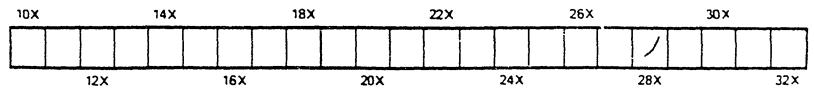
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The Commercial

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

Eighth Year of Publication. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

Manitoba.

Wild hops and hazel nuts are a good crop this year.

Drs. McDiarmid & Macdonald, Brandon, have dissolved partnership.

S. Leach, will take possession of the Queen's hotel at Deloraine, says the Deloraine Times.

The Deloraine Agricultuaal Society's show will be held on October 7th and 8th at Deloraine.

Portage will be well lighted soon. Two companies are now engaged establishing electric light works there.

McLean Bros., of Winnipeg, have purchased a property at Pilot Mound upon which they intend to erect a store.

J. C. Johnston, of Drayton, Ont., has pur chased the Torance stable, Brandon and will also take out an auctioncer's license.

The contract for the construction of Brandon's new eity hall has been awarded to Major Stewart of Ottawa, whose tender was \$23,869.

Mr. Clearibue, representing Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers of gloves, mitts, morcassins, etc., Brockville, Ontario, aarived in Winnipeg last week on a western trip.

R. P. Redmond and Edward Cordingly, trading as Redmond & Co., dealers in tobaccos and cigars, at Carberry, have made an assignment to S. A. D. Bertrand.

Lou. Arnett, of the Boston clothing house, Winnipeg, was considerably improved last week, and it is now believed that he may recover from the effects of the serious gun accident.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel says : On Sept 4, Gordon & Ironside will send cast to Montreal a

train leaded with cattle. The train will consist of eighteen cars, shipped from Pilot Mound, Killarney, Maniiou and Thornhill.

The Wiunipeg painters, or those of them belonging to the painters' union, have decided to work nine hours per day, instead of ten as heretofore. Some of the shops have acceeded to the demands of the men, while others are out on strike.

To show the great demand which has existed for harvest hands, the Portage *Liberal* says that some farmers in that district went east a station or two to meet the harvest excursion train from Ontario, to secure help from among the excursionists.

J. Pitblado, manager of the branch of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, at Portage la Prairie, has accepted an offer from the Bank of Nova Scotia, to assume the management of its branch in the city of Frederickton, N. B. He will leave in about a month.

The business of J. Kuhn & Son, general merchants, Balmoral, will be continued permanently under the same style, by S. J. Kuhn, son of the late J. Kuhn. The produce business carried on under the same style at Winnipeg will also be continued for the present.

The Deloraine well, at the latest report, was down over 1,400 feet. Rock was struck at a depth of 1,335 feet, and the people are now in hopes of soon obtaining water. The Deloraine people deserve to strike something, for the persistence which they have shown in this enterprise.

The following changes in branches of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba are reported: Henry Fisher, at present manager at Minnedosa, will succeed Mr. Pitblado as manager at Portage la Prairie. Henry J. Pugh, accountant at Morden, will take charge of the branch at Minnedosa.

McKay & Will, carriage builders, Morden, have purchased two lots next to McMillan & Lane's office, and have decided to erect thereon a large two-storey carriage and blacksmith shop, with a frontage of fifty feet and twenty-eight feet deep. It is to be built entirely of cobble stone.

Another newspaper has been added to the list of Manitoba journals. The first number of the Boissevain Globe has been received. It is a neatly printed 24 column paper, and is filled with a good supply of local news. The Globe is published by W. H. Ashley, who comes from Hanover, Ont, where he printed the Post.

Winnipeg will surely have an electric street railway soon, in addition to the present horsecar service. At the last meeting of the council propositions were received from three different companies to put an electric road in operation at once, and it is said that there are still other parties ready to undartake the work. United States capitalists as well as local parties are interested in the different syndicates.

Alberta.

J. H. Lawrence has opened a furniture store at Lethbridge.

J. H. McNulty, general merchant, Banff and Canmore, is concentrating his business at the latter place.

The mounted police at Fort Macleod call for tenders for 19,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of potatoes.

The rainfall at Edmonton this sesson from April 20th to August 30th has been 16.25 iaches, the greatest on record

The firm of Murphy & Brumell, hotelkeepers, Macleod, has been dissolved. James Murphy will in future continue the business.

The Macleod Guzette says that the heavy rains of 'ate have caused considerable damage to hay in the Piecher Creek country, some of the ranchers there losing heavily.

The Calgary council have decided to strike a rate of 1½c on the dollar, instead of 2c, by carrying certain items as a floating debt over to next year.

The Macleod Gazette says: "We understand that a gentleman representing a strong Canadian oil company, is negotiating with some of the parties who hold petroleum claims in the Kootenay district, with a view to obtaining control of a block of land there and sinking wells. It is understood that if successful in obtaining the claims machinery will be put in this fall, and everything made ready to commence work in the spring."

Calgary wants to become a divisional point of the C.P.R., and inducements are being offered to that end. The following resolution was adapted at a recent meeting of the Calgary council: "That the town offer the C.P.R. the public park in the west of the town, provided the government and the people agree to the proposition, and also exemption from taxation for twenty years and all improvements in connection with the new works, on condition that the railway company move the divisional points from Gleichen and Canmoro to Calgary, and that when repair shops are erected west oi Winnipeg, they be located at Calgary."

Assiniboia.

There is a good opening for a druggist at Wapella, writes a correspondent.

Twenty-four Icelanders have settled 16 miles northeast of Churchbridge and about the same distance from Saltcoats.

J. R. & R. Carphin intend opening a store at Sintaluta. C. G. Booth contemplates opening an hotel at the same place.

E. H. Cooke has retired from the business of Magce, Cooke & Co., general dealers, Wolseley. The style of the firm will remain as before.

Moose Jaw ratepayers voted recently on a debenture by-law, to raise \$10,000 for a system of waterworks. The by law was defeated.

The Indian office at Regina is calling for tenders for a large quantity of flour and bacon, to be deli ered at the various agencies throughout the Territories.

The second annual meeting of the Northwest Medical Association was held at Medicine Hat recently. After the re-election of Drs. Kennedy and Brett as president and secretarytreasurer respectively and the election of Dr. Roleau as vice-president it was decided, owing to the slim attrendance, to hold another session this year at Regina, during the session of the Territorial Assembly.

At Montreal last Saturday the building occupied by Tees & Co., desk manufacturers, as an office and warchouse, and by the Goldie & McCullocht.fe agency as a store.room, was domaged by f s. Tees & Co's loss is \$15,000, fully insured. Goldie & McCulloch's loss is not heavy.





MANITOBANS a" greatly interested in the wheat question, . . consequensly the local papers publish all the little items they get hold of concerning wheat. On this account some very absurd things frequently appear in Manitoba papers regarding the wheat question, for it must be remembered that very few of the average newspaper men have a sufficient knowledge of the question to enable them to distinguish between reasonable and ridiculous state. n ents regarding wheat, in a general sense. The following item will show the unreliable nature of many of the paragraphs about wheat, appearing in provincial newspapers :- " Brad. streets, a paper printed in New York, in the interests of commerce, places the export of wheat from Australia at 84,000,000 bushels, or 26,000,000 less than last year." Australia never produced a total crop, exports and home consumption included, to anything like such an amount as that stated. The total crop of Australasia, including New Zealand and surround. ing islands, amounted to about 42,000,000 bushels in 1889, and to 26,000,000 bushels in 1888. Only a few million bushels of this is available for export. Another item it a pro vincial exchange predicts good prices for wheat because there is a "deficit in the English crop of 154,000,000 bushels." This is also very misleading. The estimated shortage in the wheat crop of the United Kingdom this year is not large. Recent estimates place the crop at 281 bushels per acre, against an average crop of 291 bushels per acre. The area in crop this year is 2,530,000 acres, making the total 72,105,000 bushels of wheat for the United Kingdom, against 75,880,000 bushels last year. The shortage in the crop is trifling. The United Kingdom, however, always consumes a great deal more wheat than is produced at home, and while there is no material snortage in the British crop, as compared with the annual average, there is a large shortage in the quantity of wheat produced at home, as compared with the quantity required. The deficit referred to by our provincial exchange was probably intended to apply to production as compared with consumption, and not to a crop shortage, as would be inferred from reading the paragraph. Bradstreets journal certainly never made the statement attributed to it concerning the Australian

crop, and this item, like the one referring to the "English" crop, is a production of some one not posted upon wheat. The city papers are not any better posted as a rule than the country press, and some of the most annusing items about wheat appear in the Winnipeg papers.

LAST week reference was made in these columns to the requirements of Western Canada in the matter of postal accommodation. While speaking in a general sense of the inefficiacy of the service, mention was made of a few instances where improvements in the postal service are most urgently required. The need of an improvement in the mail service between Winnipeg and the coast should have been mentioned in this connection. Under the present arrangement mails are not carried on the train leaving Winnipeg for the coast on Wednesday, and the train arriving at Winnipeg from the coast on Thursday. Thus the country between Winnipeg and the coast is deprived of one mail each way overy week. The reason why there is no mail on these trains is, that they do not connect at Winnipeg with trains for Eastern Canada, as is the case on other days of the week. The claim that a mail on Sunday compensates for the omission on the other days does not meet the case. The commercial interests between Winnipeg and the coast are of a very important nature, and with the facilities at hand, there is no reason why the postal service should not be improved. If there were no trains on the days mentioned, there would be reason for the omissions, but with a through train each way overy day in the week, the only reason which can be imagined for withholding the service is that of economy. With the important interests at stake the matter of a few hundred dollars a year should not stand in the way of making the improvement so urgently required.

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company is collecting samples of Manitoba grains, etc., to send to United States fairs. This should prove of great advantage to the country. The placing of these exhibits on exhibition by the Northern Pacific will carry more weight in the United States than if they were shown by a purely Canadian company. The Northern Pacific is known in the United States as a powerful home corporation, and the display of these exhibits will show the people of the United States that this great company is interested in Manitoba. They will conclude that the company would not extend its lines into Manitoba unless there was something there worth while going after. It was stated long ago that a second powerful railway cor poration in Manitoba would be a great inducement to immigration. The Northern Pacific company can wield a great influence in the direction of securing settlers for our vacant lands, and it evidently intends to use its influence to that end. If the Northern Pacific had a landed interest in the province, such as the other railways enjoy, the inducement to exert itself in behalf of securing settlers for Manitoba would of course be very much greater.

THE Vancouver board of trade has called attention to the danger of importing cholera from Asia. Steamers are now arriving fre-quently at Vancouver, direct from Asiatic ports, and in some of these countries cholera is said to prevail. It is to be hoped the Dominion Government will be fully alive to the necessities of the case, and use every precaution to prevent the introduction of the dreaded scourge. The Vancouver papers alus call attention to the unsanitary conditions existing, there, and call upon the civic authorities to bestir themselves in the direction of putting the city in better Winnipeg could hardly hope to escape shape. should the disease break out on the Pacific coast, while the almost entire disregard for sanitary conditions shown by our civic rulers places this city in a bad position to cope with the scourge.

F. A. Fairchild & Co., wholesale implements and carriages, Winnipeg, have moved from their old quarters on e corner of Princess and William streets, wh. a they have occupied for the past eleven years, to a new building recently erceted on Princess street, directly opposite Market street, and facing on the Market Square. The cause which led them to seek new quarters was the need of more room, and they will have about double the space in their new quarters. The building makes an excellest show room, being 120 feet deep and a good width, with two floors.

THE COMMERCIAL.



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

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

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There is great unrest in the political world of the United States at present. In fact things seem to be badly mixed, and the trade question is at the bottom of it all. There seems to be something of an upheaval in certain quarters, and old political lines are being sadly mixed. Indications seem to point to a general tangle, in which cortain political interests may be nearly if not entirely strangled. Even the Republican party seems to be breaking out in certain quarters with ideas and theories which seem to be strangely at variance with the straight protection policy of the past, and there are indications of a revolution in the trade policy of the party.

Now, what does all this talk of reciprocity mean? Ine encouraging of trade with the semi-civilized republics to the south? The Blaine theory of "reciprocity of trade" ? and the various other theories and ideas which are so much talked about at present in the United States, for the extensison of the trade of the Republic? Reading between the lues it is not difficult to discern that the movement, at least to some extent and in certain quarters, is one against the policy of protection. Protectionists may favor these reciprocity proposals, in order to continue their policy in force, while others may shout for reciprocity in the hopes of a change. At any rate, the almost wonderful interest with which Mr. Blaine's "reciprocity of trads" proposals have been received, would seem to indicate that the masses of the people are thoroughly dissatisfied with the existing trade policy, and are ready for anything for a change.

There is no doubt that interests antagonistic to the presental fiscal and general trade policy of the government, have been icreasing in the West, and much complaint and indirect muttering is heard through a portion of the western press, even including some journals with Republican leanings. The Northwestern Miller recently had a lengthy article on the trade situation, during which it says:

"In protecting the intereste of a few manufacturers (and it can not be deuied that this has been done during the past fifty years to the fullest extent), our congressmen and senators have apparently believed that they have discharged their full duty to the business world. " " The favored manufacturers have reaped a golden harvest, at some little cost to other less favored lines of business. All this time, the business men not included among the much-protected class have gone about their affairs in the proverbial business like manner. They have invested heavily in lines not looked after by the tariff, and have sought by steady devotion to the laws of trade to build up their industries and extend their operations into distant fields, without asking or expecting any assistance from the government."

The Miller then goes on to tell how the milling industry has been built up to vast proportions without any aid in the nature of protection. The Miller admits farther on that it is taken with the "reciprocity" idea, but it adds: "We

do not want to release our hold on our trade with Great Britain in our efforts to grasp that of our southern neighbors." The *Miller* is right as regards trade with Great Britain. Politicians may "boom" reciprocity with the southern republics as much as they please, but the fact remains that the United States is practically dependent upon Great Britain as a market for its surplus agricultural products

The idea of reciprocity in certain quarters may be shown, by the following from the Minreapolis Trade Bulletin:

"The sceiprocity seed is growing into a strong plant. It will prove the stepping stone to still freer trade relations with the countries of the world. * * The result will be that our foreign trade will grow when once the reciprocity ball is set in motion."

This shows clearly enough that the reciprocity plan is regarded by some at least as a relief from the present protective system. This view has been observed by a senator who is evidently an out and out protectionist and who is prepared to stand or tall on the straight protective policy. This Mr. Dolph declared in the Senate that the "whole brood of reciprocity amendments" were dangerous to the protective system, and a surrender of the principle. This is the view which must be taken by the independent onlooker, and it will not be a surprise if this "reciprocity" movement should result in an upheaval which will shatter the present fiscal policy of the Republic.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

There are many other branches of agriculture which will pay in Manitoba besides growing wheat. There has undoubtedly been too much disposition on the part of our farmers to stick too closely to wheat in past years, but appearances indicate that a change has been going on during more recent years. The large shipments of cattle made last season, and the still larger shipments being made this year, show that stock-raising is now very much more largely engaged in than it was a few years ago. Car loads of cattle are being shipped weekly from railway tations all over the country to Winnipeg, where they are made up in train loads and sent on to Montreal, and thence across the Atlantic to the United Kingdom.

Raising sheep has made slower progress in Maniroba, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have now reached the point when the country is self-sustaining in the supply of nutton. This is the first year in which sheep have not been brought in from the south to help out the local supply of mutton. Two or three instances were recently given in this journal to show the profitable nature of sheep raising in Manitoba. We have since learned of a Manitoba farmer who has this season realized \$334 from a flock of 77 sheep, from the sale of the wool and lambs. This would give him a net profit of about \$225 from his sheep, after deducting the cost of their keep. This is a big interest on the money invested in the 77 sheep, which may be valued at say \$350.

There are no doubt a much greater variety of crops which could be grown to advantage in this country than are at present cultivated here. In time these will be found out and the tendency will be to diversify forming, rendor-

ing the settler less dependent upon wheat. But aside from the crops altogether, Manitoba is an excellent stock and dairy country. There is money in it, if the farmers will take hold. The *Aleri*, published at Jamestown, North Dakota, tells the following story, which can be made to apply to Manitoba with equal force :--

One of the thriftiest farmers of the county, who has set an example to his neighbors in the ...atter of getting along in North Dakota, is C. D. Ellis, whose farm lies about twelve miles southwest of Jamestown. Although he has been here for five years he has never raised a crop of wheat, but has made a living and accumulated a nice property by stock alone. He has raised a small amount of oats for feed, but let wheat alone. He began with ton or twelve cows, and besides getting a living off their pro-duce and the smaller products of a farm, for himself and family, he now has fifty head of cattle, several horses and 200 sheep on his farm. Mr. Elli; is a modest man, not given to parad-ing what he has been able to do, but fraukly says he has no complaint to make of this country, as it has used him well. He took up a home-stead on first coming to the country and has built on it a substantial stone house, a stone basement barn and has got fairly started for making an attractive farm home. He thinks this is the natural sheep country and the healthiest he knows of for that industry. The wool is heavy growth and the lambs strong and active. Such farmers as Mr. Ellis show what can be done on little or nothing to start with and prove that the country even in the worst of seasons will deal liberally and satisfactorily with any person who works intelligently to profit by our natural advantages and disabuses himself of the notion of getting rich in a few seasons by raising wheat for five or six months in the year and loafing the rest of the time.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS EXPLAINS.

Professor Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was in Winnipeg last week on his way home from an inspection of the experimental farms at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Assa., and Agassis, B.C. Prof. Saunders was at Indian Head at the time of the frost in August, and he denies that he made the statements attributed to him in press telegrams. THE COMMERCIAL commented somewhat sharply on the statements attributed to the Professor, and therefore we are pleased to be able to make a correction. Following is the exact wording of the telegram sent by the Professor from Indian Head to Hon. Mr. Carling :-

"Five degrees frost here last night. Potato vines and corn cut. Nearly one-third red fyfo wheat harvested, remainder well advanced. Ladoga wheat cut last week. Lowest temperature at Brandon 34 degrees."

From the above it will be seen that Prof. Saunders said nothing about Manitoba wheat being injured from frost, though the telegram from Ottawa credited him with having sail that all the wheat uncut in the province was damaged. On the contrary his telegram would show that there was no frost at Brandon, which was the only reference it contained to Manitoba. The degree of frost stated and the percentage of grain cut applied only to the Indian Head district. In a letter to Mr. Carling he stated that in districts which he had visited in southern Manitoba he thought about two-thirds of the wheat had been cut and up to that time the crop in Mauitoba was safe. He did not say anything about damage dono in province, and he had no knowledge of the situation. His statements about frost applied solely to the Indian Head district. He therefore did not make the statements attributed to him in the telegram from Ottawa.

Professor Saunders thinks that the damp weather had not caused much damage up to the present time (Sept. 8), but if it continued it would be serious. At Brandon, where he stopped on his way back from the west, he had heard of some cases of sprouting, but thought it was only in a few instances. In speaking of frost the Professor said that no statement could be made as to the degree of frost which would injure wheat. That would depend upon the condition of the grain. All the wheat on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head had been cut previous to the frost, excepting some small patches which had been purposely sown late, to show the advantages. or rather disadvantages of late sowing. One patch, which was ready for cutting, was not damaged to any noticeable extent. Some of this wheat showed a very slight trace of blight or frost, which may have been caused by hot winds, but not sufficient to injure it materially. All the wheat not ready for cutting on the farm was seriously damaged. This would show that five degrees of frost would seriously injure wheat on the green side. The degree of frost was shown by a Government standard instrument.

The Professor stated that some wheat was cut on the Indian Head farm immediately after the frost, while the balance was allowed to atand and ripen. This test showed that the wheat left standing for some time after the frost turned out a much better sample than that cut at once.

CANNED SALMON.

The salmon pack is now practically completed In British Columbia, and the quantity of fish put up is considerably larger than expected. On account of the extraordinary run last year. it was expected that the fish would be scarce this year, as the idea prevailed that a short season generally follows a very heavy run of fish. This did not prove true, however, for the fish wero very plentiful this year. The pack would probably have been made very considerably larger, but owing to the depressed state of the markets from the large supply of last year, canners were inclined to curtail the pack. The close season for the sockeye salmon is now in force, and will continue until October ist. The run of this fish, however, is probably over. The sockeye is the principal variety canned. The cohoes, a species of salmon which follows the sockeyes, are now reported to be very plentiful in British Columbia waters, but the canners will not likely do anything with these fish this year, in view of the low prices prevailing. spring salmon are also very plentiful this year in the Fraser river, the run being reported as the largest on record on sor le days, but a large number of these are whit's fleshed, and are not suitable for canning. The total pack of salmon last year for British Columbia and elsewhere is estimated to have been . 650,000 cases in excess of the requirements of the world for one year. Low prices, however,

may considerably increase consumption. There are four dozen tins usually in a case.

Full information as to the total British Columbia pack has not yet come to hand. The pack on the northern rivers it placed at about 135,000 cases, which is larger than last year by about 23,000 cases. The pack on the Fraser river last year was 303,875 cases, making the total for the province 414,294 cases. The total pack this year will probably be in the neighborhood of 400,000 cases.

The Columbia river has this year made a record of 420,300 cases, against 321,314 cases last year. The Alaska pack is yet to be heard from.

From recent reports there is evidence that low prices is already being felt in increased consumption, and some holders are said to be stronger in their views, and with another large pack there is not much hope for average prices for some time. The American Grocer speaks of the New York market as follows :--

"The demand continues active, with prices for Alaska brands very irregular, ranging from \$1 to \$1.20, as to the label; for future delivery offers are plouty at 90 to 95c on the coast, it being no trouble to buy good brands at 90c f.o.b. at San Francisco. An enormous supply here and in England, a total pack of large dimensions is more than the market can stand, and hence the conservative men in the 'trade are a unit in expressing the opinion that present low figures will be maintained, and thus send and enormous quantity into consumption and add to the popularity of the article. Golumbia river brands, \$1.40 to \$1.75; flat tins 25c bigher; brands with the key attachment are growing in favor and are sure to become popular with consumers."

POTATOES.

High prices for potatoes in the United States has brought out a larger supply than was expected, and the increase in offerings has caused quite a tumble in prices. At Minneapolis prices dropped from 80 to 85 cents per bushel to 60 to 65 cents, and other markets have also declined. A great many western farmers grow potatoes only for their own use, the price usually being so low t'at they do not bother about marketing any little surplus they may have over close home requirements. If they have a few bushels more than they need for family use, they are used up around the farm for feed, or perhaps allowed to go to waste. This season has been an exception. The scare of a short crop had the effect of advancing prices to unusually high prices, and with the remunerative figures offered farmers have gathered up all the potatoes they could spare and sent them to market. This is the very plausible way for accounting for recent large offerings. With the usual prices a portion of these potatoes would not have been offered in the market at all, but with the high prices offered a great many western farmers have discovered that they can spare a few bushels of potatocs, and these coming into the market rapidly have caused at least a temporary decline in prices. A few weeks ago very high prices were counted upon for pourfices but already they have touched a lower figure than was thought possible on this crop. It is question. able, however, if this unexpected supply will hold out long Potatoes are not grown largely in the northwestern states, and after the farmors have marketed what surplus they can sparit may be found that the crop is still considerably short of requirements.

UANADIAN RAILWAYS IN THE U.S.

The proposals to place restrictions upon the Canadian railways in handling United States traffic, has created a great uproar in certain quarters of the Republic. Some very strong articles have been written denouncing any attempt of the politicians to interfere with the Canadian roads. In the Northwestern States any restrictions upon the Canadian Pacific would be looked upon as an infringement upon the rights of that section. The St. Paul Pioneer. Press, a Republican journal, notes "a concerted attempt to create a public feeling against the Canadian railroads," in order no doubt to assist politicians in passing legislation against these railways. In working up this hostile feeling the home competing roads are taking the lead, and if money and agitation can do it the Canadian roads will be shut out of the United States. On the other hand there are the New England and Northwestern interests strongly opposed to any interference with the freedom of these railways. The Picneer-Press says :--

"As fur as the bonding privilege is concerned, it is certain it is immensely more valuable to the United States, in the aggregate than it is to Canada. And any such action as the denial of this privilege now, when our whole Northwesttern trade has been built up upon it, would be no less than a national calamity. Free railway intercourse over Canadian railways is an absolute necessity to the Northwest,"

The Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin, in discussing the same matter, says :--

"The Northwest holds the balance of power on the Canadian railroad business, and the political party that attempts to interfere with the existing traffic relations with Canada, will be very apt to hear from the Northwest in a most emphatic manner when the votes shall be counted. The Northwest is now made up of States. They can the better protect themselves because of that, and will take strong measures to that end if it is necessary. It is sometimes desirable for countries to form partuerships, as well as for individuals, and in this instance the Northwest and Canada have found it to their mutual advantage to entertain close traffic relations. There is excellent prospect that the ocean route will be greatly shortened before many years, at most. The Canadian coast has somewhere along its line a harbor of sufficient size to care for a large proportion of the export and import business of the country, and whether the United States desires it or not, such a barbor will be developed, its advantages will be recognized and the governing bodies of the two countries will be compelled to legislate in its interest. This is a matter of the future, of course, but it indicates strongly the real relation that the United States holds to Canada on this matter of transportation. The interests of various parts of these countries are so closely identified that it will be found an exceedingly difficult matter to attempt any interference with them in a manner that would make more burdensome the transportation of goods by these routes than any other at hand, whether in this country or not. The Canadian railroad question is one that had better be handled carefully by our legislators."

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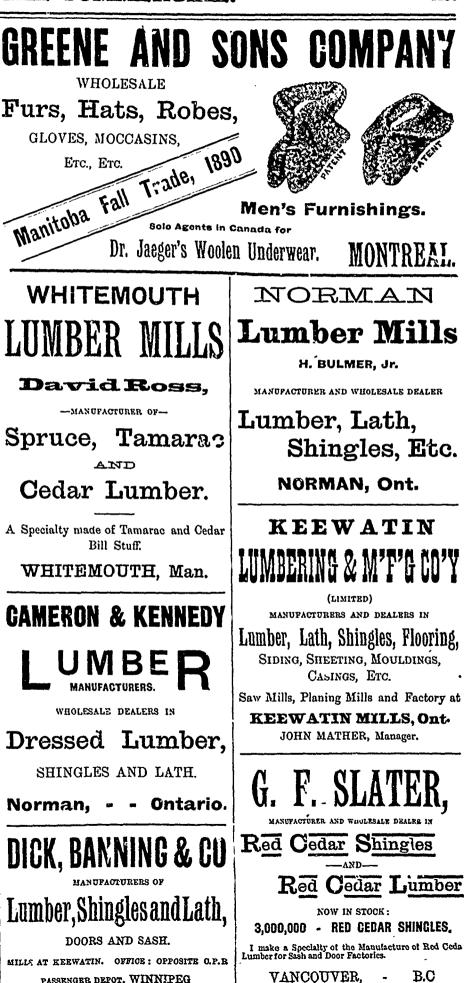
PASSENGEB DEPOT, WINNIPEG

ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

While politicians and certain interests are at work to curtail the natural flow of commerce between Canada and the Republic, it is pleasing to note that other great interests are working in the opposite direction to assist the movement of trade between the two countries. The latest great enterprise in this direction is the completion of the railway tunnel under the St. Clair river at Sarnia, and now the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan are connected by a wonderful passage under the waters which separate them from each other. The tunnel was formally opened on August 25th. Its cost is over 2,000,000. It is practically a portion of the Grand Trunk railway system though it is nominally owned by an independent company. Other railroads will be allowed to use the passage. The tunnel is a triumph of skill, enterprise and capital, and what is most pleasing, of Canadian skill and enterprise. The tunnel is 28,000 feet long from the beginning of one approach to the end of the approach on the opposite side, more than five miles. Of this distance only 6,000 feet, a little more than a mile, are wholly underground, and of this only 2,310 feet, less than half a mile. are under the river. There are 2,390 feet of tunnel under Michigan soil and 2,160 feet under ground on the opposite side of the river. No brick or stone was used in its construction, and when fully ready for use it will be simply an iron tube made of plates; 6,000 feet long and 20 feet in diameter, perfectly round and watertight; as dry as a street in summer time, lighted by electric light, ventilated by air engines, and kept at the right temperature with steam pipes. This tunnel may fairly be considered one of the greatest engineering triumphs of the age. The modes employed in carrying out the great work were new, and the tunnel as it now stands is a novelty. Again Canada comes to the front as a leader in great enterprises, in the successful completion of this wonderful work. It is a great achievement in the advancement of the science of engineering. The tunnel will do away with the necessity of transferring trains across the river on railway steamers, as was the practice heretofore at Sarnia. A bridge across the river at that point would have been very costly and besides would have been a serious obstruction to the enormous traffic by water passing up and down the river. The success of the St. Clair tunnel between Sarnia and Port Huron, has already led to the contemplation of a second tunnel under the Detroit river, between Windsor and Detroit. In fact it may now be considered as only a matter of time when a similar work is undertaken at Detroit.

Toronto Empire, September 4: Jobbers are advancing their quotations on canned vegetables. For peas to-day \$1.10 was asked for good brands of ordinary quality. New tomatoes on spot held at 31.20, and to arrive \$1.10. Corn to arrive, \$1.10. Packers are somewhat firmer on tomatoes; those who are offering quote \$1 to \$1.05, but the entire pack of a new brand offered at 95c.

The Toronto Empire says new No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat has been offered to arrive in October at \$1.15.





WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Matters are in about the same state as a week ago. Another week of unfavorable harvest weather has tended to quietness in financial circles, and we are apparently no nearer the brisk season looked forward to than at the time of our last report. Discounts are steady. Loan companies are firm on interest rates on mortgage loans, and some of the best companies refuse to do business at under 8 per cent., even on choice city property, though it is known that loans have been obtained at 7 per cent. on good city property.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Trade is almost at a standstill owing to the unfavorable weather. Dealers have been waiting-for a brightening up in trade as soon as the grain movement commenced, but harvesting has been so delayed by unfavorable weather that the good time seems as far off as ever. Besides the delay caused to harvest the effect of the almost incessant drizzle has been to stop outside work in other lines to a great extent, thus interfering with trade in branches depending on building. This added to the general gloominess prevailing during such weather as we have had lately, has made the past week a rather blue one in business circles generally. BOOTE AND SHOES.

The steady upward movement in the raw material has at last forced boot and shoe manufacturers to take action in something like a concerted advance in prices. Advices from the east reported that they are now moving in this direction. A telegram from Toronto last week says: "At a largely attended meeting of wholesale boot and shoe dealers of the province held yesterday, it was decided to advance the price of leather boots and shoes. No schedule was drawn up, or combine formed, but each manufacturer will individually make an advance on the basis of five to seven per cent. increase. This will be followed by an additional increase of five per cent. as soon as the spring stock is put on the markets." This is what might be expected from the steady advance in leathor and it is a move absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

DRUGS.

An important feature of the drug trade is the sharp advance in cod oil, reported from the east, prices having advanced nearly 5c per gallon. Prices on this oil have been very low for some time, and the advance is due to the use of the oil for mechanical purposes, which has been made possible by the low prices which have provailed. Quotations here are as follows: Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassiam, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75; English camphor, S0 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 25 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$3; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$1 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The market was well supplied with fresh fish last week with shipments coming in from the cast, in addition to local varieties. Quotations are as follows: Cod, 12½ a pound; mackerel, 10c osch; haddock, 12½ a pound; lobsters, 25c cach; B. C. salmon, 17c a pound, and likely to

be lower; Lake Superior trout, 8c per pound; Lake Winnipeg whitefish, 6c per pound; smoked goldeyes, 30c per dozeu; salt whitefish, \$5 per keg of 100 lbs. Oysters are jobbing at \$2.50 per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

The unfavorable weather has interfered with business to some extent, but not so much as in other branches. Shipments of Catario pears, plums, grapes and tomatoes have arrived and sold freely. Apples have been in better supply, but the prospect is for high prices for winter keeping varieties, which have not yet ar-rived. Quotations in this market are :--Rodi oranges, 200 size, \$9; 300 size, \$10.50 perbox; Messina lemons, \$9 50 to \$10.50 per box; bananas, yellow, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Minnesota tomatocs, per bushel basket, \$2.25; Ontario tomatoes, 20 lb baskets, \$1 to \$1.10 per basket; watermelons, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per dozen. California fruits are quoted : Peaches, \$2.50 per box; pears, \$4.50 per box; plums, \$2.50 per box as to variety; southern grapes, eight pound baskets, \$1.25. California grapes, \$2.50 per crate; apples, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per barrel. Oregon plums, in 20 lb. boxes, were quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 ; and Oregon pears, 40 lb. boxes, at \$4 to \$4.25; Ontario grapes, Concord, 7c per pound; fancy varieties, Ontario grapes, 10c; Ontario plums, \$1.50 to \$2 per 20 lb. basket : Ontario pears, \$1.25 tc \$1.50 per 20 lb basket. In native fruits, a few pails of blueberries have been offered at about 75c per pail on the market. Cranberries are plentiful on the market at 25c per pail. Native black currants are held st \$1.50 per pail, and wild plums at 75c to \$1 per pail on the market.

GROCERIES.

Canadian refiners advanced granulated sugar ic to 61c on Sept. 5, owing to advances at New York. Prices were again advanced ic on granulated and white sugars and also on vellows ic on Sept. 8. Coffees are strong and advancing. The situation in teas is interesting. Advices from the east report very strong markets in Canada and at New York. Prices have been forced up owing to the high rate of exchange, and the prospect is for further advances. Prices at New York average 1 to 2c higher than in Eastern Cauada markets. Japans are costing higher this season all around. The situation is considered firm in most lines of canned goods. Prices here are: Sugars, yellow, 65 to 71 as to quality; granulated, 75 to S; lumps Si to 9c. Coffees, green,-Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hysor, 26 to 50. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 4Sc; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 474c; Honeysuckle, 78, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 4Sc; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 4Sc. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilece, 69c: Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 60c; Standard Kentucky, light, S5; do dark, S0c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$10.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallon , \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

TENTILE LINES.

The principal feature in textiles is the recent collapse in the price of eatton. This had a weakening effect in first hands. British manufacturers, it is reported are endeavoring to maintain prices of manufactured goods, which have not advanced to the full extent in sympathy with the raw product. The drop in cotton amounted to § to §c. More recent advices report that prices are being maintained in cottons, and that the eastern domestic manufacturers now firmly refuse to shade prices. The fall millinery openings in castern markets is a recent feature in the trade, and this drow some western buyers east. Locally, retailers have been very backward in ordering fall stocks, and some orders have not yet been placed. Some country dealers have determined to hold their orders until the harvest is practically over. This will make a rush at the close of the season, and jobbers expect a heavy sorting trade this year, in consequence of the backward nature of the fall trade this season. The Toronto Empire says of the dry goods trade: "The different manufacturers of tweeds have now placed with the agents samples for next spring. The clothing trade nave already made their purchases and samples are now being offered to the jobbing trade. Style, variety and finish of these goods are quite equal to imported goods at 10 per cent higher prices, and the time is fast approaching when the quantity of imported tweeds and worsteds must be largely displaced by goods of our own manufacture. In heavy goods, such as blankets, flinnels, knitted underwear and hosiery, our manufacturers seem to have surnassed themselves this season. We have been shown goods in each of these lines quite equal to anything ever imported."

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS. WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

The course of wheat was rather uphill again last week, though the first day of the week was lower. On Monday closing prices at Chicago were the lowest for some weeks, December option closing less than one cent above the \$ mark. Closing prices on Monday were about 9c per bushel under the highest prices reached on this crop, which was on Saturday August 23. On Tuesday prices gined \$c at Chicago, and nearly a cent on Wednesday. On Thursday there was a big bulge owing to snow news from the Northwest, and prices advanced between 3 and 4c. The top was not held, and prices fell away over \$c. on Friday.

Minneapolis was two to four cents higher on Thursday than a week ago. The movement of new wheat at that point is less than at at the same date last year. Receipts of new wheat at Minneapolis were averaging between 200 and 300 cars daily. Liverpool cables were $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d lower on Monday, but were generally stronger on other days.

Locally there is still nothing doing to speak of, the wet weather having further delayed stacking and threshing. At one country market a few thousand bushels of wheat were brought in for storage. This was wheat threshed from the stook by farmers in the immediato vicinity of the town. Some of this grain was reported to be dump, and if this is the case it would be better still in the stook.

FLOUR.

The spurt in wheat on Thursday made the The spurt in wheat on Thursday made the feeling firm, and millers were talking of ad-vancing prices again at the end of the week. If wheat keeps up it is likely that local flour prices will be advanced at once. Jobbing prices to the local trade are: Patents, \$3.05; strong bakers', \$2.85; second bakers, \$2.55; XXXX, \$1.60 to \$1.70; superfine, \$1.50; middlings, \$3.05; Graham flour, \$2.85 per 100 pounds. MILLSTOFFS.

The scarcity in millstuffs continues, as the mills are doing little or nothing at present. Prices are firm at \$14 for bran and \$16 fcr shorts.

MEALS.

Unchanged and quoted as follows: Oat-meal, standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 pounds; Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 pound sacks at \$2.65. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 lbs lbs.

OATS

Deliveries of new pats have not increased owing to bad weather, and receipts are still hardly sufficient for local requirements for immediate use. The few loads offered on the farmers' market brought 40 to 42c. A couple of car lets came in, and sold out in small lots at about 45c. In country markets from 35c upward per bushel is being paid. The sample is generally good.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

White beans are jobbing at \$2.25 per bushel in small lots. Split peas are held in the same way \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

BUTTER.

Quiet and unchanged. Receipts are light, but the demand is also dull. Prices range from 12 to 14c for fair to choice dairy per pound. CHEESE.

Local prices steady. Late eastern advices showed prices $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bigher at the factories in Ontario. As high as $9\frac{1}{2}$ was obtained at the London cheese fair on Sept. 6.

EGOS.

Unchanged at 18 to 20c per dozen.

LARD. Held at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

CUBED MEATS.

Prices are as follows: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 121 to 13c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 131 to 14c; smoked hams, 144 to 15c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. German sausage, 9c per lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per 1 pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

Prices are fairly steady. Beef still ranges from 5 to 6c per round, and very good is ob-tainable at 5½c. Mutton holds at 11c usually, and sometimes obtainable downward to 10c; lamb, 11 to 12; pork, 8 to 81c; veal, 6 to 7c.

POTATOES.

The drop in prices outside has dampened the ardor of purchasers for shipment. Very little was doing outside of sales on the farmers' market, for local requirements, and there prices usually ranged from 35 to 40c for loads. Offerings were much lighter owing to the bad weather.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys are worth 124c per lb. live weight. There is a good demand for poultry, and the supply is hardly equal to requirements. Chickens have advanced, and will now bring 50 to 75c per pair for good birds. Spring chickens bring 25 to 50c per pair, as to size and quality. In game some prairie chickens or grouse have been offered, and bring 50c per pair, wild ducks bring 20 to 35c per pair as to quality, and wild geese 75c to \$1 cach.

VEGETABLES.

Offerings have not been so large, owing to the very bad weather for marketing. Prices | strong, cold winder, which would be as favora-

have been steadier. Quotations here are as follows: Cauliflower 30 to 50c per dozen head for choice. Cabbage 25 to 60c per dozen. Cu-cumbers, 15 to 20c per dozen. Tomatces-Minnesota, per bushel basket, \$2.25; green tomatces per bushel, 75c to \$1.00. Ontario tomatces, \$1 to \$1.10 per 20 lb. basket. Onions, 24 to 3c lb. Celery, 25 30c per dozen heads; vegetable marrow, 60c to \$1.00 per dcz Citron, \$1 per dozen. Green stuff in bunches is quoted: Radishes, 10c per dozen bunches; beets, 20c; lettuce, 10c; green onions, 20c; rhubarb, 20 to 25c; turnips, 20c; carrots, 20c, Green corn is worth 7 to 10c per dozen ears. Pumpkins 75c to \$1 per dozen, as to size. Hub-Pumpkins 75c to \$1 per dozen, as to size. Hub-bard squash, \$1.50 per dozen; ethar varieties winter squash, 60c to \$1 per dozen; horse radish, 10c per lb.

HIDES.

Hides continue firm. Prices are high in the east, green hides being quoted at 6 to 8c at Montreal. Toronto quoted 7c for No 1 cows. Prices at Winnipegare: No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c per pound. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c. Sheep pelts, are now worth 30c each for fresh killed; lamb skins, 40c each for new. Tallow, 2jc for rough and 4j to 5c for rendered.

WOOL.

Little doing. Unwashed quote' at 101 to 12c, and washed 13 to 15c.

HAY.

The wet weather and bay load should be offerings and prices were up to about \$6 per The wet weather and bad roads shortened ton on the market for loose by the load. track, pressed offered at about \$8 to \$3.50. The very wet weather which has continued for In every wet weather which has continued for so long, will be a serious matter to those having hay in stock, and is believed a good deal was left in stock in expectation of the usual dry falls experienced in this country. Any hay in stock will certainly be seriously reduced in quality.

FUEL.

Coal importing companies reported last week that they would advance prices 25c per ton.

Manitoba Crop Report.

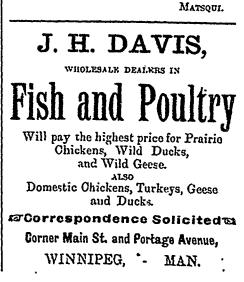
The heavy rain storm which was prevailing on Saturday last, Sept. 6, at the time our last report closed, continued until Sunday morning, dwindling off to a light drizzle during its last hours. Sunday was cloudy, cold and windy, and favorable to drying out the soaked sheaves. Monday was cloudy and cool, and Tuesday followed clear and warm, but on Wednesday the drizzle again started, continuing until Friday morning. There was snow with the rain at some points in the western section and extending into the territories, being heaviest in in the district westward from Manitoba. Snow also fell throughout North Dakota. There was no snow to speak of in Manitoba, but westward in the territorics the snow fell to a depth of three to four inches. In the castern grain district of the province there was no snow, but light snow was reported at some northern points, and east in the wood region. The snow would sound bad at a distance, and it caused a big boom in wheat at Chicago, but it would not be as injurious as the warm rains of the previous two weeks. The temperature was very low all the week, with cold winds, and the wet would therefore not be as injurious. The damage to Manitoba crops from wet was done previous to this week, by warm rains. Of course grain cannot be soaked in the stook without injury, but the cold rains and anow in some sections this week would not be nearly so had as the warmer rains of the two weeks previous. Friday cleared up with a

ble as could be desired. The very low temperature which prevailed last week, with the heavy, cold winds following the rain, were the saving features and with good weather to follow, there need not be any alarm about the snow. It would certainly be less injurious than warm rain. There was light frost on Monday morning and a sharp frost on Friday night. Not much progress was made with stacking as the grain was only getting into good shape when the rain started again. To-day (S.Jurday, Sept. 13) is clear, and if good weather follows, we may not be so badly off yet, though the average quality of the wheat crop will certainly be low. The frosts mentioned would do no material damage. There is a little uncut grain in some sections, mostly oats, but nothing to signify. This will be mostly in the Torritories and northwestern points, where the crop was a little later.

Mission, B. C.

Special to the Commercial.

Since my last letter to THE COMMERCIAL this place has seen a wonderful change. The syndicate which has purchased the townsite and some 500 acres adjoining, has cleared up en. tirely all the land between the track and Fraser River, which gives a beautiful view of the site. The bridge controctor has some 500 men at work on the road bridge, which they expect to have completed by November 1st, and trains running through to "Frisco" by that time. The townsite people have been very busy, they have some 90 or 100 men at work, and we uaderstand they will be kept for the balance of the season. They intend to commence at once to grade the streets, lay sidewalks and build the trunk road that opens up the country. On the north side of the Fraser is opened to this point now. Business is good and crops abundant. This morning I cut a 24-inch branch of plums from one of my three year old trees which weighed just 14 pounds of the finest fruit raised in British Columbia. The peach crop is fine, and vegetables are plentiful, and with the satisfactory reports from the ranchers of fine crops of oats, hay, etc., and their excellent facilities for good markets, I can see no reason why the Mission will not be the leading productive and distributive point in British Columbia. The scenery, climate, and thousands of acresoffine farming lands cannot besurpassed, and lands can be had at very reasonable prices. Yoars trulý,



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British Columbia.

Geo. Everton, general store, Chilliwack, has sold out.

E. Fader & Co., grocers, Vancouver have discontinued.

Calland & Johnston, real estate, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

T. Cosley has bought out the Dominion hotel livery business at Kamloops.

Keller & Burris, pottery &c., Victoria, have changed style to S. C. Burris.

A. York, groceries &c., Vancouver, has ad. i mitted W. M. York as partner.

The New Eureka Silver Mining Co., Victoria, have been gazetted for incorporation.

G. H. Cross & Co. have opened a financial, real estate, and insurance agency at New Westminster.

The Mechanics Mill Co. Ltd., saw mill and o sash and doors, New Westminster, is gazetted for incorporation.

THE stock, furniture and good will of the Royal hotel, Nanaimo, will be offered for sale by tender on Sept. 15.

The contract for a new building at Vancover for the Bank of Bri.ish Columbia has been let. It will be a fine structure.

On the first of September the new firm of Major & Eldridge took control of the general commission busines hitherto carried on by Mr. Eldridge alone at Vancouver.

One hundred tons of hay, representing a considerable amount of money, has been destroyed by fire at the Victoria Transfer Company's farm in E-quimalt District.

The Provincial Agricultural Association will hold its annual exhibition at Victoria, on October 2, 3 and 4. \$5,000 will be given in prizes, besides medals and special prizes.

MRS. NELSON, widow of the late Uriah Nelson, of Victoria, has received \$25,410 from the Mutual Life as the amout of insurance due on the life of her husband. This is said to be the largest single payment ever made in the proince.

The Victoria Colonist says. From all that can be gathered it is exceedingly probable that the Dominion Government will expend about \$120,000 or more for the establishment of a complete quarantine station with a new wharf, etc., ot Albert Head.

C. E. Redlern has secured the contract for supplying the clock for the tower of the City Hall at Victoria. The cost will be about \$3,500 The clock will have four faces which will be illuminated at night, and will be guaranteed to mark accurate time to within five seconds per week.

News has been received from Comox that the new shaft had struck a fine seam of coal at the Union mines. The coal is reported to be eight feet in thickness and of superior quality. This will ensure the success of the Comox mines, upon which a great deal of expenditure has been incurred.

F. G. Strickland, machinery, Westminster, who assigned recently, has resumed business. The estate of the late firm of F. G. Strickland & Co., is likely to turn out much better than was at first anticipated, as the assets greatly exceed the liabilities. One hundred cents on the dollar will be paid and a respectable surplus left for the benefit of the firm.

THE Vancouver sugar refinery is nearing completion and the company has already closed a contract with the Oriental Traders' Company for a cargo of raw sugar from Manilla. It will consist of about 1,600 tons, will be worth about \$65,000 and is expected to arrive about the beginning of November. This will inaugurate a new and great industry in British Columbia.

Some of the principal business men of the city says the Vancouver News Advertiser, have organised a company to manufacture all descriptions of candies and confections. A building is to be erected for the use of the factory on Keefer street, opposite the gas-works, and the business will be in operation in a short time. Mr. McHugh, who is thoroughly experienced in the business will be manager.

Mershon & Timberlake, real estate and financial agents, Vancouver, have decided to enter more extensively into the loan business. They will buy and sell commercial paper, mortgage bonds, stocks, etc., and do a general banking and brekerage business. The same firm has also been appointed agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which is well known as one of the greatest institutions in the world.

Saskatchewan.

Honore Couture has leased the bakery conducted by L. Dery at Battleford, and will continue the business.

R. J Whitla left last evening for Eogland. At London, Ont., on Sept. 6, thirty-one factories boarded 9,058 boxes of cheese; sules 543 boxes at 94c, 275 at 93c, 1.110 at 94c, 700 at 95c, 215 at 9 11-16c, and S50 at 95c.

THE COMMERCIAL.



Ohicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened lower on Mondsy, Sept. 8, and the tendency was weaker. December ranged between \$1.003 and \$1.02, and May between \$1.049 and \$1.063. Closing prices were about 12c under Saturday's close. Wet weather in the Northwest started some buying, but arrivals of 455 cars of wheat at Minneapolis counteracted this feeling. Cables were also lower. Closing prices for futures were :--

	Scpt.	Oct.	Dec	Jan.
Wheat	98		1.00]	
Corn	453	45}	453	
Oats	35	851	S5 2	
Pork	10.00	10 12	·	11.60
Lard	6 223	6.30		6.624
Short Ribs	5.274	5.37)		$5.72\frac{1}{2}$

On Tuesday December wheat ranged between \$1 and \$1.01¹/₂, and May from \$1.04 to \$1.05¹/₂, closing at the top. Cables were casicr, but the local sentiment was strong toward the close and prices were forced up. Closing prices for futures were :--

	Sept.	Oct	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	95}		1.01	
Cort	459	45	453	
Oate	35	851		
Pork	9.90	10.05		10.70
Lard	$6.22\frac{1}{2}$	6.30		6.65
Short Ribs	6.30	5.40		5.75

On Wednesday Soptember wheat ranged from 98½ to \$1.00%, December from \$1.00% to \$1.02%, and May from \$1 05 to \$1.06%, the latter option closing at \$1.06%. These prices show a gain of 1c over the previous day. Higher cables and good reports helped the upward movement. Oats were strong and sold up % to 1c. Closing prices for futures were :—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	• 1.00]		1.623	
Corn	46}	463	451	
Oats	- 36	56 <u>1</u>	361	
Pork	9.60	9 75		11.72
Lard	6.22	6.30		6.671
Ribs	5.321	5.42]		6 77 <u>1</u>

The grain market was excited on Thursday, on the official veather prediction of snow throughout the northwest, and at the close showed an advance of 32 to 35c and coin 41c. There was also a sharp udvance in foreign markets. Closing prices for futures were :--

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec	Jan.
Wheat	1.04}		1.06}	
Corn	50	50		
Oats	37	331		
Pork	9.90	10.05		12.20
Lard		6.35-37		6.75
Short Ribs		5.523		6.92]

On Friday wheat opened strong, but later a gradual decline set in under the bearish influence of close money. The close was $\frac{1}{2}c$ lower than last night. May wheat closed at 1.10. Closing prices were :--

	Sept	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	1,033		1.057	
Com	492	492		
Oata	878	371		
lotk	9,85	10.00		12,20
Lard	-	6.823-85		6.72}
Shert Ribs		5.50		5.90

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Sept. 11:--

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	On track
No. 1 hard	102			1.02-03
No. 1 northern	971	9S	1013	98
No. 2 northern	03]		_	91-95
Old wheat on track	, quot	ed-	No. 1	northern
105-6. These quotat				

than a week ago. They are for new wheat, except as stated.

Flour—A stronger feeling was noted in the flour market due to a better tone in wheat for a day or two. Pate 4s quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.85; bakers \$4.30 to \$4.70, with second grades of patents and bakers at 25 to 50c under quotations. Low grades \$1.80 to \$2.25.

Bran and shorts-The bran market was quiet with holders asking about \$9.75 to \$10; shorts

\$11.75 to \$12, and middlings \$13.75 to \$14.50. Oats--Sales were at the following prices: 1 car No. 3 white oats, 35c; 1 car oats, damp, 324c; 1 car No. 3 white oats, 344c; 1 car No. 3 white oats, o. t., 34c.

Barley-Some good samples offered. One car No. 3 sold at 50c, f. o. b.

Feed--Steady and slow markets, with sales of No. 1 mixed feed at \$18.50 to \$19.

Eggs-Sales at about 15 to 154c, including cases.

Potatoes-Large offerings and market steady at 60 to 70e per bushel.

Duluth Wheat Market.

On Thursday, Sept. 11, No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth ranged between \$1.04½ and \$1.05½ for December option. This range was 2 to 3c higher than a week ago.

Chicago Barley Market.

Cash sales of barley on the Chicago Board of Trade on Wednesday, September 10, were as follows :

Free on Board and Switched—New No. 3— 1 car at 54c, 1 at 55c $2 \, ... t \, 58c$, 1 at 59c, 5 at 60c, 2 at 61c, 10 at 62c, 2 at 63c, 2 at 65c, 1 at 60c, 1 at 67c, 2 at 68c.

New No. 4-2 cars at 50c, 1 at 52c, 2 at 55c, 1 at 57c, 2 at 58c, 1 at 60c.

Eastern Dairy Markets

Liverpool advanced 6d on cheese on Sept. 4, to 43s 6d.

At Woodstock on September 3rd, eight factories boarded 2,572 boxes August make, 94c offered but declined and no sales reported.

At the cheese market held at Ingersoll Ont., on Sept. 2nd, cleven factories boarded 3,000 boxes August makes. Several salesmen present who did not board. Market dull; 94c was freely bid, but refused, salesmen holding for higher prices.

At the cheese market held at Belleville, Ont., on Sept. 2nd, nineteen factories offered 600 white, and 535 colored; total, 1,300 boxes. Nine and one-eighth to one quarter was bid, but only eighty-five white and twenty colored were sold at 94c. Factorymen are holding off for higher prices.

The Toronto Empire of Sept. 6 says: The local demand for butter continues good for the fine grades, and other varieties are accumulating. Good to fine dairies are firm at 14 to 16c, while mediums and store-packed can be bought from 13c down to Sc. Old sold to bakers at 5 to 8c. Creamery firmer; dealers bought lots of August make at 18c and September at 20c f.o.b. factory. Cheese is firm but quiet on spot at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept 6 says: Late creamery butter continues in good enquiry but it is not forthcoming in any quantity as most people are holding on to what they have got. Really choice townships dairy is scarce and for

selections 17c and a fraction over has been paid but it has to be very choice to command such figures. Western dairy is unchanged at 11 to 13c. Townships at 14 to 17c, and creamery at 17 to 20c.

Lumber Cuttings,

G. M Jackson has started a lumber yard at at Poplar Point, Manitoba.

The saw mills at Westminster, B. C., are taxed to their utmost, says local papers at that place.

Nine ships were at the Vancouver saw mills last week loading lumber for export to Australia and South America.

A lumber yard is being opened at Crystal City, Manitoba, by Parr & Ring, grain and elevator men, of that place.

The Birtle council has leased the saw mill at that place to McArthur and McRae and not to Christic and Tate, as previously stated.

J. R. Sutherland, F. H. Walker and P. Borgman, carrying on a lumber business at Winnipeg, under the style of J R. Sutherland & Co., have dissolved partnership.

The Outario Government is advertising a large sale of timber berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts and Algoma, to be held at Toronto, on October 1 One condition in the sales will be that the timber cut from these limits shall be manufactured in the provice.

Messrs. Simmons, Burpee, Elkin and Smith are four gentlemen who recently, says New Westminster *Truth*, came to this city from New Blunswick. They have formed themselves into the Portable Mill Company, and have erccted a shingle mill about three miles out on the Vancouver road.

The United States is sending an expedition to investigate the alleged stealing of timber by Canadians in the country tributary to Rainy river, on the northern Minnesota boundary. The Munneapolis Lumberman characterizes the whole, thing as a farce and intimates that the parties are going on a pleasure excursion at the expense of the Government.

The Victoria Times has a description of the new saw mill established at Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, by Losee & Morrison. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day of lumber, a large planer, a shingle mill capable of turning out 20,000 shingles per day, and a lath machine with a capacity of 30,000. There is an abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity.

The rainfall in Kanzas this season has been seven inches below an average and 6 to 9 inches below an average in Nebraska, Iowa, and northern Missouri.

The Montmorency cotton mills, Quebec, are doing a prosperous business, working night and day and still unable to meet the large demand for cottou in China, for which market the goods are alone manufactured. The quantity made is two thousand bales per week, whereat the demand is over ten times the product.

The New Orleans Exchange contains the official report of the cotton crop of the United States for the commercial year ending with the close of August, 1890, made up by Secretary Hesler. The report says that the total amounts to 7,311,322 bales, exceeding the largest crop ever known by 265,489 bales, and the crop of the last year by 373,032. J. D. Kippen will buy wheat at Russell, Man., this season.

Hon. T. Greenway is creating an elevator at Crystal City, Man.

W. B. Moore has made arrangements for the erection of an elevator at Strathelair.

James Pye, flour mill builder of Minneapolis, was on one of his frequent visits to Manitoba last week.

Portago la Prairie, Mán., has four elevators and another large one building. Total capacity then about 300,000 bushels.

Portage Milling Company is building a second elevator at Portage la Prairie. Its capacity will be 50,000 bushels. This will give the Milling Co. storing capacity for about 175,-000 bushels of grain at the mill. An electric plant for lighting purposes is also being put in the mill.

The belief is current to some extent in Ontario that the official crop report of the local government rather underestimates the wheat crop of the province. One well informed trade journal asserts that Ontario will have a total crop of winter and spring wheat of 30,000,000. This is 6,000,000 greater than the official estimate.

Items About Trade.

Wholesale shoe dealers in session at Toronto, have decided to advance prices 5 to 7 per cept.

Oatmeal was quoted easier at Toronto last week at \$5 for roller and \$4.90 for standard per barrel.

At Montreal dried apples are quoted at 7 to 7¹/₂c. Evaporated apples are firm at 14 to 14¹/₂c per pound.

Granulated sugar was advanced ic at Montreal on Sept. 5, to 6ic, owing to strength at New York.

T' : Toronto *Empire*, of September 6, says: "Local jobbing prices of gruunlated now stand firm at 63 to 7c with a probable further advance. New York advanced to to-day, making granulated there 63c."

Hides are firm at Toronto. Dealers are paying 7c for No. 1 cows and are holding average cured at Sc. Sheep and lamb skins are quiet but firm, with buyers at 75c. Tallow is steady and in good demand. Dealers are paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c outside and are selling rendered on spot $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Rough steady at $1\frac{3}{2}$ to 2c here. Wool—A good may small lots of fleece are coming in but there is no demand for export. Buyers are paying 21 to $21\frac{1}{2}$ e for average quality.

The Montreal Gazette says of the tea market: "The tea market has beeen very active during the week, and it is estimated that 5,000 half chests have changed han?s. Teas which sold on Wednesday at 12½ to 14c were held for le advance to day, one lot of 370 half chests of blacks changing hands at an advance of 1½ c per pound. Japans worth 15 to 18c are unobtainable except to arrive a long way off, a number of invoices being sold for teas which will not arrive for two months. Agents representing Japan bouses are being cabled to withdraw all teas except at an advance of 1 to 1½ over last weeks quotations. The advance in blacks has been even more marked, and orders for 500 and 1,000 package lots sold at the limits given the agent sper last mail (subject to market changes) are being icfused, an advance of 1 to 2c being asked in all cases."

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

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Golden.

The little town of Golden, B. C., is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Ruilway, at a point where the railway suddenly emerges from the narrow gorge of the Kicking Horse pass and enters the broader Columbia river valley. Golden is 1006 miles west of Winnipeg and 2,429 miles west of Montreal. The run from the summit of the Rocky Mountains down to the Columbia valley at Golden, is one of the most interesting sections of the road. It is one continuous succession of wonderful scenes. This portion of the road passes through what is familiarly known by the upcouth name of the Kicking Horse pass. The lower portion of the pass is through a narrow gorge, with towering masses of rock overhead and the seathing waters of the Kicking Horse river beneath, as they rush onward to join the Columbia. The railway suddenly emerges from this narrow gorge, by a short turn to the right, and enters the valley of the Columbia, which is about two miles wide. At this point the Kicking Horse river is merged in the Columbia, which here flows in a northerly direction From Golden the railway follows on down the Columbia valley.

The town occupies a beautiful site in this valley. On every side snow-capped peaks of the mountains are visible in the distance, the Selkirk range extending along on the western side and the Rockies on the eastern side of the valley.

About Golden there are some farms in the valley. A portion of the valley is flooded during high water, and this grows a great crop of hay, which furnishes good feed for stock. There is also some good grazing land on the foot hills, along the valley, which lead back to the mountains. About 50 miles up the river (south) from Golden, the valley widens to four to six miles, and beyond the valley is a rolling hilly or bench country extending back to the mountains. Some ranches are located up the valley. The bench lands are rather dry, and would require irrigating for agricultural purposes. Winderindre is a point about 100 miles up the river from Golden, where F. J. Broady has a store. The Columbia river is navigable up from Golden for a distance of over 100 miles, to the head of the Lower Columbia lake. The steamer Duchess runs on this route during the summer season, making trips once or twice a week. There is considerable traffic to the ranches and mining camps up the river. A mail is also carried. Capt. F. H. Armstrong is the main man connected with the steamer, and principal owner. Mining claims are located along the valley up from Golden. The trip up the river is a most delightful one to the lover of scenery. Down from Golden the river is not navigab'o, and after Donald is passed the mountains close in on the river and the valley is lost. A wagon road along the Columbia valley southward from Golden to Cranbrook, a distance of 187 miles, has been constructed by the Provincial Government. This road is now about completed.

There are two general stores in the] town conducted by M. B. Lang and Durnick & Warren. A very large and varied stock is carried by these stores, and the trr.le is almost of a jobbing nature. The trade of the town is largely in furnishing supplies to miners, ranchers and others, in the up river country, and their orders are generally for considerable

quantities at a time. There may be scarcely anything doing for a while, and then there is a great rush of business for a brief period. Large stocks consequently have to be carried, comprising a great variety of goods. Miners' tools and supplies, powder, provisions, etc., are carried in great variaty. There are two hotels. The Kootenay is kept by Harry Connacher, who took possession last spring and is building an addition The Queen's hotel is kept by J. G. Green. W. Chandler has charge of the butcher shop which is conducted as a branch of the business of Hull Bros., of Calgary. These are about all the business houses of Golden, in the mercantile line. Up the river about twelve miles there is a water power saw mill, owned by H. J. Cannon & Co. This mill was completed last fall, and planing machinery was added this spring. In the country reached by the route up the river from Golden there are several scattered posts. Jas. Baker has a store at Cranbrook, 200 miles distant; F. J. Boady has a store at Windermere, 100 miles distant. There is also a hotel at this place. John T. Galbraith & Bro. have a store at Fort Steel, 200 miles distant, and E. Kelley carries on business at St. Eugene Mission, near Cranbrook. N. Hansen has a store, hotel and saw mill at Wasa, a point about 200 miles distant.

This vast territory reached from Golden is known as Eastern Kootenay, and it is certain to become famous as a mining country. Hundreds ot mining claims have been located throughout the region. Silver, gold, coal, petroleum, etc., are among the discoveries made, and the country is yet very imperfectly explored.

Considerable attention has been drawn to Golden this season by the location of a smelter. Golden was selected by a company known as the Golden Mining and Smelting Company as a desirable point for z smelter. The promoters of this company are Senator J. A. Lougheed, P. McCarthy, Q.C., and J. C. F. Bowen, all of Calgary. R. H. Alexander is the manager. The works are being established under the direction of a Mr. Fraser, an expert mining engineer and metallurgist from the United States. At the time of our visit a force of men were at work crecting three buildings, one 40 by 40 feet, one 50 by 53 feet, and one 80 by 90 feet in size. Several smaller buildings were also being erected. The machinery was expected daily for a smelter of 40 tons' capacity daily. In addition to the 40 ton blast furnace, two calsine or roasting furnaces for treating sulphurous ores were being provided for, also sampling works, etc It was expected to have the smelter ready for work some time the coming fall. The company get a grant of 320 acres of land at Golden from the Dominion Government as a bonus in aid of the enterprise. This land is located just across the Kicking Horse river from the town, and a bridge has been built across the river to make the land readily available for building. The company has mining claims at Field, Illecillewaet, Jubilee Mountain and other points in the district, and will also buy ores from any other mines. Golden was selected as a good point for a smelter on account of the navigation to the rich mineral country up the river, and also to the facilities afforded for shipment by the railway. A. B. H. Cochrane & Co., mining agents and brokers, Golden, have contracts in connection with the smelter. This firm has a lime

quarry near Golden, which they claim is the finest quality of lime in the province.

There are very valuable deposits of a fino quality of slate a few miles cast of Golden, near the main line of the railway, which have been worked to some extent.

We Want No Boom.

Under the above heading the Winnipeg Tribune recently made the following sensible and moderate remarks:---

"The Tribune has proviously sounded a warning note about the great general injury to the city that would result from another boom. Winnipeg is only now recovering from a seven year's prostration; the result of the crazy inflation of \$8\$1-82; and it would be madness indeed if we allowed ourselves to be drawn into the vortex again. There can be no doubt that land values in the city have been very low, and our natural growth, and other circumstances warrant a substantial increase in the same ; but nothing has occurred to justify a boom or any great inflation. It would seem, however, that some interested people are bent on working up another land craze no matter what the consequences may be. There is a class of speculators in the city whose chief desire seems to be to secure as much property as they can possibly get, while they make the very smallest cash payment thereon that they can get off with. The object of this policy is obvious. Their scheme is to work up a little excitement and unload at an advance. They have not the slightest intention of making any improvements, their only desire being to dispose of the prop. erties upon which they have secured options. Should the scale turn in the reverse direction, they cannot loose much, as they will allow the property to revert to the original owner. The best means of checking this practice is for the owners to insist upon a substantial proportion of the purchase money being paid in cash when the tansfer is made. This policy would insure the protection of the interests of original holders of land. If a rise is going to occur why should not the present owners who have held it so long secure the advantage instead of allowing the outside shark who will put up no more than a mere margin to seize the plum? We do not advocate that our people should raise the price of their realty to any unwarrantable extent, as it is always well to sell when a good chance offers ; but, as before pointed out, let them insist upon the payment at transfer of a substantial proportion of the purchase money. This will put an effectual veto upon the speculator who does not desire legitimate business, and it will serve as a protection to the citizens. Under no circumstances should valuable propertics be locked up for a lengthy period without a valuable cash consideration being paid over."

The State of Trade.

The different branches of trade generally present indications for a good average turnover this fall, and the general impression is that the outlook is good. In dry goods, iron, leather and lines of groceries the preparations are for a good business, and it seems likely at the moment that expectations will be fulfilled. During the week the regular fall millinery opening has created considerable activity in dry goods, while in iron, although buyers are not taking hold as freely as they might, it is not because the material is not wanted, but is due to the fact that holders think they can secure more favorable terms by holding off, which securs unlikely. However, a good business is reported both for prompt and forward delivery. The leather market, too, has been active, and as the shoemen now realize that they will have to pay the figures, and as fresh supplies are absolutely required, they cannot hold off any longer.—Montreal Gazette.

British Columbia Trade Returns.
The following are the customs returns for the
port of Nanaimo for the month of August :
Customs dues \$9.068.13
Sick mariners 152 34
Miscellaneous 18 82
Total\$3,139 59
The following are the quantities of coal
shipped from the Vancouver Island mines for the month of August :
Tons.
New Vancouver Coal Company
R. A. Dunsmuir & Sons 845
East Wellington Company2,420
Union Colliery at Comox4,500
Total
The Cutoms returns for the port of Vancou-
ver for the month ending August 31, were :-
1889. 1890. Value of imports, dutiable\$42,825 \$57,266
Value of imports, free 14,711 20,393
Total
Duty collected\$11,185 35 \$16,882 87
Other revenue 6,009 06 10,441 22
Total
Exports \$54,230 00 \$50,492 00
The following are the customs returns for the
port of Victoria for the month of August :
Value of imports dutiable\$205,466 00
Value of imports free
Total\$238,856 00
Duty collected\$70,385 67
Other revenues
Total \$77,256 18
Exports
The returns for the Victoria division, inter-
nal revenue, for the month of August, are as
as follows :
Spirits
Malt 1,655 65
Tobacco
Cigars 834 15
Petroleum Iuspection 123 60
Total
10001

Up go the Duties.

The tariff bill which has been the subject of such unlimited discussion in the United States Congress was passed last week by the Senate. This bill has already been discussed in this journal, with reference to the changes which it proposed to make in the tariff. The bill provides mainly for higher duties on agricultural produce, and it will be a heavy blow to the Canadian export trade to the United States. Nourly all commodities exported from this country to the United States will now be subject to greatly increased duties, and the loss to the Canadian producers will be very serious. Those in Canada who favor freer trade relationship with the United States (and that means practically our entire population), had their hopes revived for a time by an amendment proposed by Senator Sherman, favoring reciprocity with Canada. The bill, however, has been passed without any reference to Canada, and there is now no hope of any move of this kind at least during the present session of Congress.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

There was a meeting of the council of the board of trade held last week. The old question of mail supply to points touched by the Northern Pacific railway was brought up. There were many complaints of the delay in sending letters by tri-weekly or less frequent stages to places which were in direct communication with Winnipeg, and it was decided to petition the Postmaster-General praying that mails to points on the Northern Pacific railway be forwarded by railway and not by stages.

The Transfer railway matter was also brought up. No action having been taking by the Dominion authorities on the petition presented some time ago by the board urging that this road should be allowed to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway, it was decided to send a telegram to Sir John Macdonald, minister of railways and canals, urging that this petition be acted upon

Northwestern Ontario.

The flat cars for the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway have arrived.

J. C. Vivian, clothing and gents' furnishing⁴, Port Arthur, moved to Fort William.

The rate of taxation for the ensuing year at Rat Portage will be 19 mills, which rate includes school and all other municipal taxes.

J. T. Mackay, dry goods dealer, of Port Arthur, is moving to Rat Portage, where he will carry on business in the same line.

W. Rapsey, proprietor of the Continental hotel, Port Arthur, has accepted a position with the West End Mining Company and the hotel, furnished, will be leased.

Notice is given that an application is to be made to the Lieut.-Governor of the province of Ontario for letters patent incorporating the Fort William Gas and Electric Company.

The machinery for the Rat Portage reduction works which has been held for duty by the collector of customs at Port Arthur, has been released with the condition that the importer amends the entry and pays duty should the Minister of Customs so finally decide.

The customs returns at Port Arthur are steadily increasing. August shows the following as compared with the corresponding month of 1889:—

Value of imports.... \$61,000 00 against ... \$45,338 00 Duty collected...... 13,556 25 " ... 12,865 49 Value of exports.... 61,000 00 " 4,750 00 The chief exports were produce of the mines and fisheries.

The Port Arthur Sentinel says: "Toronto and Port Arthur people who hold 35 per cent. of stock in the West End Mining Company, are dissatisfied with the recent sale of the mines mede by United States parties interested in the property and on Tuesday they issued a writ for the purp ise of setting aside the transfer to Mr. Drake, of Chicago. The Canadians claim that a Paris syndicate offered \$509,000 for the property less than a year ago, and that they should have been consulted about this sale for \$150,000.

At a recent meeting of the Port Arthur board of trade W. J. Bawlf was appointed a delegate to Winnipeg for fixing grain standards. Grain examiners were appointed for this year consisting of W. J. Bawlf, W. C. Doble, A. Squier, Jas, Meel., and G. V. Hastings. Secretary O'Connor was instructed to exhibit the mineral exhibits at the Algoma fair here and to communicate with the various boards throughout the province for the purpose of securing a flour mill for Port Arthur tewn. The subject of a blast furnace was also discussed. Geo. V. Hastings, of Keewatin, was elected a member of the board.

Minnesota Oats.

The new crop of oats has been long enough in the market now to determine the point of comparative weight with that of last year, and shows that the shortage is about three pounds per measured bushel below last year. That will naturally cause a reduction of about 10 per cent below the amount indicated by the measured bushels, making a probable decrease of some 5,000,000 bushels in Minnesota below expectations.—Miuneapolis Market Record.

M. Morse, of Miller, Morse & Co., went east last week.

D. G McBean, of McBean Bros., grain dealers, Winnipeg and Montreal, has arrived from the east and will likely remain until a considerable portion of the crop has been marketed.

Thos. McNicol, merchant, of Oak Lake, was accidentally shot recently while out hunting. The charge entered his left shoulder, wrist, neck and face. He is not believed to be dangerously hurt.

Louis E.kstein has been appointed general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central railway. The passenger and ticket department has been moved to the Grand Central Passenger Station, corner Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Adair, of Adair Bros., Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week on a western tour. The firm of which Mr. Adair is a member are manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, smallwares, jewclry and plated ware, and a great variety of sundries articles. They have worked up a good trade in the West.

Henniker Heaton, the English member of Parliament who is known as an carneast advocate of cheaper ocean postage, has addressed Postmaster-General Wanamaker, of the United States, a letter in which he suggests that the rate on letters from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland be reduced from 5c. to 2c. per half ounce.

The Dominion statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund for the first two months of the present fiscal year shows the revenue to the 31st of August to be \$6,525,691 and the expenditure \$4,274,-434, leaving a surplus of \$2,231,257. The public debt showed a decrease of \$1,498,707 on the $31s_2$ of August last as compared with the 30th of June last. The final statement for revenue and expenditure for 1889 90 shows a surplus of four millions.





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Tea.

The higher cost of Japan tea this season, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, is wholly due to the big rise in exchange, which to day is quoted at 3s., 101d., against 3s., 01d. at this time last year. Teas which cost us last year 16.90c per pound, now cost 21 50c, those costing 20c last year now cost 22.60c, and those costing 24c a year ago, now cost 26.66, the extra price being the difference in exchange. It is thought by some in the trade that when United States buyers lay in their next month's supply of teas, that exchange may prohably go up to 4s., 4d., and just as long as exchange keeps high, it will be vain to expect cheaper teas. And yet there are some who do not believe in the permanency of the present advance in prices and who have refused to send out their orders, preferring to trust this market for their requirements. The New York market continues firm, at 1c to 2c per pound over values at Montreal.

Valencia Raisins.

The first new Valencia raisins are expected here at the beginning of next week, and all goods coming to first hands have been disposed of at Sc. and it is thought the second lots from Liverpool will meet with ready sale at full prices. The direct steamer Dracona is expected at Denia next week, quotatious for which are 17s 6d to 18s 6d for first brauds and 16s 6d for seconds. These prices show quite a decline on those of the week previous. On spot there have been sales of old selected fruit at Sc, stocks in hands of jobbers being very small and firmly held. In new currants there are about 50 tons of Provincials on the direct steamer av 16s 9d to 17s, which will enable sales to be made in the vicinity of 5% and 6c. In old currants, sales on spot have transpired at 61c to 64c, a car load changing hands a those prices. Sales of Eleme raisins have taken place at 7c to 7 Jc, and Sultanas are steady at 12c to 14c as to

quality and quantity.--Montreal Trade Bulletin, Sept. 6.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

Sarnia Oil Co., Sarnia, have assigned.
John Kent, lumber, Toronto, is dead.
A. Buckler, jeweler, Bowmanville, is dead.
Kitchen Bros., Chatham ; S. A. Kitchen dead.
J. E. Troyer, grocer, Hensall, has sold out.
G. B. Deacon, grocer, London, ha* sold out.
A. J. Eaton, harness, Norwo.d, has assigned.
A. B Griffin, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.
J. A. Dignon, show cases, Windsor, has sold out.

W. D. Hutson, hardware, Toronto, has sold out.

T. P. McIntyre, hardware, Toronto, has sold out.

J. H. Dufton, stationery, Stratford, has sold out.

T. W. Hawley, tras, etc., Trenton, has assigned.

Pat. Slattery, general storekeeper, Pombroke, is dead.

J. H. Lemaitre & Co., photos, Toronto, have assigned.

James McDougall, general store, Dutton, has sold out.

J. G. Robinson, Ioronto, is offering 45c on the dollar.

Clark fl Brooking, tailors, Stratford, have dissolved.

IE. T. Stills, general storckeeper, Ravenshoe, has sold out.

E. Wildfang, fancy goods, etc., Hespeler, has sold out.

The following were damaged by fire at Thorubury :-F. D. Kent, physician; Mrs. Riley, milliner; both insured.

V. C. Crockett, hotelkeeper, Orangevilla, has assigned.

Geo. Deacon, mat manufacturer, Toronto, has assigned.

Emma Willis, fancy dry goods, Walkerton, has assigned

S. J. Martin, hardware, Sault Ste. Marie, is selling out.

Pettypiece Bros., hardware, Amherstburg, have assigned.

Geo. Yost, gents' furnishings, Hamilton, reported away.

Summers & Routh, general store, Winchester, have resigned.

Joseph Strong, general storekeeper, Princeton, has sol.³ out.

McGirr & Son, general storekeepers, Feversham, have assigned.

S Graham, carriages, etc., Pt. Perry; now Graham & Newport.

McAl ister & Johnston, merchant tailors, Toronto, have assigned.

C. B. MacKinnon, g-neral store, Strathroy, is moving to Windsor.

Globe Tubacco Company, Windsor, are moving factory to London.

C. L. Marks & Co., general storekeepers, Thessalon, have sold out.

Geo. Dunbar & Son, general store, Blytheswood, were burned out.

McMillan & McLean, general store, Glencoe, are closing up business

Sanderson & Hobbs, general storekeepers, Mt. Elgin, have assig 1 d.

Coionial Parasol & Umbrella Co., Toronto, have assigned to the sheriff.

J. F. Reid, shoes, Dunnville, has sold out and offering to compromise.

Knox Bros. & Henderson, oiled clothing, etc., Toronto, have dissolved; now Jas. E. Knox & Co. Wigle & Brush, hardware, Leamington, have dissolved ; Frush continues alone.

Cobban Mfg. Co., mouldings, etc., Toronto, partially burned out ; fully insured.

Julius Mader, general storekeeper, Newmarket, is removing to Clarksburgh

Bryant, Gibson & Co., manufacturors of pickles, etc., Torouto, have dissolved.

McCreary & Young, general store, Glencoe, have dissolved; each will continue business alone.

QUEBEC.

Joseph Labbe, teas, Quebec, has assigned.

J. T. Anderson, foundry, Valleyfield, is dead.

Isaac Harris, trader, Lachine, has assigned. P. A. Donais, tailor, St. Cunegondo, has assigned.

Louis Robert, tailor, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

V. D. Richard, grocer, St. Honry, has assigned.

Gooley & Davey, plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Miss H. Mousseau, milliner, Montreal, has assigned.

Jos. Cadieux, plauing mill, Montreal, has assigned.

Frs. Bouchard, general store, St. Felicien, has assigned.

Fontaine & Brodeur, teas, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

E. T. Favreau, printer, Montreal, demand of assignment made.

Frank Donovan, shoes, Montreal, demand of assignment made.

Chas. Lemire, general storekeeper, L'Assomp tion, has assigned.

W. C. Ravenhill, agent, straw goods, Montreal, has assigned.

Albert Manscau, general storekeeper, Plaisauce, has assigued.

Pewny, Elliottt & Co., manufacturers agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

C. H. Craig & Co., gents' furaishings, etc., Three Rivers, have assigned.

Alderic Seguin, general storckceper, St. Marthe, is offering to compromise.

William Donohue & Co., grocers, Montreal, have suspended and are calling a meeting of creditors.

Jos Courtemanche & Co., general storekeepers, Chambly Cautoa, have dissolved; Mrs. Jos. Courtemanche continues under samo style. NOVA SCOTIA.

J. A. DeWolfe, Cornwallis, has assigned.

Lynch Bros., grocers, etc., Digby, have dissolved. Alex. Davidson, carpenter, Halifax, has as-

Alex. Davidson, carpenter, Hamax, has assigued.

Wm. Phelan, Sen., hotelkeeper, Mill Village, is dead.

C. F. Goreham, dry goods, etc., Liverpool, has assigned.

A. Robb & Sons, foundry, Amherst, was burt out; partially insured.

Henjamin Young, lumber, Parrsboro, has sold out to Young Bros.

Buchanan & McLean, general store, North Sydney, have assigned.

W. J. Glencross, hotelkeeper, Bridetown, has sold out to E Longley.

Power & Co., plumvers, etc., Halifax, ha.e admitted J. U. Power as a partner.

S. Locke & Sons. general store and W. I. merchants, Lockport, have assigued.

The Willis Organ and Piano Company, Stellerton, have dissolved ; J. F. Willis is now cole partner.

Watson, Eaton & con, commission produce, Halifax; registered partnership-Watson, Eston & W. L. Eaton.

A. W. Homer & Sons, confectionary, etc., Yarmouth, have dissolved ; W. B. Homer will continue the business in his own name.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

M. Goggin, miller, Cardwell, has assigned. J. W. Bowser, victualer, Sackville, has assigned.

W. S. Thistle, general store, Hartland, has assigned.

Estate of Ias, White, groceries, St. John, has assigned.

A. C. Jones, hotelkeeper, Moleton, s seid out to Wm. Brown.

Mrs. M. L. Geddis, general store Weldford, is if offering to compromise at 40c on the dollar.

Harris, Cowling & Co., dry goods, Moneton, have dissolved; C. P. Harris rotires, and Wm. Cowling continues the business under the secon name of Wm. Cowling & Co.

Leather.

As an instance of the sharp advance that has taken place in some kinds of black leather we may state that Oshawa splits are now selling at 24 to 25c per lb., against 1Sc per lb. about six or seven weeks ago, showing an advance of 7c per lb. or 39 per cent. The price of the raw material, however, has moved up fully 80 per cent, so that it is calculated by the trade that either leather must advance still further, or the price of hides will have to recede. A fair turnover is mention in waxed upper at prices ranging from 26 to 31c as to quantity and quality. The English market continues to absorb a considerable quantity of splits which of course tends to keep down surplus stocks here. In fancy leather some good sized sales of Dougola amounting to between 2,500 and 3,000 doz+n have been made representing in value about \$35,000. The prices realized averaged about 20c per foot. Finished culfskins have advanced 5c per lb., good ordinary lots having sold at 65c per lb. In sole leather some trading is reported at 204 to 23c for jobbers No. 1, B. A., and sales of good manufacturer's sole have transpired at 18 to 181c On the whole the market partakes of a firm and healthy tenor .- Montreal Trade Eulletin.

Furs.

The sealing schooner Triumph has arrived at Victoria, B.C., from Behring sea. The captain reports foggy, wet weathe, and a scarcity of seals. The season was very bad, and tho catch small. The cutter Rush was met, but did not interfere. The Triumph spoke of a number of the other scalers, several of whom were on their way home, but all had the same story of poor luck and bad weather to tell. One had got into a thick fog and had lost six cances, but whether she had since picked them up or not Captain Cox was not able to say. Barring the bad weather, and the worse luck in hunting, all went well. So far as he could gather from

rambling reports the following is the approx imate catch of the undermentioned schooners "riumph (actual), 500; Mary Ellen, 200; Ocean Belle, 300; Viva, 123; Pathfinder, 64; Rich 200; W. P. Sayward, 60; Penelope, 200; A C. Moore, 600; Maggie Mac, 100; Cupplter, 250; C. H. Tupper, 100; Ariel, 200; E. B. Marvin, 400; Junita, 400.

The Colonist, of Victoria, B C, says :-- "It is understood that the entire catch of ser! skins brought to Victoria from the nort¹, by the steamer Mischief was disposed of en bles at the rate of \$10 50 per skin. This is considered a gilt odge price, but as the skins are all first quality, they are Lo doubt, worth the amount pa'd. In the event of the figure mentioned remaining firm, the scaling men of Victoria will be very well satisfied." While on the subject of furs the Colonist also says, " Last fall a very large percentage of the best furs on the London market were from British Columbia. This year that percentage will be very largely increased. At the Hudson's Bay Co's headquarters in this city, from which the heaviest exports are made, the receipts of big fursbear, beaver, musk ox and otter-are already unusually heavy, and all indications point to the fact that they will form a heavy shipment alone this year. Small fur3-mink, wolverine, ormine and fox-are scarce this year.

The Leipzig, (Germany) correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows: "Trade here has somewhat improved during the past four weeks, owing to the fact that various kirds of goods were wanted for the fair at Nijni Novgorod. Furs directly imported from New York have also been sold, but not so largely as the best goods from the last London sale. Considerable supplies of musquash have been sold, German and English manufacturers, and Hungarian visitors being the buyers ; some large parcels were taken by Leipzig dealers from direct importers. Fresh mink has found much favor, good colored skins being preferred; large parcels of lower sorts were purchased by Siberian visitors. Raccoon meets with but little demand ; single parcels have been taken by dealers, dyers and manufacturers; some lots of medium and inferior sorts have been exported to Russia; the Russian buyers, it is said, will want more raccoon if the business is satisfactory ... Nijni Novgorod. Black dyed raccoon sells as usual for Germany; fresh parcels have been given out for dyeing. Skunk from the Lo its rales has sold fairly well, owing to the moderate price; better grades from the March sales have also found ready buyers. Beaver and nutria have sold slowly. American otter is quiet, affording no opportunity for speculation ; it may sell later, when dark skins will be required for making coat collars. Directly imported red fox, mainly inferior skins, has been taken for Russia and Turkey. Cheap monkey is in domand ; black dyed skins sell freely for Germany and America. Roumanian visitors have taken supplies of cased common cat. Black dyed Astrakhan, as all know, is in gold demand for America; other countries buy with more caution as to quantity. Persians are purchased for France, England and the United States, but not as largely as formerly ; lower prices are expected at Nijni Novgored : in the country dealers believe the article will decline in fashion if present prices prevail. Large parcels of squirrel linings have been purchased for England; German-worked squirrels have been taken to some extent for France. Squirrel tails are much lower in price than one year ago.

THE COMMERCIAL.



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or alignesota. It is the direct route between St. Faul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Forgus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Pargo, Grand Forks, Gralton, Winnipeg, Devils Lako, Ellendale, Aberleen, Huron, Watertown, Sloux Falls and Sloux City. pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region

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

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A	And Manitoba Railway.				
	Ŧ	IJ	IE CARI	D.	
To ta			at 6 a m. Sunday, Jun al or 90th Meridian Time.		1890.
North	Bound			South	Bound
cight. o. 119. d Class.	Parsenger. No. 117. 1st Class.	lles from innipeg.	STATION9.	Assenger. o. 118. t Class.	eight. o. 120. d Class.
1.150	5 35p	M OC	Central Standard Time.		P
12.33p 12.00p 11.29a 11.00a 10.35a 9 53a	5.13p 4.58p 4.391 4.30p 4.18p 4.00p	9.3 15.3 23.5 27.4 32.5	St Agathe Union Polut	10.27 10.41a 11.00a 11.10a 11.22a 11.40a	6.04p 6.26p 6.66p 7.10p 7.27p 7.54p
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Easty	8.00p 8.35a 8.00p	554 464 481 492	Duluth	7.00a 6.35a 7.05a West	ward.
No. 4. Atlantic Express	No. 2. Atlantic Mail.		Main Llno. Northern Pacifio Raliway.	No. 1. Pecific Mail.	No. 3. Pacific Express
4.163 8.05p 7.483 10.00p 4.45p 11.18p 5.25p	9.45a 2.05a 1.43p 4 05a 10.55p 6.35a 12.45a	267 487 768 1049 1172 1654	Kaliway. Winnipeg Junction Bismarck 	9.10p 9.27a 8.60p 1.60p 5.40a	4.03p 11 30p 9.57a 8.15p 1.30a 5.05p 10 50p
7.005	2.50p	1058	via Cascade div.) 	11.00p 6.30a	10.50a 6.30p
.00p			(via Pacifio div.)		
Mired. No. 6. 2nd Cl'a	lics oun 'inni'g		STATIONS.		Mixed. No. 6. 2nd Ci's.
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	3	IORR	US-BRANDON BRANCH		
No. 8. 2nd Ci's	Minni' Winni'		STATIONS.		2nd Cl
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12.15p 11.25a 11.25a 11.05a 10.45a 10.26a	102 108 114 119 126		Deerwood Alta	• •••	3 50p 4.17p 4.38p 4.69p 5.15p 5.37p
0.04a 9.314 9.05a 8.20a 7.49a 7.24a	132 143 149 160 109 177		Belmont Belmont Hilton Wawanesa f Rounthwaito Martincille		5.57p 630p 6.55p 7.45p 9.05p 9.05p
 7 Odel 185 7 Odel 185 8 January Strendon 9.30p 7 Meals. 7 Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. 8 Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. 8 Nos. 5 and 6 run daily except Sunday. 8 Nos. 5 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 8 Nos. 8 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 9 Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118. Passencent will be carried on all resular freight trains. 					

Passengers will be carried on all recular freight trains. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg J. M. GRAHAN, General Mana

Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

Pass Tuceday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Winni- peg.	STATIONS.	PACE Monday Wednesdy and Fridays
LEAVE 11 00 ar 12 50 de 13 00 14 45 15 50 10 45	0 66 01 117 135	Winnipeg Portage la Prairio t Oladstode 	ARRIVE 17 20 15 30 de 15 20 nr 13 55 12 23 11 45
ar 17 46 19 24 19 45 20 25 21 55	150 171 194 211	Rapid City Shcal Lake Hirtle Sat } Binscarth	10 10 de 9 57 8 55 de 7 55
ar 21 06 21 32 23 02 22 30 24 00 ARBIVE	223 238 262	Thr.] c Langenburg D Thr.] c Langenburg D Thr.] c Saltcoats D	7 15 de 8 48 5 50 de LEAVE
days and S If any pa	aturdays ssenger Prairie,	Saturdays. B Wednesdays. D Mondays and Fildays is for stations between Wi train will stop to let off,	mipeg and

flagged to take on passengers. W. R. BAKER. Gen. Super't.

A. M'DONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass'ge Agent.

N. W. C. &	t N. Co's	Railway
TID	te tabi	.æ.
Read Down.		Read Up.
GOING EAST.	STATIONS.	GOINU WEST.
No. 1 Daug.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 Do	Lethbridge	Ar 1 \$0
16 55	Woodpecker	
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¥0 Š5	.Seven Persons	
20 55 22 10 Ar	Dunmore	Do 17 30
	† Mcals,	
E. T. GALT.		BAILEY.
Manager,		Supt.
Lathbridge		Lethbridge.



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