton is about due south of Medicine Hat, Assa. The Lethbridge coal is said to be very much superior to the average Montana coal, and would command ready sale at a good premium upon the home article. It is also probable that Calgary and Macleod will be connected with the N. W. C. & N. Co.'s railway system.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 23, 1888.

HAIL INSURANCE.

A somewhat novel bill has been brought before the Manitoba Legislature, relating to protection against loss from hail. The bill asks for an amendment to the Municipal Act, providing for the establishment of a fund to be raised by taxation, to insure against hail storms. The idea is to allow municipalities to pass a by-law, which shall be submitted to a vote of the electors, providing for the raising of the fund. If the by-law is carried, the council will then levy a tax upon the assessable property of the municipality, which tax is not to exceed ten mills in the dollar in any one year. The fund so raised shall be set apart for paying losses from hail storms. It will be readily seen that this plan of hail insurance is open to several objections. For instance, all property owners of a municipality wherein the by-law might be put in force, would be obliged to pay their share of the tax, though perhaps requiring no protection from hail. It is reasonable to suppose that in all municipalities there are many property owners who are not farmers, and who would have no crops liable to be damaged or destroyed by hail. Again, farmers do not all have the same acreage under crop, in proportion to the value of their property. The farmer who devoted his attention chiefly to stock, and who gave little or no attention to grain crops, would be obliged to pay his full share of the tax to protect his neighbor who had a large grain acreage. There is another important objection which can be taken to the proposed plan. Municipalities are usually but limited in area. Hail storms, though never serious taking the country as a whole, are often very destructive to limited areas. The per centage required to afford protection against hail, when spread around the country at large, would be very small, but almost every season there are small districts wherein great damage is done from hail storms. Now, if each municipality, limited in area as it is, is obliged to depend upon itself for protection, it will probably not infrequently happen that the ten mills rate will in certain years afford very little protection from serious loss. In order to overcome the limited area ob-

jection, the bill provides that municipalities may combine under the proposed act. It can be surmised, however, that there would be many difficulties in the way of forming a combination of municipalities to such end.

The only fair plan of hail insurance to the property owner, would appear to be to adopt the same system as in fire insurance, namely: that the person receiving the protection should alone pay the premium, and that the amount of the premium should be measured in proportion to the risk. This could be arranged in hail insurance by a premium at so much per acre on the different crops actually sown. A system of hail insurance by regularly organized insurance companies would be preferable to this proposed municipal plan, and it is a matter for wonder that some more general move has not been made to provide such insurance. The annual losses from hail storms, though unimportant in the aggregate, are often very severe upon individuals and limited sections, and some easy and reliable system of insurance against such losses should be provided. Taking Manitoba as a whole and scattering the risks throughout the province, the premiums upon such insurance should be very trifling to the individual farmer, whilst the aggregate of insured property would undoubtedly be very large. Experience has shown that some reliable and easily arranged system of hail insurance is a necessity in this country. If an official plan of hail insurance is to be provided, a provincial system would seem very much preferable to the proposed municipal scheme, as under a provincial plan the two principal objections to the municipal system already noted, could be obviated. The limited area objection would be overcome, and instead of assessing all property pro rata, a fund could be provided by either a voluntary insurance, or a compulsory tax at so much per acre of the different cereals, levied directly upon the owners of the crops. Such compulsory tax might be objected to by some as unfair, but it would certainly be far less open to the charge of injustice, than is the idea contained in the proposed municipal system of hail insurance, under which a compulsory tax would be levied upon the property of persons who grow little or no grain crops, solely for the benefit of those whose attention is given to grain growing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAYS.

British Columbia has two important railway schemes on hand at present, which are intended to connect with United States roads. The oldest of these schemes has been agitated for some time, and has heretofore suffered from the disallowance policy of the Dominion Government. This is the road proposed to run south from New Westminster to Puget Sound points. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway company is now building a road northward from Seattle, Washington Territory, toward the boundary. A considerable portion of this road is now under construction, and it is expected the road will be completed to the boundary by the close of the present year. From the boundary to Westminster, where the road would connect with the C. P. Ry., the distance is but thirteen miles. The completion of this road will connect all the Pacific coast railways, and give a through all rail route from British Columbia to Mexico.

The other scheme for connection with the United States roads is of more recent date, its having come prominently to the front during the last few months. In this scheme Victoria and Vancouver Island are chiefly interested. The idea is to extend a branch of the Pacific coast system of railways through Washington Territory, on the west side of Puget Sound, to a point on the straits of Juan de Fuca, at or about Port Angeles. The straits at this point is about ten miles wide. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway would be extended to a point on the coast opposite Port Angeles, and it is proposed to ferry the trains across and in this way connect the two roads. It is claimed that the scheme is a perfectly feasible one. If carried out, this plan would give Victoria and the Island railway all rail connection with the Pacific coast railway system. The railway ferry system is, it is well known, frequently adopted in crossing large streams, as in the case of the St. Clair, Detroit and St. Lawrence rivers in Eastern Canada, and it should work to even better advantage in crossing the straits of Fuca, where there will be freedom from the ice drawback, such as is at times encountered on the rivers named. The people of Victoria are of course delighted over the prospect of having their island isolation broken in this way. A bill providing for the extension of the Island railway to Beecher bay, opposite Port Angeles, has passed

the Local Legislature, and the Dominion Parliament has passed the bill for the proposed railway ferry across the straits. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway runs from Victoria and Esquimalt to the coal district at Nanaimo. Its length is about 75 miles, and in due time it will be extended to Comox, and later to the northern extremity of Vancouver Island. Though small isolated sections of Vancouver Island have been settled for years, yet this large island, as a whole, may almost be called an unexplored region. Enough, however, is known to warrant the assertion that it contains great mineral and forest wealth. There are also large areas suitable to agriculture, the expense of clearing the land being the main drawback to more rapid settlement. In time, however, it is certain to support a large population.

Besides these two railway schemes already mentioned, there is another important railway project under consideration, and which is believed to be in a fair way of being carried out at once. This road is intended to run from a point on the C.P.R. in the interior, at or about Sicamous, southward through a very valuable agricultural district. In this part of the province lying east of the Selkirk range of mountains, there are many fertile valleys of large area. These are the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and other districts, where crops of hard wheat can be produced which would surprise even a Manitoban, for yield and quality. Quite a stream of settlement is now directed toward this valuable part of British Columbia. One favorable feature of this region is the extensive stretches of inland navigation on its lakes and rivers, which it possesses, and which can be rendered doubly valuable by railway connection.

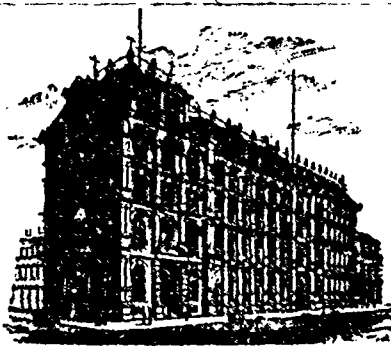
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

A great deal of jangling is going on in local political circles as to which party should get the credit for the removal of monopoly. The Liberal leaders, of course, claim all the credit for themselves and their party, and the fact that a Liberal Government was in power in Manitoba when a settlement of the question was concluded, seems to go a good way with many in favor of giving Premier Greenway and his followers the bulk of the credit. On the other hand the local Conservatives point to the actions of the late government and its efforts against monopoly, as an argument to the effect that the credit belongs exclusively to the local Conservative party. They point

out that the present Liberal Government has simply followed up the work commenced by the late government against monopoly. Now this quarreling seems all very foolish. Taking a broader view of the question than can be seen through the narrow and contracted spectacles of party, it is very easy to decide where the credit belongs. This is not to either Grits or Tories, but to "the people" of Manitoba, who, irrespective of party, have shown clearly that the Province was determined to get rid of monopoly. The Legislature of Manitoba, with a Conservative Government in power, unanimously decided that monopoly must go, and with a Liberal administration in power it would certainly adopt the same course. Where both parties were a unit (outside of a few interested parties and Dominion hirelings and officials) in pressing the claim of the Province, it is evident that neither party can take any great preponderance of credit for the successful issue. No doubt the disaster which overtook the late Norquay government had some influence in forcing the monopoly question more thoroughly upon the Dominion; but there is reason to believe that the grain blockade of the past season did more to hasten a settlement than all the merely political moves combined. The grain blockade forced the question upon the attention of the people of Eastern Canada, who had previously refused to listen to the arguments in favor of Manitoba's case, and it was made evident from one end of the country to the other that something had to be done. The Dominion Government was at last forced to realize the situation, which was so ably presented by the Winnipeg and Brandon boards of trade and other non-political bodies, and to realize the situation was simply to conclude that monopoly would have to go. Briefly, therefore, the credit for the removal of monopoly is due to the persistency and determination of the united people of Manitoba in agitating against the injustice, assisted by a combination of circumstances, one, but not the most important of which was the downfall of the Conservative Government of the Province. The downfall of this government was due not to its opposition to the public will, but to its lack of success in pushing the interests of the Province against monopoly. The local Liberal leaders have been persistent advocates of the rights of the Province, and to this extent credit is due them, but beyond

this the credit belongs to the people of Manitoba.

The *Winnipeg Call* evidently differs in its belief upon this subject from the majority of Manitobans of both political parties, and proceeds to give the credit for the removal of monopoly solely to the Dominion Government. The views of the *Call* are almost amusing. If the people of Manitoba had not most persistently crowded the question upon the attention of the Ottawa Government, it is certain monopoly would have been allowed to run its full course of twenty years. According to the *Call*, by removing monopoly entirely, instead of merely discontinuing the disallowance policy in Manitoba, the Dominion Government has retained to itself all the credit. To maintain this point the *Call* says:—"From a purely Winnipeg standpoint no doubt the removal of disallowance in old Manitoba and the continuance of the monopoly in the west would have been acceptable." The removal of disallowance only would have been acceptable to a certain extent, and very much preferable to complete monopoly, but not nearly so acceptable even to Winnipeg, as the complete removal of monopoly. The *Call* itself has always advocated the complete removal of monopoly by the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the C. P. R. Co., and every other Winnipeg journal, without an exception, favored the same course as the best means to arrive at a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the question. Whilst Manitobans were compelled from the circumstances surrounding the case to agitate literally for the discontinuance of disallowance, as applied to charters for the building of roads within the original boundaries of the Province, yet practically and sympathetically they were almost unanimously in favor of the purchase, at a reasonable price, of the C. P. R. Company's monopoly rights. The main point is clear enough, namely, that without the persistent agitation against disallowance, there would have been no removal of monopoly, therefore the credit is due the people. That the Dominion Government decided to purchase the monopoly rights of the C. P. R. Co., instead of merely reversing its disallowance policy, is due to its private arrangements with the railway corporation, and to the great influence which the latter wields over the Government. But now that monopoly is a dead issue, it may be as well to let the matter rest for the future.



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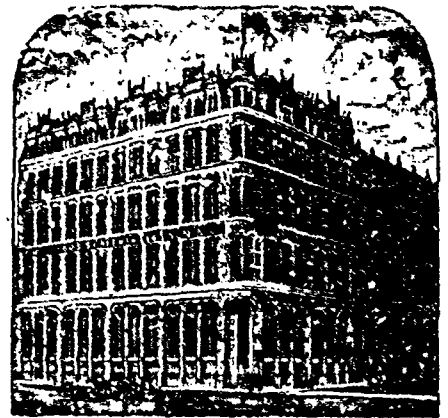
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The situation in monetary circles has been quiet during the past week. The grain movement is now almost nil, and will continue so until the opening of navigation, so that there is little call for funds from this source. In other directions just at present there is rather a quiet feeling, and miscellaneous undertakings are not yet being undertaken to any extent. Commercial discounts are in about the usual volume, at the usual 8 per cent rate. There is an improved call for loans on real property, largely for building purposes, for which the interest rate is also usually 8 per cent. for good securities. An increasing business of this nature is expected to be done during the next few weeks. As regards commercial collections, the facts of the case do not warrant anything in the nature of a "boom" article. Payments by retail merchants as a whole have not been good, and it requires no course of arguing to prove the truth of the statement. The fact that renewals have been unusually frequent, is in itself sufficient proof. Of these there have been a greater number under consideration during the past few weeks than for years previously. Aside from this, however, there is every reason to believe that the country is in better shape than it has been for years, and that the liabilities of the people have been very greatly reduced. But this applies mainly to the agricultural population, and the liabilities which have been largely wiped out were those due to the implement dealers and loan companies, who evidently have had the preferential claim upon the farmers. Payments upon pre-emptions to the Government have also been made to some extent. The country merchants seem to be the last to reap any benefit from the bountiful crop of last season, and in some districts cash business has been none to good with this class. Farmers, whose property is largely exempt from seizure for ordinary debts under the Manitoba and Territorial acts, evidently feel like taking their own time to pay their store bills, for which they are not so closely bound as in the case of the aforementioned obligations. This is the only way to account for the slowness in collections from some quarters.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been little variation in city wholesale circles of late. A few more merchants were asking for special favors, but it is hoped the end of the rope has been about reached, and that the future will be more free from these unpleasant incidents. Trade is yet backward for the season, owing to the unseasonable weather, which was still more like winter last week than spring. Some branches, however, show up fairly well, and prospects are looked upon as favorable. The agricultural implement and lumber trades are opening out, especially favorably, and there is a feeling that building operations will be carried on by farmers on a considerably increased scale this season. Immigration prospects also continue good, thus improving the outlook for a steadily growing demand for general commodities.

CANNED GOODS.

Prices were as follows: Tomatoes, \$3.25; peas, \$3.50 to \$3.75; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00;

corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$9.00; apples, \$1.25 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) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$8.00.

DRY GOODS.

The weather which had set in with the appearance of summer at the time of our last report, again turned cold and disagreeable, and last week was more like the wind-up of a nasty March than the third week in April. In spring and summer fabrics trade has therefore remained backward. Retailers have not yet had their stocks greatly drawn upon, and sorting trade is consequently light in all textile lines of summer goods, furnishings, fancies and clothing, etc.

DUGS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 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, \$2.50 to \$3.00; 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 9½c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

There has yet been little change in the prices of such staple lines as are in the market. Green stuff is arriving in small quantities, but not long enough in the market at a time to give quotations. Quotations are:—Apples, fancy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel; common varieties, \$5 to \$6. Mesina oranges, \$6 to \$6.50 a box; California Riversides, seedlings, \$6.50 to \$7; Fancy Riverside Navel, or seedless, \$7.50 to \$8; Choice Los Angeles, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Mesina lemons, \$6 to \$6.50; Bermuda onions, \$5.75 per crate of 50 lbs.; Bermuda tomatoes, \$1.50 per box of 10 lbs.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices unchanged as follows: Dates, 10c per lb; in 50-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.50 to 2.65 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.

GROCERIES.

Dealers in this staple branch now breathe more freely, since the serious slashing of prices which was going on a while ago has ceased. Whilst it lasted it was very unpleasant for those who were endeavoring to do a legitimate business, but they could only console themselves with the belief that it would not last long. Trade has now returned to a normal condition and is moving along more satisfactorily. Prices as follows: Sugars, Dark yellow, 7 to 7½c; bright yellow, 7½ to 8c; granulated, 8½ to 9c; lumps, 9½ to 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 22 to 24c; 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, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 50c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Indox d. thick Solaco, 6s, 48c; Brunetto Solaco, 12s, 48c.

FURS.

In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows:—Beaver, \$1 to \$7 per skin; badger, 25c to \$1.50; black bear, \$2 to \$10; cubs do, 50c to \$1.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$15; cubs do, 50c to \$3; grizzly bear, \$3 to \$40; cubs do, \$1 to \$12; white bear, \$3 to \$50; cubs do, \$2 to \$15; lynx, 25c to \$2.75; cubs do, 5c to 40c; wild cat, 25 to 75c; timber wolf, 25c to \$2; large prairie do, 25c to \$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c to \$1; w. lverine, 50c to \$5; panther 10c to \$2.50; fisher, 50c to \$6; red fox, 25c to \$1.50; kit fox, 25c to 75c; silver, grey, or black fox, \$4 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5; blue fox, 50c. to \$4.50; white fox, 25c to \$1.50; martin, 25c to \$1.50, mink, 15 to 60c, m. skrat, midwinter, 6 to 10c, fall, 3 to 5c, culls and kits, 1 to 2c, otter, \$1 to \$9, do cubs, 25 to 75, raccoon, 25 to 80c, skunk, 15 to 50c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

HIDES.

Another decline in prices is noted, owing to low prices east. Quotations last week were: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bulls, 2c; calf, fine haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 25 to 50c. Tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1½c per pound.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quotations unchanged and as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$8.25; 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

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are steady as follows: Spanish sole 27 to 31c; slaughter sole, 30 to 32c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 29 to 32c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; corjovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c. colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices now quoted: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; 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, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, Eocene, 31c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 28c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

WINES AND SPIRITS.

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, \$4.00 to \$4.50; 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.

Seeding operations which had commenced throughout the country at the time of our last report, have received another serious set-back. Last week the weather was very unfavorable nearly the whole time and but little progress could be made in seeding in the more favored districts, whilst in the less favored districts practically nothing could be done. At the close of the week operations were resumed, and will now be pushed vigorously if the weather is at all favorable. Already estimates are being made as to the probable acreage which will be put under crop this season, but all such are mere guess work, and no reliable approximation can yet be given. The acreage which will be put under cultivation will depend entirely on the weather from this out. The season is one of the latest on record, which is an unfavorable feature to start with, but if a desirable change is now experienced, there is yet time to get in a fairly large acreage of crop. There is scarcely anything doing in delivering wheat, and stocks in store will not be moved until the opening of navigation. Prices were almost nominal, at about 56 to 57c for No. 1 hard on track.

FLOUR.

Quotations to the local trade in broken lots remains unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.00; strong bakers, \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.25; superfine, \$1.10.

MILLSTUFFS.

Brand holds at \$11 per ton and shorts \$13 per ton.

OATS.

There are now few loads offered on the market. Prices hold at about 30c.

OATMEAL.

Local prices are unchanged, as follows: Standard, \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; rolled oats, \$3.00.

EGGS.

Prices have been dropping daily since our last report. Last quotation here were 15c in case lots, but this price may not be obtainable to-day.

BUTTER.

Receipts of new butter have not yet amounted to much, and when of good quality, from 18 to 20c can be obtained. Some good old sold at 15c, but there is very little in the market which will bring this price.

LARD.

Home made is steady at \$2.30 in 20 lb. pails, and a decided preference is now commencing to be shown for this article, which is known to be pure. Chicago lard is offered at \$2.25, and inferior grades may be had at \$2.10 and \$2.20.

CURED MEATS.

Prices hold at the following quotations. Home cured quoted as follows: Long clear bacon, 11 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 bbl.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is quoted at the wide range of from 6 to 7½c, according to quality and quantity. Pork is firm. A few hogs are obtainable, for which 8 to 8½c is usually paid. There is yet nothing but frozen mutton in the market, and this is held at 10 to 11c. Veal quoted at 8 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are offered freely and in good condition, there being a marked contrast in this respect with the same season last year. Quotations range from 3½ to 4c live weight, according to quality.

VEGETABLES.

The demand for potatoes from United States sources dropped off suddenly last week, and unless this proves to be but a temporary lull, prices will decline. It was stated that United States markets were well supplied for the present. There is no talk of resuming shipments to Ontario and the east. Prices so far hold at the old figures of from 40 to 45c. 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.

DOUGAL McFAVISH has opened in the tailoring business at Boiesvain, Man.

JAMES O'DONOHUE has purchased the Lisgar House property at Selkirk, Man.

S. FEILAND, of Illecillewaet, B. C., is selling out his stock of general merchandise.

S. RIFSTEIN, of Winnipeg, has bought the bankrupt stock of K. Freeman, of Deloraine.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued appointing Thursday, May 10, as Arbor day throughout Manitoba.

W. J. PALMER, of Virden, has just issued a pamphlet giving information about the county of Dennis, Man.

H. W. HANSELL, of Pense, Assa., has purchased the interest of I. R. Reilly in the Regina Milling Company.

C. G. MAJOR and T. R. Pearson of Westminster, B. C., have formed a partnership in fire and life insurance, and real estate business.

THE *Emigrant* commences its third year with the next issue. The *Emigrant* is doing great service in advocating the claims of Manitoba as a field for settlement, and it affords an excellent medium through which to set forth the advantages which any particular district or corporation may have to offer to incoming settlers. As a permanent institution, got up in good style and circulated at regular intervals, it should prove a better medium through which to attract settlement than the usual immigration pamphlet. The publisher deserves encouragement for the work he is doing in the interest of the settlement of Western Canada.

Mr. Delbridge lately arrived from Ontario, is engaged to run the cheese factory at Grenfell, Assa., and expects to be at work on May 1st.

W. B. TITONR has been appointed manager of the C. P. R. hotel at Banff. Mr. Thorpe has recently been connected with the Inch Arm hotel at Dalhousie, N. S. The Banff hotel will be open to the public during May.

THE Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Valley railway bill has passed the Senate railway committee. A bill has been accepted by the company that twenty miles from Qu'Appelle to Fort Qu'Appelle be built by the 30th September next and eighty miles by last of December.

THE Winnipeg lumbermen are kicking vigorously against the proposition of the aldermen to use British Columbia cedar in the block pavements instead of pine, which the lumber merchants here can supply. A deputation consisting of D. Sprague and others waited on the board of works on Thursday, and urged that the local dealers be patronized. They stated that pine was just as good as cedar for pavements. The board, after discussing the question for some time, decided to recommend that pine be used.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Thursday afternoon. Case and Roberts were invited to address the board on the works in which they had been engaged in the Lake Dauphin oil district, which they did fully, giving the meeting a great deal of valuable information regarding the petroleum deposits of that region. A communication from the Port Arthur board of trade, asking the local board's co-operation in the securing of a charter on certain privileges for the Ontario, Manitoba & Western railway was laid before the meeting and discussed, but as the board was not in possession of sufficient data to deal intelligently with the matter, it was referred to the council for action. The question of the grain standards of Manitoba hard wheats was discussed and referred to the board of grain examiners with a request to keep the matter pressed on the attention of the Government, with the object of having the standards as determined on by this board, become law. A new set of by-laws for the board, a draft of which had been printed and distributed to the members, were discussed clause by clause and adopted with slight alterations.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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SHEEPSKINS & WOOL.

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88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Travler.

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

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,

Importers of

FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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Elevator
Works.**

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

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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

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DOORS AND SASH.

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PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Capital 35,799,200
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Berlin,	Kincardine,	Owen Sound,	St. John's, Que.
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cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.

All general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued,
valuable in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

203 and 210
McGILL STREET, MONTREAL

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Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,

WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

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MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO., [Limited.]

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivoire
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Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the
Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.

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James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,
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JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing

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HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES
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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
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Barley.
Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

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TORONTO.

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TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

—AND—

GENERAL GROCERIES.

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TORONTO

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

Wheat opened strong on Monday and advanced sharply. There seemed to be a general awakening in speculative activity. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 601,000 bushels. May opened at 79½c, and ranged from 79¼ to 81½c. May corn opened at 55½c, and ranged from that price to 58½c. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.
Wheat	80½	81½
Corn	55½	56½
Oats	—	32½
Pork	14.27½	14.27½
Lard	7.72½	7.72½
Short Ribs	7.30	7.30

Trading was heavy on Tuesday, and with the old time vim. May option opened at 82½c, and ranged from 81½ to 82¾c. The expected death of the new German Emperor had a marked influence upon prices, advancing prices on the strength of the coming predominance of the war party in the event of his decease. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.
Wheat	81	81½
Corn	55½	56½
Oats	—	32½
Pork	—	14.17½
Lard	—	7.70
Short Ribs	—	7.20

Prices took a tumble on Wednesday, under a rush to sell early in the day. There was a decline of 2½c from yesterday's top price to today's lowest figure. The tumble was due to foreign influence, foreigners being free sellers. May option opened at 82c, and ranged from that price down to 80½c. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.
Wheat	79½	80½
Corn	55½	55½
Oats	—	32½
Pork	—	14.02½
Lard	—	7.77½
Short Ribs	—	7.27½

There was a recovery on Thursday in wheat, and prices tended steadily upward, after the first flurry in trading. May opened ½c lower, and sold down to 79½c. Buyers then took hold and forced prices upward. Unfavorable crop news was the principal bull factor. Closing prices were:

	April.	May.
Wheat	81½	82½
Corn	55½	56
Oats	—	32½
Pork	—	14.75
Lard	—	8.00
Short Ribs	—	7.37½

On Friday May wheat opened at 82¾c, which proved the top price of the day. The close was at the bottom figure. Other articles were steady. Closing prices were:

	April	May.
Wheat	80½	81½
Corn	54½	55
Oats	—	31½
Pork	—	14.17½
Lard	—	8.00
Short Ribs	—	7.32½

Closing prices on Saturday were:

	April.	May
Wheat	81	81½
Corn	53½	54½
Oats	—	31½
Pork	14.12½	14.72½
Lard	8.07½	8.10

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were:

	April.	May.	On track
No 1 hard	79½	79½	80½
No 1 northern	77½	77½	78½-9
No 2	75½	75½	76-77

Closing quotations for flour were as follows: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.20 to \$4.25; in barrels, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bakers, here, \$3.50 to \$3.60; superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.60; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

The *Northwestern Miller* says:— Wheat moved upward with feverish jumps until today, when a reaction came and prices dropped about two cents from the highest point of the week. The bulls, seem confident, however, and are predicting another advance, but the conditions are such as to justify a hard fight by the bears, and the general sentiment being nearly equally divided, the prospect of materially higher prices seems poor, unless the damage to winter wheat by unfavorable weather has been underestimated, or is intensified by similar conditions during the next fortnight. Careful observers freely predict a further decline, and place the average price for May, in Chicago at 78c, with slight fluctuations. Hard wheat is too high for export use, and choice winter wheat seems to be so scarce as to prevent any movement abroad, hence seaboard reports are discouraging to the bull side. "Wheat has advanced so as to equal 30c per bbl," said a miller, "but we are having trouble to get a ten cent advance on flour, and now that wheat is off a little, I suppose flour buyers will back water again." This shows very clearly the state of the market. Export business is dull, with no advance established, while domestic sales are being made at rare intervals at 10c advance over late figures.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

Stocks in store on Monday were 8,170,969 bushels, an increase over the previous week of 218,268 bushels. Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	May.	June.	July.
Monday	79½	80½	81½	83½
Tuesday	81	81½	82½	83½
Wednesday	79	80½	81½	83½
Thursday	80½	82	83½	84½
Friday	81½	81½	82½	83½

Closing prices on Saturday were: Cash, 81c, May, 81½; June, 82½; July, 83½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on April 20th as compared with prices on April 6th will indicate the course of the stock market:—

	April 6.		April 20.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal	220	219	218½	217½
Ontario	122	120	121½	120
Toronto	203	200	203	195
Merchants	133	131	132½	131½
Dominion	—	—	—	—
Commerce	116½	116	118	117½
Imperial	—	—	—	—
Molson's	147½	139½	149	139
Union	90	91½	95	91½
N. W. Land Co.	—	—	51½	—
C. P. R.	61	60½	58½	58½

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The *Canadian Gazette* of April 5, gives the

following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents, 1874-91	114	—	1
Ditto 3½ per cents	105	—	1
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	114	—	—
British Columbia 4½ per cents	105	—	—
do 6 per cents 1877	—	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents	111	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents, 1874-6	117	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents	112	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register)	63½	¾	—
Ditto shares (London register)	62½	¾	—
Ditto mortgage bonds	108½	¼	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	11½	—	—
Ditto first preference	70	¼	—
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares	31	—	—
Ditto £15 paid	24½	—	—
Bank of B. N. A.	72½	—	—
Manitoba Mortgage	—	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid	5	—	—
Canada North-West Land	2½	—	—
Hudson's Bay	21	—	¾
Vancouver Coal, £9 paid	3½	—	1

THE STREET RAILWAY *Gazette*, published by the Engineers' Company, at 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago, is one of the model journals of the continent. Indeed it has scarcely an equal in the field of special journalism. With the last number comes a supplement, containing a street railway directory of the world.

Late arrivals from Hope Mountain, B. C., situated ninety miles up the Fraser river from Westminster, confirm the reported discovery of valuable gold bearing quartz. Samples of rock show from \$30 to \$40 a ton. Great excitement prevails at Hope, and claims are being rapidly taken up.

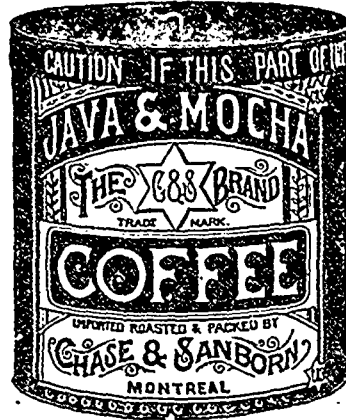
The Stonewall, Man., cheese factory will be run this season. Several persons have applied for possession. One gentleman, who is negotiating for the plant, purposes to put in creamery machinery and make butter as well as cheese for the patrons. He offers to put in the plant necessary, and make butter for 3c per pound. The proposal would be to make butter from about April 15th to June 1st, then make cheese from that date to September, and then butter again until November.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa on Friday says. "It is reported here that as a result of many conferences between President Sutherland, of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and members of the Government, the latter have decided to grant a handsome money subsidy of some thousands of dollars per mile to the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay railway. Stewart Tupper, the solicitor for the company, is now on his way here to assist in drawing up agreements. It is hoped that the company will be in a position to let contracts for the prosecution of the work on a large and vigorous scale during the coming summer.

WINNIPEG has had a sensation in the way of a bank steal. W. A. Cameron, teller of the Union Bank succeeded in surreptitiously obtaining possession of \$40,000 in round numbers, of the funds of the bank, and after passing the money over to supposed accomplices, succeeded in making his way to the United States. He was arrested at Pembina, Dakota, on Monday last, with but about \$450 in his possession. Although his offence of embezzlement is not an extraditable one, Cameron repented and told where the money was, on the understanding that his "pals" would not be prosecuted. The money was subsequently recovered in Winnipeg at a place not yet definitely known, but supposed to have been in a saloon kept by H. McKittrick. McKittrick, Geo. Velic, another saloon keeper, and D. H. Diamond, a partner in the late firm of J. A. Tees & Co., have been arrested, charged with complicity in the offence, and their examination is proceeding at the time of writing.

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.

A. J. Marks, painter, Vancouver, will add a stock of wall paper to his business.

Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine (\$1.00 a year), has certainly successfully taken the field as a popular literary journal of America. Its great variety of contents, handy form, and choice illustrations, make it exceedingly attractive. Foremost American authors are among its contributors. Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of "Ben Hur," and quite as charming a writer as her husband, has papers in two current issues on "The Poetry and Music of the Arabs." For a specimen copy (free), address John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P. O. Box 1227.

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



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WOLSELEY, ASSINIBOIA,
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.
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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.
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Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery
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LEADING BRANDS OF CIGARS
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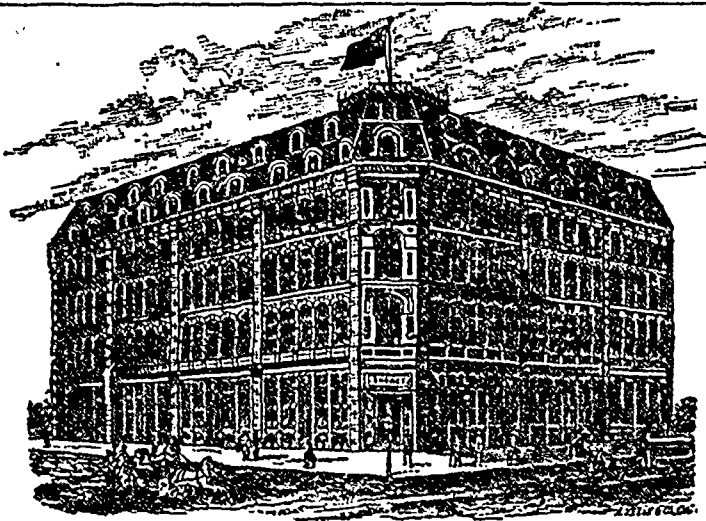
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NEUMEYER AND PARES,

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

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



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

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J. C. DEVLIN, FLOUR

MILLSTUFFS, GRAIN,

Farm Produce & Commission Merchant.

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Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

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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.

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J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS, Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds of Produce

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.

Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.

The best B.C. Cedar Shingles for sale
by the Car Load.

Buchanan is getting his mill ready to begin manufacturing lumber at his mill in the Selkirks, B.C. He has tendered for the timber limit above his mill on the Illecillewetz, and secured it.

British Columbia.

The exports of spring salmon are much larger this year than over before, and although the fish are running fairly well, it is almost impossible to keep up with the demand.

It is reported that the stone and brick work contract for Mr. Dunsmuir's palatial residence at Victoria, has been awarded to a San Francisco firm. The exact figures are not yet known, but it is believed that they are in the vicinity of \$60,000. The excavation contract amounts to \$10,000.

The Westminster *Columbian*, in reply to the statement that all the British Columbia members in Parliament had voted in favor of disallowance, asserts that Mr. Chrisholm, of Westminster, voted against the disallowance policy.

A steam feed mill on a barge is being fitted up at Vancouver. The barge is to be propelled by a pair of side wheels, the motive power being a 15-horse power engine, and the same power will be used to operate the mill. The latest improved roller feed mill machinery is to be used. This novel arrangement is intended particularly for the convenience of farmers on the delta lands, where communication is carried on chiefly by water, to which all the farms are accessible.

Vancouver News: The Vancouver City Iron Works is now almost ready for operation. A number of different machines have been placed in position and the others are being put up as fast as they arrive. The boiler was fired up for the first time on Tuesday and steam turned into the engine when it was found that the machinery worked like a charm. The cupola for the foundry is already erected and is only waiting the arrival of fire brick from Nanaimo to be complete. A quantity of fine moulding sand has been discovered by Mr. McKelvie within a reasonable distance and all branches of casting will soon be done. It is the intention to erect a large wharf in connection with the works so that vessels will be able to load directly. It is expected that the works will be in full running order by May 1st.

The estimates were submitted in the Local Assembly lately. The expenditure is placed as follows. On public debt, interest, etc., \$131,338; civil government, \$74,970; administration of justice, salaries, \$75,696; legislation, \$15,800; public institutions, \$10,760; hospitals and charities, \$24,750; administration of justice, other than salaries, \$40,000; education, \$111,635; revenue service, \$7,000; transport, \$3,500; public works, \$238,425; works and buildings, \$68,475; government house, \$4,850; roads, streets, bridges, wharves, \$162,100; moneys, \$3,000; advertising, printing, stationery, grants to fire departments, etc., \$55,930; grand total, \$789,836, against \$719,694 for the last fiscal year. The ordinary revenue, including Dominion grants, is placed at \$601,381, an estimated increase over the last fiscal year of about \$75,000.

J. F. Christie, of Sicamous, states that over 16,000 pounds of freight arrived at Sicamous station this week, being the property of settlers from Ontario, who are moving into the Okanagan country. They also brought in a large number of good farm stock and implements.

WHITING'S HARVEST TOOLS !!**JONE'S SPADES & SHOVELS**

LOW PRICES.

Write for Quotations.

MILLER, MORSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.**ROBLIN &
ATKINSON**
WHOLESALE**Grain Shippers,**
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS
P.O. Box 612 WINNIPEG
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES !!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.**White,
Joselin & Co.**Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and
Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Lace Curtains, Laces.

All the Latest Novelties.

7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, | 1631 NOTRE DAME STREET,
TORONTO | MONTREAL**Gray & Harold M'g Co.,**OVERALLS, SHIRTS, LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
JERSEYS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES, ETC.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Ladies and Gents Furnishings.

24 and 26 Wellington St. West,
TORONTO.

The Sunday closing bill in the Local House making it unlawful to perform manual labor, hunt, fish, or play games, etc., has been defeated.

At the last quarterly meeting of the B. C. board of trade a communication was read from E. J. Howell, of London, England, with reference to extensively advertising the province in the United Kingdom, and offering to place his services at the disposal of the board provided he was furnished with the requisite funds. Referred to the council of the board for action, with the suggestion that the letter be handed to the provincial government as being the proper body to deal with it. A similar communication was read from a Toronto firm, and was also referred to the council. A letter was read from E. C. Baker, M. P., enclosing copy of petition from the Toronto board of trade to the Dominion parliament in regard to the passing of a bankruptcy law. President explained that the Acting Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Davie, had drawn up a bill which was now before the house, having for its object the amendment of the bankruptcy law relating to preferred creditors, and was a copy of a Quebec act. A lengthy discussion ensued as to the merits of this bill, the general opinion being that the act in question placed too much power in the hands of the sheriff, to the ultimate loss of the creditors. Mr. Drake said the English bankruptcy law, when in force here, was found to answer all purposes, and seemed to suit everyone. Mr. Fell would like to see laws relating to the recovery of debts abolished. If debts were made a question of honor, his opinion was that there would not be near so much money lost by the business men of the city. President Ward further stated that Hon. Mr. Davie had introduced the bill solely at the instance of some members of the board, and he had expressed his willingness to withdraw it if it did not meet the views of the meeting. The meeting finally came to the conclusion that what was required was a law which would bind all creditors alike, do away with an official assignee, making one of the creditors act in this capacity for the equal benefit of all, so that the estimates of bankrupts would be equitably divided and preferred creditors would be abolished. A motion to this effect was carried. Hon. Mr. Davie to be requested to withdraw the proposed bill.

Lumber Cuttings.

Agnew & Co., of Dominion City, Man., have opened a lumber yard in connection with their general store business.

Rat Portage News: The cut of logs on the streams tributary to Rat Portage is estimated at over 80 millions this year.

A car lot of new machinery has arrived for Robinson's mill at Beaver, B. C. About 3,000,000 feet will be cut at this mill this season.

The Royal City Planing mills' sash and door factory at Vancouver, B.C., is having a busy season owing to the amount of building going on.

D. Sprague will resume operations at his saw mill, at Winnipeg, as soon as he can get his logs down the river from Red lake, Minn. This will make one mill in operation at Winnipeg this

season. Last season all the mills here were idle.

The life of a planing mill is about five years; that of a steam saw mill about seven years.

Geo. Kerr has purchased the machinery of the saw-mill at Rapid City, and will remove it to Bridges Creek.

Peter McArthur, of Westbourn, has purchased the machinery of the West End saw mill at Minnedosa, Man., and it will be taken to Lake Manitoba.

The machinery for the McLaren mill at Macleod, Alberta, has arrived. The boiler is a 40 horse power and is on wheels ready for removal to that place.

Robert Tapping, a lumber dealer at Banff, Alberta, apparently of rather a pugilistic temperament, writes as follows to a local paper: "It has been rumored that I have been smuggling and dealing in whiskey. I most emphatically deny the allegation and can whip the allegator. The story is an absolute falsehood without any foundation. In plain English, it is a big bald headed lie, and if the parties who circulated such reports have a spark of manly principle in them, I want them to face me and prove their statements, or forever after keep their bazoo closed."

An exchange says: There is an enormous amount of capital being transferred from the pockets of northern lumbermen to the southern timber regions, and numerous citizens are removing thither from Wisconsin and Michigan. Both labor and capital from the northwest states are destined to aid in the development of the resources of the Gulf and adjacent states which have so long laid dormant. Nothing so fully demonstrates the approaching rapid decline of the lumber industry in the Wolverine state as the announcement of the formation of lumber companies in the state, with their timber possessions entirely in the south, and their projected operations there as well. It is an indication that they are possessed of a realizing sense that the decline of the industry in Michigan has set in, which necessitates an extended and more lucrative field of operations elsewhere.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: "An interesting phrase of trade has developed itself in the demand for pine lands in Minnesota. The purchasers of Minnesota timber are for the most part Michigan men, and they show a readiness to pay better prices for timber in the Duluth district, than for even better timber, more readily got to the mill, but tributary to the Mississippi valley mills. The explanation is found in the lake outlet afforded at Duluth. The Michigan men argue that they have an eastern trade already established. This they can continue to supply, at least with their best grades of lumber, from Duluth, while finding an outlet elsewhere for their common grades.

The first steamship for what is now definitely stated will be the Northern Line, was launched at Cleveland, Ohio, lately. Her name is the Northern Light. She is a steel steamship, built by the Globe Iron Works Company for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, and is the first of the line of six steamers proposed for the above-named line to run between Duluth and Buffalo. The line will carry coal, grain, and package freight.

Prospective Wheat Supplies.

Fred A. Snall writes as follows in a circular letter just issued by F. G. Kammerer & Co., of Chicago, concerning the future wheat supply:

The April report of the Agricultural Bureau showing the general average condition of winter wheat to be 82, as against 83 one year ago, is of greater significance than the difference between the percentages suggests, and can be appreciated only by a careful consideration of the percentages by states, which discloses the fact that the higher percentages are chiefly in states representing limited production, and the lower in those furnishing a surplus for market. While an estimate of the probable yield in bushels at this time would be purely speculative, the report furnishes data for such speculation, in which we shall indulge for the purpose of ascertaining the probable amount of wheat for export east of the Rocky Mountains from the crop of 1888. In comparing conditions for the two years, we believe the report warrants an estimated difference in final results in the territory east of the Mountains of twenty millions of bushels, and with retarded spring wheat sowing and the probable decrease in acreage in several of the older spring wheat states, we see nothing upon which to base an estimate for a larger spring wheat crop than was garnered last year; which, according to the Government estimate, was, east of the mountains, 146,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat production for the same territory was 246,000,000 bushels, making a total of winter and spring of 392,000,000 bushels, or a prospective yield 372,000,000 bushels for 1888. The requirements for bread for 57,000,000 people, and for seed on 32,000,000 million acres east of the mountains, will approximate 316,000,000 bushels, leaving for export and reserves, in addition to what we may have at the end of the present crop year, but 56,000,000 bushels. As we have, if Government estimates of production and distribution are accepted as authentic, consumed and disposed of more wheat since the beginning of the crop year of 1884 than was produced, the reserves to be added to the 56,000,000 bushels will doubtless be small, and it is highly improbable that the amount will be augmented by any future improvement in condition, for authentic reports from several of the most important winter wheat states concur in the statement that the condition is worse than at Easter and that large areas are being plowed up. The effect of the report was at once manifest in a desire among shorts to provide for outstanding contracts and will naturally induce hoarding of present reserves held by farmers, thereby curtailing receipts at primary markets, compel millers to draw more freely upon visible supply stocks, and demonstrate the ability, or inability, of foreigners to provide for their necessities without becoming active bidders for American wheat. With light stocks, decreasing receipts and prospective shortage, the chances for enhanced values and active speculation are unusually flattering.

Stock Shipments.

The C. P. R. has just issued its first special tariff for live stock, a departure rendered necessary by the large and rapidly increasing stock

business done in the Province and Territories. Following is a summary of the table showing the rates between the principal stock raising and shipping points and Montreal. The tariff comes into effect on April 15th.

NOTE.—The first column indicates "horses and mules," the second "cattle, hogs and sheep," the third "one or more cars," the third column, "horses and mules" the fourth, "cattle, hogs and sheep" for train-loads of not less than fourteen cars.

From	Cents per 100 lbs.			
Vancouver.....	165	145	119	109
Calgary.....	123	113	95	85
Gleichen.....	120	110	93	83
Medicine Hat.....	114	104	88	78
Dunmore.....	114	104	88	78
Maple Creek.....	112	102	86	76
Swift Current.....	107	97	82½	72½
Loose Jaw.....	101	91	80	70
Qu'Appelle.....	97	87	79	69
Indian Head.....	97	87	78½	68½
Wolsely.....	96	86	78	68
Crowsfoot.....	95	85	78	68
Brookview.....	94	84	77½	67½
Whitewool.....	94	84	77	67
Wapella.....	93	83	77	67
Moosomin.....	92	82	76½	66½
Virden.....	90	80	75½	65½
Oak Lake.....	89	79	75	65
Gr swold.....	89	79	75	65
Brandon.....	88	78	74½	64½
Carberry.....	86	76	73½	63½
Portage la Prairie.....	84	74	72½	62½
Winnipeg.....	81	71	70½	60½
EMERSON BRANCH.				
St. Boniface.....	81	71	70½	60½
Otterburne.....	83	73	71½	61½
Emerson.....	84	74	72½	62½
PEMBINA BRANCH.				
Morris.....	83	73	72	62
Gretna.....	85	75	73	63
Morden.....	85	75	73	63
Manitou.....	86	76	73½	63½
Pilot Mound.....	87	77	74	64
Clearwater.....	88	78	74½	64½
Hillarney.....	89	79	75	65
Dobsonville.....	90	80	75½	65½
Dolrairie.....	91	81	76	66
STONEWALL BRANCH.				
Stonewall.....	82	72	61½	61½
SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.				
Glenboro.....	86	76	73½	63½

Canada's Banks.

According to the figures published by the Government the following are the largest holders of stocks in Canadian banks:

William C. McDonald.....	\$560,000
Robert Anderson.....	370,000
J. H. R. Molson.....	330,000
Sir Donald A. Smith.....	300,400
John Duncan.....	122,000
Andrew Allan.....	121,000
George A. Drummond.....	107,500
G. B. Burland.....	87,560
Samuel E. Molson.....	80,590
John Thomas Molson.....	57,500
John Cassils.....	55,000

The total paid-up stock of Canadian banks (leaving out the Bank of British North America and Bank of British Columbia, which are owned in the Old Country), is \$57,823,950. The eleven Montrealers named above, therefore, own almost exactly one twenty-ninth part of the whole, their united shares being given at \$1,993,610.

Insurance Legislation.

Attorney General Martin has introduced in the Manitoba Legislature a bill to secure uniform conditions in terms of fire insurance policies. The bill had been introduced last session but withdrawn at the request of the Under-writers. The principal involved he said had been in operation in Ontario for several years and had proved beneficial. He argued that insurance companies were in the habit of disputing claims on technical points, and stated that the object of the bill was to place such definitions on the policies as would obviate these

disputes. A man entering into an insurance contract often had not time to read his policy, especially if, as was usually the case, it was a long one. The consequence was, he signed a contract, containing some unreasonable conditions, and when his house was burned discovered that some trifling condition of the policy had been violated, and that the company could pay him or not, as it pleased. He admitted some companies did not act thus, but there were others who adhered to their strict rights and refused to pay claims. By this bill if any company desired to modify the statutory conditions, such modification must be indicated by a different colored ink from the rest of the policy, and accompanying these new conditions with the statement—"variations from statutory conditions." So that every man acquainted with the act, by referring to his policy could see at a glance wherein it differed from the ordinary statutory conditions. The fire insurance companies doing business in this country he said had simply coined money; the rates were monstrous. Take the case of a farmer wishing to raise a loan on property worth say five hundred dollars. He applies to the loan company but they insist on his insuring his property. He applies for an insurance policy of say \$250 and is charged 4 per cent. In addition to this, an extra 1 per cent. was charged to include the risk of prairie fires, and another 1 per cent, if the farmer had no brick chimney. He denounced the system of combination in rates among insurance companies, and said it was the duty of the House to protect the interests of the people.

The Novelist.

Novel in name, form, purpose and method is *The Novelist*, Alden's new weekly magazine of American fiction.

It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that American authors can be tempted to produce. Foreign authors not admitted. It is not sentimental talk about justice to American authors, but is bold, practical action.

It is handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions, who are capable of appreciating "the best"—it will not stoop to compete with the "gutter-fiction" of the sensational periodicals and libraries.

Terms, \$1 a year, at which rate it will give over 2,500 pages, equal to from eight to twelve ordinary American dollar novels.

The stories will follow successively, one at a time, a novel of ordinary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks. If one story does not please, you will not have long to wait for the next. For a ten-cent subscription (if you don't wish to enter for all at \$1), you will receive the first chapters of every story published during the year, which you can then order separately, if you wish. A specimen copy of *The Novelist* will be sent free on request. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P. O. Box 1227.

J. D. CARSCADEN, of Carscaden & Peck, has returned from a successful business trip to the Pacific coast.

Bonuses and Subsidies.

Paying municipal bonuses to manufacturing enterprises, whether in cash direct or by exemption from municipal taxation, are based on the same principal as tariff protection. In the one case the subsidy or bonus is paid by the people of the municipality interested; in the other case the consumers of the country generally pay the bonus through the tariff. In either case the particular industry or industries, instead of depending upon their adaptability to the country, the good quality of their products, the natural demand for consumption, and the price at which they can be sold in competition with similar products imported from other countries, ask the municipality by means of direct bonus, or the Government by means of tariff protection, to nurse them into healthy existence. The system is unsound from the foundation, though possibly there may be exceptional circumstances in which it may be temporarily justifiable; but the principal difficulty is that the system, once adopted, is liable to be abused to the injury of the taxpayers who have to furnish the bonus to these practically "pauper industries." Regulating the giving of bonuses or tariff protection is practically impossible, because there can be no agreement as to where the line shall be drawn. Puffed manufacturing corporations have no souls; their object is simply to make money, the public good being a secondary consideration—in many cases it is not considered at all; and once an advantage of that kind is conceded, not only is there no disposition evinced to surrender it in the public interests, but the propensity to retain it and demand additional advantages at the expense of the public grows with age.

There is another point which is lost sight of in connection with the business of bonusing manufacturing industries. When a municipal council, by means of a bonus, subsidizes a manufacturing industry, it compels the taxpayers to become stockholders to the extent of the bonus invested in that industry, but they are deprived of the privilege of sharing in the dividends that may be paid—the manufacturing corporation gets both the bonus and the dividend; while any indirect advantages the taxpayers may reap from the establishment of the industry in their locality are offset by the increased taxation involved in giving the bonus. No municipal corporation has any moral right—and therefore no legal right based on moral grounds—to compel the taxpayers of a municipality to become stockholders in a manufacturing industry. And it is a question whether, if the case were fairly tried out in the courts, the majority of the taxpayers in a municipality have any right, or any power based on moral right, to compel the minority of the taxpayers to become stockholders in such an industry by contributing through their taxes to the payment of the bonus. The granting of bonuses is based not on right but on might.

It is high time the whole system of bonusing were reconsidered. Not only is the principle unsound; and its operation often fraught with injustice to individual taxpayers, but the practice not infrequently drags municipalities into legal complications, and financial difficulties, which more than offset any indirect advantages which accrue from the establishment

of a manufacturing industry therein, and injures the commercial status of municipalities so involved. When a manufacturing corporation, or an individual manufacturer offers, in consideration of a bonus, to establish a manufacturing industry in a particular locality, the people who have to pay the bonus through their taxes, should not be carried away with the idea that the to-be bonused corporation or individual is doing all this *pro bono publico*, or out of pure consideration for the bonus-payers. With the bonus-receiver it is a purely mercenary matter; the bonus will either be so much additional capital provided *gratis*, or it will, for a time at least, guarantee dividends that would not otherwise be paid. In either case the people who pay the bonus are not considered.—*Montreal Herald*.

The Indian Problem.

It seems to us that there is but one way that success in converting the Indians can be accomplished. First of all each tribe should be taught that there is but one way to reach the future celestial abode, and that no particular sect has a better chance of getting there than another. Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian or Methodist should not figure in this important matter. To bring in such matters only confuses the mind of the Indian, as it does of many Christians, and makes him more confirmed in his heathenism. To accomplish this end, the various reserves throughout the Northwest should be equally divided among the different sects, and only one of them permitted on each reserve. In this way there would at least be harmony, and no conflict of opinion, as far at least as each reserve was separately concerned. The trouble in this respect, would, therefore, be reduced to a minimum, and the results, so far as missionary labors are concerned, should be correspondingly satisfactory. In order that the work could be thoroughly done, as many missionaries of the same sect, as the number of Indians required, could of course reside on each reserve. After many years of unsuccessful labor, with few exceptions it would seem if some such plan as that we suggest might reasonably be tried by the Government.—*Macleod Gazette*.

General Notes.

Juneau is the metropolis of Alaska. It has a winter population of some 800 people, but this is largely increased during the summer months through a migratory population, mostly miners, who outfit and establish their headquarters there. Last year it doubled in size, and town lots that last spring were rated at \$1,000 are now held at \$2,500.

A Portland, Oregon, paper says: An Eastern capitalist who has been visiting Southern California is in the city on his way home. He says the boom still continues at Los Angeles, but at San Diego it is beginning to collapse. Many who have bought lots and made one payment will not make a second. He predicts a great falling off in the sales of lumber there in the near future and says that Oregon lumbermen who have sold on time there will be fortunate if they meet with no losses.

PAGE PONSFORD has opened a furnishing store at Vancouver, B. C.

Insurance Briefs.

A. Sutherland, of Qu'Appelle, Assn., has received the appointment as agent for Southern Manitoba for the Lancashire Life Insurance Co.

It is alleged that the percentage of losses on well insured property is double that of uninsured, and yet companies will hold out temptations by insurance above value of property for the insured to neglect all care as against fire.

The president of one of the largest and strongest New York insurance companies is reported as having said that an insurance company is not necessarily weak because it is small, or strong because it is large. Some of the smaller companies hold a higher per cent. of assets to liabilities than many of the millionaire capital and assets companies. *Ex.*

More fire risks (greatest volume of risks) were written last year than ever before in a year, yet more will be written this year, and more still in 1889. There are now approximately insured in the United States in all classes of companies, good, bad and indifferent, over \$15,000,000.

The second annual meeting of the British North American Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, was held recently at Winnipeg. W. F. Alloway, president, being in the chair. The directors reported a largely increased premium income over the previous year, and also a very satisfactory result from the year's business. The following gentlemen were elected directors: W. F. Alloway, W. Hespeler, A. M. Nanton, F. W. Stobart, W. W. Watson, E. L. Drewry, and Robert Strang. At a meeting of the directors, held immediately after the shareholders' meeting, W. F. Alloway was re-elected president, and W. Hespeler vice-president.

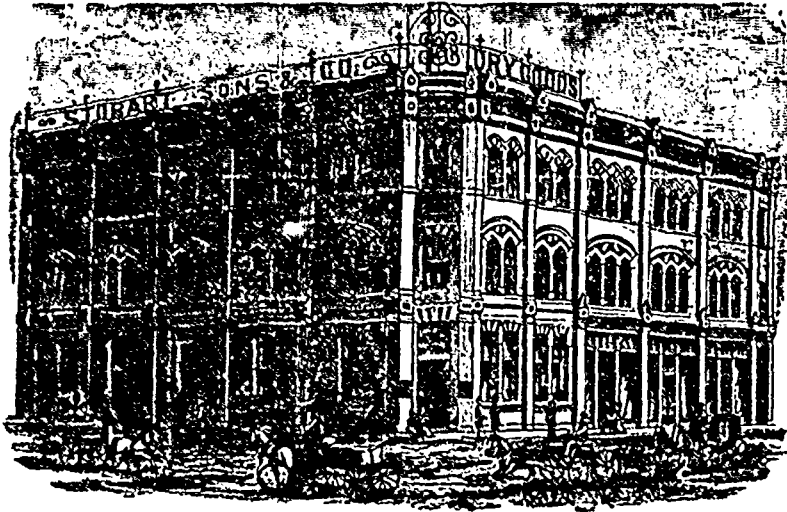
The Cincinnati *Price Current* says. "The burning at sea or just before or after their departure of forty-nine ships within five years, laden with cotton for Liverpool alone, has brought to light some singular instances of cotton burning spontaneously. A piece of fabric immersed in linseed oil, and shut up in a closed box commenced to smoke in three hours, and as soon as the air was admitted burst into a flame. A few pieces of oiled cotton mingled with some dry cotton, and put under pressure, took fire in a few hours. An artist was rubbing with a wad of cotton a painting, freshly varnished. When he threw the cotton away, it immediately took fire in mid-air." During a trip west the writer knew of no less than three fires which broke out in tool chests of railway men, and which could only be traced to spontaneous combustion. The chests contained cotton waste, more or less saturated with oil.

A BRANCH of the Dominion savings bank has been opened at Calgary, Alberta.

THE Alberta Lumber Company will have men on hand by the first of May to begin work at their mills at Red Deer.

THE Kamloops, B. C., *Sentinel* proposes to collect and forward to the Toronto industrial exhibition a collection of the grain roots, fruit, timber and other resources of British Columbia, and circulars have been issued inviting contributions for the exhibit.

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods.



A Full Range of Canadian Staples
always in stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Grain and Milling News.

A. F. Timewell, of Winnipeg, was at Birtle, Man., arranging if possible to put up a 40,000 bushel elevator there.

Harry Sellars, foreman of the Fort William elevator, has received the appointment of manager of the new Keewatin elevator.

Jas. McLenaghan is offering for sale by advertisement in a Toronto journal a controlling interest in the stock of the Portage Milling Co., of Portage la Prairie, Man.

At a largely attended meeting held at Neepawa, Man., recently, it was resolved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the promoters of the Neepawa Milling Company be allowed one month to get their scheme in working order and if they find that municipal aid is required a public meeting should then be called by the said company and the situation fully discussed." A motion was also carried in favor of a grant of \$500 to Timewell & Son for the establishment of an elevator at Neepawa.

Dairy Matters.

A branch of the Shoal Lake cheese factory will be established at Strathclair, Man. The milk of 200 cows has been guaranteed by the farmers of the locality.

Western Notes.

Merchants of Delorine, Man., have agreed to close their stores at 7 o'clock for the summer season.

Tyreman Brothers, who purchased the Grand Central hotel stables, at Killarney, Man., intend building an extension of about 28 feet to same.

The annual meeting of the Medicine Hat, Assa., board of trade was held recently. A committee was appointed to ascertain if the Macleod trail was surveyed and established road, if not, to at once draw up a petition for signatures, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor asking that the same be proclaimed a government road. President Tweed made a lengthy and excellent speech, in which he reviewed the work of the board, showing the great assistance it has been to the town and district.

The business of the town for the last year, by a careful computation, is placed at about \$400,000. The number of business houses at present in the town is sufficient for the needs of the people, there being five general stores, two drug stores, one lumber yard, one jewelry store, two millinery stores, one bakery, one blacksmith shop, one brickyard, two hotels, two breweries and three restaurants. The election of officers was as follows:—President, W. T. Finlay; Vice-President, W. Cousins; Secretary-Treasurer, H. S. Scatcherd, re-elected; Executive Committee, Tweed, S. B. Yuill and M. Leonard.

Ralph & O'Toole, have bought out the stock of R. E. Dodds, dealer in stoves and tinware, Vancouver.

M. Bechtel, saloon-keeper, Victoria, is dead.

John McCarthey, hotel-keeper, Victoria, sheriff in possession.

S. L. Kelly & Co., Victoria, stoves and tins, offer business for sale.

The stock of Atwell, King & Co., fancy goods, Victoria, have been sold at auction by the sheriff.

Decker & Smith, saloon-keepers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. John Decker continues.

Wood & Ferguson, hotel-keepers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. J. P. Wood continues alone.

Doering & White, saloon-keepers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. The business is continued by White & Maurmann.

Coal shipments from Nanaimo during March were 24,599 tons, and valued at \$122,495. This represented thirteen ship loads, mostly for San Francisco and other California ports. Two ships were for Portland and one for Sitka, Alaska. The figures are from Robert Ward & Co's Monthly Shipping List.

There were four clearances from Burrard Inlet with lumber, during March, all for Australia. Two of the ships were from the Moodyville mill and two from the Hastings mill. Three ships also cleared from Chemainus with lumber spars, bolts, etc., for San Francisco, and one from Nanaimo for San Francisco, during March.

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•• MERCHANTS. ••

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☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☜
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COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

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PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

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GENERAL STATIONERS!

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Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
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Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
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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

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Mark Mann, grocer, Petrolia, has sold out.
 A. E. Bates, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out.
 W. C. White, printer, Blenheim, has sold out.
 V. Kirchner, hotelkeeper, Bloomingdale, has sold out.
 A. R. Shantz, dealer in tobacco, Berlin, has assigned.
 G. Stevenson & Co., plumbers, Hamilton, have dissolved.
 Dorion & Delorme, photographers, Ottawa, have dissolved.
 M. Brash, dealer in clothing, London, has closed up this branch.
 Chas. Halberstadt, hotelkeeper, Preston, has removed to Waterloo.
 W. C. Holland, dealer in books, etc., Ingersoll, has sold out.
 Scott Bros., dealers in books, etc., Orillia, have removed to Barrie.
 Ross, Moore & Co., dealers in stoves, Ottawa, are retiring from business.
 Mrs. R. D. Parker, dealer in fancy goods, Guelph, is out of business.
 Mrs. J. Wright, dealer in fancy goods, Guelph, is out of business.
 Thos. Wallace, dealer in harness, Midland—style now Wallace & Davis.
 Morris & Dick, general storekeepers, Renfrew and North Bay, have assigned.
 R. G. Relyea, dealer in dry goods, etc., Smith Falls, has compromised.
 Bingham, Shantz & Co., wholesale dealers in uttens, Berlin, have dissolved.

Fred. Doll, hotelkeeper, Waterloo, has sold out.
 Munro Bros., publishers, Waterloo, have sold out.
 A. W. Woodhull, grocer, Strathroy, has sold out.
 Jas. Finnegan, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out.
 Hastings & Son, butchers, Toronto, have assigned.
 McAlpine Tobacco Co., (), Toronto,—Jas. R. McAlpine dead.
 A. F. Huffinan, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has removed to Geneva, Ill.
 Jos. Ament, general store and hotelkeeper, Strasburg, has assigned.
 R. H. C. Brown & Co., real estate, insurance, etc., Toronto, have dissolved.
 John O'Malley, furniture dealer, Toronto,—style now J. & J. L. O'Malley.
 Merner, Keller & Co., foundry, Waterloo, have dissolved—style now Merner, Moore & Co.
 Jos. Reach, grocer, Dundas, has assigned.
 Thos. Lawrence, druggist, Hamilton, is dead.
 John Innis, tailor, Rockwood, has assigned.
 R. H. Hemstreet, grocer, Alymer, has sold out.
 L. R. Smith, tobacconist, St. Catharines, is dead.
 Waller & Wall, grocer, Ottawa, have dissolved.
 C. Coulson, dealer in hardware, Comber, has sold out.
 John Beer, dealer in wagons, Mitchell, has assigned.
 John Cameron, general storekeeper, Durham, has assigned.

O. T. Dolson, dealer in flour, etc., Chatham, has sold out.
 Freeman Bros., general storekeepers, Chester-ville, has assigned.
 Mrs. A. Stevenson, dealer in shoes, Ailsa Craig, has sold out.
 Moses Wildfang, general storekeeper, Lis-towel, has assigned.
 C. B. Brook & Son, dealers in boots and shoes, Cobourg has assigned.
 N. & M. Grass, general storekeepers, Fletcher, are moving to Ridgetown.
 W. F. Wood & Co., dealers in shoes, Hamilton, have dissolved—W. V. Ecclestone continues.

QUEBEC.

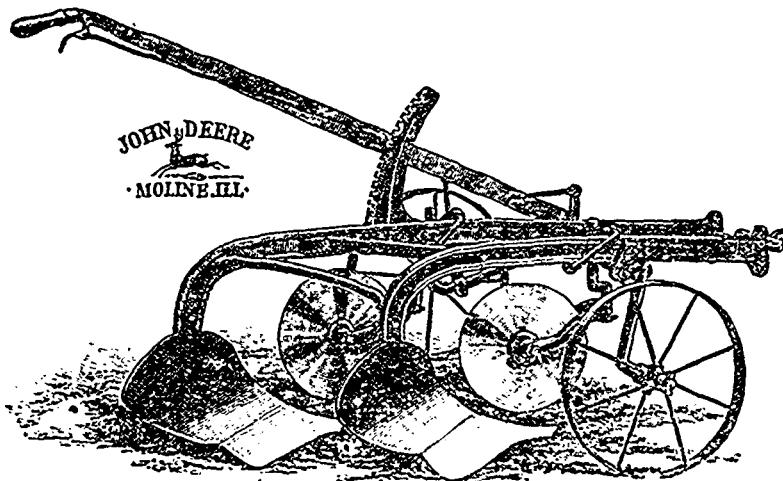
J. O. Delisle, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 Theo. Pouliot, currier, Quebec, has assigned.
 Roy & Labelle, hotelkeepers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Jos. T. Fortin, general storekeeper, Murray Bay, has assigned.
 Solomon Silverstone, manufacturer of shirts, etc., Montreal, is dead.
 Tragheim & Co., manufacturers of cigars, Montreal, have dissolved.
 L. W. Wyman, general storekeeper, Water-ville, is asking an extension.
 Brown & Kyle, dealers in shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Samuel Laurin, dealer in stoves, etc., Mont-real, has assigned.
 Wm. O'Leary, commission, produce, etc., Montreal, has assigned.
 J. B. Bourcier & Co., dealers in liquors, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
 Daoust & Frere, general storekeepers, St. Timothe, have dissolved.

F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.**

PLOWS,
 SULKY PLOWS,
 GANG PLOWS,
 HARROWS,
 SEEDERS,
 FEED CUTTERS,
 CRUSHERS,
 WAGONS,



JOHN DEERE
 MOLINE, ILL.

BUGGIES,
 BUCKBOARDS,
 PHAETONS,
 SURREYS,
 ROAD CARTS,
 RUNABOUT WAGONS,
 CUTTERS,
 SLEIGHS.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

* *

WINNIPEG.

* * * *

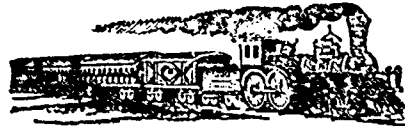
Petroleum in Manitoba.

The *Birtle Observer*, whose editor appears to be well informed on the history and resources of Manitoba, judging from the many excellent articles of this nature appearing in his papers, says:

"This country with its almost boundless grain fields, its magnificent pasture lands, its great coal beds and the splendid fisheries at Hudson's Bay, which it might have, is no doubt pretty well enriched by nature; perhaps no other country has so many advantages, and the recent discovery of petroleum in the Riding Mountains, and almost within a day's drive of Birtle, adds another resource of inestimable value to the many sources of wealth which this district was understood to possess.

For several years petroleum was known to exist in the country north of the Mountains and various attempts had been made to strike the deposit but without success. It seems that the search was carried on too far down the slope, where only small portions of the oil had been washed along by the rains could be found. A man experienced in all the mysteries of seeking for oil in Pennsylvania was procured and he quickly selected the proper place in which to try and the trial seems to have been followed by immediate discovery of an excellent quality of oil existing in such quantities above the rock as to give assurance that there is immense deposits below. During the summer there will, no doubt, be some valuable and startling strikes of oil and in all probability capital will be attracted and a new industry established in Manitoba. A large district on the shores of Lake Dauphin and the rivers which flow into it will be opened for settlement and it is quite likely that ere long a railway will be constructed from some point on the M. & N. W. Railway to the lake, which is fifteen or twenty miles wide and thirty or forty long, and receives many rivers that flow from the mountains. Those rivers pass through the finest forests of spruce, which are sufficient to supply an immense quantity of lumber.

The London, England, *Money Market Review* recently contained a report of the annual general meeting of the Bank of B. N. A. The report of the directors, was as follows: "The court of directors have pleasure in submitting the accompanying balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account as on the 31st of December last, showing £59 986 12s. 8d. as the net profit for the year 1887. Out of this sum the directors have now to report the declaration of a dividend of 40s. per share, payable, free from income tax, on the 5th of April next, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year ending December 31st, 1887. The chairman made an admirable address. It showed very careful management on the part of agency managers. Profits had been contributed by all branches except Winnipeg and Vancouver, which had been recently established. The profits were £10,000 greater than those of the previous year. Undivided profits now net £240,000, and the reason a greater dividend was not made this year, was a desire to increase the undivided profits until they shall have reached £250,000. The bank has been in existence fifty years and is on a very sound basis.



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Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect Monday, August 15th, 1887

No 4 MIX'D	No. 2 PASS.	STATIONS.	No 1 PASS.	No 3 MIX'D
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	Necipawa	11 35	10 00
19 45	17 00	Minnedosa	10 15	8 40
	18 10	Rapid City	9 00	
22 30	18 48	Shoal Lake	8 52	5 05
21 10	19 55	Birtle	7 45	3 30
	22 25	Binscarth	5 10	
	23 45	Russell	3 45	
	1 05	Langenburg	2 30	
ARRIVE	ARRIVE		LEAVE	LAVE

Trains. 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. Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg. For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent.

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Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel on any other line.

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	Leve St. Paul.	Leve Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a8.45 a.m.	a9.25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b6.25 p.m.	b7.05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d6.25 p.m.	d7.05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a6.25 p.m.	a7.05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a8.00 a.m.	a8.45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a4.15 p.m.	a4.50 p.m.
Manakato Express Accom.....	a8.15 p.m.	a4.00 p.m.
a Ex Sunday b Ex Saturday d Daily.		

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