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WINNIPEG, MARCH 9, 1891.

Manitoba.

Scallow, shoemaker, has opened a shop at Carberry.

W. Waddell has succeeded Sandison in the livery business at Minnedosa.

The examination in medicine will begin on the 24th of March in Winnipeg.

A. E. Rutledge has purchased the Commercial hotel stable at Neepawa.

A savings bank department has been opened in connection with the Neepawa post office.

A young man named Jermyn, from Ontario, has opened business at Neepawa as tailor.

Manly has opened a harness shop at Douglas. Douglas now wants a tinsmith and a shoemaker.

A. F. Reykdale & Co., boot and shoe merchants, Winnipeg; sheriff has advertised stock for sale.

Prospects for a brisk building trade this coming season in Boissevain are bright, says the *Globe*.

The Boissevain *Globe* is six months old, and its appearance indicates that it is a lusty youngster.

C. E. Wisch, hardware merchant, McGregor; stock was sold on March 3rd for 47½ cents on the dollar.

There is a good opening for a doctor at Austin, as there is none nearer than Carberry or Portage la Prairie.

Geo. H. Rogers & Co., extensive dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., Winnipeg, advertise giving up business.

Burton & Hill, dry goods and grocery merchants, Carberry, advertise a dissolution of partnership to take effect June 1st.

Wm. Montgomery, of Neepawa, says the *Register*, has received the agency for A. Harris Son & Co., implements, at Wawanesa.

W. E. Flummerfelt, of Brandon, has sold out his stock of boots and shoes to Kilgour & Rimer, of Winnipeg. The stock has been moved to Winnipeg.

The Farmers' Insurance company of Portage la Prairie, have elected a new manager in the person of Snider, E. Brown, who was appointed a few weeks ago, having resigned.

Tenders will be received up to March 13th for the plant of the St. Boniface brick and pottery business. The stock of pottery, of the value of about \$2000 00, and 600,000 bricks, are also offered.

Good butter, says the *Portage Liberal*, is a thing which is not to be had in sufficient quantities to supply the town. A few days ago a lady tried every store on the avenue and only got a couple of pounds in one of them.

The C. P. R. station at LaRiviere was burned down last week. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective stovepipe. The telegraphic instruments, books, office furniture, agent's wardrobe and personal effects were totally destroyed.

The stock of Minnie Zickrick, general merchant of Ninga, will be sold at a rate on the dollar by public auction on March 10th, at Winnipeg. The stock consisting of the following:—Stock, \$12,101.37; Fixtures, etc \$221.40; Book accounts, \$527 91.

Cultivated farms are in great demand in this locality at present, says the *Carberry News*, and many have changed hands. R. F. Lyons sold his 320 acre farm adjoining the town to F. Bloomfield, for \$7,000, and has rented his lower farm, 320 acres, to Willson, late of Ontario.

The transactions at the Dominion government savings bank, Winnipeg, during February were as follows:

Deposits	\$15,124 00
Withdrawals	18,730 04
Withdrawals exceeded deposits by	\$ 3,602

The Inland Revenue collections at Winnipeg for February were as under:

Spirits	\$10,119 76
Malt	597 87
Tobacco	5,135 80
Cigars	252 20
Licenses	37 50
Petroleum inspec.	45 00
Total	\$15,404 03

A fire started on Tuesday night at Brandon in the old Lampton House stables, lately purchased by McIlvoide & Lane's Cartage company. There was thirteen horses in the stable when the fire started, only one of which was saved. Seven owned by McIlvoide & Lane and five by Hughes & Robinson were burned. A carload of baled hay had just been put in the building a few days ago. The fire was confined to the one building.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption, with duty collected thereon at Winnipeg during the month of February, compared with the same month of 1890:—

Description.	Value. 1890.	Value. 1891.
Exported	\$ 4,950 00	\$211,851 00
Imported—dutiable	153,935 00	147,055 00
Imported—free	32,641 00	33,239 00
Total imported	\$186,576 00	\$180,294 00
Entered for consumption—dutiable	\$167,543 00	\$145,601 00
Entered for consumption—free	32,641 00	33,561 00
Total for consumption	\$199,184 00	\$179,162 00
Duty collected	\$ 51,419 43	\$ 46,330 00

A correspondent writes: "Jones, alias R. B. Wisch, who has been carrying on a hardware business in the village of McGregor for about three years, left last Sunday and is supposed to have absconded to the States, whence he came. This same Wisch was butchering in Dakota five years ago under the name of Jones. Previous to settling in McGregor he had a saloon in Victoria, B. C. About one year ago he became insolvent and settled with his creditors for fifty cents on the dollar. Since then the business has been carried on in his sister's name, C. E. Wisch. After the insolvency last spring Wisch made his boast that he cleared between three and four thousand dollars, consequently there is little sympathy with those who supplied goods since and are now left in the lurch.

Alberta.

The Hudson's Bay Company took over the general store business and premises of I. G. Baker & Co., at Calgary, on March 5th.

The past week, says the *McLeod Gazette* of March 2, has been steadily cold. About eight inches of snow fell, the heaviest this winter.

Tenders for the construction of a bridge over the Old Man's River, at Macleod, have been called for by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

The majority of merchants of Calgary have come to an arrangement to close their places of business every day, except Saturdays, at 6.30 o'clock. Another step in the right direction.

D. D. Mann, contractor, states that work will be resumed on the Calgary & Edmonton railway as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and that the line will be completed to Edmonton early in July. When that line is completed work will be commenced on the Calgary & Fort McLeod section, which will be ready for operation, according to present calculations, next fall.

Assiniboia.

Brotherton & Tero, jewelers, Regina, have dissolved partnership, Brotherton continuing. Tero has opened in the same line at Lethbridge.

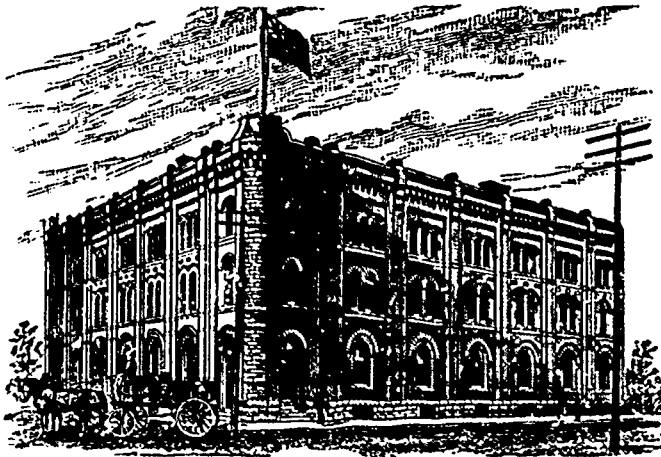
The fine, new, solid brick hotel recently completed at Moosomin, has been leased and will be opened by Wm. Cleverly, hotelkeeper, of Winnipeg, who will conduct it as a first class house.

British Grain Trade

The *Mark Lane Express* of March 2, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "There is a good enquiry for English wheats at an average rise of 6d. Foreign wheats are held for 1s. advance on Whites and 6d. on Reds. A strong Continental demand assisted the rise here. Flours are firm. Beans and peas are steady. At to day's market increased offerings of inferior wheats kept the average of prices down, but the best sorts of English advanced another 6d. In foreign wheats California is 1s. dearer, and the others 6d. dearer.

The sum of \$100 was subscribed among commercial travellers in Winnipeg, and forwarded to assist the sufferers from the Spring Hill disaster. The amount was raised mostly among eastern travellers who happened to be in the city at the time

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TRADE ONLY.



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Band Saws vs. Circular Saws.

As regards rapidity of production, the circular saw has at present a decided advantage. Producing on an average, in white pine, 50,000 square feet of lumber, 1 inch thick, in a day of ten hours; while the band saw, in the same time, turns out on an average about 35,000 feet. It should, however, be borne in mind that the circular saw, having been in use for so many years, has probably reached its utmost limit of production, while, on the other hand, the band saw, having been but recently introduced for this purpose, is capable of considerable further development. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that a band-saw mill of the most approved construction has been known to produce as much as 52,000 in a day of ten hours—the product of 102 logs.

As regards the quality of work, the advantage is undoubtedly on the side of the band-saw, for whereas it is practically impossible to run a large circular saw at a high velocity without a certain amount of vibration, which naturally produces a somewhat rough surface, a band saw, being packed immediately above and below the cut, passes through the log in a straight line; and, moreover, as the teeth of a band saw, are considerably finer than those of a circular saw, they produce a smoother surface. It is unfortunate that, owing to the question of power being so little considered in America, and to the fact that the application of the band saw for logs is comparatively new, no authentic tests as to the power required by the latter machine have as yet been made with the indicator; but by comparing the engines usually employed to drive both the band and circular mills, an approximate idea on this point may be arrived at. To drive a circular mill with a 6-foot saw, an engine with a cylinder 18 inches in diameter, a piston travel of 500 feet per minute, and an average pressure on the piston of 40 pounds to the square inch, is generally employed. Such an engine develops 154 indicated horse-power. To drive a full sized band mill, an engine with a cylinder 12 inches in diameter, working under similar conditions as to piston, speed and average pressure, is recommended. This would develop about 98 indicated horse power, or considerably less than one-half that required to drive a circular mill.

The last, but certainly not the least, important point, is the question of the waste of wood; and here again the band saw gives by far the best results. The amount of wood lost in sawdust per cut by a circular saw is five-sixteenths of an inch; therefore, when producing boards 1 inch thick the waste is 31.25 per cent. A band saw at most wastes one-eighth inch per cut, or, when cutting 1 inch boards, 12.5 per cent. Again, to make a board cut by a circular saw, when planed on both sides, hold up to seven eighths of an inch, it must be cut 1 inch thick—that is, one sixteenth of an inch must be allowed on each side for planing; while on the other hand, owing to the superior cutting of the band saw, it is only necessary to allow one thirty second of an inch on each side for planing, showing an additional saving of one-sixteenth of an inch per cut. This gives a total saving of one fourth of an inch per cut by the use of the band saw.

The foregoing calculations apply to timber of such a size as can be converted by a circular saw 6 feet in diameter; but for larger logs, it is necessary to employ an overhead saw, and as the tracks of the two blades never exactly coincide, the boards thus sawn show a joint, which necessitates a still further waste of wood. This objection does not apply to the band mill, which will saw through logs of any diameter.

It is thus evident that for the conversion of pine logs the balance of advantage lies distinctly with the band saw; and if this is so in the case of comparatively small and cheap timber, it is certain that for the more valuable descriptions of hard woods, which frequently run to very large sizes, these advantages would be enormously increased; and it is not too much to say that the band saw will in a few years be universally employed in preference to any other machine for the wholesale conversion of timber.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

A New Manitoba Town.

A correspondent writes the following description of the new town of Balder: This thriving town on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific railway, has two general store-keepers, viz: J. Smith & Co., late of Crystal City, and G. A. Griffith, late of Balmoral.

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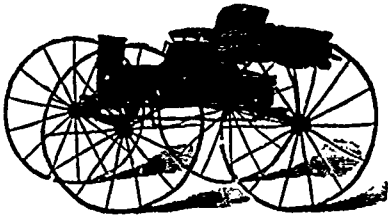
WINNIPEG.

Both have good accommodation and a fine stock, and what is of more service, a good trade. Two lumbermen are Geo. W. Playfair, from the well known Playfair settlement at Otenaw, and Dennis Brundit, formerly of Winnipeg. Besides lumber Mr. Playfair is agent for Harris, Sons & Co. in implements and also handles furniture, whilst Mr Brundit also offers implements and keeps a stock of harness for sale. Patterson Bros. & Co., implements, are represented by Jas. Graham, their agent, and the Massey firm by Mr. Christoferson from the Icelandic settlement at Grund. The last gentlemen is also a financial agent and represents several landed interests. Wm. McKnight runs the blacksmith shop, assisted by J. C. Porter, late of Minnedosa. In hardware we have T. E. Pool, from Ashdown's, of Winnipeg. The last arrival was C. Watson, from Pilot Mound, who opened out a full line of saddlery this year. We have also a boarding house under the care of J. Chester, who also has a livery stable. Our grain buyers are R. Anderson, representing J. T. Gordon, of the Mound, and Mr. Playfair, representing N. Bawlf. The elevator belongs to the Manitoba Elevator Co. and has been of great value to this community this season. The Methodists have a fine parsonage, erected this summer. The rains of last fall did great damage to the crops, but our farmers will profit by the lesson not to go pig less another year; and while many have to curtail expenses, the majority have pulled through all right.

Alaska Salmon.

Of the forty odd canneries in Alaska not over thirty, it is stated, will be worked this year. The fleet of vessels, usually numbering over fifty, will also be less in number. The canning industry last year gave employment to nearly 3,000 men, including seamen, clerks, fishers and canners, but a prominent local canner estimates that less than 1,000 will be worked this year. The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that "it is estimated by the knowing ones that the pack in Alaska during the coming season will be much less than the past year, and that the difference will cut quite a figure in local competition with foreign markets."

R. Cochrane & Co.



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FINE ROAD VEHICLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All Goods bearing our name plate are reliable and made to wear. Write us for prices and terms.

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FRENCH **AMERICAN & GERMAN** **GOODS**
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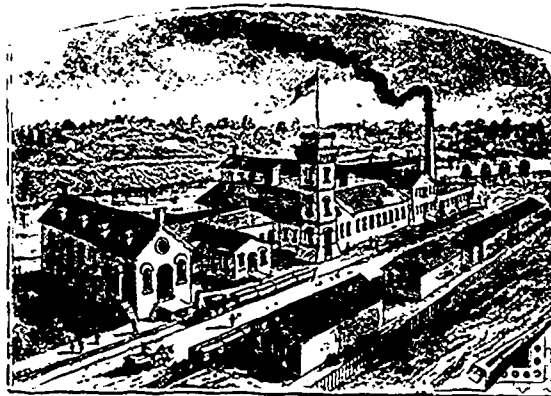
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Paper Makers

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS;

Patent Machine
Paper Bags, Flour Sacks,
Envelopes, Shipping Tags
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—WHOLESALE—
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.
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Our New Warehouse & Factory, Montreal
(60,000 Square Feet of Floor Room)

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MONTREAL

First class in every Respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.



Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.

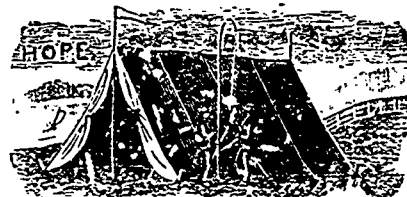
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The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot.
A first class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

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Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse
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ALL TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

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WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

VIRDEN, - - - MAN.

The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba.

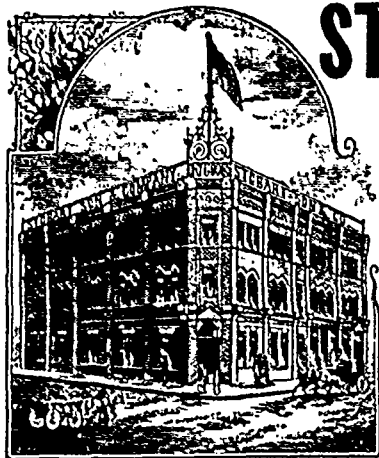
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Shipments made in Car Lots to all points East and West



STOBART, SONS & CO

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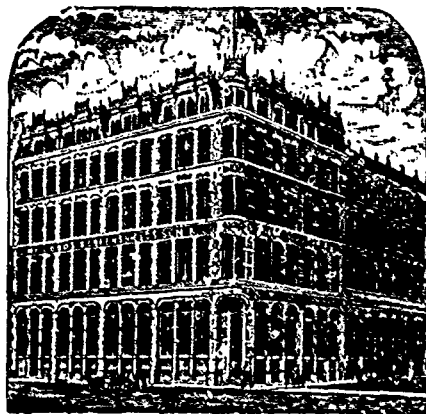
DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

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SPRING, 1891.

Travellers are now out with Spring and Summer Samples

Special Value in Staples bought before the Advance.



FOR SPRING 1891

SPECIAL VALUE IN

Prints, Dress Goods, Black Silks, Satins,
Carpets, Berthamoy Kid Gloves,
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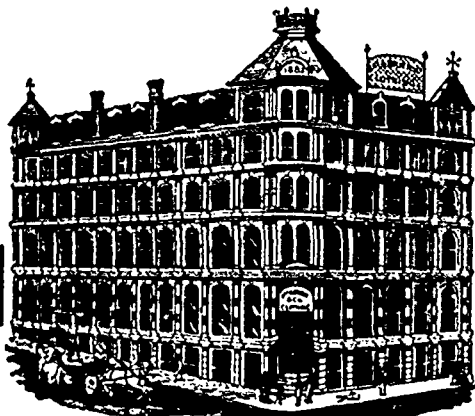
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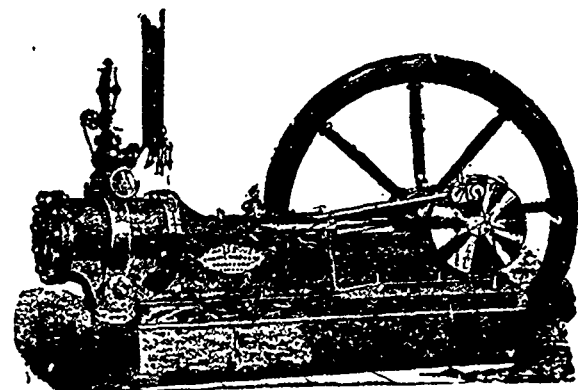
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GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

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ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

Standard OIL Company

(UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

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CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

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LINENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. SELECT CANADIAN TWEEDS

55 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

—SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR—

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Ouden, Belfast, - Linen Goods
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R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, - Scotch Underwear
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Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON. Ed. J. DIGNUM. R. A. NISBET
Late Mills & Hutchison

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 9, 1891.

THE RESULT.

The political contest in Canada, which culminated at the polls on Thursday last, shows that the Conservative party has been sustained the fourth time in succession, this being the third appeal of the present administration to the people. The government majority, however, has been seriously reduced, while it has also suffered the defeat of three of its ministers. The total majority in the house cannot exceed twenty-five, and may be something less than this number, when the returns have been fully received and checked over. The Liberals have made heavy gains Ontario and Quebec, while they have only suffered trifling losses in the Maritime Provinces. The majority in the new house will be barely sufficient to the successful carrying on of the government, and as a strong opposition is looked upon as a great incentive to a proper administration of the affairs of the country, the outcome to this extent may be regarded with favor.

The Liberals have made their heavy gains where it was naturally expected their unrestricted reciprocity policy would have the greatest effect, namely, in the rural constituencies of Ontario. Their net gain in Quebec is about the same as in Ontario, but in the former province it is very probable that there were other matters which exerted a much stronger influence upon the electors than the trade policy of either party. Race and religious questions were worked for all they were worth in Quebec, and a strong movement was directed against the government for its failure to disallow the acts of the Manitoba legislature relating to separate schools and the French language. These questions probably caused the government its heavy losses in Quebec.

That the narrow conservative victory was not turned into a defeat of the administration, is undoubtedly due to the independent action of thorough-going free traders, who refused to follow the Liberal party in its unrestricted reciprocity programme. In the contest the broad minded free traders have held the balance of power, and they have thrown that balance on the side of the government. For such the victory for the Government will be a satisfaction tinged with regret. Free traders will derive satisfaction from the fact that they have prevented the so called Liberal party from an opportunity of carrying out its wild policy, while they will have the further satisfaction of knowing that with such a narrow majority, the government will not likely undertake any further progress in the direction of greater protective measures. On the contrary we may now look for a modification of the protective policy of the administration. The regret with which free traders will view the situation, will come from the fact that they have been forced into supporting a protective administration, owing to the desertion by the Liberal party of its old free trade principles.

The Liberals went into the fight on the cry of complete free trade with the United States. This policy was snatched at, not as a matter of principle, but as something which would take with the electors. In fact, the party was obliged to throw overboard its old time principles in order to take up this cry. It was a policy which the party had no intention whatsoever of carrying out to its logical conclusion, had it succeeded in its desired effect. It was a policy adopted merely to gain office, and therefore richly merited defeat. The average elector does not go to the bottom of any intricate question, and is ten times more liable to be caught by a glittering exterior. This unrestricted reciprocity cry possessed the required features of a glittering exterior to a remarkable extent, though inwardly hollow and rotten. It has been dangled before the electors of Canada, and with considerable success among the farmers of Ontario, many of whom have snatched at the bait with as little knowledge of the effect as the hungry trout that seizes the brightly gilded fly.

But in trampling on principle in order to gain office, the party has lost many of its best supporters, and its glittering dangle has not been sufficient to make up for this loss and bring it victory. It has been taught a lesson which it is to be hoped the party leaders will not soon forget. Duplicity sooner or later must bring its own discomfiture. The party played a false and double part, in presenting a policy which they did not intend to carry out. The issue was doubly false from the fact that the only hope of its success was in its being misunderstood by the electors. To this end the efforts of the party leaders were mainly directed, in endeavoring to confuse the public mind as to the practical meaning of the policy.

There is still another false aspect of this policy. The result proclaims to the people of the United States and other countries, that there is a large minority in Canada in favor of commercial union, or unrestricted reciprocity, when the actual situation is nothing of the kind. Unrestricted reciprocity as understood in the United States, was not presented at all to the people of Canada, and if it had been presented in the same light as understood across the boundary, it would certainly have received very little support. The Liberal party speakers and writers, while they claimed unrestricted reciprocity as their policy, invariably repudiated the definition of that policy as it is understood in the United States, and the majority of candidates were pledged to oppose anything approaching a tariff compact with the United States, or discriminating duties against other countries. Thus while they presented their policy in one breath, they declared in the next that they would oppose the only possible way of bringing it into effect.

Such an utterly ridiculous situation has never before been presented to the people of Canada, and it speaks little for the intelligence of the great body of voters, that such a picture could be produced. When politicians could hope to deliberately swindle the people into supporting such a policy, they evidently count but little upon the judgment of the voters.

Of course there were many electors who could see through the hollowness of the Liberal policy, and yet who voted for the party. These were Liberals by education or instinct, or parties who are opposed to the protective policy of the Government, who took the stoical view of the situation, that if the Liberals were returned, they would quietly drop their unrestricted reciprocity programme, and endeavor to make amends for their false position by entering upon a policy of tariff reform and economy in the administration of public affairs. This class undoubtedly made up a large portion of the supporters of the Liberals. Others, however, of a more firm and conscientious disposition, declared that the question of unrestricted reciprocity must be considered on its real meaning, and they were accordingly obliged to withdraw their support from the Liberals.

And now that the contest is over, it must be a matter for sincere regret to those who believe firmly in broad and liberal trade doctrines, that the situation has been as it was. Had the Liberal party entered upon the contest, firm in its old policy of tariff reform, and pledged to further to its utmost all measures tending to bring about more friendly commercial relations with the United States, consistent with its general trade policy, there is good reason to believe that the verdict would have been different. This at least was the general belief of the more intelligent supporters of the party in Winnipeg, previous to election day. But what is the Liberal party's discomfiture, is the opportunity of the Conservatives. Let the government now enter upon a policy of tariff reform and careful and just administration of public affairs. A victory for the tariff reform party in the United States at the coming presidential contest in that country, will give the Conservative party of Canada an opportunity of consistently adopting a policy of gradual reduction of our tariff tax, while the development of our great West will so increase our exports to Great Britain, that before the term of the next house expires, the utter fallacy of commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity will be clearly shown, and this question will become a dead issue. The opportunities of the Conservative party were never so great as at present. They are enviable. Will it act? Its future lies within its own keeping.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The question of imperial federation has again been brought prominently forward by the recent debate bearing upon this matter in the British House of Commons. The question of imperial federation may yet be considered as in a chaotic state. It is yet a question involving only a set of theories, more or less imperfect and incoherent in their nature. The fact, however, that the matter has reached a stage in which it has been the subject of debate in the most important legislative body of the Empire, is a point of no small importance. Though it cannot be said that the discussion resulted favorably to the theories of the federationists, it has at least gained for their pet hobby a prominence for which they have been longing, and to this extent it is for them a triumph. The effect is already seen in the increased ac

tivity among those who believe in the practicability and advantages of closer relations among the different self-governing countries of the Empire.

The contention which Col. Vincent put forth in the British Commons, that imperial federation was only to be obtained through commercial federation, is undoubtedly correct. Once made it clear that commercial federation will be to the advantage of the different members of the Empire, and the thing is as good as accomplished. A movement to secure commercial federation first, is therefore undoubtedly the proper course to be pursued. But just here it may be stated that this is really the difficult part of the programme. The varying commercial interests of the mother country and the colonies present the apparently insurmountable barriers in the road to imperial unity. This is shown by the fact that Canada and some of the other colonies have adopted a trade policy which is looked upon as hostile to the interests of Great Britain. No wonder then, that while many British statesmen state their desire for closer relationship between the mother land and the colonies, they are at a loss to see how they can give any encouragement to the federationists. While the desire for greater unity is with them, the practicability of the movement is not apparent to them.

Besides British statesmen at home appear to think that a movement in the direction of closer relationship should come from the colonies, and they are reluctant to move in the matter themselves. On the other hand it has been urged with force by the federationists, that any preliminary steps, such as the calling of a conference to consider the question, should come from the home authorities. The latter seems the more reasonable ground, as the head, and not the members, should move first.

The trade question most prominently involved in that of imperial federation, is the tariff. This is the point which appears most difficult for British statesmen to deal with. A scheme of federation which would be regarded favorably by the colonies, they believe must provide or differential duties, and with the British mind so thoroughly educated to free trade doctrines, the question of an imperial zollverein, which would provide for differential duties in favor of the colonies, is a most serious matter. However, under an imperial federation, by which Great Britain and the colonies might be considered one nation, absolute free trade between all sections of the Empire, with duties upon certain products coming from foreign countries, could not be considered as differential duties. The Empire would be one nation, and any duties imposed for revenue or other purposes, would certainly not be preferential. The different members of the Empire should not be considered as foreign countries to each other, but as one country, and therefore the duties would not be differential against foreign countries, any more than free trade between the provinces of Canada could be taken as differential against the United States.

The greatest incentive in Great Britain to imperial federation, is probably found in the industrial situation. The high duties levied by many countries upon imports of manufactured

goods, has created something of a feeling of alarm in some industrial centres, and looking about for a remedy to offset the disadvantage of these foreign protective tariffs, the question of imperial federation is frequently grasped at. Imperial federation, however, has hardly yet assumed an aspect which leaves it in a position for practical discussion, and with high tariff doctrines prevailing largely in several of the colonies, its immediate future does not seem assuring.

So far as Canada is concerned, we would have much to gain from freer trade relationship with Great Britain. Our exports to the United Kingdom are already large, and with the development of our great West, we may look for a rapid increase in our exports to the mother country. In order to encourage this trade we are not asked to enter into any high-tariff compact, and all we have to do is to lower our own duties upon imports from Great Britain. We could not, however, expect the mother country to admit our products free, and place a duty upon the same products coming from foreign countries, at least while our present political status is maintained.

The future of the Empire, especially as regards the colonies, is certainly a great question, but one beyond the grasp of ordinary mortals. It is not reasonable to suppose that the present relationship between the mother country and the colonies will be indefinitely maintained. Whether change will come in the direction of closer relationship or increasing estrangement, we leave the future to decide. In the light of history, however, the hands on the dial of time would seem to point in the direction of further relaxation, rather than a tightening of the ties which now so loosely unite the different self-governing communities which make up the Empire.

DEAD BEATS.

The question of how best to deal with dead beats, is one of interest to retail business men. It does seem strange that merchants will allow themselves to be gulled so easily and frequently by this most dishonorable and loathsome of beings the dead beat. Every community has its quota of these despicable mortals, and they are often found among those who endeavor to be "some pumpkins" in society. They put on considerable style, are often dourish in their manners, but they are simply poor, miserable, low lived, cowardly, contemptible skunks, utterly devoid the lowest instincts of honor, and unworthy to be recognized by respectable people in the humblest walks of life.

We say it seems strange that retailers submit themselves to be swindled by these worthless characters, because it is an evil which can be largely guarded against. A very slight organization among business men is all that is necessary to at once cut down the latitude of the dead beat for carrying on his swindling operations. In a small city one of these worthless scoundrels, will often exist for years by beating the public, when by a little system his career could be cut short in a brief time. Some system should be provided by which dead beats could be thoroughly advertised among the trade. When a dealer has discovered that one

of his customers is a dead beat, he could report the circumstances to the proper persons, and have the merchants generally informed thereon. It would not be necessary to keep up a regular organization of business men to have this work properly carried out. A small committee, appointed say once a year, would be all that is necessary to consider cases reported to them and give the necessary information to the trade. The thing could be so easily done, that it is really surprising that the dead beat is allowed to carry on his nefarious operations on such a large scale.

The same organization which would be necessary to carry out a system of local protection against the dead beat, could be turned to effective service in collecting accounts against this undesirable class. The following is a plan adopted by a grocers' association in a town across the boundary, to force delinquents to pay up:—

A committee was appointed to purchase a collector's wagon. The wagon will have a big live collector in it and large letters painted upon it. The letters will be "Collector." This wagon will be sent to the premises of every dead beat in the city; the collector will have their bills and will present them for settlement. If the debtor sees fit to square accounts or pay over a reasonable amount on account, the collector will pass on to the next. If no attention is paid to him he will give an hour or two in walking up and down before his residence. The wagon will tell who he is, and if folk don't like it that will make no difference. The next day there will be a repetition of the new fangled dunning process, and so on until the dead beat settles his bill. Butchers, bakers and others are reported to be joining the movement, and the dead beat is likely to have an unpleasant time ahead of him, if he persists in his contemptible course.

Dry Goods at Montreal.

There is no forward business doing; a number of travellers have returned from their first spring trip and will not take the road again until after the elections. Travellers, however, predict a good trade on their second trip. Prices are firm all round on both cotton and woolen goods. Mill agents are around soliciting orders from wholesale houses for fall goods but they have as yet placed very few, nor are they expected to until after the elections. Remittances have come in poorly during the past week and city collections have fallen off somewhat.—*Trade Bulletin.*

A number of Ontario farmers and their families, who settled in South Dakota some eight years ago, passed through Winnipeg last night on their way to Yorkton, Assiniboia territory, with six car loads of stock. One hundred families of these Canadians are expected from Dakota in three weeks bound for Yorkton:

In the first five months of the crop year, Franco imported wheat and flour as wheat, equal to 18,939,174 bushels, against 13,048,906 bushels in 1889, and 21,791,220 bushels in 1885. At this rate imports for the current season will exceed 45,000,000 bushels. It seems clear that the Government's estimate of the last crop was much too large.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.
PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

Breadstuffs for Export.

There is a larger demand for breadstuffs to go abroad, and as foreign prices have in the last week or so come within reach of our prices of flour, considerable has been shipped. The higher prices of wheat in this country, at the close Wednesday, caused flour men to advance, asking figures that took patents out of the range of exporting. It was by the closest figuring that the flour product of a mill including patents could be shipped before the additional cost of wheat Wednesday. With that making the cost 10c a barrel more, there would be difficulty in making results meet the cost, unless foreigners pay that 10c additional. Even then, it is by the closest shave that it can be done. —*Minneapolis Market Record.*

Dominion parliament has been called for April 29.

Quinins was cabled 5 per cent. lower in London recently.

The eight-hour law bill has been defeated in the Washington State legislature by only one vote.

The report of the majority of the coinage committee of the House at Washington has been given in opposition to the passage of the Senate free coinage bill.

A movement is on foot to establish a woolen mill in connection with Vanluven's grist mill on the South branch of the Saskatchewan, Prince Albert district, Saskatchewan territory.

The second Manitoba and west settlers' excursion left Toronto on March 4, two special trains being run with colonist sleepers on each. Eighteen cars were filled with stock and household goods. In all about one hundred passengers took advantage of the excursion.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific railway company is about to make a very liberal concession in cattle rates from Manitoba to Montreal. This concession will be in the form of a twenty per cent. reduction of the present rates. This step has been voluntarily taken by the company for the purpose of still further encouraging mixed farming in this country.

The San Francisco *Herald of Trade* says that

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Oats, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

The Manufacturers' Life AND Accident Insurance Co's

Head Office: - TORONTO.

Combined Authorized Capital - - \$3,000,000

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
Full Government Deposit.

Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and
POPULAR CANADIAN COMPANY.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G.C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—George Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto.
—William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
—S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Merchant, Director of the Trades Bank
JOHN F. ELLIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



"all the wheat from eastern Oregon and Washington is being shipped east by rail, and not a pound is going to Portland. Four or five train loads have gone east daily on the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific for the past six weeks, and there are not more than 1,000,000 bushels left in the warehouses and about a million more in the hands of the farmers. Shippers say this is partly owing to the excessive charter rates demanded by ship-owners."

Thirty years ago, says a Nebraska Demo-

cratic paper, there were two millionaires and no tramps in the United States. To-day there 31,000 millionaires and over two million tramps. What a blessing the republican party's class legislation has been for the country. What a beautiful thing protection has been. If this demonstrates anything, it demonstrates the fact that if the present state of things exist 30 years longer, a few men will own the whole country and the balance of our 65,000,000 million will be paupers.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with
Andrew Callender, McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

—WHOLESALE—

Dry Goods, Woolens,
and Men's Furnishings,
TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, North-
west and British Columbia by

J. R. MILLER,
LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARS.

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

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

Manitoba Wire Company

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Published at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and
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Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
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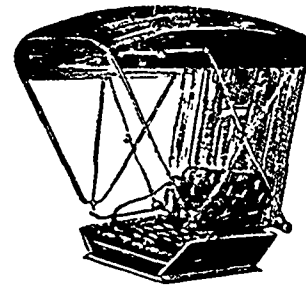
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Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Motors

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BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The excitement consequent to the federal elections superceded all other matters last week. Consequently there was very little news to report in business matters. The situation in money matters is unchanged and there is a slowly developing easier feeling financially. Wholesale trade was very quiet and prices unchanged.

DRUGS.

Movement fair and prices as follows:—Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c; German quinine, 45 to 50c; morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 55 to 65; English camphor, 75 to 80; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 9½c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Demand steady and prices unchanged. Quotations here being as follows: California London layer raisins, \$3.50 per box; quarter boxes, \$1; Valencia raisins, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Valencia layers, \$2.75; currants, 7c; figs, cooking in bags, 6½c, in boxes, 7c; choice, 13c, do in 10 lb. boxes, 14 to 15c; fancy Klème figs in layers, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 10½c; evaporated apples, 16c; Golden dates, 7½c per pound; choice new golden dates, 10c per pound; California evaporated fruit—Apricots, 2½c; peeled peaches, 35c; pitted plums, 22c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8½ to 12½c, the higher figure being for choice of fine varieties. Malaga raisins—London layers, \$3.50; black baskets, \$4.50; Tahiti, \$5.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are in good supply, with the season for Florida drawing toward a close and lower. Southern apples are being brought in as required, and hold at old prices. Few eastern apples offered. Fancy apples are held at \$8 per barrel, with less desirable stock selling at \$7.50 and even \$7, as to quality. Mexican oranges are held at \$6 to \$6.50, and Floridas at \$4.50 per box in 128 size, and \$5 in 150 to 200 size. Lemons are quotable at \$5.50 to \$6 per box Malaga grapes, in 55 lbs kegs at \$13 per keg. Cranberries are scarce. A few were offered at \$11.50 per barrel.

GROCERIES.

The sugar market continues strong, and teas have an upward tendency where there are any changes. Prices here are: Sugars—Yellow, 6 to 6½c; Granulated, 7½c. 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; young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47½c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 69c; Anchor, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, 40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial

Traveller, \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$45; Columbia, Canucks, \$40; Darby, \$36; Sports, \$3. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

Business has not looked up yet in this branch. Prices are: Cut nails, 10½ and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$12 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.10 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$4 to 5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10½c; 1½ inch, 13½c; 2 inch, 16½c; 2½ inch, 21½c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb.; bar tin, 32c per lb.; sheet zinc, 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 to 8½c per lb.; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6c net.

LIQUORS.

Prices are: Whiskies—Canadian rye in barrels, \$1.85 per gallon; do five year old, \$2.40; do seven year old, \$2.80; Club in cases, \$9; Mackie's pure Scotch whiskies, Islay Blend, in cases of 12 bottles, \$9.50; do Rare Old Special, \$11; do Pure Lagavulin, 10 years old, \$11.50. Brandies—Cognac in bulk, \$4 per gallon; in cases, \$9; do Martel and Hennessy, in cases, \$14; do V. O. \$20. Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$12 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7 per case; Tom gin, \$9 to \$10.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Business is quiet. Prices are: Turpentine in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 79c; boiled, 82c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 per barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3½c a pound, bulk, in bbls., 3c; whitening, in barrels, \$1.40 a wt; Elephant genuine white lead, \$7.25; Elephant, No. 1, do, \$6.40; Bull's Head, do, \$6.00; Royal Crown, do, \$5.00; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.50; Railroad, \$6.25; Red Star, \$5.50; Calomine, in cases of 20 five-pound packages, \$6, per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

There has not been much movement yet, though business is slowly improving. Prices are: Spanish sole 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B ½ kip, 85c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1 wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoes uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 per doz.; long straw, \$33 per doz.; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$25.00 per doz.; do., wool face, \$27.

NUTS AND SWEETS.

Pecans are costing higher for good stock. Prices are: Taragona almonds, per lb. 20c; Grenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicily filberts, large, 15c; peanuts, white Virginias, green, per lb. 15c; do, roasted, 17c; pecans, large, polished, per lb. 20c; cocoanuts, per hundred, \$9 to \$10. Candy in pails, 12 to 16c per pound. Maple sugar, 13c, maple syrup, \$1.25 gallon.

RAW FURS.

The New York Fur Trade Review in its last

issue says: "There has been an unusually good demand this season for raw furs at firm and advancing prices; the inquiry has been principally shown by local furriers, the leading article required being selected black skunk; fine skins have brought an average of \$1.75; some sales have been made above this figure, but they are limited in numbers. Mink is steadily advancing in favor, and is now in active request at prices ruling two years ago. The indications are that this excellent article will do better the coming season than in many years past, proving the correctness of our predictions of the past eighteen months or more. Muskrat and beaver sell very well at high prices. Raccoon in medium grades is abundant; large rough skins are, as usual, offered in limited supply. In imported furs the articles selling last season will be in request." Interest is now turned toward the London March sales, which commence this week. The following quotations represent a very fair range of values in Winnipeg, per skin, the wide range given covering values for poor to prime skins: Badger, from 5 to 80c; bear, black, 50c to \$28; do brown, 50c to \$25; do grizzly, \$1 to \$15; beaver, 50c to 8.25; castor, \$2.50 to \$4 per pound; ermines, 1c to 2c; fisher, \$1.50 to \$7.00; fox, cross, 75c to \$6; fox, kit, 10c to 45c; fox, red, 25c to \$1.70; fox, silver, \$5 to \$65; lynx, 25c to \$3.50; marten, 75c to \$2.00; mink 5c to 90c; musquash, 3c to 12½c; otter, \$1.50 to \$9.00; raccoon, 50c to 85; skunk, 5c to 35c; wolf, large, \$1.50 to \$2.25; wolf, small, 25c to 80c; wolverines, \$2 to \$4.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

There was no change in the general wheat situation the first two days of the week. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a very small increase and receipts were large, Minneapolis and Duluth getting 365 cars against 234 cars a year ago. It is reported that considerable Pacific coast wheat is arriving at Minneapolis, which helps to keep up the large receipts there. On Wednesday there was a sharp bulge in wheat, prices at Chicago advancing on that day about 2½c. The strong upward tendency in corn and oats seemed to have at last produced a market effect on wheat. Cables were ½ higher, and crop damage news helped on the bulge. Shorts became frightened and began to cover. The bulge kept up on Thursday, but there was a sharp decline, which dissipated the gain of the day and part of Wednesday's advance also. There were sharp upward spurts on Friday, principally due to European crop reports.

In Manitoba the political excitement consequent to a general election contest culminating about the middle of the week, has for the time overshadowed all other matters. Deliveries of wheat, however kept up fairly well, and the bulge in prices in outside markets somewhat stimulated prices here. The average price to farmers in Manitoba country markets, for best samples, equal to about No. 2 hard, is not far from 70c per bushel. The last weekly report of stocks in store at our Lake Superior ports showed an increase of 19,991 bushels, the total in store there being 567,250. Bradstreet's statement showed that the following stocks in

store at the points named on Feb. 21: Winnipeg, 320,000 bushels; Manitoba country elevators, 1,390,000; Kewatin, Port Arthur and Fort William, 1,098,000; Toronto, 125,000; Montreal, 120,000; Kingston, 20,000 bushels.

FLOUR.

There has been no further change. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade, per 100 pounds are: Patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40; 2nd bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.35; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.50; graham flour, \$2.30; cracked wheat, \$2.30; buckwheat flour, \$3.75.

MILLSTUFFS.

Prices are firm but unchanged at \$12 for bran, and \$14 for shorts. Free shipments east continue, and a good local demand.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Prices are firm at the recent advance, and may again go higher soon. Oil cake, in bags, \$21 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, \$26.50; in car lots f.o.b. \$25; Oatmeal, standard, \$2.70; granulated, \$2.80 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.80 per sack of 80 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$3.00.

GROUND FEED.

Prices are advancing for good oat chop, and quoted at \$22 per ton for choice ground oat feed. Mixed feeds are quoted from \$18 to \$20 per ton, and ground damaged wheat at \$13 to \$14 per ton, with the demand for cheap feeds increasing, on account of the advance in oats.

OATS.

The steady advance in oats keeps on, and prices are again 2 to 3c higher per bushel of 34 pounds. Offerings in the city by farmers are light, and it also seems very hard to obtain supplies at country points. In fact the country seems to be oversold on oats. Stocks in the city are very light for this season of the year. In other years stocks have been stored in the city from receipts from country points, but this year car lot shipments have been made right through to eastern Canada markets, and no stores have been gathered in Winnipeg. Now that it appears that shipping business from the country has been over done, and stocks left are not larger than local requirements, there are no storage stocks in the city to fall back upon. Prices paid by dealers for offerings on the Winnipeg market ranged from 36 to 41c per bushel, 38 to 40c being common prices for ordinary feed qualities.

BARLEY

The high price of oats has increased the demand for feed barley. In the city ordinary quality barley would bring from 30 to 35c per bushel of 49 pounds.

BUTTER.

Choice dairy butter is scarce. The bulk of the butter called choice offering is of very ordinary quality. Prices, however, are not expected to go any higher, and for such as can be had, 20c per pound appears to be the top price asked, for dairy qualities, with some called good offering at 18c, and downward for poor. As the scarcity for choice becomes more marked higher quotations are asked for poorer qualities.

EGGS.

Eggs are held at 19 to 20c per dozen as to quality. Fresh country are of rather mixed quality, and for candled stock 20c is asked.

CURED MEATS, SAUSAGE, ETC.

Prices are easy and irregular, but quotable about as follows: Dry salt bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½ to 10¾c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 12½; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; mess pork, \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: fresh pork sausage, 10c lb.; bologna do., 8c lb.; German do., 9c lb.; ham, chicken and tongue do., 9c per ½-lb. pack.

LARD.

Pure lard is held at \$2.25 per 20 pound rail, with compound lard at \$2 per rail.

HIDES.

Round lots of frozen hides are quoted at 3½ to 3¾c per pound. Inspected cows quoted: No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c. Calf, 4 and 5c for No. 1 and No. 2. Sheepskins are quoted at 50 to 75 cents each as to quality. Tallow 2½c for rough to 5c for good rendered.

VEGETABLES.

Several parties are now buying potatoes for shipment to the States, though there has not been much movement as yet. The price offered is 30c per bushel to farmers, for stock delivered at the cars. Onions are very scarce, and cabbage are becoming likewise. Prices are: turnips, 25c to 30c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 2½c per pound; carrots, 75c per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c per bushel; cabbage, 75c per dozen, for good, as to quality; onions, 3 to 4c per pound; Spanish do., \$1.50 per crate of 30 lb. nett; celery, 35 to 60c doz. heads.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks light. Good turkeys will bring 15c per pound and chickens 13c, for choice.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed hogs are quoted about 6½ to 7c per pound. Choice light bringing the higher price while heavy have sold at 6½c. Country frozen beef is quotable at 2 to 4c per pound. City dressed beef, 5 to 6c, the top for fresh unfrozen. Mutton is firmer at 10 to 11c per pound.

HAY.

Hay is offering freely on the market at \$4 to \$5 per ton, with pressed on track worth \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Statistical Wheat Information.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ended Feb. 28, aggregated 187,000 barrels of flour and 1,392,000 bushels of wheat.

The 1891 wheat crop of the state of Washington is estimated at 20 per cent. more than in 1890, when the production was officially reported at 8,071,000 bushels.

The visible supply for the United Kingdom decreased 731,000 bushels last weekly report; that is the consumption exceeded the imports of wheat and flour and farmers deliveries by that amount.

The area sown to wheat in the Punjab, India, is reported at 6,363,000 acres, or 140,000 acres more than last year. In the northwest provinces and Oudh the area is six per cent. larger than last year.

A year ago Thursday last, May wheat at Duluth closed at 81½c. Chicago closing was 78 March, 78½c May, on the same day, while at Minneapolis, May ranged at 77½ to 78½c and March at 77c.

For the previous week *Bradstreet's* report, published on Wednesday last, showed a decrease in the available stocks east of the Rockies of 1,145,000 bushels and 627,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, making the total decrease 1,772,000 bushels.

Minneapolis public elevators contain 6,109,470 bushels of wheat. Of this, 26,605 bushels are No. 1 hard, 4,059,275 bushels No. 1 northern, 1,089,221 bushels No. 2 northern, 170,167 bushels No. 3, 23,471 bushels rejected, 735,058 bushels special bin.

The visible supply statement on Monday last showed a decrease of 49,996 bushels during the week. For the corresponding week last year the decrease was 621,568 bushels. The total stocks at all points enumerated in the statement aggregate 22,926,411 bushels against 23,996,378 bushels last year.

The following shows the exports of bread-

stuffs and provisions from the principal Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending Feb. 28, and the corresponding week last year:—

	1891.	1890.
Flour barrels	187,500	235,000
Wheat, bushels	437,500	417,100

The amount on ocean passage, last weekly report, increased 400,000 bushels, making the available supply 47,886,411 bushels against 51,924,375 bushels for the corresponding date last year, 52,256,075 bushels two years ago, 53,036,274 bushels three years ago, 78,101,594 bushels in 1887, 69,713,130 bushels in 1886, and 73,905,675 bushels in 1885. The amount on ocean passage increased 1,163,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year.

The following figures show the total receipts of spring wheat at the points mentioned from June 28, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891: Chicago, 11,279,000; Milwaukee, 5,366,000; Minneapolis, 37,239,000; Duluth, 12,502,000. The total receipts of winter wheat at the markets mentioned from June 28, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891, are as follows: St. Louis, 9,193,000; Toledo, 4,536,000; Detroit, 3,182,000; Kansas City, 6,846,000; Cincinnati, 821,090. Total receipts of winter and spring at the nine points named aggregate 91,019,000 bushels, against 93,655,000 bushels at the same date a year ago, and 77,594,000 bushels to the same date two years ago.

Grain and Milling.

The Carman Farmers' Elevator Co., Carman, Man., is applying for incorporation. Capital stock \$10,000. The applicants are: David Pritchard, Henry Ardington, Alex. Morrison, Thomas Kernighan and William H. Elford, all farmers.

Hall, Ross & Co., of the Victoria, B. C., flour mill, have placed 40 tons of Manitoba seed wheat for distribution amongst the farmers of the Fraser river delta district. Hall, Ross & Co. find this seed gratis and give \$30 per ton for the wheat grown therefrom. The wheat grown last year from similar seed averaged 64 pounds to the bushel, and is now being manufactured in Victoria into flour with satisfactory results.

The *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis, in a long and doleful article upon the condition and prospects of the flour milling industry, sums up the situation as follows: "Capacity enormous; cost of the raw material almost always out of proportion to the price of the manufactured article, the latter fact due to speculation; annual increase in mills sufficient and more than sufficient to meet the increased domestic consumption caused by natural increase of population; actual domestic demand, even on short crop, less than actual production of flour; foreign market in several directions formerly open, now closed; foreign trade with United Kingdom becoming more and more limited by improvement and renewed energy of British mills, and more especially by delay in transit and unsatisfactory bill of lading; western mills finding it difficult to hold trade on account of delay in transit, but piling more and more flour into eastern markets as their foreign trade becomes more circumscribed; eastern mills fighting their western competitors and each other for the possession of the domestic trade. Under these conditions does it not seem that the war for business is getting down to a hand to hand struggle for supremacy from which even the

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Cigar Samples represent the largest stock and largest variety west of the Great Lakes.

Tobacconists' Sundries were never more complete.

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Dawson, Sole Agent.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA.

strongest must emerge covered with scars and in such a demoralized condition that the dearly bought victory will seem worthless? We do not think the picture is overdrawn; there may be small patches on the battle ground where the fight is not waging so fiercely, but these cannot long remain comparatively free from action, and a general survey of the field would warrant the description we have given of it."

The Political Situation.

The latest returns up to the time of going to press, indicate that the government will have a slightly larger majority than was thought likely at the time this article in another column of this issue was written. The government majority will likely be fully twenty-five. There are three elections yet to be held, one in British Columbia and East and West Algoma in Ontario. Ontario is about evenly divided between the two parties. Quebec is now the banner Liberal province of the Dominion. The three maritime provinces give the government an aggregate majority of twenty. In the west there is no change, the representation from Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia being exactly the same as in the last house. Robert Watson, the old member for Marquette in Manitoba, is the only Liberal elected west of Lake Superior, out of the total fifteen constituencies, with West Algoma yet to hear from. The overwhelming defeat of Martin in Selkirk, Manitoba, is one of the features of the campaign in the west, Martin resigned the office of attorney-general of the province to contest this constituency in the Liberal interest. The

majority of over 500 in Winnipeg, for Hugh J. Macdonald is also one of the surprises of the result. Mr. Macdonald was brought out very late in the contest, and this fact taken with the great personal popularity of his opponent, made his return by such a sweeping majority very satisfactory to his friends, and a surprise to all. Mr. Watson's re-election in Marquette is generally regarded with favor by both sides here. The majority for the government after the elections in 1887 was thirty nine. This was increased by eleven at by-elections during the term of the house.

Lumber Cuttings.

Timber prospects in the Pacific coast States do not seem bright. A correspondent of the Minneapolis *Lumberman* asserts that in San Francisco there has been over building in the residence portion and that there must be a cessation of building in that line until demand catches up with supply. The correspondent further bears out the impression that trade does not promise to be particularly good at the points around Puget Sound. The prospects for a south coast trade are no more flattering, while according to the correspondent the conditions of the principal foreign lumber markets are notoriously worse. All this bears out the opinion repeatedly expressed in the editorial columns of the *Lumberman* that the conditions must change very materially before there will be a fair margin of profit in the Pacific coast lumber trade. There must be a better trade in the middle region. Mill capacity, says the *Lumberman*, has increased in the west beyond the limit

of the demand for lumber and it may be a year or two, probably longer, before the business in that quarter will be fairly on its feet again. In the meantime there will need to be a pretty vigorous weeding out of the smaller concerns.

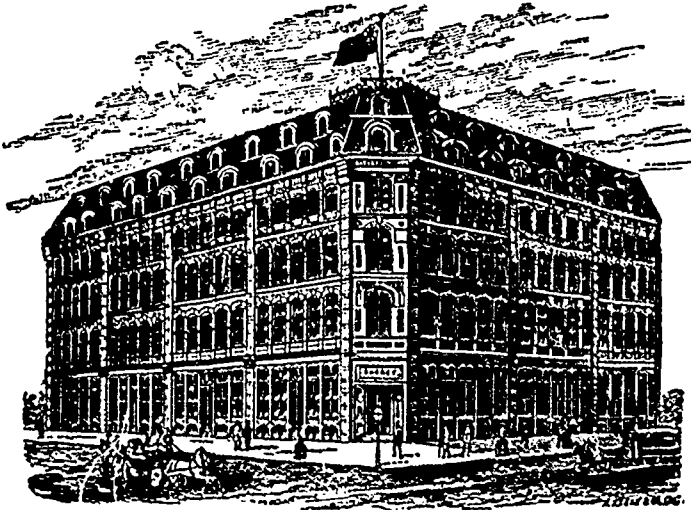
Montreal Stock Market

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Norton, March 7, 1891:--

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banks.		
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ontario	117	114 1/2
Molson's	160	157 1/2
Toronto	225	215
Merchants	115	112
Union	—	—
Commerce	123 1/2	127
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2
Rich. & Ont. Nav	56	55 1/2
City Pass. Ry.	190	187
Montreal Gas	212	211
Canada N. W. Land Co.	76	74
C. P. R. (Montreal)	75	75 1/2
C. P. R. (London)	—	77 1/2
Money—Time	7	—
Money—On Call	5	—
Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. Lost Post. ..	489	—
“ Demand	489	—
“ 60 Days Montreal Rate Between Banks	9 1/2	9 1/2
“ Demand Montreal Rate Between Banks	9 1/2	9 1/2
“ New York Exchange Montreal Rate Between Banks	1-16 prem	par

Thos. Nixon, jobber in loots and shoes, Winnipeg, is in deep water. His stock was sold by the sheriff on Saturday, on judgment, by eastern creditors. The stock was purchased by C. H. Mahon & Co., shoe dealers, Winnipeg. Nixon left for the states last week.

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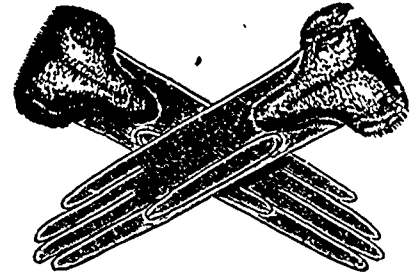
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NOTICE

is hereby given that on from and after the first day of January A. D., 1891, the business here before carried on by the undersigned under the name, style and firm of "Henderson & Bull" will be continued and carried on by the undersigned by and under the name and style of "W. F. Henderson & Co."

Dated, Winnipeg, December 1, 1890.

W. F. HENDERSON

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, March 2, wheat closed $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than Saturday's close. May wheat opened at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and had an upward range, reaching to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn and oats advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	April	May.	July.
Wheat	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	—	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	48	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	9.05	9.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.30
Lard	—	5.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	—	—	4.95	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat was lower on Tuesday, May option opened at 97c, and sold between 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July sold between 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats were again higher. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	April	May.	July.
Wheat	91	—	97	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.55	—	9.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.20
Lard	5.70	—	5.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.10
Short Ribs	4.65	—	4.90	5.20

Wheat took a decided jump upward on Wednesday. May opened at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and sold up to \$1 per bushel. July started at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ and climbed up to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Closing prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ c under the top. Cables were stronger, offerings light, and the excitement in corn oats and barley also spread to wheat, Corn, especially, advanced sharply. Closing prices were:—

	Mar.	April	May.	July
Wheat	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.40
Lard	5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	4.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.25

On Thursday closing prices were:—

	Mar.	April	May.	July
Wheat	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	—	—	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.70	—	9.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.30
Lard	5.70	—	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.15
Short Ribs	4.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.20

Wheat on Friday closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cents higher on very bullish European cables. Closing prices:—

	Mar.	April	May.	July.
Wheat	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats	—	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	9.75	—	10.00	10.40
Lard	5.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5.95	6.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	4.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4.95	5.25

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, March 5th:—

	Mar.	April	May	On track.
No. 1 hard	93	—	—	93
No. 1 northern	93	95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
No. 2 northern	93	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94

July wheat closed at 93c.

Flour.—Several millers quoted higher for flour due to the higher prices of wheat started yesterday. The two cents added to the cost of wheat in half an hour was enough to equal 10c a barrel for the flour. Quoted at \$4.65 \$5 for first patents; \$4.45 to \$4.60 for second patent; \$3.70 to \$4.30 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.80 to \$2.20 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts—Quoted at \$15 to \$15.50 for bran, \$15.00 to \$15.50 for shorts, and \$15.75 to \$16.00 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 45 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c by sample. The market is very firm, owing to the late speculative demand.

Barley—Quoted at 55 to 65c for good to fine samples of No. 3. The barley market remained quiet, but pretty firm.

Feed—Millers held at at \$21.00 to \$22.00, with corn meal at \$20.50 to \$21.50.

Eggs—Large supplies at 17 to 18c.

Potatoes—Firm at 60 to 85c per bushel. Choice qualities bring 70 to 85c, early rose 65 to 80c and mixed sorts 60 to 70c.

Mutton—Country dressed, good, 7c lb; city dressed 8c.

Apples—Car lots Missouri, \$4 to \$5.00. Car lots Michigan, \$5 to \$5.50. Per barrel small lots \$4.50 to \$6.50 as to quality.

Hides—Green salted 5 to 6c lb.—Summarized from *Market Record*.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis on Saturday, March 7, wheat closed at 99c per bushel for No. 1 northern, May option. March and April option closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. These prices are 3 to 5c higher than a week ago, May being 5c higher.

Duluth Wheat Market.

On Saturday, March 7, No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth closed as follows.—Cash and March closed at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. May delivery opened at \$103 $\frac{1}{2}$ and closed at \$103. These prices were 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher for May, and 4c higher for cash.

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; other makes, per lb, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 36 and 23-lb ingots, per lb, 23 to 24c; Straits, 100-lb ingots, 23 to 24c; strip, 26 to 28c.

Copper—Ingot, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sheet, 20 to 22. Lead—Bar, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; pig, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; zinc spelter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; solder, hf and hf. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 29c.

Iron—Nova Scotia, bar, \$2.75; bar ordinary, \$2.20 to \$2.25; bar, refined, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Swedes, 1 in or over, \$4 to \$4.50; Lowmoor, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; hoops, coopers', \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3; do, band, \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3; tank plates, \$2.25 to \$2.50; boiler rivets, best, \$4.50 to \$5; sheet 11 to 20 gauge, \$3 to \$3.25; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to \$3; 26 do, \$3 to \$3.25; 28 do, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russian, sheet, per lb. 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; 26 do. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 28 do 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed. Nos. 1 to 16 net list from stock; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount from factory; market, tinned, per lb. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c; galvanized fence, 5 per cent. advance on list; barbed wire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; coil chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 7 16 in. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; iron pipe, off list, 55 p. c.; do galv. off list, 30 p. c.; boiler tubes, 2 in. 13c; do. 3 in. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2.75; 5-16 do. \$2.60; 2 do. \$2.50; sleigh shoes, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Nails—2 in and upwards, \$2.60; brads and mouldings, disct, 70 to 70c and 5 p. c.; wire, 70 and 5 p. c. dis.

Horse nails—Can. dis, 50 to 60 p. c.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.60.

Canada plates—Blain, \$3.20 to \$3.25.

Tin plates—IC coke, \$4.75 to \$5; IC char

coal, \$5.50 to \$5.75; IX charcoal, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IXX charcoal, \$7.50 to \$7.75; DC charcoal, \$5.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$3.25 to \$3.50; can sporting FF, \$5; can sporting FFF, \$5.25; can rille, \$5.25.

Rope—Manilla, 15 to 16c; Sisal, 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Axes—Per boxes, \$7 to \$12.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.50 to \$1.55; 2nd do. \$1.60 to \$1.65; 3rd do. \$3.75 to \$3.80; 4th do., \$4.05 to \$4.10; 5th do., \$4.35 to \$4.40.

The Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Company quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 70 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs.; stove cast scrap, 50c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 60 to 65c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 25c; new scrap copper, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; heavy scrap copper, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; old copper bottoms, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; light scrap brass, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; heavy red scrap brass, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; scrap lead, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; scrap zinc, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c; scrap rubber, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; country mixed rags, \$1 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 60c per 100 lbs.—*Empire*.

Montreal Grain and Flour.

The local grain trade is quiet, the only movement being in car lots, but the market is very strong in sympathy with outside markets and we advance our prices to-day. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; No. 2 do., \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 3 do., 94 to 96c; No. 2 Northern, 98c to \$1.00; feed do., 62c; peas, 80c per 66 pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 51 to 53c; Upper Canada do., 53 to 54c per 34 pounds; corn, 72 to 73c, duty paid; feed barley, 68c good malting do., 60 to 67c; rye, 65 to 68c.

The flour market moves along steadily with prices firm, but business of a moderate kind. Strong bakers are at \$5 and straight rollers \$4.80, while patent spring changed hands at \$5.30.—*Gazette*, March 3.

Toronto Grain Prices.

Wheat.—Continues strong and in demand. There is but little Ontario wheat offering, and this little is held at higher prices. In consequence Manitoba wheats have been bought instead, and prices of some grades have gone up 1 to 3c per bushel the past few days. The general belief is that there will be a still further advance in both Ontario and Manitoba wheats, the light demand for flour at the moment being the only reason why they are not higher. For winter wheat buyers are paying the farmers \$1 at many outside points. For car lots millers are bidding 93c to \$1. Democrat sold west today at 97c for 60 lb, and the same price was bid for more. Ontario spring is steady at 90c north and west, and 93c Midland and eastern points. No. 1 Manitoba hard offered at \$1.15 to arrive, Port Arthur inspection. No. 2 hard offered at \$1.07 to arrive, with \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid; \$1.06 was bid for 1 to 5 cars North Bay; 1 offered at \$1.07; No. 3 hard sold on call at 95c for 5 cars to arrive Carleton Junction. There were also sales at 96c off the board. No. 1 frosted offered to arrive at 86c, with 83c bid.—*Empire*, March 3.

Hall, baker, Morden, Man., lost slightly by fire in his premises last week.

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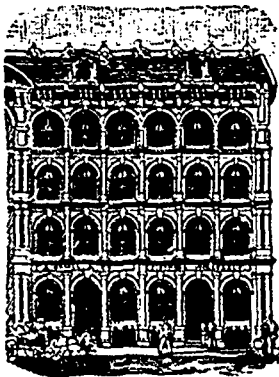
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Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

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MONTREAL HOUSE - - A. G. McBEAN.

British Columbia Trade Letter.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, March 2.—This time last year, business in Vancouver was very much depressed, owing to the long, hard winter, the closing of navigation by ice and the almost total cessation for a long period of building. Compared with a similar period of 1890, therefore everything is brisk. The same is true to a degree of Westminster. The winter altogether, with the exception of several weeks of cold weather, was a very favorable one and industry was very little interfered with. In Westminster the great fire of Sunday, 14th ult., has temporarily disorganized business to some extent. All the merchants, however, who were burned out have established themselves in temporary quarters and have had the assurance of wholesale dealers of plenty of credit and goodwill. A number of contracts for buildings have been let and just as soon as soft weather sets in there will be great activity. A Westminster paper reports that "the inauguration of the new ferry service has greatly increased the traffic between Westminster and Surrey, but its full benefit will not be appreciated until the brisk spring business season opens. The absence of the river liners from their route has cut off trade to a large extent with the up-river localities, and the receipts of produce has been very small."

There are prospects of the Great Northern being extended to Vancouver this summer from Westminster and as the electric tramway is already under way prospects for a good year in both places are excellent.

In Nanaimo times are very good owing to the unprecedented output of coal by the New Vancouver Coal Co., and as the Dunsuir mines at Wellington are being operated, although the strike still continues, on a limited scale, there is nothing to complain of. Added to its general solidity and progress of Victoria, there is the bustle incident to a session of the legislature. Speaking of that, a remarkable lot of time has been consumed on the Chinese question, which is now the stalking horse of all the politicians. Had the legislature confined its efforts to restricting the employment of Chinese labor on public works and contracts, over which the government can exercise control, no objection could have been taken as that, it seems to all, is a fair enactment, but to have attempted to influence the policy of the Dominion Government is manifestly unwise. At the present time the restriction of Chinese immigration is as great as the strain of international relations will stand and might if carried to extreme prove of great injury to commerce, more especially as Canada is just now making strenuous efforts to increase her trade with the Orient. There is practically very little grievance existing now on the score of Chinese labor, and as they are leaving quite as fast as they are coming in and as public opinion is fast placing obstacles in the way of employment in competition with white labor the problem bids fair to have a very satisfactory solution without resort to measures which tend to international irritations. As one member very forcibly put it, the Chinese will not stay where they are not employed. Let it appear as a stigma on any business a firm to employ Chinamen where white men could reasonably be obtained to do the work and they will soon disappear. While the economic conditions which exist in

a new country render Chinamen in some capacities decidedly useful, the Chinese element merits legitimate discouragement, but moral force in this case is preferable lest a greater evil should befall. An effort has also been made to place Japanese within the restrictive clauses of the Chinese Act. So far there has been nothing to justify such a course and can only form an unnecessary obstacle to commercial relations with the great empire of Japan, the people of which are essentially and constitutionally non-colonial and non-aggressive. However, as further reference to parliamentary matters would unduly extend this letter your correspondent will take them up again.

The development of the milling industry is making fair progress. A Victoria firm, Messrs. Hall & Ross, is distributing freely seed wheat among the farmers of the Island and Westminster district, contracting to buy the crop at a certain price, as the result of gratifying experiments made last year, and that with the product of the Okanagan country British Columbia promises to be self-sustaining in flour and feed in a year or two.

In Vancouver, the notable event of last week was the formal opening of Whetham College, which took place last night. This is the pioneer institution of the kind in British Columbia and the staff includes professors of very high educational standing, so that it will undoubtedly be very successful, and be a materially important factor of the province as well. The British Columbia iron works, the second of the kind in the city, is now in full swing. Apropos of this, the machinery for several large steamers will be built in this city this season, the hulls for which will come from Britain.

During the week all the cities in British Columbia contributed generously to the sufferers of the Springhill disaster in Nova Scotia.

The British Columbia sugar refinery is now supplying the principal demand in the province and the quality is giving good satisfaction. Salmon continues scarce, and fish generally is dear. Game came into the market in large quantity last week and prices were reduced. Potatoes have advanced in price as a consequence of the cold weather, and the stocks of butter and eggs have been materially reduced. Several carloads of butter are on the way. Real estate is more than usually active, outside properties and residential property being principally in demand.

Current prices are as follows: Meats—Dry salt, 10½ cents; breakfast bacon, 12½ cents; roll bacon, 10½ cents. Lard, in pails, 12 cents; in tins, 12½ cents; in tubs, 11½c; Chicago lard, compound, 12c. Sugar—Granulated, 7½c per lb.; and yellow 6½c per lb. Salmon, salt, \$9 per 200 lbs. barrel and canned, \$4 50 to \$5.50 per case. Shorts, \$26 per ton; chopped feed, \$32 to \$36; bran, \$24; wheat, \$35 to \$40. Flour: Manitoba Patents, \$6.00; Manitoba Bakers, \$5 55; Oregon flour, \$5 to \$5.25; Rolled oats \$3 50 per sack; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$2.50. Oil cake, \$10 per ton. Potatoes, \$25.00 per ton; oats are firm at \$35; hay \$17 to \$18 per ton. Ontario pickled eggs, 20 to 25c per doz; fresh ranch eggs from 30 to 40c per doz. Butter—Creamery, choice, 28 to 29c; poor do., 25c; dairy, 24c; poor do., 10 to 17c. Oranges—Choice Washington navels, \$5 per box; best Riverside seedlings, \$3.25; second quality seedlings, \$3; San Gabrielle, \$2.50. There is

still a small supply of Island apples to be obtained at \$1 50 to \$1.75 per box. Sicilian lemons are quoted at from \$7 to \$8 per box, and California at \$4 to \$5.

Long Credit and Dry Goods Troubles.

Batch after batch of dry goods failures continue to disturb the commercial atmosphere until the question is generally asked: "What can be the cause of these continual collapses which characterize the dry goods trade in marked contrast with other lines of business?" The answer is not far to seek, when the long credit extended to the dry goods trade is taken into consideration, as three-fourths of the financial difficulties in this department it is estimated arise from that evil. It is through the medium of long credit that too ambitious firms such as Boyd Bros., of Toronto, and R. Tyler Sons & Co., of Montreal, frequently effect their own downfall, while scores of others are ruined by the carelessness and indifference which easy credit invariably entails. If dry goods men effected their purchases on short time as do the grocery houses, they would very soon be drilled into a more cautious spirit of trading and would cease to fling their orders around with that lavishness, and *any front* which lengthened credit is apt to foster. The wholesale grocery trade to-day is undoubtedly on a much sounder footing than that of dry goods, and why? Simply because it buys on 15 to 30 days' time, and in some instances credits have to be forwarded in advance to points of production before the goods are even shipped. The result is that importers of groceries, as a rule, are not loaded up with merchandise they do not require, and until the radical reform so repeatedly argued in the columns of the *Trade Bulletin* regarding the shortening of credit in the dry goods business is effected, there will be no permanent improvement in this important branch of commerce. There is no reason why dry goods men should experience greater difficulty in reducing their present long terms of credit than did the wholesale grocery houses years ago. It is certain that if shorter credits were insisted on, such disgraceful exhibitions of rottenness as those of McLachlan Bros. & Co. and Lindsay Gilmour & Co. would be moral impossibilities in the wholesale dry goods trade of the future.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

The Wheat Crop of Australia.

The total crop of the two colonies—South Australia and Victoria—is about 30,600,000 bushels, against 26,073,078 bushels last year, and the exportable surplus 19,000,000 bushels, for all destinations. New Zealand's crop is expected to be much smaller than last year, having been badly injured by drought. The entire Australasian crop will probably be in the neighborhood of 41,000,000 bushels (against 42,430,131 bushels last year) of which about 29,000,000 bushels will be required for food and seed, leaving about 13,000,000 bushels available for export to Europe, South Africa, etc., exclusive of fair reserves carried over from the last crop. Of the total surplus about 4,000,000 bushels will be required for South Africa, and 2,000,000 bushels for China and the Pacific Islands, leaving perhaps 12,000,000 bushels available for Europe.

A Retail Grocer's Experience.

The following interesting letter appears in the *National Grocer*, written by a retailer, and will suggest an interesting line of study:

"Much has been said and much more can be said in favor of the 'collect on delivery' plan. From a two years' trial of the credit plan and a two years' trial of the cash plan I think I am competent to speak on this subject.

'During my two years' experience with credit I became disgusted with it; first, because my capital was out of my reach and beyond my control, and I was of course compelled to carry two stocks of goods in order to do business; one being on the books all the time, I could not meet the keen competition of the larger dealers, who, handling a general line of goods, were in the habit of cutting prices on groceries to cost, and often it was hard to stop at that limit; but of course we small grocers had to meet them, or they would gobble up our trade. This was hard to do and carry a lot of accounts in stock, which have a tendency to increase faster than the stock, as my customers being farmers had no regular time of paying, but wanted me to wait until they were in shape to pay up. And, my friends, it is much easier to open an account with a customer than to close it. In the first place, when an account with no definite time of payment is opened, the merchant in most cases is at the mercy of the customer. For instance, a man comes and starts a book account. He generally will pay a few dollars at a time, and in nine cases out of ten the account gets so far ahead of the payments that it never catches up, the dealer being afraid that if he undertakes to limit the amount of credit that he will lose the balance on the book, so, poor deluded mortal, he carries the line of credit right on, in the vain hope that the debtor may have a streak of luck and pay up. What dealer is there who has not been in a quandary many times in regard to the act of some slow and easy customer, as to whether it would be better to close up the account and lose the debt or keep on and try and get even first, generally pursuing the latter plan, until there is no hope of ever getting even. But worst of all is the dead beat, who gets in debt and never expects to pay, and every dealer who does business on the credit plan gets caught with them, although the association has done much to stop this.

"After doing a grocery business for two years, and suffering all the above annoyances, I resolved to be free from them or quit the business. I resolved to keep one stock of goods only, and that in the store. I told another dealer what I intended doing, and he said it was impossible, as I could not do business on a strictly cash basis, but my mind was made up, and when I announced my intention to the public that all goods were to be sold low and for cash, it met with no end of opposition. But I was firm, and with a direct opposition of a dozen other stores in my line, and all giving credit, it was uphill work, and for the first few months my trade was very small. But gradually people came to see that I could save them money, as, buying for cash and selling for cash, I got all discounts, made no bad debts, had my capital where I could handle it, and was in a position to meet all competition and down it. And now I feel safe in saying that I trade as much or more than any store in Conneaut carrying same amount of stock. I now carry a

general stock and can meet the competition of other general stores. Had I continued on the old plan I feel sure that I should be right where I commenced. If any dealer is in the same place I was two years ago I hope he will have the grit to make the change, believing that he will be better off in the end. But he must expect a struggle, as no reform was ever made without strong opposition. Of the two evils I honestly believe that the credit system hurts the retail dealer far worse than any competition or cutting prices does. Goods sold low for cash bring customers among the better class of people who have money and pay for what they get. The loose credit system not only worries the dealer's life out, but many an honest poor man is often the victim, paying high prices, and often the members of the family buy what they could have got along without just as well, and would if they had to pay cash at time of purchase. Bills run up very fast, and often the dealer is thought to be dishonest on that account. So on the whole I believe the credit plan is a delusion and a snare for both the retail dealer and the honest poor man who buys his goods and helps to pay the dead beat bill by paying high prices for his own.

Prices Wholesale at Toronto.

Flour—Slow demand. Current prices are: Manitoba patent, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.35 to \$5; Ontario, patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Bran—Quoted at \$16.50; middlings, \$17 to \$19.

Wheat—On call No. 1 Manitoba hard offered to arrive at \$1.15 and \$1.10 was bid. No. 2 hard offered at Carlton Junction at \$1.06 and \$1.05 was bid; 1 car sold to arrive at \$1.05, and 2 more offered at \$1.05, with \$1.04½ bid; after the board a sale at \$1.05 was reported. No. 3 hard offered at 95¢ to arrive at Carlton Junction or North Bay, and 94¢ was bid; it was offered to arrive at Point Edward, with grinding in transit privileges, at 97¢, and 96¢ was bid for 5 cars; there were spot sales at 95½¢ Ontario points. Two cars No. 1 frosted offered at Point Edward at 88¢; with 86¢ bid; a car to arrive by C. P. R. offered at 85¢.

Barley—Dull. No demand and but little offered. No. 3, 49 to 49 cents.

Oats—Higher, with a good demand and light offerings. On call to-day 51¢ was bid for Manitoba white at Carleton Junction; for March delivery white offered at 55¢, with 53¢ bid for 3 cars. White sold north and west at 45¢ and there were sales on track here at 47½¢ and 48¢.

Butter and cheese—Good roll and tub is scarce and firm, but other grades are plentiful and hard to sell, especially low grades, which are going at buyer's prices. Quotations are: Creameries, per pound, 22 to 23¢; dairy, Brockville, 18 to 22¢; good to choice western, 16 to 18¢; dairy, mediums, 13 to 14¢, common and store packed 5 to 10¢; large rolls, 12 to 18¢; pound rolls, 18 to 20¢. Cheese, September, 10½ to 11¢; skims, 7 to 7½¢.

Eggs—Not so plentiful and prices firmer at 16¢ to 17¢, with lots at 15½ to 16¢.

Apples—Green apples scarce and all wanted, at \$2 to \$5 per barrel. Dried apples, 7½ to 8½¢; evaporated, 12½ to 14¢.

Hogs and provisions—Dressed hogs held at \$4.75 to \$5.25. Cured products quoted: Mess

pork, Canadian, \$15 to \$16; bacon, long, clear, per pound, 7½ to 9¢; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9 to 9½¢; smoked meats hams, per pound, 11 to 11½¢; bellies, 10 to 11¢; rolls, 9 to 9½¢. backs, 10 to 10½¢.

Fish—Quotations are: Pike, 4¢ per pound, pickerel, 6¢; trout, 6 to 8¢; whitefish 8¢; Manitoba whitefish, 8¢; cod, 7½¢; haddock, 5½ to 6¢, smelts, 5¢; flounders, 5½¢; tommy cods, 3¢; steak trout, 8¢; lake herring, 4¢; finnan haddie, 9¢; sea herring, \$2 per 100; mackerel, 12½¢; black bass, 9½¢.

Hides and Wool—Cured, 6 to 6½¢; green, steers, 60 pounds and up, No. 1, 5½¢; No. 2, 4½¢. No. 3, 3½¢; cows, No. 1, 4 to 5¢; No. 2, 3 to 4¢; No. 3, 2 to 3¢. Pelts and lambskins—\$1 to \$1.40; veals, 8 pounds and up, green, No. 1, 8¢; 6 pounds and up, green, No. 2, 6¢; 8 pounds and up, cured, No. 1, 7½ to 9¢; No. 2, 6½ to 8¢. Wool, fleece, ordinary, 20¢; pure down, 20 to 22¢; rejects, 16 to 17¢; pulled super, 22¢.

Cattle—A few bunches of extra choice butchers' stock was on sale, and all such sold readily at from 4 to 4½¢; fair to medium cattle sold at from 3½ to 4¢, and inferior went as low as 3¢ per pound.

Miscellaneous Products—Beans, \$1.35 to \$1.75; potatoes, per bag, 90¢ to \$1; do, on track, 85 to 90¢; hops, 1888 crop, 8 to 10¢; do, 1889 crop, 18 to 25¢; do, 1890 crop, 30 to 40¢; hay, timothy, \$7 to \$9; mixed \$6 to \$7; straw, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton; chickens, 50 to 70¢; ducks, 50¢ to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per pound, 11 to 13¢; geese, do, 8¢; onions, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.50.—*Empire*, March 2.

A special train containing the officials of the Duluth & Winnipeg railway and the representatives of English capitalists who have negotiated to purchase the bonds of the road, made a trip over the road to its present terminus last week.

A MANITOBA exchange, in quoting from THE COMMERCIAL upon the unrestricted reciprocity question, speaks of this journal as a "neutral paper." If this is intended to mean that THE COMMERCIAL keeps clear from meddling with political party scheming, it is all right. But when it comes to questions affecting the commercial interests of the country, this journal is anything but neutral. Most political questions of importance have a bearing upon the commercial interests of the country, and in all such contingencies this journal can be depended upon to speak in a way that will leave no doubt as to exactly what it means, quite regardless of the particular interests of any political party. The trade question involved in the recent contest was discussed on its merits, and no attempt was made in any quarter to answer THE COMMERCIAL articles, because they were unanswerable. Regarding high tariffs, this journal has pursued but one course from its inception. Whether it be a national high tariff, or a still higher tariff on an international basis, the past utterances in these columns mapped out the only consistent course to be pursued in the late contest. If a high tariff be objectionable, a high tariff compact, which would tend to increase the customs tax and perpetuate the policy, must be regarded as more objectionable. To say nothing of the discrimination involved in the latter course.



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10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Greta, Grattan, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
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a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15
a 11 50	Headingly, Carman, Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15
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b 18 00	Kildoran, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

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Eastern Business Changes.
ONTARIO.

Galt Axle Works, Galt, sold out.
 C. Neville, grocer, liquors, has assigned.
 W. M. Harvey, fruit, Hamilton, sold out.
 J. J. Watson, livery, Paris, has assigned.
 A. B. Hairie, tailor, Ingersoll, has assigned.
 D. H. McRae, hotel, Wallaceburgh, has sold out.
 Wm. Young & Sons, tailors, Paris, have sold out.
 Geo. Leys & Co., tailors, Sarnia, have sold out.
 R. Crobo, general store, Stobie, has sold out.
 W. A. Broddy, general store, Uxbridge, sold out.
 Mrs. Marion St. Louis, grocer, Windsor, sold out.
 J. H. Hunter, general store, etc., Durham, is dead.
 J. S. Royce, agent Erin Township, has assigned.
 Bourcier Bros., dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned.
 Albert Bird, machinist, Stirling, has assigned.
 J. M. Smith, tinsmith, Wallaceburgh has assigned.
 J. E. Vair, dry goods, Ridgetown, has assigned.
 D. C. Leitch, druggist and physician, Dutton, is dead.
 Lucy J. McKague, harness, Hepworth, has assigned.
 Geo. Letrie & Co., grocers, Ingersoll, have assigned.
 Henry Meyer, general store, Kirkwall, have assigned.
 B. Mallough, general store, Langside, has assigned.
 G. Barr & Co., dry goods, Morrisburgh, have assigned.
 Motard & Riendeau, dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned.
 Amos Thompson, grocer, Owen Sound, has assigned.
 Jacob Herstein, clothier, St. Catheriness, has assigned.
 C. D. Franklin, flour and feed, Kingston, has assigned.
 W. R. Graham, general store, Meaford, has assigned.
 H. V. Fralick, manufacturer, Napanee, has assigned.
 E. Vineberg, general store, Dacre, offers to compromise.
 Hugh McDougall, dry goods, Fenelon Falls, has assigned.
 J. M. McFarlane, grocer and shoes, Glencoe, has assigned.
 A. A. Richmond, general store, Parry Sound, has assigned.
 W. R. Cavana, general store, Victoria Road, has assigned.
 J. H. Laidlaw, jeweler, Sarnia, stock advertised for sale.
 J. N. Portelance & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned.
 Bradshaw & Co., furniture, etc, Stratford, have dissolved.
 Beck, Fraake & Co., dry goods, Berlin, going out of business.
 J. T. Cairns, general store, Thedford, have moved to Fargo.

Robt. McGowan, dry goods, Thamesville, moving to Kirton.
 A. L. Cook, general store, Walsingham Centre, sold out.
 H. C. Callahan, gents' furnishings, Brantford, has assigned.
 J. A. Fuchs, jeweler, Berlin, selling out and retiring from business.
 E. S. Busby, grocer, Owen Sound, burned out; partially insured.
 W. R. Graham, general store, Meaford, sold out and is in difficulty.
 W. J. Earle & Son, farmers and grocers, Athens, have assigned.
 John Summerville, woolen manufacturer, Teeswater, has assigned.
 Wm. Harkness & Co., hardware, West Toronto Junction, sold out.
 Challoner & Mitchell, manufacturing jewelers, Strathroy, were burned out.
 Fralick & Crouch, manufacturer piano stools, etc, Napanee, have dissolved.
 Northey & Co., manufacturer pumps, Toronto, damaged by fire to extent of \$500.
 T. J. C. Peake, real estate, West Toronto Junction; meeting of creditors held.
 Hamby Bros., general store, Schromberg & Nobleton, sold their Nobleton business.
 The Waltons, general store; Griffin & Co., general store, Parry Sound, were burned out.
 Scarff & Ferguson, dry goods, Stratford and Brussels, have sold out their Brussels branch.
 W. M. Doran, of this firm of Doran & Son, general store, coal and lumber, Iroquois, is dead.
 London Foundry Company, London, changed into Joint Stock company, under the same name.

QUEBEC.

L. Abel, grocer, Montreal, sold out.
 Adam Waters, grocer, Quebec, has assigned.
 Louis Roblin, tailor, Montreal, has assigned.
 Gallery Park, baker, Montreal, has assigned.
 Jos. Rivet & Co., grocer, Montreal, have sold out.
 Jor. Delisle, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 H. A. Berian, books, etc., Farnham, has assigned.
 F. X. Mantha, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 O. Langlois, furniture, St. Johns, has assigned.
 F. Brown & Co., grocers, Montreal, have assigned.
 Guay & Co., general store, Yamachiche, has assigned.
 B. Lauthier, dry goods, etc., Waterloo, has assigned.
 Geo. Payeur & Co., dyers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Minto & Lavigne, linens, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.
 M. Cuddy, dry goods, Montreal, offers to compromise.
 O. Langlois, furniture, St. Johns, offers to compromise.
 Philippe Lariviere, general store, St. Brigide, has assigned.
 Geo. Verry & Co., paints, etc, Montreal, have assigned.
 Briggs & Sackson, general store, Stanbridge, have assigned.
 Lamarcho & Frigon, accountants, Montreal, have dissolved.

Martel & Co., general store, Farnham, are called on to assign.
 E. L. Furniss, wholesale liquors, Montreal, offers to compromise.
 C. Costonquay, general store, St Lazare, offers to compromise.
 Z. Auerbach & Son, jewelers, Montreal, are offering to compromise.
 R. Tyler, Sons & Co., wholesale woolens, Montreal, have assigned.
 Collum, Motard & Co., grocers' supplies, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Coutu & Jacques, manufacturers vermicelli, Montreal, have dissolved.
 J. E. C. St. Armour & Co, gravel roofers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 J. B. Chenevert, manufacturer shoes, Montreal, offers to compromise.
 Louis Franchemontagne, general store, Berthierville, offers to compromise.
 F. X. Guerin, tailors, Montreal, in difficulties and stock advertised for sale.
 Brault & McGoldrick, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved; A. L. Brault continues.
 Buckingham Pulp Co., Montreal, and Buckingham, provincial liquidator appointed.
 J. T. Smith, fancy goods, Montreal, sold out and compromised with principal creditors.
 J. I. Pellerin, of the firm of J. I. Pellerin & Fils, manufacturers shoes, Montreal, is dead.
 Cadieux & Derome, books, etc., Montreal, have admitted Nap. Giroux, under the same style.
 Theo. Alain, manufacturer cards, etc., Montreal, have admitted Pierre Catelli, under style Alain & Catelli.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Frank Docks, men's furnishings, Lockeport, has assigned.
 Nichols & Dodswort, blocks and pumps, Parrsboro, have dissolved.
 Caldwell Chambers & Co., dry goods, etc., Wolfville, are about dissolving.

Foreign Coins.

Edward O. Leech, Director of the United States Mint, has prepared the following statement of the value of foreign coins. The estimates is based on \$1.0357 as the value of an ounce of pure silver :-

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold.
Argentine Republic	Peso	\$0.86.5
Austria-Hungary	Florin	.83.1
Belgium	Franc	.19.3
Bolivia	Boliviano	.77.1
Brazil	Milreis	.54.6
Central American States	Peso	.77.1
Chili	Peso	.91.2
China	Tael	{ Shanghai 1.13.9 Hankwan 1.27.
Columbia	Peso	.77.1
Cuba	Peso	.92.6
Denmark	Crown	.23.8
Ecuador	Sucre	.77.1
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.34.3
Finland	Mark	.19.3
France	Franc	.19.3
German Empire	Mark	.23.8
Great Britain	Pound sterling	4.56.0 1/2
Greece	Drachma	.19.3
Hayti	Gourde	.96.5
India	Rupce	.23.8
Italy	Lira	.19.3
Japan	Yen	{ Gold .90.7 Silver .83.1
Liberia	Dollar	1.00
Mexico	Dollar	.83.7
Netherlands	Florin	.40.2
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.01.4
Norway	Crown	.20.8
Peru	Sol	.77.1
Portugal	Milreis	1.68
Russia	Rouble	.61.7
Spain	Peseta	.19.3
Sweden	Crown	.23.8
Switzerland	Franc	.19.3
Tripoli	Mahbut of 2 piastres	.69.5
Turkey	Piastre	.64.4
Venezuela	Bollvar	.15.4

British Columbia.

Theo. Shaw, hotel keeper, Vancouver, has sold out.

McMillan & Son, Greasers, Vancouver, have sold out.

Mrs W. E. Dickenson has opened a hotel at Westminster.

McDonald & Hobbs are opening in wholesale liquors at Nanaimo.

Gallagher & Stevenson have opened a livery business at Vornon.

William Brown, Hotel keeper, Vancouver, succeeds T. A. Shaw.

Emanuel Cook contemplates starting business at Victoria as jobber in dry goods.

J. H. Baker & Co., boot and shoe merchants, Victoria; J. E. Church has retired.

The name of the firm of Lowenberg, Harris & Co., financial agents, etc., Westminster, has been changed to Lowenberg, Harris, Sinclair & Co.

The Bank of British Columbia have added a savings bank department. Deposits will be received from \$1 upwards, and four per cent. interest will be given.

A half interest in the International hotel at Nelson held by W. Hunter, has been sold for \$2000 to Bruce Craddock. The International will now be managed by Dawson & Craddock.

All the shares in the Union Brewery company at Nanaimo have been subscribed to, and active preparations are being made to proceed with the erection of the building as soon as the weather will permit.

The Caledonia, the new stern wheel steamer built for the Hudson Bay Company, at McPhee's ship yard on the Fraser River, has been launched. The boat will be taken to Victoria where the Albion Iron Works will put in the machinery. This fine boat, which is intended for the Skeena river trade, is 100 feet long by 24 feet beam, and has five feet depth of hold.

The annual meeting of the New Westminster board of trade was held recently, and the following officers were elected: T. J. Trapp, president; W. Wolfenden, vice president; D. Robson, secretary. Council, W. H. Keary, C. G. Major, John Hendry, B. Douglas, W. B. Townsend, H. Hoy, G. E. Corbould, D. Drysdale. Board of arbitration.—W. A. Duncan, D. McNair, C. E. Woods, W. J. Walker.

H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, have bought out the business of A. W. Draper drugs of the same place, the latter store will be under the management of H. H. Watson, who has been connected with the business for upwards of a year, and has now been taken into partnership. A. W. Draper will continue his tobacconist business at Vancouver, which he has heretofore carried on separate from the drug trade.

The New Westminster Ledger says: "The wholesale market for local produce has a decided tendency to rise. Although figures remain as quoted last week the demand is certainly greater than the supply, potatoes finding a ready sale at \$25 per ton; eggs and butter can be easily disposed of at figures a trifle in advance of those hitherto quoted, and should the cold weather continue all kinds of fodder will undoubtedly be in great demand.

The Union Steamship Co., says the Vancouver News, is calling for tenders for the construction of a wooden steamer. The boat is to

be 80 feet long and 18 feet broad with a hold 6 feet deep. The engines out of the Skidegate will be placed in her, and she will be used principally for harbor trade. With this boat and the three new steamers that are on their way this company will own a fleet of 10 steamers and 8 scows. Monday is the last day for sending in tenders.

The British Columbia Tanning Company, of Nanaimo, at its recent meeting of shareholders, reported a favorable season's business. The question of increasing the capacity of the tannery department was discussed, and it will be further considered at a special meeting to be called in a few days. The election of the board of directors resulted as follows: John Pawson, Thos. W. Glaholm, A. Haslam, J. W. Stirtan, E. Quannel, T. Morgan. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: T. W. Glaholm, president; John Pawson, treasurer; A. Haslam, secretary; James Abrams, manager.

The Vancouver News says: O. F. & J. Galt have decided to give up their branch wholesale general grocery business at Vancouver, and in future will simply carry on a wholesale tea trade. It was with these intentions that the firm first opened a branch here, and the general grocery business was only carried on until the tea trade could be worked up sufficiently so as to enable them to take this step. They now do business with many of the wholesale houses on the Sound, and consider that they will work up a large and profitable trade. H. Galt is shortly going on a trip to China in connection with their tea trade, and he may probably stay there.

The following is the amount of revenue collected at Vancouver during the month of February compared with the amount collected during the corresponding month of 1890.

	1890.	1891	IN- CREASE.	DE- CREASE.
Exports	\$13,184	\$21,074	\$19,690	
Imports				
Free	\$14,489	\$11,891		\$2,598
Dutiable	\$36,884	\$33,076	\$57,092	
Total	\$51,361	\$45,867	\$57,092	\$2,598
Duties	\$9,041.36	\$22,220.03	\$16,178.24	
Other revenue	\$2,274.02	\$3,450.96	\$1,206.94	
Total	\$11,315.38	\$28,701.76	\$17,386.18	

The Short Crop Theory.

There has been so much short crop literature this season, that the public had expected to see before this, some of its effects. The claim was accepted at the early part of the season and acted upon, prices of wheat going well above the \$1 mark. The rise was on the expectancy of witnessing some proof in the visible supply melting down, but as there was no such demonstration of it, support was withdrawn temporarily.

Still it was told that small receipts at the leading grain markets might be expected, at least after January 1. On its strength there was a moderate January bulge, but the wheat continuing to come forward, a loss of confidence followed and market values declined. For several weeks the arrivals of grain have been larger than usual, and the public is again asked to wait for proof of a short crop. There is more or less demoralization now in the ranks of supporters of prices, and there are signs of a

change of base. There is no question of the small crop, or the smaller reserve to be carried over into the next. But there was never any reason to suppose there would not be wheat enough to serve all needful requirements this season, and people who thought otherwise, adopted the belief with too little reason. Acting upon it as they did, without justification, there is no wonder they are discouraged now.—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

Raw Fur Prices Abroad.

The New York Fur Trade Review quotes the following prices current there for No. 1 prime northern skins, the variation being for size or color. Prices per skin except beaver, which is quoted by the pound,—Black bear, northern Canada, \$12 to \$25; cubs and yearlings, \$5 to \$12; brown bear, \$10 to \$14; cubs, \$3 to \$6. Grizzly, \$10 to \$15; cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$8; fisher, northern Canada, \$4 to \$7; Otter, northern, \$8.50 to \$10; beaver, Canada and western, \$4 to \$4.50 per pound; beaver castor, \$4 to \$6 per pound; silver fox, \$20 to \$100; cross fox, \$3.50 to \$8; red fox, \$1.50 to \$1.65; grey fox, 60 to 70c; marten, 70c to \$2.50; mink, 70c to \$1.75; skunk, black, \$1.25 to \$1.30; skunk, half stripe, 70 to 80c; skunk, full stripe, 35 to 40c; skunk, white, 15 to 20c; raccoon, 60 to 80c; muskrat, fall, 13 to 14; muskrat, winter, 10 to 18c; lynx, \$3 to \$3.50; wild cat, 10 to 60c; prime badger, \$1 to \$1.75; unprimed do., 5 to 20c; rabbit, 1 to 2c; timber wolf, \$1.50 to \$2.75; prairie wolf, 70 to 85; wolverine, \$3.50 to \$5; deer skins, 22 to 32c per pound; antelope, 10 to 25c per pound; elk, 10 to 20c per pound; buckskin, 70c to \$1 per pound.

Eby, Bain & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, have been looking for larger premises for some time and they have now bought out the wholesale grocery business and building of Frank Smith & Co., and will move into the Smith building about June 1, taking over any stock then on hand. Their new premises cover about 10,000 more square feet of ground than the present building Smith & Co.'s liquor department has been sold to Adams & Burns.

AUSTRALIA is evidently thoroughly dissatisfied with its present colonial status, divided up as it is into a number of separate colonies. A movement is now on foot for a federation of the different colonies, under one form of government. What is evidently puzzling the Australians is the form of federation which they should undertake. This is the point which has probably maintained the separate colonial existence of the different divisions up to the present time. A conference is now being held at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, to consider the question of federation and if possible unite upon a constitution. The constitution of Canada is the one most likely to be taken into account by the Australians in shaping their own course. According to cable despatches, however, there appears to be a considerable party in favor of the absolute independence of Australia and the formation of a federal union on the lines of the constitution of the United States. The trade question is also a trouble some one with the Australians, public opinion being divided between protectionist and free trade doctrines. The outcome of the Sydney conference will be a matter of general interest to Canadians.

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Travellers upon the Road with a Complete Range of Samples.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR, Hosiery, Etc.

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY,

Corner Princess and Bannatyne Streets, WINNIPEG.

Fur Prices.

The following prices were realized at the Hudson's Bay Company's January sale, at London, Eng.

Beaver.—Yorkfort No 1, 43 6 to 46 shillings; 1 small, 20.9 to 22.3; No. 2, from 43 to 44; No. 3, from 25 to 25.9; cubs, 5.3 to 5.6 shillings. M. K. R.—No. 1, 40; No. 2, same; No. 3, 21.9; cubs, from 6.6 to 3.9 shilling. M. R. & E. M.—No. 1, from 49.6 to 51.6; No. 2, from 45.6 to 46; No. 3, 31.3, and cubs 8.3 shillings. F. G. No. 1, 69; No. 2, from 50 to 51; No. 3, 29 6 shillings. Canada.—No. 1, from 49 to 49.6; No. 2, from 40.6 to 41; No. 3, from 30.9 to 31 shillings. N. W.—No. 1, 45; No. 3, from 33 to 38.6; No. 3, from 25 9 26.3 shillings.

Musquash.—Yorkfort No. 1, from 12 to 13 pence; kits, from 7½ to 8 pence. M. K. R.—No. 1, 9½; kits, 6½ pence. M. R.—No. 1, 13½ to 13½; kits 8 pence. E. M.—No. 1, 15½; kits, 8½ pence. Canada.—No. 1, 13½ to 14; kits, from 8½ to 8½ pence. N. W.—No. 1, 9; kits, 6½.

Prices realized at Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. s, London sales were as follows:—

Musquash.—W. & N. W.—No. 1, good, 14½ to 15½; kits, 5½ pence. Canada and W.—No. 1, good, 16½ to 17; kits, 8½ pence. W. and Detroit.—No. 1, good, 18 to 19; kits, 6 pence. N. J.—No. 1, good, 15 to 17; kits, 7½ pence. Black, No. 1, good, 23 pence.

Skunk.—No. 1, dark, cased, 7.6 to 10.6; No. 2, from 4.6 to 6; No. 3, from 2.5 to 2 11; small stripe No. 1, from 6 3 to 8.3; large stripe No. 1, from 3.6 to 5.6; No. 1 white, from 1.5 to 3.3 shillings.

Mink.—Eastern No. 1, from 10 to 14 6; No. 2, from 5.6 to 8.6; No. 3, from 2.7 to 3.7

shillings. Alaska.—No. 1, from 6.3 to 6.9; No. 2, from 4 6 to 5; No. 3, from 2 7 to 2 9 shillings. Western.—No. 1, from 4.3 to 6 9; No. 2, from 3 1 to 4 No. 3, from 1.3 to 2.2 shillings. S. W.—No. 1, from 3 7 to 4; No. 2, from 2.6 to 4; No. 3, from 1.4 to 1.7 shillings. Columbia, No. 1, 2.9 shillings.

Marten.—Labrador, No. 1, from 10.9 to 20.6; No. 2, 11 shillings. U. S. and Columbia, No. 1, 9; No. 2, 6 shillings. Sitka, No. 1, 10 6; No. 2, 7.9 shillings.

White Fox.—Alaska, No. 1, from 13 to 17; No. 2, from 8 to 10.6; No. 3, from 5 to 9 shillings.

Badger.—No. 1, from 6 6 to 9.3; No. 2, 1.3 shillings.

Opossum.—Cased, No. 1, from 14½ to 26 pence; No. 2, from 4½ to 7½; small, 7½ to 12; fine and large, 23 to 31 pence.

Raccoon.—N. W. & W., No. 1, from 6 6 to 7 3; No. 2, from 4 to 4 6; No. 3, from 1.4 to 2.9; first large dark, from 10.6 to 14; second do., from 7.6 to 9 6 shillings. S. W., extra large dark, 4 6 to 9 6; seconds do., 3.6 to 8.6; No. 1, from 2.7 to 3.1; No. 2, from 1.11 to 2.3; No. 3, from 1 to 1.4 shillings.

House Cat.—Black, 1.5 to 1.6; blue, 1.5 shillings; mottled, 5 to 7 pence.

Wild Cat.—No. 1 Canada, 5.3; Southern, 1.5 to 1.8 shillings.

Lynx.—Alaska, No. 1, 27; Columbia, do., 22.6 to 25.6; Canada, do., 22 shillings; N. 2, Canada, 15.6; No. 2, from 6.6 to 8; Alaska, No. 2, from 13 6 to 14 6; No. 3, from 5 to 7 6 shillings; Columbia, No. 2, from 14 6 to 15; No. 3, from 6.6 to 7.6 shillings.

Beaver.—Canada, No. 1, from 43 to 47; No. 2, 38.6; No. 3, 25 shillings; P. R., No. 1, 42; No. 2, 40; No. 3, 26 6 shillings; Alaska, No. 1,

from 39.6 to 49; No. 2, from 37 to 40; No. 3, from 21 to 24.6 shillings.

Gray Fox—Western, cased, No. 1, from 2 6 to 3.3; No. 2 do., 1.9 to 2.3; No. 1 open, 1 9; No. 2 do., 1.3 shillings; Southern, No. 1 cased, 2 9 to 3; No. 2, from 1.9 to 2.3; No. 1, open, 1.9 to 2; No. 2 do., 1.6 shillings.

Black Bear.—No. 1, from 140 to 200; No. 2, from 85 to 149; No. 3, from 12.6 to 50; No. 4, from 1 to 6; No. 1 cubs and yearlings, 90 to 115; No. 2 do., 50 to 90 shillings.

Grizzly Bear.—No. 1, 85 to 120; No. 2, from 32.6 to 70; No. 3, from 12.6 to 22.6; No. 4, from 2 to 3; No. 1 cubs, 40 to 42 6; No. 2 do., 22.6 to 32.6 shillings.

Brown Bear.—No. 1, from 140 to 185; No. 2, from 90 to 100; No. 1 cubs, 100; No. 2 do., 30 to 47 shilling.

Wolverine.—No. 1, from 22 to 23; No. 2, from 14 to 15; No. 3, 4.9; No. 1, pale, 14 6 to 15; No. 2 do., 9.6 to 10 6 shillings.

Wolf.—No. 1, 7; No. 2, do., 3.6; No. 1 middling, 3.6 to 4.6; No. 2 do., 2 to 2.6; No. 3 do., 1 to 1.6; No. 2, gray, small, 1.9 to 5; No. 1 blue, 10 to 26 shillings.

Hair Seals—Largest, 4.3 to 6; good size, 3.9 to 4; middling, 4; small, 2 9 to 3 shillings.

March prices are awaited with interest. Opinions differ very widely.—New York *Fur Trade Review*.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of each sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own locality, who prefer to live, I do, also furnish the student with the information at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. I sell and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district, county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It is **NEW** and **SOLID**. Full particulars **FREE**. Address at once, **E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.**

Cheap Money.

The large amount of money now seeking investments show very clearly that a restoration of confidence in financial matters has taken place, causing the large amounts that were withdrawn some time ago, to emerge from their places of safe keeping and seek for borrowers at very reasonable rates of interest, large sums being available at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent on time or call. During the past week considerable amounts have been placed on time at the above rates, but owing to the great caution observed of late the demand for mercantile borrowers has not been as large as it otherwise would have been, merchants in numerous instances preferring to do less business than incur the risk of loss which an extension of trade would have entailed. Regarding discounts there is also more disposition on the part of banks to increase those customers' lines that were curtailed during the late stringency, and in some instances there has been a reduction of 1 per cent from 7 to 6 per cent. It is now admitted on all sides that the supply of funds is ample for all requirements, and no one who is considered an ordinarily fair risk is denied accommodation, at present rates, the impression being that the tendency is still towards easier rates of interest. This change has set in much earlier than was expected, and has proved a great relief to the mercantile community now getting busy with the spring trade.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Embezzlements in 1890.

This is an age of statistics. Statistics, more or less valuable, are available in connection with almost every conceivable subject. Statistics of embezzlements are new to the writer. A complete list of embezzlements in the United States in the year 1890 is published by the Chicago Tribune, filling two newspaper columns. The most notable month for events of this nature was November, the misappropriations revealed then amounted to \$1,550,800. The total amount for the year is \$3,622,956. Pennsylvania leads in the greatest amount of funds embezzled—\$2,326,837. New York comes second, with \$1,929,270; Missouri is next, with \$596,334, while Illinois ranks fourth, with a total of \$406,938. The treaty abolishing the Dominion as a harbor of refuge for embezzlers and other defaulters was ratified last March, yet the total of \$3,563,956 for 1890 is greater than in any one of the many past years, the single exception being in 1884, when the aggregate exceeded \$22,000,000.

O. E. Bock, paints, crockery, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Fred. Clark is making a success of his skunk farm near Mount Morris, New York state, and is greatly pleased with the present high prices for skunk skins.

There are five distinct species of the bear in Alaska—the black, brown or cinnamon, and a cross, which inhabit all portions of Southeastern Alaska and the upper portion of the Yukon country. Further north, in the St. Elias Alps, is the home of a grizzly, which in size, ferocity and color, much resembles the grizzlies of the Sierra Nevada, and still further north, along the lower reaches of the Yukon and the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean, is the white polar bear.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

Table with columns: PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, Miles from Winnipeg, STATIONS, PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays, ARRIVE, LEAVE. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Hirtle, Binacarth, A Russell St., Langenburg D, Saltcoats D.

Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Sup't. A. M'DONALD, Aest.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent.



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FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

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THROUGH PULLMAN VESTIBULED DRAWING ROOM AND COLONIST SLEEPERS via the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD between CHICAGO and PORTLAND, ORE.

CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Wisconsin points, affording unequalled service to and from WAUKESHA, FOND DU LAC, OROKOH, NEESSAH, MENASHA, CHIPPEWA FALLS, LAU CLAIRE, HURLBY, WIS., and IRONWOOD and BESSMER, MICH.

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TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a. m. Sunday, Dec. 7, 1890. Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

Large table with columns: North Bound, South Bound, STATIONS, Central Standard Time, Freight, Passenger, Miles from Winnipeg, Eastward, Westward, Main Line Northern Pacific Railway. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, Carleton Place, St. Agathe, Union Point, Silver Plains, Morris, St. Jean, Letellier, West Lynne, Pembina, Grand Forks, Winnipeg Junction, Brainerd, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns: Mixed, Miles from Winnipeg, STATIONS, Mixed. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Charles, Headingly, White Plains, Gravel Pit, Eustace, Oakville, Assiniboine Bridge, Portage la Prairie.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns: Freight, Passenger, Miles from Morris, STATIONS, Passenger, Freight. Includes stations like Morris, Lowe's, Myrtle, Roland, Rosebank, Miami, Deerwood, Atta, Somerset, Swan Lake, Indian Springs, Minneapolis, Greenway, Balder, Belmont, Hilton, Wawanesa, Routhwaite, Martinville, Brandon.

Meals. Nos. 117 and 118 run daily. Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. Nos. 147 and 148 run daily except Sunday. Nos. 140 and 137 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Nos. 133 and 129 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118.

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