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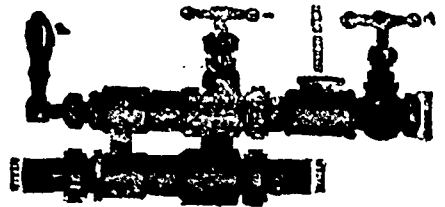
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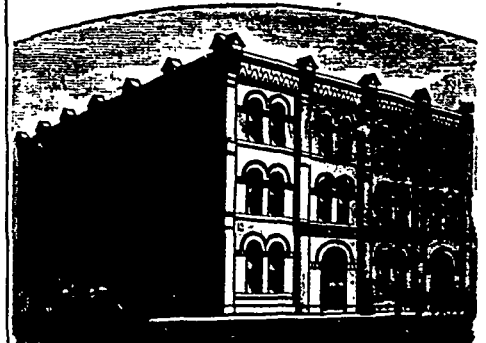
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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Monday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

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WINNIPEG, JULY 4TH, 1887.

No. 41.

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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Publisher

WINNIPEG, JULY 4, 1887.

J. O. STACY, general merchant, Balmoral, Man., is giving up business.

PRIVATE shares in the new co-operative grocery, Winnipeg, were offered recently at 60 cents.

A. C. McPHERSON & Co., wholesale fruits, Winnipeg, have moved to new premises at 493 Main street, opposite the city hall. It is the intention to erect a brick block on their present location, in the near future.

J. H. BROCK, in a letter to the press, expresses surprise at the action of the Toronto *Monetary Times* in opposing Manitoba's rights on the railway question. To those, however, who have watched the course of that journal for some time back, little surprise will be felt. The *Times* has long been one of the bitterest opponents of Northwestern interests, more particularly on the Hudson's Bay railway and the disallowance questions. The action of the *Times* would almost lead to the belief that the journal was interested in fighting for the C.P.R. monopoly.

— CHATBURN, tailor, Regina, has suspended business.

THE 15th of July has been proclaimed civic holiday for Winnipeg.

— ALLAN, the Calgary brewer, will shortly commence the manufacture of carbonated beverages.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* says the drop in the price of fur may cause some of the small traders to go under.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS will shortly visit the Northwest with a view of locating the experimental farms.

D. DESJARDAINS, a trader from Slave Lake, sold his outfit of fur to the H. B. Co. at Edmonton, Alberta for \$550.

A MEETING to wind up the affairs and distribute the assets of the Prince Albert Colonization Company was held on June 27th in Trenton, Ontario.

T. C. KITELEY, cutter for the Winnipeg Co-operative Tailoring Association, will move to Calgary, where he will take over the tailoring department of H. Collins, dry goods dealer.

F. W. KIRKLAND, publisher of the *Winnipeg Siftings*, and Buckle & Son, printers of the paper mentioned, have been committed for trial at the next assizes, for criminal libel, in the case brought against them by Hugh J. Macdonald.

It has been reported on good authority that the St. Paul and Manitoba railway will extend their lines from the boundary to Winnipeg, as soon as the company is convinced that the disallowance policy of the Dominion Government has been overcome.

THE *Edmonton Bulletin* says that the Government has not dealt fairly with many who had claims growing out of the Saskatchewan rebellion. It says: "What a splendid figure the war claims commission cuts when a verdict for \$7,000 is secured against the Government in the courts on a claim that the commissioners refused to hear. How many honest small claims have been rejected that the claimants could not afford to go to law about? And how creditable it is to a government to repudiate the bargain of its own officials and defraud its own people.

J. E. WRIGHT & Co, auctioneers, Winnipeg, are selling out.

FARES to Hong Kong and Yokohama by the Oriental steamship line from San Francisco have been reduced to \$200. They were formerly \$300 to Hong Kong and \$250 to Yokohama. The reduction is due to competition from the new C.P.R. line from Vancouver.

THE Winnipeg city tax sale has proved a great success, in point of prices paid. Many properties, especially those with improvements, brought good prices, and in some instances more than they had been offered for at private sale. The sum of \$65,000 was realized from the sales. Further sales will take place on July 18.

THE contract for building the road to the boundary was formally signed by the parties thereto, on Wednesday evening last. Work on the road was practically commenced on the following day and the first sod officially turned Saturday. It is expected the grading will be completed by the 1st of September.

IN reference to the telegram received on Friday from Brandon, to the effect that a preliminary meeting had been held there, to denounce the action of Winnipeg on the disallowance question, Mayor Admans, of that place, who was in the city when the report arrived, stated to a Commercial representative that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. Up to the time of his leaving Brandon, a day or two previously, he had learned nothing of such a movement, and could not attach much importance to the telegram. His opinion was that two or three dissatisfied parties comprised "the meeting."

THE bankrupt stock of Mrs. Nagle, fancy goods, Winnipeg, has been placed in the hands of R. H. Bryce, who held claims to the amount of \$1,200 against the stock, for eastern houses. The stock will be sold by auction on July 7th. The proprietress did not care to touch it, and claimed that her assets would greatly exceed her liabilities, but that she took this mode of carrying out a desire to get out of business. Liabilities about \$1,900; all to eastern houses; book debts \$150. The proprietress estimated the stock at \$2,500, but an inventory since taken shows stock assets to be considerably less

THE Commercial Union boom continues among the farmers of Ontario. Every day witnesses a rural gathering in some part of that province to resolute in favor of our commercial burial in the United States. So far the movement seems to be confined almost entirely to the Ontario farmers, with perhaps some sentiment in the same direction in Nova Scotia.

THE *Toronto Mail* is authority for the following: "It is stated on good authority that on the morning of the day on which the vote on Watson's disallowance motion was taken, several members of the House received letters enclosing each a year's pass on the Canadian Pacific." Evidently something in the nature of the United States Interstate Commerce Law is required in Canada, to prevent this kind of bribery. It is a disgrace to the country, but no doubt it is true, that there are men at Ottawa who could be bribed by a pass on a railway corporation. These men are for sale cheap. Two for a nickel as it were.

THE "tariff reformers" in the United States do not appear to be making much headway, if the following from the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* be correct. "The makeup of the next Congress as canvassed for and against protection shows that there is a working majority in the House of 26 in favor of higher duties on fine woollens, tin plate, jute, hemp, mohair, linen, flax and velvets, and the abolition of the war tax on tobacco and whiskey and malt liquors, and it is now in order for the preparation of a bill for such a revision of the duties, and the abolition of the internal revenue fraud." Commercial Unionists in Canada should make a note of such points as these, when advocating their visionary schemes.

THE latest move by Canada in the protective line, namely the increase in the iron duties, continues to provoke a great deal of comment in Great Britain. Strange to say, many journalists and statesmen there profess to see in the move, indications of hostility on the part of Canada against the Empire. The action has been described as disloyal, and the favor with which Canada was formerly regarded in this respect it claimed to have received a severe shaking. Coming so soon after the ill-advised action of the Canadian Parliament on the Irish question, no doubt the increase in the duties has lent greater color to the idea previously engendered that Canada is not as loyal to the Empire as has sometime been proclaimed. However the idea that Canada acted in the spirit of disloyalty in increasing the iron duties, is entirely erroneous, and without a shadow of truth. Protection was applied to the iron interests simply with the object of further carrying out the well known policy of the present Government. The Marquis of Salisbury seems to thoroughly understand the matter, and his explanation in the House of Lords will no doubt correct the false impression formed in Great Britain regarding Canada's motives in placing protective duties on iron. In speaking upon the question he said: "There was no animus against Great Britain in the Canadian policy, but the new duties were part of the increased protective feeling visible in every country,

Probably the idea was delusive but it was sincere." The remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury are significant from the fact that they contain an admission from a leading British statesman, that rightly or wrongly the idea of protection is increasing in "every country."

IN conversation with a representative of the *Winnipeg Call*, Mr. Van Horne is reported to have said: "I really do not see what the people of Winnipeg expect to gain by the proposed new line. If it results in forcing down freight rates, then our through rates from Ontario and Quebec points to places west of Winnipeg must come down to correspond, and the relative situation, as far as the Winnipeg wholesale trade is concerned, will remain as it is now." In the above words, Mr. Van Horne has condemned from his own mouth the abortive attempts previously made by C.P.R. officials to show that the anti-disallowance agitation was entirely a Winnipeg one, engineered and kept up by "shysters and irresponsible speculators." Mr. Van Horne conclusively points out in the quoted paragraph that the entire country will receive equal benefits with Winnipeg through the reduction in rates which will certainly be brought about by the opening of the province to competing lines of railways. What will benefit the province generally will work to the advantage of Winnipeg, and the wholesale dealers of the city can well afford to trust to the increased prosperity to the country which will follow railway competition, for their share in the general prosperity thus secured to the province and the entire Northwest.

THE new Act passed by Parliament relating to the constitution of the Northwest Council, will undoubtedly prove an improvement on the existing order of things. The elective members of the Council will be increased from twelve to nineteen, and the appointed members will be reduced from six to four. These two leading features of the new Act will both be welcomed by the people of the Territories, who are very properly anxious to secure the fullest measure of responsible Government possible. THE COMMERCIAL has heretofore expressed the opinion that the vast extent of the Territories, together with the sparse population scattered over the immense region, would render a provincial form of Government undesirable. Under such a form, in addition to expense, there would be danger of engendering sectionalism to a great extent, owing to the diverse interests of the widely scattered settlements. These views have also been endorsed by a large number of the more influential local papers published in the Territories. These opinions, however, are not incompatible with the statement that it is hard to defend the principle of appointing members of the Council who are not chosen by the people. With the very full control which the Dominion Government can exercise over the affairs of the Territories and the doings of the Northwest Council, it would seem that the appointed members could be entirely dispensed with, without injury to Dominion interests. The entire elimination of the appointed members, in the interests of responsible representation,

would be a move which would be well received in the Territories, and which would also operate to curtail for the present the growing feeling in favor of a change in the form of Government.

OWING to the ambiguous wording of a resolution passed by the Toronto board of trade, on the Commercial Union question, the impression has gone abroad that the Toronto board was favorable to Commercial Union. The fact of the matter is that exactly the opposite is the case. The resolution which was passed by a very large majority, condemned the proposed commercial compact, as will readily be seen by a careful reading of the motion. Indeed, a large majority of the members of the board strongly objected to the introduction of a motion to discuss the question, and the few supporters of Commercial Union were greatly chagrined at the determination of the board to pass a contra resolution, without entering into a discussion of the question on its merits, which course was actually carried out. The following is the resolution which was passed by a very large majority of the board, and which was introduced for the express purpose of choking off the discussion of the question of Commercial Union: "That the true policy of enlightened nations in their commercial intercourse is the maintenance of a friendly spirit, avoiding all causes of disquietude by discouraging the enactment of irritating conditions and seeking in a spirit of frankness and fairness where such conditions exist to have them removed; that this board is of opinion that neither in its trade or other relations should any cause of strife exist between Canada and the great nation with which geographically and commercially it is so closely connected; that it believes that a commercial treaty creditable and advantageous alike to both parties can be framed in such a spirit of fairness as will afford the best guarantee for its perpetuity; that this board is in favor of the employment of all laudable means to secure the end so much to be desired, but that in consideration of such subject it disapproves of any proposal to discriminate against Great Britain, whose protection we enjoy and under whose watchful and fostering care we have grown to be the people we are and occupy the proud and enviable position which we do among the nations of the earth." The above resolution, it will readily be seen, is foreign to the very spirit of Commercial Union, and moreover actually condemns such a compact, first by declaring in favor of fair trade (which Commercial Union is not), and secondly by objecting to any special trade arrangement which would necessitate discrimination against Great Britain. Commercial Union is opposed to the spirit of fair trade, because it proposes to favor one party, whilst discriminating against others. The Toronto board of trade is evidently strongly in favor of conducting our commercial relations on fair trade principles, as will be seen by the following context of a resolution passed at a more recent meeting of the board, and intended to more clearly define the resolution quoted above: "While increased trade with the United States and all other people is desirable, Canadians could not discriminate against the productions of Great Britain without the latter's consent.

THE Toronto *Mail* has devoted a great deal of attention to the anti-disallowance movement in Manitoba, and of late has done valuable work in the interests of this province and the Northwest generally, in educating popular opinion in the east to the real state of the situation here. Up to the time that the *Mail* took up this crusade in favor of Manitoba's rights, a lamentable amount of ignorance was displayed in the east as to points at issue and the various constructions which were capable of being placed upon them. Already, however, the work largely of the *Mail* has been made apparent in the great change which has come over eastern public opinion in regard to the Manitoba question, which only required to be understood to gain many adherents to the provincial view of the case, as opposed to the Dominion Government and C.P.R. contentions. Manitobans thoroughly appreciate the action of the *Mail*, and therefore any suggestions coming from that journal will receive due attention here. But the proposal that Manitobans should give up their preparations to build a railway to the boundary this season in favor of an agreement with the Dominion Government that disallowance should cease at some future date, is one which cannot for a moment be entertained. The proposal will be received here in the spirit in which it was tendered, as given in the interest of removing the existing danger of trouble between the Dominion and the province, but it must nevertheless be declined. It is now too late to compromise the matter. Manitoba has been making steady progress toward building the road for some months back. The charter has been passed, officials appointed, the right of way secured, the funds raised, the contract let, and the active work of construction has now been commenced. All this time no intimation came from the Dominion nor has such a move been yet officially made, in the direction of a compromise. Instead of this, it has been declared that the policy of the Government had never changed, and we were led to expect nothing but disallowance and monopoly for all time to come. Besides, Manitoba wants the road built, and wants it now, during the present season, so that the product of the coming harvest may be shipped out at reasonable rates. With the bountiful harvest now in view, the saving on freight on this year's wheat crop alone, will more than pay for the construction of the road, rolling stock and all. Then why compromise the matter when we have right on our side and at this stage of the work? Surely Manitobans can rely upon receiving justice from their fellow citizens in the east, should an attempt be made to carry into effect the vague rumors and threats of coercion which have reached us from Ottawa of late. Again, even should a compromise be arrived at on a promise that disallowance should cease at some future date, what assurance have we that such a promise would be carried out? Such a promise has already been made, only to be broken. When Sir Charles Tupper officially declared on the floor of Parliament, that disallowance would cease on the completion of the north shore division, the statement was accepted in good faith by the people of Manitoba. All Manitobans looked forward to release from monopoly on the completion of the road, and Canada is witness of how we have been deceived.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 4, 1887.

## COMMERCIAL UNION.

In the question of Commercial Union with the United States, Liberal journals evidently think they have discovered a cloud, which, though not now much greater than a man's hand, will yet envelop the whole Dominion. These journals have therefore placed themselves in battle array on the side of Commercial Union, no doubt hoping that the advancing tide will carry their party to victory at the next general elections. On the other side the Government journals are doing what they can to stem the apparently increasing wave, to strengthen their cause against the growing agitation in favor of Commercial Union. To the independent observer there is an appearance of the ludicrous, if not a strong feeling of disgust in witnessing the hasty manner in which the party journals have arrayed themselves for and against Commercial Union, without having ever considered the question upon its merits. The arguments too, advanced pro and con in the wordy war which is already being waged between the two factions, over the question, are many of them too absurd to be amusing, whilst in some instances they are really nauseating. The wriggling of Liberal journals in their frantic efforts to prove that the trade of Great Britain with Canada would be benefitted by Commercial Union between this country and the United States, is one of the ridiculous features of the controversy. On the other hand, the wholesale charges of some of the lower class of Conservative papers, to the effect that the "Grits and Yankees" have formed an unholy compact to ruin the country, are among the more disgusting features of the agitation—disgusting at least to the more respectable portion of the community on both sides of politics, who see nothing manly nor pleasant to contemplate in this indecent and degraded style of journalism.

Notwithstanding the agitation going on in regard to Commercial Union, the question in reality is not in order for discussion, either in Canada or the United States. So far Canada has had no intimation that the matter would receive favorable consideration in the States. Mr. Butterworth has been the only advo-

cate of the cause in legislative circles in the latter country, and his notice of motions were not reached for discussion during the last Congress. Until some official expression of opinion comes from the United States, the matter cannot be discussed as a live issue, and any reference to the question can only be made in a secondary way, or as a matter which may possibly come up in the future. It therefore seems unnecessary that party journals should be already taking sides and fighting so vigorously over the matter, as many have been doing of late.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that Commercial Union is an issue open for discussion, it does seem strange that alleged free trade journals are the papers crying out in favor of Commercial Union. A more abrupt turn-about could hardly be imagined. How can free traders reconcile their alleged principles with this question of Commercial Union? On the one hand they have been crying out against protection, and then they abruptly turn round and advocate a policy of doubling our duties on imports from all countries but the United States, whilst admitting merchandise from the latter country free. This is exactly what Commercial Union means. We are told by the advocates of this policy, that it must certainly be to our advantage to increase our trade with the United States. No one would deny such a statement, provided the trade could be increased in a legitimate way, but if we have to lose our trade with the rest of the world to come into more intimate commercial relations with the United States, then the statement must appear in a different light. On the one hand is the United States; on the other the rest of the world. Shall we do business on equitable principles with the whole world, the United States included, or shall we discriminate against all other nations in order to favor the latter? The alleged free trader who would advise the latter course, can have little faith in his declared principles.

To enter into a commercial compact of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, we would be obliged to unjustly discriminate against all other countries, Great Britain included, and moreover, we would be obliged to greatly increase our duties on imports from all other countries excepting the States. In order to carry out the theories of the Commercial Unionists, the customs duties of the two countries to the compact would have

to be equalized. Naturally this means that Canada would have to come to the United States' standard, for two obvious reasons, namely; that we are the weaker country, and that the disposition in the United States is to increase rather than relax the duties. As the customs duties in the United States are much higher than in Canada, we would therefore be obliged to increase our tax to a prohibitory extent on goods from other countries. Another ludicrous feature of the case would be, that whenever the United States' tariff underwent any tinkering, Canada would be obliged to follow suit. Under the proposed reciprocal trade arrangement one country must entirely surrender its tariff arrangements to the other. Canada must be the country to surrender. Would Canadians willingly allow their trade with the rest of the world to be choked off in this way, in order that their country should occupy this subordinate position to the United States?

Another matter which would have to be taken into serious consideration, is that of raising the revenue. The throwing off of the duties upon imports from the United States, even at the present volume of imports from that country, would make a big hole in our revenue, which would have to be made up in another direction. Then again, the increase in the duties on imports from countries other than the United States, would greatly curtail imports from such countries, in favor of the United States, resulting in further decreasing the customs revenue. To meet this total deficiency in the customs revenue, we would be obliged to greatly increase the duties on necessities which could not be produced at home nor procured in the States, and perhaps have to resort to some other mode of taxation. Under the proposed Commercial Union project, the inland revenue taxes would also have to be rearranged, so as not to cause a discrimination against our manufacturers in competition with United States producers in the same lines. Should the growing feeling in the latter country in favor of the abolition of the excise tax result successfully, we would again be obliged to follow suit, and thus another source of revenue would be cut off.

One of the leading features in connection with the discussion of the Commercial Union question, has been the prominence given to the Imperial aspect of the case. The question has always been



asked: What action would Great Britain take, in the event of the Commercial Union project assuming definite form? Journals asking this question have generally attempted to answer it by weak and ludicrous efforts to show that Great Britain would be benefitted by Canada's entering into complete reciprocity with the United States. In other words, some of these Commercial Union journals have stupidly endeavored to prove that by doubling the duties on imports from Great Britain, and admitting imports from the United States free, the trade of the former country with Canada would be benefitted. Canada enjoys almost complete independence of Great Britain in trade affairs, and were it clear that Commercial Union would be greatly to the advantage of this country, it is not likely that sentiment would stand for much, any more than it did when the National Policy was proclaimed. Neither is it likely that Great Britain would take any measures to prevent the inauguration of a reciprocal arrangement, such as indicated, between Canada and the United States. On the other hand, in the event of Canada's entering into a Commercial Union with the States, thereby adopting a policy of discrimination against the Mother Country, the Imperial authorities would be justified in placing a tax upon imports from Canada. What a howl Canadians would set up should Great Britain conclude a commercial treaty with the United States, whereby imports from this country would be discriminated against in favor of the States! Yet the action of the Commercial Unionists in Canada is exactly similar in its nature.

Considerable space having been taken up in the discussion of these side issues bearing upon the question of Commercial Union, the consideration of the matter with reference to its more direct influence upon the trade of the country, will be left to a future number.

### IT WILL NOT WORK.

The movement in Manitoba to throw off railway monopoly is driving some eastern people to great straits to counteract the powers that be here. The C.P.R. monopoly paper at Montreal—the *Herald* has all along been one of the most energetic opponents of Manitoba's rights, and it has been amusing to watch the changes of front which that paper has presented, in defence of monopoly. When the disallowance question was first

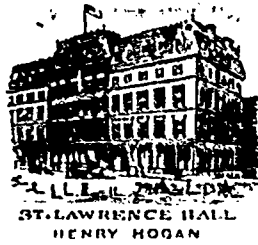
brought forcibly to the attention of eastern people by the visit of the Winnipeg delegation to Ottawa, the *Herald* at once became frantic in its denunciations of our people. It vied with Van Horne and Stephen in its threatenings and thunderings against Manitoba. According to the *Herald*, this Province was to be closed down upon at once, and the "shysters and irresponsibles" were to be taught a lesson which they would remember in the future, and which would forever prevent the people of Manitoba from making any move which might not be considered in the interests of the C.P.R. As the anti-disallowance movement steadily progressed here, the *Herald* became less threatening but more persuasive, and even at times assumed a coaxing attitude. Again, under the heading of "Advice to Manitoba," it read this Province a lengthy letter on our extravagance in thinking of building a railway to the boundary "with our own money," and gratuitously predicted that if the work went on, the population of Manitoba would soon form a beautiful crowd of bankrupts. The latest phase of the *Herald's* mania is the most interesting yet, and denotes that the disease has reached a very acute stage. It is nothing less than the conversion of that paper to a belief in the practicability of the Hudson's Bay route, though long did the journal in question contend that this scheme was purely visionary and altogether impracticable. Now, however, quite a different tune is being played by the C.P.R. Co.'s Montreal organ, and it is vaguely intimated that if Manitobans will only give over their wicked clamor for a railway to the boundary, the Government will make some move in the direction of pushing the Hudson's Bay scheme to completion. The inference is at least plain, that the *Herald* will henceforth become an advocate of the northern route in the event of the road to the boundary being abandoned. As no additional evidence has come to light of late, which would go to prove the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route, we must infer that when in the past the *Herald* opposed the proposed road on the ground that the route was impracticable, that it was insincere in its action at that time. But be this as it may, it is altogether out of the question to introduce any side issues at the present time. Manitobans have had implicit confidence in the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route for years back, and notwithstanding the great desire to

have the road completed and the route opened, yet the proposal that the southern road should be abandoned on the promise of Dominion assistance to the Hudson's Bay railway, would not for an instant be entertained. The arguments which the *Herald* advances, to the effect that the Hudson's Bay road would form an excellent route for immigrants coming into the country, etc., are all very well in their place, and have been set forth heretofore by advocates of the northern road. The *Herald* adds that the road had not heretofore been considered from this point of view, but now that it has dawned upon the eastern mind, the Dominion Government is willing to assist the road. However, at the same time that the Government has made the discovery of the value of the Hudson's Bay route, so we are gravely informed by the *Herald*, it has also discovered that this value would be lost by the building of the proposed road to the boundary. The lamentable fact is therefore disclosed that all too late has this knowledge dawned upon the Government, for which the *Herald* professes to speak. Manitobans, however, have always believed that independent connection to the south would be greatly in the interest of a road to Hudson's Bay, and in this belief they have been sustained by the projectors of the road, who themselves applied for power to continue their road to the United States boundary, to enable them to command a large portion of the trade of the adjoining States, in addition to what would be afforded by the Province. The *Herald*, however, can set itself at rest on this matter, for however anxious for the completion of the Hudson's Bay road, the people of Manitoba will not abandon the road to the boundary to ensure the earlier completion of the northern road.

The proposals advanced by the C.P.R. organ at Montreal, coming from a paper which heretofore strongly opposed the Hudson's Bay Railway on the ground that the route was not feasible, will be received here with indifference and contempt. However, the arguments now advanced by the *Herald* in favor of the route, may tend to prove to capitalists that the opposition previously shown by eastern journals to the opening of the northern route did not come of honest belief in the impracticability of the route.



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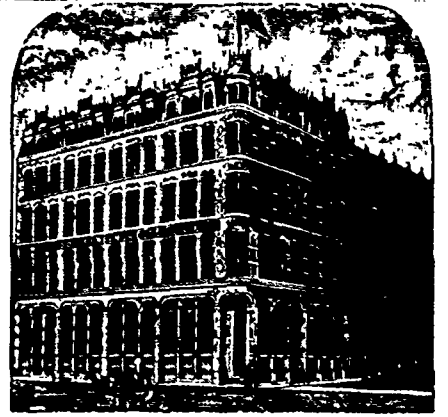
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET**

Nothing new can be said of the situation in monetary circles, the month of June winding up very quietly, and everything running about as usual, with discounts rates steady at old quotations. Remittances from the country to wholesale dealers were slightly better in some instances, but the situation can hardly be said to have changed in this respect from what it has been for a couple of months back. The real estate loan companies are doing a light business, and there is a good deal of inclination to wait further developments regarding railway matters.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE**

Business continued at a low ebb in most branches of the city wholesale trade during last week. Regular midsummer business, was the exclamation of more than one dealer. Textile lines are dull. Groceries, etc., slow. Hardware branches quiet, and so on all around, fruits forming an exception, which line is active, the numerous public holidays helping very materially to swell trade in this branch.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE**

There was something of an improvement in this branch last week, though altogether trade was not so active. For the season, however, business was not so bad.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**

Prices as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 70c to 80c; opium, \$4 to \$4.50; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25c to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

**DRY GOODS**

In all textile branches there is very little movement at present. Clothing is dull and will remain so for some little time yet. In seasonable dry goods there are quite a number of orders for very small packages coming in, but the aggregate of these is inconsiderable. Travelers are now working for fall business in some instances, and prospects are considered good for the immediate future.

**FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.**

New stocks of oranges were received the first of last week, and prices are considerably higher. It is thought lemons may show as great an advance this week as oranges did last. Watermelons commenced to arrive last week; also new apples and some California fruits. Prices are: Messina oranges, in half-boxes, \$4.00 to \$4.25 per box; Messinas in boxes, \$8.00 to \$8.50; blood oranges, Malta, \$8.50 to \$9.00—last price for single boxes. Messina lemons, \$5.50 to \$6.50 box; bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch; apricots, \$3.50 per box; tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.25 for one-third bushel box; cucumbers, 80c; watermelons, \$9.00 to \$12.00 per dozen. New apples, one-third-bushel boxes, \$1.25 per box; California peaches, \$4.00 per box; California plums, \$4.00 per one-half-crate.

Bermuda onions, \$3.75 per box of 50 lbs.; southern onions, 5c lb.; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$7 per keg of 15 gallons; cabbages, 5 to 6c lb.; lettuce, radishes and onions, 20c per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 2c per lb.

**FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.**

Quotations remain as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme figs, in layers, 10c per lb.; boxes, 15c per lb., or \$2. per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; Golden dates, 9 to 10c; Valcia raisins \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 15c; dried apples, 7½ to 8c; new Turkey prunes, 7½ to 9c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts, 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c; coconuts, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$15 per dozen cans of 1 gal.; maple sugar, 13c per pound, in cakes, new.

**FISH**

Prices for cured are: boneless fish, 6½c; boneless cod, 8½c; prepared herrings, 7½c; mackerel, 15-lb kits, No. 1, \$2.50; other qualities, \$1.75 upwards; smoked herrings, per box, 25c.

**FURS**

The following cable report has been received of the recent London fur sales: Raccoon, 15 per cent, skunk 25 per cent., opossum 20 per cent., fox, grey, 35 per cent., fox, red, 15 per cent., lynx 15 per cent., beaver 10 per cent., mink 15 per cent., and muskrats, spring, 10 per cent. lower than in March; wolf considerably lower than in March; bear irregular and lower than in March. The fur season seems to be winding up very flat. Local prices here are unsettled, owing to the demoralized state of outside markets.

**GROCERIES**

Local markets remain steady. Outside coffee markets have had several ups and downs. Rio got down in New York to 15.05 for the July option again last week. A telegram from Shanghai, says: "The market for Pingsuey teas has been opened at 12½ per cent. over last year's prices at same time, and the prices paid are about 15 per cent. above New York prices to-day. Prices are quoted as follows: yellow sugar 6½c to 7c; granulated 7½c; lump sugar, 8½c to 9c; Coffees, Rios, 22 to 23c. Government Java, 33 to 35c, other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mocbas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound.

**CANNED GOODS**

Prices generally are steady as follows, per dozen: Salmon, \$1.70, mackerel, \$1.50 lobsters \$1.87, sardines (French) ¼ tins, \$1.70, ½ tins \$2.90, cove oysters, \$3; corn, \$1.65, peas \$2.00, tomatoes \$2.00, baked beans \$...75, corned beef \$3 to \$3.25, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$7.00; 1 lb, \$3.50. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, are quoted: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.60 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75.

**HARDWARE AND METALS**

Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.00 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 2½ to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, ¼ to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

**HIDES**

Prices unchanged. Quotations are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins. No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS**

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; e. zhterole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

**PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.**

Linseed oils c. c 5c higher, with a prospect of a further advance. These oils advanced some time ago in eastern markets, but were not changed here until last week. Quotations are now as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans. or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25; neatfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 72c per gallon; boiled, 75c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

**WINES AND SPIRITS**

Quotations are now as follows: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles.

**WOOL**

Prices are: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unwashed, 8 to 10c, according to condition and quality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

E. D. Moore, of the Medicine Hat coal mines, expects to resume work at the mines about the middle of July.

## THE MARKETS

## WINNIPEG

## WHEAT

There has been no further features in this grain, and the only movement is from country storage to Lake Superior ports. Crop reports are still exceptionally favorable, and last week's rain further improved the prospects.

## FLOUR.

The markets continues steady, with prices to the local trade are as follows: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers', \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.30 to \$1.35; superfine, \$1.10.

## MILLSTUFFS

Bran is now quoted at \$8 and shorts at \$10 per ton. Chop feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

## OATS

One car changed hands at 45c on track, which was the only sale reported. The commencement of work on the railway is likely to improve the demand, but stocks in the city are said to be ample for expected requirements.

## OATMEAL.

Granulated held at \$2.60 per sack, and standard at \$2.45.

## POTATOES.

Old not in much demand. New worth about \$5 per bbl.

## EGGS.

Have been firmer, owing to lighter receipts. A case or two sold at 13c last week, but 12c was the regular price.

## BUTTER

Storekeepers are apparently holding butter, as receipts have greatly fallen off. However, there is still plenty coming in. Prices are about as before and appeared to be the usual price for best qualities. Farmers were selling to city retailers at about 12c, though sometimes as low as 10c.

## CHEESE

New Manitoba has been received to some extent, and was selling in small lots at 13c.

## LARD

Held at \$2.30 per large pail for Chicago and native.

## CURED MEATS

Prices for home-cured are as follows: Long-clear bacon, 10c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c; spiced rolls, 11 to 11½c; hams, 13½c; Chicago mess pork, \$20 per barrel; mess beef \$16 per bbl, in barrel lots.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Hogs, 8c; beef sides, 7½c; mutton, 11c; veal, 9c.

## LIVE STOCK

Few cattle moving, and prices almost nominal at 3 to 3½c; hogs easier. No lots were reported, but 4½c would be the outside price which lots would now bring. Some rail lots will be in the market shortly.

## The Keewatin Mill.

Under the heading of "A large Canadian mill," the *Northwestern Miller* has the following description of the proposed C.P.R. flour mill at Keewatin, which project has been already mentioned in these columns:

The most important contract let in the Northwestern country for some time was taken last week by W. D. Gray, milling engineer for E. P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee. It was for the erection of a 1,200 bbl mill at Manitoba, the builders being prominently indentified with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and carrying out the project under the style of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. The mill and its adjuncts are to be

of a most substantial and complete character, and will cost over \$200,000. The mill building will occupy a ground space of 100x110 feet and will be constructed wholly of granite, a large amount of this stone being quarried from the race-way. The mill proper, 50x110 ft, will be six stories high, exclusive of basement. The remaining 50 feet frontage will be three stories and basement in height, and designed for the packing department and warehouse. Contiguous will be a building 30x50 feet, to contain two 60 inch water wheels, working under a 24 foot head, and leaving ample room for two more wheels in case the company should at any time in the future desire to build another mill adjoining, as is thought possible. With the exception of cleaners and packers, which are to be of Canadian manufacture, the machinery is to be of Allis make. Included in the list will be 50 double sets of Gray 9x24 and 9x30 rolls, Gray scalpels and round reels and a few Morse bolts—Seven reductions on wheat are to be made. About 200 feet distant from the main building is to be erected a 125,000 bus elevator, the wheat being conveyed to the mill by means of a belt wheat-carrier. A race-way 30 feet wide and to have 10 feet of water will be cut through the solid granite at a cost alone of \$24,000. In this manner the Lake of the Woods is secured as a natural and inexhaustible reservoir for water, the race emptying into the Winnipeg river. Allis & Co. have the contract for doing the entire work, and will receive \$120,000, exclusive of the mill and elevator buildings and construction of the race. Work will be begun immediately on the mill house, and the intention is to have the millwright work done during the coming winter, completing the entire plant by spring. Mr. Gray will give his personal attention to the job, intending to make the mill the equal if not the superior of any ever put up, and in attaining this end will not lack for money. It is understood that the main object of the enterprise is to mill Manitoba wheat in transit, and that it is probably but the first of several mills that will be erected. Montreal is mentioned as the location most likely to be chosen by the new company for another mill. As to who compose the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the *Miller* has been unable to learn, further than that Alex. Mitchell is president and John Mather vice president, both of Montreal and that the stockholders are among the wealthiest citizens of Canada.

## Protection in Canada and Russia.

Some of the latest news on fiscal subjects is decidedly unfavorable and discouraging to British manufacturers. Russia has once more raised its tariff, and Canada has taken a step which is more decidedly protectionist than anything yet done by our Colonies or Dependencies. The alteration of the Russian duties does not come as a surprise in view of the economic and general condition of that country, but the alarming alterations proposed in Canada are both surprising and discouraging to British manufacturers. The proposed tariff institutes some sweeping changes, and its general effect will be to virtually close the Dominion market to many of our manufactured products. It will effect United States goods in precisely the same manner, of course, as it is probably primarily

intended to do; but in blocking out the manufactures of the States the Canadians also interpose a fatal obstacle to the admission of British goods. This course is taken, it is stated, in order to promote the development of native industries; but we think our Canadian friends are going about their work in a mistaken and unwise manner. They have a sufficient amount of natural protection to give their young industries without the creation of an artificial tariff wall, and will probably find their new duties will prove a serious burden for the whole of their community to bear. The proposed tariff seems certain to pass, but it is hinted in some quarters that it is meant to hasten on the work of Imperial Federation by convincing the British Government and nation that it is only by regarding the Empire as a whole that its component parts will be able to beneficially work with each other. If this be really the case then Canada can certainly be credited with the giving of a very broad hint indeed.—*Ironmonger*.

## Dairy Matters.

Geo. McCrac, of Palestine, Man., Gladstone district, has started the manufacture of cheese.

At the Woodstock, Ont, cheese market on June 22nd twenty factories offered 4,560 boxes, first half of June make. Sales were 400 boxes at 8 9-16c, and 3,975 at 8½c.

At Napanee, Ont, on June 22nd 1,600 boxes were boarded. The white sold at 8c and the colored at 8½ to 8¾c. At Madoc 900 boxes were offered, of which the white sold at 8 to 8½c and the colored at 8¾c.

Another shipment of cheese from the Manitou factory was made on Saturday week. The consignment consisted of over seven thousand pounds, and was forwarded to Winnipeg. The factory turns out 500 pounds daily.

The old custom of putting the delicious product of the churn with its fresh, sweet and nutty flavor into the cellar, instead of on the market, is again being resorted to by Eastern Township farmers, rather than accept market values every week or fortnight. If prices are suitable it may be brought out in the fall, but if they are not, in all probability it will be held over till the spring; but should next spring put in a similar record to that of 1887, they would be far better off in accepting present prices. A lot of old creamery butter which last fall could have been sold at 24 to 25c per lb, recently changed hands at 13c.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

A PUMP manufacturer will commence business at Morden, Man.

THE Moose Mountain Trading Co, Assa., call for tenders for the erection of a general store.

THE following losses were occasioned by fire at Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa: Geo. Gordon, livery stables; loss \$2,000. Not insured. E. W. Brine, dwelling; loss \$1,000. Insured for \$600.

SMART, STEWART & Co., is the name of a new firm established at Brandon, Man., with the intention of doing a jobbing trade and general commission business. The *Sun* of that place says: "All the members of the firm are well known as capable business men."

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

Wheat was fairly steady on Monday. July opened at 68½c and ranged from 69 to 69½c. The visible supply shows a decrease for last week of 2,597,000 bushels. Exports from Atlantic ports for the same time were 3,156,000 bushels, wheat and flour. Closing prices were:

|                  | June. | July. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat .....      | 69½   | 69½   |
| Corn .....       | 36½   | 36½   |
| Oats .....       | 26    | 26½   |
| Pork .....       | 21.00 | —     |
| Lard .....       | 6.42½ | 6.42½ |
| Short Ribs ..... | 7.52½ | 7.52½ |

Wheat was quiet and steady on Tuesday. There was a good deal of changing over July to August at a difference of 2½ to 2¾c. July opened at 69½c, sold up to 70½c and down to 69½c. August closed at 72½c, September at 74½c. Closing prices were:

|                  | June. | July. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat .....      | 69½   | 69½   |
| Corn .....       | 36½   | 36½   |
| Oats .....       | 26½   | 26½   |
| Pork .....       | 22.00 | —     |
| Lard .....       | 6.42½ | 6.42½ |
| Short Ribs ..... | 7.50  | 7.50  |

The wheat market was dull on Wednesday. Changing over was done on a narrower basis. July opened at 69½c and ranged from that price to 70½c. Exports were large and receipts light. Closing prices were:

|                  | July. | Aug.  |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat .....      | 69½   | 69½   |
| Corn .....       | 35½   | 36½   |
| Oats .....       | 25½   | 25½   |
| Pork .....       | 20.75 | —     |
| Lard .....       | 6.37½ | 6.37½ |
| Short Ribs ..... | 7.40  | 7.40  |

On Thursday the day was devoted to evening up. July wheat only had a range of about ½c. No new deals were made, as three days' adjournment will follow the half days session to-morrow. Closing prices were:

|                  | June. | July. |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat .....      | 69½   | 69½   |
| Corn .....       | 36½   | 37½   |
| Oats .....       | 26    | 27    |
| Pork .....       | 21.50 | —     |
| Lard .....       | 6.55  | 6.67½ |
| Short Ribs ..... | 7.45  | 7.55  |

On Friday the board was almost deserted towards the close, and there will be no session till Tuesday, over July 4th. Prices slowly receded to the close, when they were as follows:

|                  | July. | Aug.  |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Wheat .....      | 69½   | 71½   |
| Corn .....       | 36½   | 37½   |
| Oats .....       | 25½   | 26½   |
| Pork .....       | —     | —     |
| Lard .....       | 6.57½ | 6.67½ |
| Short Ribs ..... | 7.55  | 7.70  |

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

The wheat market was almost featureless, prices showing scarcely any change during the week. The closing on Thursday was a shade higher, as follows:

|                      | July. | Aug. | On track. |
|----------------------|-------|------|-----------|
| No. 1 hard .....     | 72½   | 73½  | 74        |
| No. 1 northern ..... | 71½   | 72½  | 73        |
| No. 2 " .....        | 69½   | 71½  | 71        |

Flour was active, but there was cutting of prices. Quotations were:

Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.00 to \$4.20;

patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.00 to \$4.10; in barrels, \$4.10 to \$4.25; bakers', \$3.25 to \$3.55; superfine, \$1.75 to \$2.50; red dog, sacks, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrels, \$1.75 to \$1.85. — *Market Record*, June 30.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

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

|                 | Cash | July. | Aug. |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|
| Monday .....    | 72½  | 72½   | 73½  |
| Tuesday .....   | 71½  | 72½   | 73½  |
| Wednesday ..... | —    | 72½   | 73½  |
| Thursday .....  | —    | 72½   | 73½  |
| Friday .....    | —    | 72½   | 74½  |
| Saturday .....  | —    | —     | —    |

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**GRAIN**

Prices unchanged as follows: Canada red winter wheat, 85 to 87c; white winter, 85 to 87c; Canada spring, 85 to 87c; peas, 66c per 67 lbs.; oats, 24 to 25c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50 to 55c; barley, 48 to 55c.

**FLOUR**

Manitoba strong sold 5c lower, good demand. Quotations were as follows: Patent, \$4.15 to \$4.75; Canada strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.05; Manitoba do., \$4.35; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.60.

**BUTTER.**

Trade dull and only slack local demand. Prices New creamery, 18 to 19c; new townships, 15 to 17c; new western, 12 to 14c; low grades, 8 to 10c.

**CHEESE.**

At Ingersoll on Tuesday 2,700 boxes sold at 9c, and prices ranged from 8½ to 9c. Prices here recovered somewhat and were quoted: Finest white, 9c; finest colored, 9½c; medium to fine 7½ to 8½c.

**British Columbia.**

W. J. Armstrong, hardware and tins, Revelstoke, was burned out.

Joseph Bayley, hotelkeeper, Victoria, sold out to Wm. Croft.

The contract for building Lady Stephen's block has been awarded to James Fox.

Boucherat & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealers, Victoria; Casinin Ragezoni of this firm is dead.

The estate of James Crossan, dry goods and boots and shoes, Victoria, stock sold by auction on the 27th instant.

The steamer Sardonix from Portland brought 2,000 sacks of Oregon flour for Hong Kong, to be shipped per steamer Abyssinia from Victoria.

The Bank of Montreal will open their branch office at Vancouver about the middle of the present month. Mr. Sweeney formerly manager of the Winnipeg branch, will be in charge.

The Vancouver *News* says: There appears to be good grounds for expecting that the next twelve months will witness the development of a large trade from Vancouver in the shipments of manufactured articles such as sashes and doors, and other goods of a like nature. One factory of this kind is already in operation here, and another one is now in course of construction.

Large quantities of goods continue to arrive by water for shipment over the C.P.R. to the east. Among the latest arrivals is the S. S. Mexico from San Francisco, with the following

cargo to be shipped east, 338 bags horns, 76 bales wool, 358 cases canned fruit, 320 sacks beans, 100 bales bags, 100 blbls. sugar.

After all the talk and inquiry made about platinum, at last a lot of the genuine article has been received from Granite Creek, British Columbia. Bulk for bulk it seems to be heavier than gold and is a nobler metal. From Granite Creek also comes a lot of coarse gold, which is good to look at, and quite different from the tiny scales commonly found in placers. There is more platinum to be had at Granite Creek. It is found among the gold, and when cleaned out used to be thrown away, but it will not be thrown away any more, for it is worth about as much as gold, perhaps more.

WM. GIBBS, Selkirk, has been awarded the contract to supply the provincial asylum with bread.

A LOAD of cheese from the Rapid City factory sold in Brandon last week wholesale at 12½ cents per pound.

MOOSOMIN, Assa., will move for incorporation on the basis of limiting taxation to 1 cent on the dollar of the assessment.

J. D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, has imported a car of mares and colts from Kamloops, B.C. They are said to be fine stock.

MOOSOMIN appears to be quite a stock centre. Inglis & Smith of that place have shipped another car of steers west, this time to Swift Current.

MOOSOMIN is moving in the direction of providing a fire guard to protect the town from prairie fires. It would be wise for all exposed towns to follow the example.

THE Macleod *Gazette* will celebrate its sixth birthday by appearing as an eight page paper, and otherwise improved. The *Gazette* is one of the best edited and most outspoken papers in the Northwest.

VANCOUVER, B.C., is getting up a jubilee early-closing movement. The shortening of the hours of labor in stores would indeed be a jubilee to the poor clerks, who often have to put in almost two-thirds of the twenty-four hours comprising a day.

There will be no Provincial exhibition this year, and it has been proposed that Brandon should get up a fair. The idea is a good one. Brandon should be able to get up as good an exhibition as any other place in Manitoba, and no doubt the entire Province would contribute to make it a success, provided the matter is properly worked up by the Brandon people.

THE stock of H. B. Rose, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, which was sold by private tender on Monday last, has been secured by the original proprietor, though nominally purchased by another party. The stock brought forty cent in the dollar. Terms, \$200 cash, and \$200 per month thereafter. The total liabilities of the assigned trader were about \$5,500, and assets, consisting of stock, \$4,500. Before the sale, Rose offered 60 cents in the dollar on time, with the official assignee to have control of the stock. One principal creditor opposed such an arrangement, and it consequently fell through. Rose previously compromised, at about 65 cents

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

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

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
 Canada, Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, China Clay.  
 Roman Cement, China Clay.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.**  
**MONTREAL.**

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**McCLARY MANFG CO.**

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

Manufacturers of  
**McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,**

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

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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

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 J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

WINNIPEG FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE  
**285 MAIN STREET,**

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

**M. HUGHES & CO.**

**BOILER PURGER**

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters of the NORTHWEST, the

**ONLY RELIABLE**

preparation of its class made.

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**Toronto Preserving House**

PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

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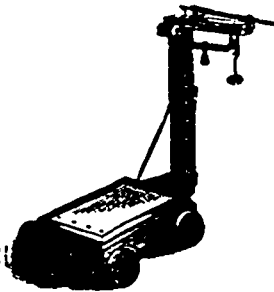
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Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - - - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**Imperial Bank of Canada.**

The twelfth annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, 15th June, 1887. There were present:—Messrs. F. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hon. Alex. Morris, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, William Ramsay, John Fiske, jun., Henry Pellat, Robert Carswell, Jas. Mason, John Smart (Port Hope), Thomas Walmsley, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, S. J. Van-koughnet, J. O. Howard, G. M. Rose, R. Beaty, W. B. Hamilton, James Thorburn, M. D., A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the Directors and the statement of affairs.

**REPORT.**

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the twelfth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887:—

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—31ST MAY, 1887.**

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance at credit of Account, 30 May, 1886, brought forward.....  | \$18,339 13  |
| Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and making full provisions for all bad and doubtful debts..... | 183,067 24   |
|   | \$203,406 37 |
| From which has been taken:  |              |
| Dividend No. 23, 4 per cent. (paid 1st Dec., 1886).....   | \$60,000 00  |
| Dividend No. 24, 4 per cent. (payable 1st June, 1887).....  | 60,000 00    |
|   | \$120,000 00 |
|   | \$83,406 37  |
| Written off bank premises and furniture account.....  | \$3,656 93   |
| Carried to Rest Account.....  | 50,000 00    |
|   | \$53,656 93  |
| Balance of account carried forward.....   | \$29,749 44  |

**REST ACCOUNT.**

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Balance at credit of Account, 31 May, 1886,..... | \$500,000 00 |
| Transferred from Profit and Loss Account....     | 50,000 00    |
| Balance of account carried forward.....          | \$550,000 00 |

The profits for the year show an improvement over those of the year previous and have enabled your Directors to place the sum of \$50,000 to rest account in addition to paying the customary dividends.

Appropriations have been made from contingent account in liquidation of assets therein provided for. Your Directors are of the opinion that the balance appropriated is sufficient to cover all doubtful assets. The ultimate realization of any considerable proportion of the assets at present covered by appropriations from this account depends upon a substantial improvement in the condition of things in the Province of Manitoba.

In view of the continued development of the Northwest Provinces a branch has been opened in the town of Calgary.

The investments of the Bank in Government, municipal and other first-class debentures now amount to \$1,084,515.25.

The head office and branches of the bank have been carefully inspected, and your directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

**GENERAL STATEMENT. 31ST MAY, 1887.**

*Liabilities.*

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Notes of the Bank in circulation .....                              | \$1,058,135 00 |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)..... | 3,580,500 00   |
| Deposits not bearing interest .....                                 | 1,082,430 03   |
| Due to other banks in Canada .....                                  | 2,532 60       |
| Due to Agents in United Kingdom .....                               | 244,373 78     |
| Total liabilities to the public .....                               | \$4,967,975 40 |
| Capital stock paid up .....   | 1,600,000 00   |
| Rest Account.....   | 550,000 00     |
| Contingent Account .....  | 33,024 13      |
| Dividend No. 24, payable 1st June, 1887 (four per cent.).....       | 60,000 00      |
| Former dividends unpaid.....  | 1,100 01       |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward .....            | 29,749 44      |
|   | \$8,141,847 07 |

*Assets.*

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Gold and silver coin current.....                 | 235,477 55     |
| Dominion Government Notes.....                    | 492,819 00     |
| Notes and Cheques on other banks.....             | 107,717 00     |
| Balance due from other banks in Canada.....       | 187,723 89     |
| Balance due from agents in foreign countries..... | 86,352 27      |
| Dominion of Canada Debentures.....                | \$356 458 05   |
| Province of Ontario securities .....              | 139,477 01     |
| Municipal and other Debentures.....               | \$88,579 58    |
|   | \$1,081,515 25 |

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Total Assets immediately available.....   | \$2,254,610 66 |
| Loans on call.....  | 162,739 15     |
| Loans, discounts and advances on current accounts to Municipal and other corporations.....        | 600,822 16     |
| Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public .....                                   | 4,731,835 00   |
| Notes discounted overdue, secured.....  | 52,733 57      |
| Notes discounted overdue, unsecured .....   | 35,690 94      |
| (Estimated Loss provided for.)  |                |
| Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises).....                             | 61,955 01      |
| Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank (all bearing interest).....                             | 35,770 35      |
| Bank premises, including safe vaults and office furniture, at the head offices and branches ..... | 145,269 49     |
| Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads .....  | 60,373 25      |
|   | \$8,141,849 67 |

D. R. WILKIE,  
Cashier.

The report was adopted.

The usual vote of thanks were passed to the President and Directors, also the Cashier and other officers for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the Bank.

The ballot was then taken for the election of Directors, which resulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz. Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robt. Jaffray.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Henry S. Howland was elected President, and Mr. Thos. R. Merritt, Vice President for the ensuing year.

**The California Boom.**

People are fairly tumbling over each other in their haste to become owners of orange groves and vineyards in Southern California. Scale-bug and phylloxera have no terrors for the Eastern tourists, they drink of the vine and eat of the fruit without dread of pests; they dream of the vine clad cottage covered with roses, in a flowering orange grove; of orchards of olive, flowered with fat oils; of pomegranates, with their rich, red fluid bursting from their green sides. It does not occur to them that the raising of fruit is attended with labor and costly expenditure; that one cannot work and live upon pomegranates, oranges and olive oil, nor upon climate and the imagination, but that the stomach of the laboring man yearns for ham, side bacon and corned pork, brought from the East; after coffee imported from South America; after tea raised in China or Japan; after sugar brought from the Sandwich Islands

and refined by Sir Edward Steele; after flour, potatoes, rice and corn; after clothes—for even the soft and balmy climate of Southern California renders clothing comfortable at all seasons, and at times indispensable; that dwellings are regarded as necessary for people who have been reared in the indulgence of the higher luxuries of civilization; that fences are required for the inclosure and protection of crops; that barns and corrals are needed for the housing of stock; that as none of these things and the thousand other commodities indispensable for comfort can be raised in Southern California, they must be imported from other lands, and must be paid for in such products of southern soil as can find some broader market than the locality in which they are raised. — *San Francisco Argonaut.*

**The Wheat Clique.**

We are not inclined to look upon the Chicago affair as bound to have a serious and far-reaching effect upon the commercial world. The blow has fallen upon the heads of a few men who do not figure as important factors in the business current, and their operations have to a certain extent benefited in a financial way a very large and important industry. The large number of farmers who had wheat to sell when the corner was started, and who disposed of it at figures ten to twenty cents above those now quoted, are very well satisfied. They have money to spend, and as a whole they are a class who will do the country good with this money. Their financial condition has far more to do with the regulation of trade currents than has that of the handful of reckless speculators who have been ruined by the great break in the market, and we believe that this fact will soon become apparent to all. The miller who is predicting that cash wheat will go to sixty-five cents in Chicago before the new crop comes in is probably suffering from the effects of the recent panic. He may be right, but the chances seem to be against fulfillment of his prediction. It is a good time to watch the foreign demand and the export movement. Buyers across the water are willing that prices should go lower, and will do all they can to push them down, but they have need of large supplies, and a little coolness and firmness among our traders will hold the market level until the effects of the late cyclone have worn away. — *Northwestern Miller.*

WHEN a man's business so absorbs him that he has time and strength for nothing else, it ceases to improve him, and has a shrivelling and withering effect. When he loses himself in his work he forgets the culture that comes in other ways, neglects the highest interests of his family, the duties of friendship, citizenship and philanthropy; he sacrifices the most precious results, that his work might yield to him.

CALGARY'S new fire engine is the delight of the citizens of that bustling place. The tests of the engine have proved very successful.

THE Massey Manufacturing Company has purchased Wetzler's warehouse at Calgary, and will use it in connection with their growing business in that district.

COLONEL GOLDIE will visit the western ranches, Lethbridge, Macleod, and Calgary from the 11th of July till the 20th of August, to purchase horses for the British Army. See advertisement.



**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

J. H. Elliott, general storekeeper, Chesley, has sold out to Herriott Bros.

J. W. McCabe, grocer, Elora has sold out to A. Waddell.

J. J. M. Meakins, tobacco and cigars, Hamilton, has closed up.

Chas. Scarborough, bricks, Hanover, has sold out to Jas. Scarborough.

Wm. Colvin, general storekeeper, Hawksville, is giving up business there.

John Kressler, hotelkeeper, Heidelberg, is giving up business.

D. Darvill & Co., stoves, etc., London,—sheriff in possession.

Buck Bros., general storekeepers, Norwood,—style now O Buck & Son.

Robert Forgie & Co., fancy goods, Ottawa, have assigned in trust.

Chas. Lemon, hotelkeeper, Owen Sound, has sold out to D. Kinney.

J. S. Smith, jeweller, Port Hope, has sold out to D. & L. Scott.

Jos. McColl, painter, St. Thomas, has absconded.

J. W. Doyle, hotelkeeper, Simcoe, has removed to Stratford.

G. A. Hunter, druggist, Simcoe, has sold out to A. Bradford & Co.

John McIntyre, livery, Stratford, has sold out to J. W. Doyle.

W. & F. Workman, hardware, Stratford,—Wm. Workman, of this firm, dead.

Crouch & Harvey, builders, Toronto, have dissolved; J. Crouch continues.

Goodes & Harvie, foundry, Toronto,—stock to be sold under Chattel Mortgage.

W. E. Laughton & Co., paper bags, Toronto, have assigned in trust.

H. B. Ronan, stationer, Toronto, advertises business for sale.

Stitt & McPhail, dry goods, Woodstock, have assigned in trust.

George W. Walley, shoe dealer, Ingersoll, has sold out to Miss E. Walley.

M. McQuarrie & Co., groceries and liquors, Rat Portage, have sold out liquor branch to J. Hennessy.

Jacob Kaufman, shoe dealer, Ridgetown, has assigned in trust.

Nickerson & Wilson, soda water makers, Simcoe,—business advertised for sale by auction.

Wm. Stephenson, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to Jas. Barber.

John A. Fortune, agent, Wingham, has assigned in trust.

Robt. Stark, druggist, Woodstock, has assigned in trust.

**QUEBEC.**

L. H. Marchand & Co., general storekeepers, Batiscan, have assigned in trust.

Bernard & Dansereau, hay, grain, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Barnabe Bissonnette, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

A. Dansereau & Co., builders, Montreal, have admitted Philip Dansereau as partner, under style P. Dansereau & Co.

Wm. Garipey, contractor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Aime Trudeau, general storekeeper, St. Isidore, Lapaire County, has assigned in trust—Victor Aubert, general storekeeper, Victoria-ville,—demand of assignment made on him.

Jos. Corrivault, hardware, Magog, has assigned in trust.

Ludger Boyer, tailor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Cousineau & Valipuette, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.

Desjardins & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Caya & Robillard, general storekeepers, St. Zephirin, have dissolved.

Francois Ferron, shoe dealer, Vercheres,—demand of assignment made on him.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

Bates & Nelson, manufacturers of Latherine, Halifax, were burned out.

Fader Bros., victuallers, Halifax, have dissolved.

Errington Gibson, planing mill, Halifax, was burned out.

Freeman Payzant, lobster packer, Lockeport, was burned out.

Gilmore & McCallum, saw mill, Spring Hill, were burned out.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

G. R. & J. H. Davis, general storekeepers, Bloomfield, were burned out.

Keirstead & White, grocers, St. John, have dissolved.

E. J. Armstrong, printer, St. John, has assigned.

THE demonstration to Mr. Watson M.P., has been definitely arranged. It will take the form of a banquet.

CROPS on the Bell Farm, Indian Head, Assa., are said to be looking fine. Over 4,000 acres have been sown. Considerable breaking is being done.

THE time for receiving contracts for machinery for the Portage la Prairie farmers' elevator has been extended to July 12th. The elevator will have a capacity of 53,000 bushels, and will cost about \$12,000.

THE Pioneer Oatmeal Mills at Portage la Prairie were closed on Friday last. The present machinery and the whole interior of the mill will be renovated and a large amount of additional mechanical facilities, including a new engine, will be placed in position.

BALKWELLS stone flour mill at Rapid City continues to hold out against the new roller mill. The *Spectator* of that place says: "This mill continues to do a good business, as a great many farmers prefer stone ground flour to the roller process. Balkwell is putting in some improvements and intends to turn out good work in future.

THE settlers in Southwestern Alberta desire a bridge across the Belly River at Lethbridge. There is probably no more pressing public work required in any part of the Territories than this bridge. A great amount of traffic goes into the country beyond Lethbridge, and the dangers of crossing the river, both by fording and ferry are often very great. A bridge is also badly needed at Kipp, on the trail from Lethbridge to Macleod.

R. J. CRISP, Souris, Man, has established monthly sales of stock, implements, etc.

**Personal.**

MR. E. L. DREWRY, of the Redwood brewery, is recovering from a severe illness.

MR. J. BURRIDGE, manager for Gurnoy & Co., at Winnipeg, was in Calgary last week.

W. J. MITCHELL, of the Mitchell Drug Co., Winnipeg, has returned from a prolonged absence in Eastern Canada.

MR. JOS. CAMPBELL, of Campbell, Spens & Co., wholesale smallwares, fancies, furnishings, etc., Winnipeg, has returned from a prolonged business and pleasure trip in the east.

**General Notes.**

The Western Canada Loan and Savings Co. announces its 48th half-yearly dividend at the usual annual rate of 10 per cent.

The last dividend of the Canada permanent Loan and Savings Company was the 54th semi-annual one, and was declared at the customary rate of 12 per cent. yearly.

The contract has been let for doubling the track of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto. There could be no stronger proof of the growth and importance of the traffic between these two points than this.

The new bridge of the Canadian Pacific railway at Lechene will be completed by the middle of next month, and the line from Smith's Falls to Montreal is expected to be opened for traffic about the same time.

Thomas Fawcett, late manager of the defunct Fawcett Banking Company, has promised his Watford creditors that if his speculations in property in California are successful he will pay them a dividend.

Depositors in Government savings banks in future cannot have more than \$1,000 to their credit, nor can they deposit more than \$300 per annum for the first two years they hold a bank book.

Tea advices from Foo Choo report a drop of 4c. per lb since the opening of the season two weeks ago, and at the decline considerable orders have been cabled out. Japan cables also advise lower prices, medium and good medium being quoted at 16c. to 18c. f.o.b. Yokohama, which figures are rather below those of a year ago.

Several rich finds in copper have recently been made in the districts about Mattawa. Mr. Conroy of Mattawa, has sold a claim upon which is a valuable copper mine, near Mattawa, to an American firm for \$20,000, which is said by experts to be less than half its value.

A Montreal Exchange says: It is not often that our surplus stocks of Valencia raisins are worked off in the English market, but this season it appears that prices are sufficiently high to attract shipments from this side, and consequently about 3,000 boxes have been shipped recently by one firm in this city to London and Liverpool, and other shipments have gone forward. Sales have been made in this market of round lots at 5½c, and for choice brands higher figures would have to be paid. Values range from 5½c to 6c, business for Western account having been done on that basis.

**ONE THING WE WON'T DO!**

**Reduce the Grades of Our Coffee.**

**ONE THING WE WILL DO!!**

**Name prices as low as can possibly be made and maintain the superior quality which our Leading Brands of Coffee enjoy.**

Beware of adulterated Coffee!! Beware of firms who offer to sell at the same old price.

**BUY ONLY PURE COFFEES!**

Advance your selling price to conform with the advance in cost. Tell your customers that coffees cost from ten to fifteen cents per pound more than one year ago. Do not attempt to retain trade by keeping your price the same and furnishing much inferior coffee. Such a course will kill your business.

**Every Pound of CHASE & SANBORN'S COFFEES Warranted Strictly Pure.**

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Respectfully yours, **CHASE & SANBORN.**

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RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS, BELTING, RUBBER AND COTTON HOSE, PACKING, &c.

333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

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**WOOL!**

**TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.**

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

**Highest Market Price will be Paid**

FOR ALL KINDS OF WOOL,

Either at place of shipment or delivered in Winnipeg. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED and SACKS SUPPLIED IF APPLIED FOR.

JAMES HALLAM, . . . MANAGER.

**The Imperial Bank.**

On another page will be found the twelfth annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada. The annual meeting was held at Toronto, on June 15th. The profits of the year show a decided improvement over those of the year previous, and have enabled the Directors to place \$50,000 to Rest account which now stands at \$550,000, besides paying the customary half yearly dividends of four per cent. The Directors confidently believe that they have made ample provision in the contingent account for the liquidation of doubtful assets, which they have thus anticipated and looked forward, with their increasing Western connections, to a much more extended line of business. The investments of the Bank amount to \$1,084,515.25 and its immediately available assets to \$2,254,610.66.

It is manifest from the showing which has been made that the affairs of the institution have been wisely and well administered, and there can be no question as to the prosperous future which is before it. The Imperial Bank was one of the first monetary institutions to indentify itself with the Northwest, and it has always borne an excellent reputation in this country. In addition to the Winnipeg branch, a branch was established at Brandon almost with the birth of that town, and during the past season a branch was also established at Calgary. This enterprise proves that the Bank authorities are fully alive to the possibilities of the Northwest, and are determined to keep abreast of the development of the country.

J. S. EDMONSTON and A. Mitchell have returned to Edmonton from their winter's hunt along the Pembina, Lesser Slave and Athabasca river last week. They brought in about \$500 worth of fur including about 40 beaver, a dozen otter and a lot of other less valuable skins.

The sheep raising industry is developing in the Medicine Hat district. The *Times* of that place says: Hole & Thymne are going to bring in two thousand sheep to stock their ranche north of Medicine Hat. We also understand that engineer Robertson intends bringing in a large band this fall. Mountain & Watson are preparing their ranche buildings, and putting up a supply of hay for their incoming herd. This, together with Mr. Nicol's large ranche, form an immense advance guard for the great wool crop that will soon be raised around Medicine Hat.

### Spurious Coffee.

The steady advance in the values of green coffee and the strong statistical position of that important adjunct to the breakfast and dinner table has naturally had a material effect on the price of the roasted article, lifting it in some instances beyond the limit which a certain class of grocers were prepared to pay. Owing to that moral obliquity which prompts some manufacturers to resort at once to sophistication in order to meet the requirements of their customers, without any regard to the rights of the ultimate consumer, it was naturally expected that an adulterated article which could be sold profitably, would soon make its appearance, and this expectation has been realized with uncomfortable promptitude.

Of course these mixtures have naturally appeared first in New York where some 'roasters' are already actively engaged in preparing them and pushing them on the market, but it can only be a question of a short time before they will make their appearance in this country also, and from their superior cheapness will assuredly command considerable custom. From our New York exchanges we learn that samples of the coffee mixtures are now openly exposed in many of the salesrooms of the wholesale grocery houses in that city, but that in most instances from a lingering sense of commercial decency, they are withheld from view unless asked for by the intending purchaser. The mixtures cannot be considered novel ones and are not injurious to health in any way. They consist of Canadian peas, rye, chicory, burnt ship biscuit, and a small portion of genuine coffee thrown in to give it a flavor of the genuine berry. In one or two extreme cases ground tobacco stems are added to give it strength. The quantity of actual coffee in the composition varies in proportion to the price of the article, which ranges from a nine cent mixture which could only be considered a coffee by a vigorous stretch of the imagination; to twenty cents for a mixture which would pass with not too critical consumers for the real thing. The actual quantity of coffee present is estimated at from 20 to 40 per cent., the remaining 60 to 80 per cent. consisting of the before mentioned adulterants.

The most discouraging feature of this adulteration is the perfect openness with which it is announced and sold. The wholesaler does not attempt to disguise the nature of the compound he sells to his retail customer but openly announces it as a mixture of coffee with other substances, not of an injurious nature, but which certainly are not used by the ultimate consumer from choice. The whole deception lies with the retailer, who can hardly be expected to inform his customers that the composition he is selling them as ground coffee is really composed of other substances capable of giving a black liquid after carbonization. It is useless to point out to the customer that these mixtures are sold at a price which, at the present rates ruling for green coffee, must point out to the consumer that they cannot be genuine. The average consumer knows nothing of wholesale prices, he buys the mixture because it is given him for coffee by his grocer, and consequently the sale of it is a fraud upon the public. Were the grocer to say distinctly that

he could not sell genuine coffee at that price and that the article he was selling was a compound of heterogeneous articles flavored with a little coffee, the case would be entirely different. The buyer would then purchase at his own risk and the doctrine  *caveat emptor* would apply. The fraud lies in the fact that the article is sold as coffee and purchased upon the strength of its being coffee, and therefore no arguments, however specious, can twist it into a legitimate transaction. —*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

### Grain and Milling News.

Fraser & Co, millers, Edmonton, Alberta, have received a contract for 821 sacks of flour from the Indian department.

There is some prospect of work being commenced on the proposed conversion of the grist mill at Balmoral, Man, to the roller process.

The London correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* writes: "The acreage sown this year in the United Kingdom is reported to be slightly increased, and there are probably 2,500,000 acres under wheat, against 2,350,000 last year. Present indications point to an average yield of 28 bus per acre, against 26 9 bus last year, in which case the total product will be 70,600,000 bus, against 63,344,000 bus last year and 79,840,000 bus in 1885."

Our article upon Manitoba flour last week created considerable comment amongst the trade, and the statement that there is a growing preference given to Manitoba brands in this market over Ontario and American flour, seems to be generally recognized as correct; and from Western advices we now learn that Manitoba flour is being sent direct from the Winnipeg mills into the heart of the milling districts of Ontario and competing successfully with local millers there. It does seem that the latter are placed at too great a disadvantage in not being allowed the benefit of grinding Manitoba wheat in transit, and shipping it at the through rate from the point of production to Montreal. It cannot be disputed that Manitoba flour can be laid down in this market at cheaper prices than either Ontario patents or Minnesota strongs, and it is claimed by dealers here that Ontario millers should have equal privileges with those of Manitoba, in being allowed to buy the wheat in the Northwest and grind it in transit on the through route from points of production to this city. —*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

A. L. CAMERON, flour and feed dealer, Medicine Hat, Assa., will move to Calgary, where he will enter business.

N. D. McDONALD, plumber, Winnipeg, has received the contracts for fitting the new C. P. R. hotel at Banff, Alberta. The contract will amount to \$18,000.

THE Calgary council recently purchased land for stock-yard purposes which they offered to lease the C. P. R. at a nominal figure. The company now claims that it was expected the lands would be decided outright to the C. P. R., but this the council refuses to do, and threatens to use the lands for other purposes. Calgary had better hold on to its lands. They may come in very useful in the future.

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|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City<br>and Des Moines Ex..... | a8 20 a.m     | a9.05 a.m          |
| St. Louis Fast Ex.....                                     | b6 30 p.m     | b7.15 p.m          |
| Chicago Fast Ex.....                                       | d6.30 p.m     | d7.15 p.m          |
| Des Moines Passenger.....                                  | a6 30 p.m     | a7.15 p.m          |
| Excelsior and Watertown.....                               | a3 10 a.m     | a3 45 a.m          |
| Arlington and Excelsior.....                               | a4 15 p.m     | a4 50 p.m          |
| Mankato Express Accom.....                                 | a3 15 p.m     | a3.50 p.m          |
| a Ex Sunday. b Ex Saturday                                 | d Daily       |                    |

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