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

WINNIPEG, MARCH 12, 1888.

TENDERS have been asked for completing the bridges on the line of the Red River Valley Railway.

E. P. BLAIRKLOCK, fruit and fish dealer, Emerson, Man., has sold out his business to Charles A. Whitman.

DUNCALF, late of Morden, is making preparations for opening out in the drug and stationery business at Killarney, Man.

ALEX. MILLS, of the Neepawa house, Neepawa, Man., has moved to his farm, and Andrew Buchanan will take charge of the hotel.

RAT PORTAGE council has given the Hudson's Bay Company 10 per cent. rebate on taxes on unsold lots in blocks 3, 4 and 5 in that town.

THE North American Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, has made arrangements with F. L. Patton to represent the company in Winnipeg.

THE proposed transfer of the Lethbridge House, Lethbridge, Alberta, has fallen through. Henderson will continue to own and manage the house.

W. R. LLOYD has given up the lease of the Hotel du Canada, at Edmonton, Alberta. The proprietor, X. St. Jean, has taken charge of the house.

THE firm of Brousseau & Co., merchants at St. Albert, Alberta Territory, has dissolved. The business will be continued by E. Brousseau.

JOSEPH BERGERON has sold out his flour and feed business at Emerson, Man., to Paquet, in the same business at Emerson, and it is said intends to go to California.

HENDERSON'S Pocket Gazette and Traveller's Guide for March has been issued.

BRASIER & FISK, lately of the turf club in Calgary, are entering into the saloon business at Anthracite, Alberta.

COLE & SAUNDERS, merchant tailors, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. N. N. Cole will carry on the business.

MR. HOLMES, representing Wyld, Graset & Darling, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, has returned home after a trip through the west.

THE Ottawa hotel, a new brick building on the main thoroughfare, has been opened at Port Arthur, by Basil Guerard. It is said to be a very good building.

DYKE & ACTON have purchased the stock of the estate of J. G. Mills, teas, etc., Winnipeg, and will continue the business. They are well known city tea merchants.

LEITCH BROS., general merchants, millers and grain dealers, Oak Lake, Man., have sold out their general store department to Henderson & Burton, of Carberry, Man.

D. McARTHUR, banker and broker, Emerson, Man., has been appointed agent at that place for the Dundee Mortgage and Investment Co., in place of G. E. Beemer.

R. J. OGBURN purposes turning his Palace club rooms at Calgary, into an hotel. He will remove the bar and billiard room down stairs, which will give him about twenty bedrooms up stairs.

MCLEAN BROS., general merchants, Moose Jaw, Assa., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by J. J. McLean, the senior partner in the late firm, and founder of the business.

A CAREFUL estimate made by the board of trade of the business done at Regina last year shows \$1,100,000, of which \$110,000 was in building improvements. This exceeds last year by \$240,000.

T. B. WINNETT has closed out his branch furniture business at Medicine Hat, Assa. Winnett was recently burned out at Banff, Alberta, without insurance, but he will again resume business at the latter place.

W. BENNETT, of the New Douglas hotel Winnipeg, will open the large McKenzie hotel on Portage Avenue, about the first of next month. The splendid house is now being put in shape and it is the intention to thoroughly furnish and fit up the place.

J. DEAN, hardware dealer, Gladstone, is burned out building insured for \$900 and stock for about one-third its value. The pest office building adjoining, owned by Rose, and valued at \$500, without insurance, was also destroyed. Dean will resume business in rented premises in the meantime.

A HANDSOME lithographic engraving of the elegant new warehouse of Wyld, Grasett & Darling, the well known wholesale dry goods firm, of Toronto, has been received at this office. This massive structure is situated on the corner of Wellington and Bay Streets. It is built of stone and brick, five storeys and basement, and handsomely finished throughout, providing one of the finest and most convenient wholesale warehouses in Canada.

There is, it was said lately, in the storehouses at Solsgirth, Man., sufficient grain to load about twenty cars.

IT is said there is a good opening for a merchant tailor and furnisher at Lethbridge, Alberta. According to the local paper the town has a population of 1,100, and 45 business places. This is slightly in excess of the estimates lately published in this journal. A town of this size should certainly support a merchant tailor.

THE Commercial Hotel, Qu'Appelle Station, owned by Mrs. E. Shore, and run by Richard Shore, was burned on Saturday, March 3, together with the livery stable in connection with the hotel, and an adjoining dwelling, owned by J. W. McLane. Hotel insured for \$2,700, Other buildings not insured.

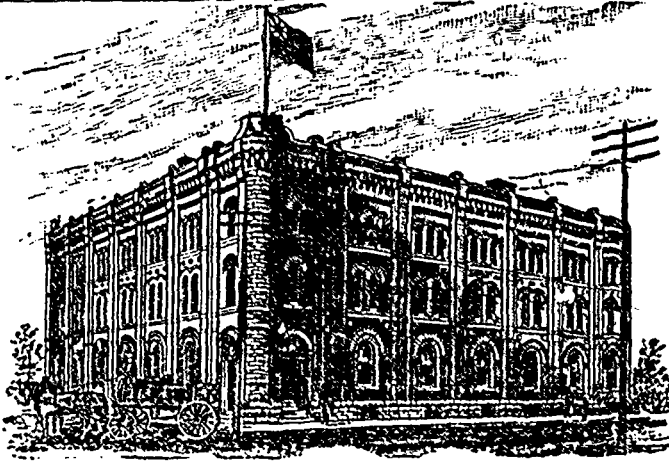
ERASTUS WIMAN has notified the Winnipeg Board of Trade that he will be here on the 19th inst., and will be happy to lecture at that time under its auspices, on commercial union. He will probably arrive on the 18th and spend two days in Winnipeg. Though the board has invited Mr. Wiman to lecture here on the subject, the board desires it understood that it is in no wise committed to commercial union.

IT is again stated that the C. P. R. Co. will erect very extensive workshops at Fort William next season. Another mammoth elevator will also be erected. The foundry, car and general repair shops will be located on a triangular plot of ground adjoining the railway, just north of the present elevator, and the new elevator will be erected east of and close to the present one, so that both can be run by the same power. The erection of these buildings will involve the expenditure of a large amount of money and the employment of much labor, so that the little town will enjoy lively times this summer.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rapid City, Man., writes:—Humber & Boyd, hardware and tins, of Minnedose, have concluded arrangements for establishing a branch of their business here. A building 20x40 will be erected at once on Fourth street for their accommodation. It is rumored that Geo. Munro, of Brandon, also hardware dealer, will start a branch here by purchasing the stock of James White. A Masonic hall will also be constructed, the plans being in the hands of the contractor. The lower story will be used for public purposes. The stock of drugs has arrived and Crookshanks & McCormack will have their business in full operation this week. The above operations show a steady and healthy improvement in our town.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the following list of business places at the new town of Anthracite, Alberta, the mountain coal town:—McKenzie & Wellington, general store; W. Arnott, general store; L. French & Co., general store; Dr. R. G. Brett, drug store; Joseph A. Nesbitt, fruit and news depot; Brewster & Sheppard, contractors and builders; W. B. Campbell, physician; Canada Anthracite Coal Co.; Isaac Bacon, fruit store; Ross, shoe shop; Tom Lee, Chinese laundry; A. McLeod, restaurant; E. Donohue, hotel; J. Gorman, saloon; Brasier & Fisk, saloon; J. Hooton, Mikado saloon. Besides the C. A. C. Co's large hotel, boarding about 150 men, there are many private boarding houses.

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THE announcement of the sudden death of J. H. McTavish, late C. P. R. land commissioner at Winnipeg, was received with feelings of general regret. Mr. McTavish was looked upon as one of the landmarks of this country. He entered the Hudson's Bay Company's service here some thirty-two years ago, and was connected with this company up to the time he received the appointment from the C. P. R., which he resigned a few days before his demise.

WHILST the City Council and Board of Trade of Winnipeg have been endeavoring to formulate a scheme for the settlement of the vacant lands around the city, it appears that another scheme with the same object in view has been quietly organized. It is now announced that a plan for the settlement of these lands has been matured by private parties. The arrangement is that a number of large land owners in the district shall combine and sell their lands to a syndicate of British capitalists. This syndicate will undertake to colonize the lands, by a system of assisting desirable settlers, in the direction of making first improvements on the properties. So many schemes have been talked of for the settlement of these lands, that until this latest one takes more definite shape, it will not do to place too great reliance in its future operations.

The scribe of the *Toronto Monetary Times* evidently requires considerable instruction in Canadian geography. His geographical knowledge of Western Canada at least seems to be only equalled by his lack of knowledge as to the requirements of the West and the nature of public questions of interest here. Long after all other monopolistic journals had discarded the "argument," the *Times* declared that the C. P. R. was entitled by its charter to monopoly in Manitoba. That journal still seems to entertain the idea that Manitoba is the only geographical division in the West. Every week in its business announcements, items from all parts of the country from Port Arthur Westward and into British Columbia, are put down to Manitoba. Some one should make the *Times* man a present of a map.

Dismissals from the Provincial civil service are the order of the day. Heads are flying in all directions at the hands of the new rulers. Many of the dismissals are made on the plea of economy, and it is claimed the positions so vacated will not be filled. There is no doubt but there is considerable room for economy in the civil service, and a glance over the provincial expenditure accounts will show that the amount going for salaries is out of proportion to the general revenue and expenditure. Still no doubt there are a number of officials who are being dismissed on other grounds than economy. In the case of some of these officials, no regret will be expressed at their removal. A number of those holding positions were appointed purely for political reasons, and their dismissal for political reasons cannot therefore be made a matter for complaint. Some of these latter were unfit for the positions, both on grounds of ability and morality, and they cannot be too soon dropped off the list. On the other hand, it is to be hoped the Government will endeavor to retain in its service all worthy officials, and fill vacancies with men whose moral character and ability will be such as to reflect credit upon the Government. A dishonest and immoral official is a disgrace to the Government.

THE reported conversion of Sir John A. Macdonald has awakened interest all over Canada, and some journalists of a coarse nature have made the matter a butt for alleged wit and cynical sayings. In this they deserve the contempt of honorable people. There is another class of extremely narrow-minded political bigots, who succeed in making themselves believe that nothing good could come from the leader of the Conservative party. To these men Sir John is the embodiment of all that is mean, low, dishonorable; to such he is a thief, rogue and liar, and will always remain so. Happily this class is limited in numbers. Sir John has certainly had his faults, and his reputation has not always been untarnished; but perhaps the dislike of many of his traducers has its foundation in the success which has attended him as a political leader. His biggest fault to many is, that he has been able to hold office so

long. As a statesman Sir John A. Macdonald has shown many qualities which should gain for him the esteem of both political friends and opponents. His ability entitles him to the admiration of all Canadians, and his position as Prime Minister and his past services rendered his country entitle him to the respect of all true citizens. It is one of the failings of the party system that the chief political ruler should be without the moral support of a large portion of the people, so necessary to the dignity of the position. All those who admire honorable action, will be pleased at the moral courage displayed by Sir John, during the late religious revival at Ottawa. No past move which he has made entitles him to greater respect from all citizens, regardless of party or creed. Those who think differently can only be of a low and coarse nature.

FROM present appearances it would seem that this season's immigration will go largely to the far west. Several parties which have already arrived have passed through to British Columbia. In view of this fact, the following from the *Westminster British Columbian* will be interesting: "A great many of the people coming to this province are finding that they cannot obtain such employment as they sought for, and some of them are finding fault with the country because of their failure. There are hundreds of men looking for situations as clerks in stores and offices, whereas there is very little demand for such help. There are also not a few looking for good lands which they hope to obtain at the government rate of \$1 an acre. We need not say that such land is scarcer than twenty-dollar pieces. There are considerable tracts of good land open to pre-emption, but it is mostly situated where it cannot be reached without much difficulty at present. Very little good land within easy reach of the market remains unappropriated; and much land in the hands of private persons cannot be had at anything like \$1 an acre. It will cost in some cases as high as \$50, and at that price some of it will give a very satisfactory return for the money invested in it. The sort of people most wanted in this country are those who bring with them a reasonable amount of capital, and who propose to engage in some enterprise that will develop our resources. People who expect to engage successfully in farming must have enough to start with, and to carry them over the first year. With a moderate capital, backed up with common sense and industry, any person may do well on a farm in British Columbia. Persons coming to this country expecting to find an easy situation with fat salary awaiting them are on the wrong track. We have nothing of the sort in this country. A man who comes to this country need not expect success unless he is willing to turn his hand to any employment that may offer. If he cannot find the kind of work he likes, he must be content to take what he does not like until something better presents itself." The above will show what class of people may expect to find a desirable home in British Columbia. In some respects the remarks made will apply to Manitoba with equal force; in others quite the opposite is true. People com-

to Manitoba and find fault with the country, because they cannot readily obtain employment suited to their tastes, just the same as they do in the case of British Columbia. In another respect the same statement may be made of each province, namely; that there is already a liberal supply of clerks and officemen, and that such situations are difficult to obtain. In all lines of "genteel employment," a ready situation can by no means be assured nor made reasonably certain. As for Manitoba, there is also a pretty fair supply of mechanics and laborers. The kind of people wanted in British Columbia the *Columbian* points out, are those who possess some capital. Wherein Manitoba differs from British Columbia is in the opportunities for commencing immediate farming operations. The *Columbian* states there is very little good land within reach of markets to be obtained, except by purchase at high prices. Lands distant from markets cannot be profitably cultivated, and on account of the mountainous nature of the country, the development of such sections must necessarily be slow. Available lands are mostly in the hands of private parties, and are held at what would be considered here as fancy prices. There are also considerable quantities of land in British Columbia which are now not far from markets, and which will in time be brought under cultivation, but to do so necessitates a heavy expenditure. These are heavily wooded lands to clear which will cost in some instances fully \$100 per acre. Parties with considerable capital, who can go in and buy land, will find openings in British Columbia. But for persons with moderate means, who desire to follow agricultural pursuits, Manitoba affords great advantages. Abundance of unequalled agricultural land, all ready for the plow, can here be purchased at from \$1 to \$5 per acre, close to markets and all conveniences; or the settler can obtain free Government lands if he so desire. One feature which is to be regretted in the case of persons with moderate means, who go to British Columbia in quest of cheap lands is, that when they find their disappointment, they usually pass on by the cheap water routes to the United States. It is a feature of human nature that people dislike to retrace their steps, and so very few who pass over the prairies of Manitoba to the far west, in search of land, return to take up land on the prairies. This shows the vast importance of having the capabilities of the different districts truthfully placed before immigrants, previous to the time of their departure from their former homes. If this were done, each person could choose a locality according to his means and desires. It is therefore proper that the *Columbian* has spoken out as to the kind of settlers wanted in British Columbia.

The Kootenay Railway.

The petition of George J. Ainsworth and John S. Baker, presented to the British Columbia Legislature, states that the petitioners desire to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from the outlet of Kootenay lake through or by the Selkirk range to some point on Columbia river at or near the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers,

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WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

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under the name of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company. The petitioners have expended large sums of money in exploring and surveying lands on Kootenay lake and advertising said lands and their resources in Yale and Kootenay districts, to the benefit of the provincial government, and petitioners have paid into the treasury the sum of \$25,000. The petitioners were unable to fulfil the terms imposed by the act known as the "Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Act, 1883," through an unlooked for chain of circumstances, wholly without the power of the petitioners to prevent. The franchise granted by said act expired on December 31st last. Petitioners ask the legislature to extend or renew said act for two years or until December 31st, 1889. Petitioners make no claim to the \$25,000 paid into the treasury of the province. Petitioners ask for 700,000 instead of 750,000 acres of land.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 12, 1888.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Notwithstanding the advance in rates, fire insurance has got to be rather an unprofitable business for the companies taking the risks. Returns show that whilst life insurance was a very profitable business in the United States last year, quite the opposite was true in the case of the fire companies. The life companies did a big business and made handsome profits above the forty to fifty per cent. margins paid to agents. On the other hand, the fire companies have taken risks at or less than average cost, besides paying the percentage to agents. The same remarks will apply to some extent to the insurance business in Canada. Life companies generally have done a very profitable business; but the fire companies have in many instances realized little if any profit from the past year's operations.

The natural outcome of this state of affairs must be to bring about further advances in fire insurance rates. Merchants who already look upon insurance rates as a heavy tax, would not relish further advances. The question, therefore, is: What can be done to lessen the possibilities of losses from fire? This is a matter which all or nearly all dealers are interested in. The fire companies cannot be expected to take business at unprofitable rates, and the greater the risk the higher must be the rate.

Now, there is no denying the statement that fire insurance greatly increases the risk from fires, or rather the number of fires. Fire insurance is therefore an advantage and a disadvantage at the same time. It is an advantage in that it provides the honest trader with a guarantee against the total loss of his property, in case of its destruction from fire. On the other hand the result of fire insurance being to increase the number of fires, the possibility of loss from fire is likewise increased. On this latter account some have even gone so far as to declare in favor of the abolition of all fire insurance; but such is manifestly out of the question. All that can be done is to endeavor to trace more closely the origin of fires. Nearly all are interested in furthering some move in this direction from a double object; first, to secure greater immunity

from fires, and second, to keep down insurance rates.

It is a matter of wonder, that considering the vast importance of this matter, some more effectual measures have not been taken to investigate the causes of fires. Fires are occurring every day, under very suspicious circumstances, and resulting in heavy losses, yet little attention is paid to the subject. Evidently what is required is some simple and inexpensive mode of investigating every fire, and passing a verdict as to its cause. In the United States there is a movement to provide something in the nature of a court of inquiry to deal with cases of fires, and legislation of this nature will probably be enacted by several States in the near future. Similar legislation could undoubtedly be enacted in Canada to advantage. The matter of investigating into the causes of fires, should not be left to the insurance companies, but should be conducted entirely separate from any action on the part of the companies. In fact, it might be well to restrict the companies as to the proportion of the value of properties for which they will insure and provide for the punishment of agents, who through carelessness or otherwise have given policies of over-insurance. There is no doubt but that over insurance leads to many fires and attempts to sell out to the insurance companies. In case of rapid depreciation in the value of properties, companies might arrange to have it in their power to reduce amount of policies, without reference to the time for which they were taken, in such instances of course allowing a rebate on the premium. The question is a difficult one to deal with, but it is one of such vast importance that it deserves attention. It is certain that if it were known a strict investigation would be held into the cause of every fire, there would be many fewer fires and much greater immunity from loss in this way.

EARLY CLOSING.

A great deal has been heard in Winnipeg about early closing. Every once in while the clerks go about with petitions in favor of closing stores and certain business places at a stated hour. Sometimes such an arrangement is made, but it is rarely kept for any length of time. Petty jealousies crop up, and in a short time the arrangement falls through, various dealers accusing others of being the first to break the agreement. At one time

the early closing movement in Winnipeg amounted to quite an extensive agitation. It was even carried so far that clergymen preached sermons upon the subject. Of late, however, little reference has been made to the matter, and the movement seems to have died out. THE COMMERCIAL has always expressed itself thoroughly in favor of early closing of business places, as far as can be done in justice to the public. Long ago, however, it was pointed out in this journal, that the only effectual way to agitate the question was to look to legislation to secure the desired end. The regulation of labor in factories and workshops has been made a matter of legislation for many years back, and there would be nothing new in principle in regulating labor in stores. THE COMMERCIAL, some time ago, advised those agitating for shorter hours of labor in stores, to direct their efforts toward securing an act from the Provincial Legislature, with that object in view. In no other way can it be hoped that a satisfactory solution of the question will be arrived at. No doubt a large number of the leading merchants would be in favor of voluntary early closing, but so long as others refuse to acquiesce in such an arrangement, the shops will remain open until late hours. Thus one obstinate merchant has it in his power to thwart the wishes of a whole community. Legislative enactment would cover such cases and also do away with any little jealousies which one dealer might feel toward another in the matter.

So far, those interested in early closing in Winnipeg, have made no move toward obtaining legislation in their cause, but have only broken out with spasmodic agitations, which, though resulting in accomplishing little direct good, have no doubt served to educate the people in favor of the movement. If those in Winnipeg who have been agitating for early closing are afraid their cause does not come within the scope of legislation, they will be reassured by the bill now before the Ontario Legislature. This bill provides for the "regulation of the closing of stores and the hours of labor therein for children and young people." This act has been introduced by a member of the Government, and it will therefore undoubtedly be passed. It is really an adjunct to the Ontario Factories' Act, which provides for the regulation of labor in and other arrangement in connection with factories. The act applies to places where goods are exposed for sale, making

certain exceptions in cases of news stands, refreshment houses, etc. The act has something of the features of a local option measure. It is brought into force by the passage of a municipal by-law, councils however being obliged to pass such a by-law on presentation of a petition to that end, signed by three-fourths of the shop-keepers who will be affected thereby. An important feature of this act is, that it provides that young children shall not be allowed to work longer than seventy hours in a week, including meal times, in a shop, with penalties of fine or imprisonment for infraction of the provision. The act is said to meet with much favor in Toronto.

STORAGE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

The C. P. R. officials have sought to shift the serious features of the grain blockade in Manitoba from their own shoulders, by declaring that the trouble was due to the lack of grain storage accommodation. Though there is no truth or fairness in such statements, yet it is nevertheless apparent that there is room for profitable investment in providing additional grain storage at points throughout Manitoba. At several points which have come to the front during the past year, elevators are badly needed and would prove profitable and paying investments. Of course no amount of grain storage would have relieved some of the more aggravating features of the grain blockade. It would, however, have lessened the necessity of piling up grain on the prairie in some cases, and enabled farmers to market larger quantities of grain at other points. But the blockade would have come all the same, had the province been supplied with elevators to the fullest extent, the only difference being that farmers would have been able to market their grain for a little longer period, before the block came. A multiplicity of elevators would not have given the C. P. R. another ear, nor would it have caused the export of an additional bushel of wheat during the many weeks that the company refused to receive shipments. So far as the railway company is concerned, it could not have been assisted in any way, had the elevator capacity of the province been three times greater, and it is therefore a very lame excuse to try to ward off the blame in this way.

So far as the grain blockade is concerned, it will have the effect of hindering, rather than causing the erection of additional elevators. The grain business was rendered so unsatisfactory by the blockade to grain dealers and shippers, who are the owners of the elevators, that some of them feel discouraged from increasing their expenditures in providing elevators and warehouses. Instead, therefore, of the blockade being chargeable to the lack of storage facilities, the continu-

ation of monopoly, with the prospects of future blockades, will operate to prevent immediate investments in elevators. The early removal of railway monopoly will do a great deal to cause competition in the grain trade of Manitoba and lead to the investment of capital in providing increased grain storage facilities.

With a fairly efficient railway service, there are a number of points now possessing ample storage facilities, but at many other places elevators are required, and it is pleasing to observe that efforts are being made to provide elevators at such places. Already we learn that arrangements have been made to establish elevators at several points, and at other places negotiations to that end are progressing. By the commencement of another crop movement the province will therefore be much better off in the matter of grain storage. It should, however, be borne in mind that country elevators are not primarily intended for providing grain storage accommodation. They are intended principally for convenience in shipping and cleaning grain. It must be manifest to all that it would not pay to erect large storage elevators at farmers' markets. Only at terminal or storage centres are such elevators provided.

But these elevators cannot all be established in a single season. At points where it is thought an elevator would not now pay, next season's crop may show such an institution to be a necessity. The extension and construction of railways will be continually opening new fields for the establishment of elevators, thus affording steady opportunities for profitable investments for many years. It is understood some steps have been taken toward the formation of an English company, to erect a number of elevators in the country. The intention, it is said, is to erect forty elevators of 50,000 bushels capacity each, at different purchasing points. If this scheme is carried out, it will perhaps assist in inducing British millers to purchase wheat in Manitoba for direct shipment.

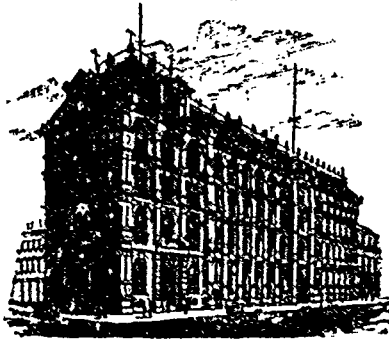
Another matter which is desirable is the erection of private granaries by farmers. Every farmer who has the means should provide a granary in which to store his grain. He will then be able to keep it in good condition, and will not be under the necessity of marketing it during a limited season of the year.

THE OTTAWA MISSION.

The all-absorbing matter of interest in Manitoba during the last week has been the mission of the Provincial Ministers to Ottawa, to discuss the monopoly and disallowance subjects with the Dominion Government. People here have been waiting with great anxiety for news from Ottawa, and in the meantime, as if by common consent, the active agitation against our grievances has been permitted to lull. Nor is this interest confined to Manitoba. All over the West the same

attention is being given, and it seems to be generally felt that not only Manitoba, but the whole western country will shortly be released from the unbearable load of railway monopoly. If the people of Manitoba are again disappointed, after having their hopes raised as they have been during the past few days, the result is to be feared. Nothing short of the entire removal of monopoly will satisfy the people of Manitoba, and the Provincial Ministers dare not accept anything less. The government which would accept any arrangement not including the removal of monopoly, could not live in Manitoba. It is to be hoped the Dominion Ministers will take warning by the recent signs of deep dissatisfaction, and not attempt to put off Mr. Greenway and his colleagues with any proposals of compromise. After the invitation to the Manitoba delegates to go to Ottawa, and the hopes held out for a final settlement of the disallowance question, a further postponement of the matter would simply be to invite disastrous consequences.

It has been intimated that the Ottawa Government is anxious to come to a settlement of the disallowance question which will be just. No settlement can be just which not only effectually removes monopoly, but also provides for recouping Manitoba in some measure for the loss and expenditure which has been unjustly brought upon the Province, on account of monopoly. Had there been no disallowance, competition in railways would have been provided by private enterprise, without cost to the Province. The Province should be recouped for its expenditure on the Red River Valley road, and allowance should also be made for the great loss which monopoly has been to the Province. For the past year railway monopoly has caused the Province a loss of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Let the Dominion Ministers take this into consideration if they wish to arrive at a just decision. They need go no further than to judge the matter out of their own mouths, to see the justice of repaying Manitoba for the loss caused by monopoly. The monopoly clause of the C. P. R. Co.'s charter was never intended to apply to Manitoba. Disallowance was forced upon the Province simply in carrying out "the Government's trade policy." So said the Minister of Justice. This "trade policy" has merely been to uphold the C. P. R. in practicing outrageous extortion in Manitoba. "We cannot check Manitoba"—Sir John Macdonald. "This provision does not take away from Manitoba a single right. There is nothing to prevent Manitoba from chartering a road to the boundary, to connect with another road"—Hon. Thos. White. Pages of such quotations could be given. Let the Dominion Ministers fairly judge the question "out of their own mouths," and they will not be long in coming to a just decision. Out of their own mouths shall they be judged.



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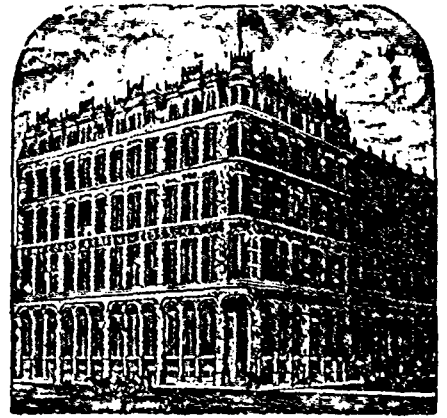
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been a slightly improved feeling during the past week in connection with trade financial affairs, and signs are apparent that the long strain is gradually relaxing. The fourth or rather the fifth on Monday last, although falling short, in the proportion of maturing paper paid, of an average at this time of year, showed a decided improvement upon the fourth of February, and has created a more hopeful feeling. By adding the supplementary remittances which have since come in from the country, the proportion of the paper due on that day and now paid reaches at least sixty per cent of the whole. Of course there has been great differences in this proportion, some houses reporting not more than forty per cent and others over eighty. On the whole there is evidence of a freer circulation of money, although the volume is still slender. Banks are meeting the demands of their regular mercantile customers freely, but are not touching promiscuous business, and are still adhering to the 8 per cent minimum rate of discount. There is no improvement noted in connection with real estate mortgage loans, unless it be a little better return of interest payments. New business is still very slim, and neither land owners nor loan companies are very anxious to push matters. Some agents think that a favorable settlement of the disallowance question at Ottawa would cause a little stir in new loans, but the majority think the season too far gone, and have settled their minds down to accept this as a winter's business spoiled by grain blockade on the C.P.R. and a very promising one it was last fall. The interest rate is nominal at 8 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Again the trade of the city has been startled by another failure of an important nature in the city retail trade. This was the principal matter of interest and conversation last week. Several compromises of an unimportant nature were also a matter of comment. The payment of paper due on the 4th, and collections generally, were frequently referred to in conversation with wholesale dealers, and though some firms had received fair returns, yet the general feeling was not one of satisfaction. It seemed however to be the opinion that matters were slowly improving in this respect. Trade was generally quiet, and there has not yet been much indication of the spring movement for immediate wants.

CANNED GOODS.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Salmon, Columbia river, of 1888 pack is being offered quite freely here at the f.o.b. price of \$1.60 to \$1.65. Some few in the trade have entered into contracts upon this basis, while others consider the price too high for any large operations, though they are willing to purchase single car lots for the purpose of obtaining prompt shipments and having some stock to open the season with. The position of affairs on the river, however, is a strong one, but the stability of the market will depend largely upon the run of fish, when the season opens, a matter that cannot be reckoned upon at this time. Prices here are: Tomatoes, \$3.25;

peas, \$3.25 to \$3.45; beans, \$2.75 to \$3.00; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.40; peaches, (Canadian) \$7.00 to \$8.00; apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50; pears, \$3.25 to \$3.50; plums, \$4.50 to \$5.00; strawberries \$5.25; raspberries, \$4.75 to \$5.25; peaches (California) \$8.50; pears, \$8.00; Plums, \$7.50; apricots, \$3.00.

DRY GOODS.

The movement has been in about the same proportion, and the demand for immediate wants is still of an unimportant nature. In dry goods and clothing shipments of spring orders are going out though there is something of a drag in this movement, owing to uncertainties of the situation.

DRUGS.

Business keeps on fairly active, and with prices steady. Quotations were as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.25; iodide of potassium \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5.00; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sulphur, roll, \$4.50 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Apples are becoming stronger as the season advances, fancy sorts being quoted from \$6 to \$7 per barrel. Russets, greenings and some varieties may be had at from \$5 to \$6 per barrel, whilst damaged can can be had frequently at buyers' prices. Florida oranges are out of the market, but other varieties are to hand. Quotations are for sound and frost free goods. Oranges slightly damaged from frost may be had at lower figures. Quotations are: Mesinas, \$6 to \$6.50 a box; California Riversides, seedlings, \$4.50 to \$7; Fancy Riverside Navel, or seedless, \$8 to \$8.50; Choice Los Angeles, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Mesina lemons, \$6 to \$6.50. Cranberries, \$10.50 to \$12 a bbl.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Prices are unchanged: Dates, 10c per lb.; ir. 79-lb. boxes; Valencia raisins, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Malagas, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15 to 18c per lb.; Walnuts, 18c per lb.; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.

FURS.

Quite a number of lots are coming in to this market, where there is sharp competition. Good prices are being realized. There is nothing new to note. In the following range of prices it will be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations, as follows: Beaver, \$1 to \$6 per skin, badger, 10 to 50c, black bear \$3 to \$19; cubs do \$1.00 to \$5.00; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1 to \$17, cubs do. 50c to \$3, grizzly bear, \$3 to

\$10, cubs do. \$1 to 12, white bear, \$5 to \$57, cubs do, \$4 to \$17, lynx, 10c to \$2.25, cubs do. 5 to 40c, wild cat, 10 to 30c, timber wolf, 25c to \$2.50, prairie do. 20 to 60c, wolverine, 25c to \$5, panther, 10c to \$2.50, fisher, 25c to \$5, red fox, 15c to \$1.25, kit fox, 10 to 50c, silver, grey or black fox, \$7 to \$50 according to color and quality, cross fox, 50c to \$5, blue fox, 25c to \$9, white fox, 10c to \$1.25, martin, 10c to \$2.00, mink 10 to 60c, muskrat, all grades, 3 to 15c, otter, \$1 to \$8, do cubs 25 to 75c, raccoon, 10 to 80c, skunk, 10 to 80c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated can not be obtained.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The market is now well supplied with white fish. Quotations are as follows: Fresh cod and Haddock are in the market, and sold at 8c per pound. Fresh white quoted at 6 to 8c, and Lake Winnipeg jackfish at 3 1/2c per pound. Finnen haddies 10 1/2 to 11c. Oysters are steady and quoted: Selects, \$2.10, and standards \$1.90 per gallon. Cans, selects, 40c, standards 35c.

GROCERIES.

Only a steady movement. Prices are: Sugars Dark yellow, 7 to 7 1/2c; bright yellow, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; granulated, 9c; lumps, 9 1/2 to 10c. Coffees—Rios, from 24 to 26c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan Newseason's 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quiet and prices steady as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 40 to 42c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6 1/2 to 7; per lb; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6 1/2 to 7c.

HIDES.

Prices are as follows: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bulls, 3c; calf, fine-haired real veal, 6 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; sheep pelts, 25 to 50c. Frozen lots of hides are taken at 3 1/2 to 4c al around; tallow, rendered, 4c per lb; rough, 1 1/2c per pound.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Quotations are as follows: Turpentine, 85c in five-gallon cans, or 80c in barrels; harness oil \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 70c per gallon; boiled, 73c in barrels or 5c advance

in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star 25c; water white, 28c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.25; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2 \$6.25; window glass, first break, \$2.25

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices are. Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet DeBouche & Co., 4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage, 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1895 to 1930; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The movement during the week in this western country has shown up better during the past week, than during any week since the opening of the year, and still the supply of cars has been no more than sufficient to the wants of present receipts at outside points, and the quantity in storage all over the country has not been reduced. In the east, however, snow blocks seem to be as bad as ever, and cars are reaching their destination very slowly. This has a depressing effect upon dealers here, and the business done on 'change, although much in excess of the previous week, was after all very limited, and will continue to be so until the C.P.R. can make a steady movement of at least a hundred cars a day and keep it up for a week or two. Towards the close of the week a more hopeful feeling began, and No. 1 hard sold as high as equal to 55c on track here, with 52 to 53c as a range for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. A few cars of No. 2 northern were offered at 50c, and some of them sold at that figure.

FLOUR.

Export business is still slow, although inquiries from the east are getting more numerous, and even more urgent. The local trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. Quotations are Patents, \$2.05; strong bakers, \$1.80; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.10.

MILSTUFFS.

No change to report in prices, although stocks are accumulating over the country. Shipping east still goes on, when cars are to be had. In the city bran is held at \$12, and shorts at \$14.

BARLEY

Quite a number of cars have changed hands during the week. There is a rush to get shipments east but cars are scarce. No. 3 sold at equal to 39 to 40c on track here, and feed in shipments at 30 to 35c.

OATS.

Quite a few cars from outside points have been shipped east, but the supply seems to be

abundant in the country. In the city local receipts are sufficient for local demands. Prices have ranged from 28 to 30c, but only for choice milling lots has the last named figure been paid.

OATMEAL.

A few cars are reported shipped east. Local demand steady. Prices unchanged and as follows. Standard, \$2.45; granulated, \$2.60; rolled, \$3.

EGGS.

Country lots are coming in a little more freely, but few are really fresh and of good quality. Case lots bring about 2½c, though there is some deviation from this price, according to quality.

BUTTER.

There is very little movement in butter still, and 17 to 18c is the regular price for the best qualities, with no great quantity of really good in the market. There is plenty to be had such as it is, but the great bulk is only a fair medium at best.

CHEESE.

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

LARD.

The prices of both local make and Chicago is \$2.30 in 20 pound pails.

CURED MEATS.

Nothing new to note in provisions. The home cured is in the market in limited quantity and at about the same prices as last week. Eastern Canada product is also coming forward freely. Prices are: Home cured quoted as follows: Long clear bacon, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14½ to 15c; pork sausage, 10c per pound. Eastern Canada quoted. Long clear, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 13c; hams, 14 to 15c; Chicago mess pork, \$21 per bbl.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is a good deal of frozen beef in the market, but offerings are nothing like as large as they were at this time last year, and not much farmers' dressed beef offering. Farmers' sides are quoted at 5 to 6c, and city dressed at 6 to 6½c. Hogs are more freely offered. Packers refuse to pay over 7c, but on the market from 7 to 7½c is paid. Mutton is quoted at 10c, and veal, of which there is little yet offering, at 8 to 10c.

POULTRY.

There was nothing in the market last week in wholesale quantities, and all sorts were scarce. Close retail prices were: Turkeys, 18c; ducks, geese and chickens, 15c. Importations from Ontario are expected, when prices will be reduced.

LIVE STOCK.

Some sales of cattle were reported, about 4c being the quotation for best butchers' stock.

VEGETABLES.

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

HAY.

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

MORDEN Monitor: The bulk of grain in this district has been disposed of, but there are occasional farmers who still hold almost the whole of last season's crop.

A PETITION is being circulated at Morden, Man., and is being largely signed, asking the Municipal Council to levy on Morden property the full rate provided by the Municipal Act. It is intended to use the fund thus gained for fire protection purposes.

The Goldstein Failure.

The announcement of the seizure of the stock of Max Goldstein, dealer in clothing and furnishings, Winnipeg, last week, created surprise to many and consternation to the creditors. Goldstein withdrew from a partnership business at a western point something over two years ago, and shortly after embarked in the clothing and gents' furnishing business in the city. It was known that he had drawn out something between 10,000 and \$12,000 from the partnership, in cash and securities, and he was also the owner of some real property, which latter, however, is not considered of any practical value as an asset, over incumbrances upon it. Just previous to the commencement of his last business enterprise, Goldstein married a Miss Cohn, "and thereby hangs a tale." The business ran along very smoothly. Goldstein was apparently a careful and industrious manager. He handled a large quantity of goods, and was apparently doing a profitable business. His payments were always met promptly. All of a sudden his creditors were startled by the announcement that Cohn, Goldstein father-in-law, was suing for \$6,000 which Goldstein had settled upon his wife as a dower. Miss Cohn not being of age at the time of her marriage with Goldstein the agreement was assigned to her father as guardian. Cohn has now obtained judgment and seized the stock of Goldstein, which is advertised for sale on Wednesday next. It also transpires that Goldstein has endorsed paper for Cohn to the amount of about \$12,000, mostly for jewellery obtained by the latter, who dealt in these goods. After entering the suit, Cohn left the country, and is now in the United States. Goldstein's stock is estimated to amount to nearly \$25,000, and his liabilities, though not fully known, will not likely be far from \$15,000. This peculiar case has naturally excited a great deal of interest, and the question is; Whether Goldstein is being persecuted by his friends, or has an understanding with them. Heretofore his credit has been fairly good, and he could easily have obtained a very much heavier stock. If there be no family compact about the affair, Goldstein can say in truth, "save me from my friends."

The Watson Manufacturing Company are building a warehouse at Morden, Man. The building has a frontage of 50 feet.

T. B. GODFREY, hardware dealer of Morden, Manitoba, has sold out, and the business will in future be continued by C. A. Godfrey & Co. T. B. Godfrey goes to Vancouver, B. C., where he will engage in a similar business.

CALGARY Tribune. We understand that the dispute over the Woods & McBride stock of goods at Banff, which was purchased by McNulty & Gilmour, has been settled in favor of the latter, and the firm have lately added a stock of new goods to supply the trade of the National Park.

The debentures for \$3,000, voted some time ago by the Rat Portage council, for expenditure in building fire hall, have been purchased by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, at par. The offer was accepted at Saturday's council meeting, and the debentures ordered to be forwarded to the municipality's financial agents at Toronto.

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

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

The Fensom
Elevator
 Works.

Manufacturers of Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Power Passenger and Goods Elevators,

34, 36 and 38 Duke Street
TORONTO.

Toronto Preserving House
 PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Jams, Jellies & Fruit Butters.
 TOMATOES A SPECIALTY.

W. A. SNYDER & CO., - PROPRIETORS

Awarded Silver and Bronze Medals at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Factory: 121 & 123 Front Street East
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ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR OUR GOODS.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

The Trade furnished with our Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets

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DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

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

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
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NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS.

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MONTREAL.

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WHOLESALE DRUGS,

17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.

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

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Smith and Fudger
TORONTO.

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Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

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43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,

Near McGill Street,

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Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,
 525 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of Clothing

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Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
 HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES
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72 and 74 Princess St. Winnipeg

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OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: -Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortist, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
 Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

Smith & Keighley,
TEAS,

EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

-AND-

GENERAL GROCERIES.

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TORONTO

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

On Monday the visible supply of wheat as stated showed a decrease of 947,000 bushels. Wheat was dull, and the activity in corn absorbed most attention. Corn had a range of 1 1/2c in price. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	49 1/2	53 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.72 1/2	13.87 1/2
Lard	7.62 1/2	7.70
Short Ribs	7.10	7.22

Wheat was weak on Tuesday, in spite of the plethora of crop-damage reports. May opened at 80 3/4c, and ranged from 80 3/4c to 81c. May corn advanced 3/4c from the opening at 53 3/4c, and was active, but sold down later in the day. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	49 1/2	53 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.77 1/2	13.92 1/2
Lard	7.62 1/2	7.70
Short Ribs	7.10	7.20

On Wednesday wheat developed some strength toward the close. Corn continued active. Provisions steady. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	76	80 1/2
Corn	48 1/2	53
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.90	14.05
Lard	7.02 1/2	7.70
Short Ribs	7.10	7.20

On Thursday there was a sharp break in all cereals, but prices recovered somewhat, under fair buying of a local nature. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	48 1/2	52 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	13.90	14.07 1/2
Lard	7.05	7.70
Short Ribs	7.12 1/2	7.22

There was a considerable range in prices on Friday, but the equilibrium was well maintained and closing prices showed little variation. Provisions indicated the greatest strength. Closing prices were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
Corn	48 1/2	52 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	14.00	14.15
Lard	7.65	7.72 1/2
Short Ribs	7.17 1/2	7.27 1/2

Prices at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday, were:

	March.	May.
Wheat	75	80 1/2
Corn	—	52 1/2
Oats	—	31 1/2
Pork	14.02 1/2	14.17 1/2
Lard	7.67 1/2	7.72 1/2
Short Ribs	—	—

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	Cash	May.	June.	July.
Monday	77 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Tuesday	77 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Wednesday	77 1/2	79 1/2	81	81 1/2
Thursday	77 1/2	79 1/2	81	82
Friday	77 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2

Prices at 11 o'clock on Saturday were: Cash, 77 1/2c.; May, 79 3/4c.; June, 80 3/4c.; July, 81 3/4c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were as follows:

	Mar.	May.	On track
No. 1 hard	70	78 1/2	77 1/2
No. 1 northern	74 1/2	76 1/2	75-0
No. 2 "	72	74	72-78

The Northwestern Miller says of the flour market: There has been a very steady market, but without any improvement to notice in prices. The hardening of wheat prices Monday and Tuesday gave more tone to the flour market and there were more inquiries for prices from both domestic and foreign buyers. It was noted that while buyers named the same figures they were ready to take larger amounts. With the last day of weakness in wheat there was a corresponding dullness in the flour demand.

Closing quotations for flour were as follows: Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.10 to \$4.25; in barrels, \$4.25 to \$4.35; bakers, here, \$3.20 to \$3.45; superfine, \$2.00 to \$2.65; red dog, sack, \$1.50 to \$1.60; red dog, barrel, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations on March 9th as compared with prices on the same day of the previous week, will indicate the course of the stock market:

	March 2.		March 9.	
	Offered.	Bid.	Offered.	Bid.
Montreal	214 1/2	213 1/2	216	215 1/2
Ontario	117	115 1/2	119 1/2	117
Toronto	195	190	199	193
Merchants	126 1/2	125	130	127
Dominion	—	—	—	—
Commerce	111	110 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Imperial	—	—	—	—
Molson's	140 1/2	136	143	138
Union	95	90 1/2	93	91
N. W. Land Co.	60	55	55	54
C. P. R.	57	66 1/2	57	56 1/2

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Gazette of Feb. 23rd, gives the following quotations of leading Canadian securities in the London market:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall
Canada 4 per cents., 1874	110	—	—
Ditto 3 1/2 per cents.	104 1/2	1/2	—
Ditto 4 per cents., 1885	109 1/2	1/2	—
British Columbia 4 1/2 per cents.	110	—	—
do 6 per cents. 1877	120	2	—
Manitoba 5 per cents.	108	—	—
Quebec 5 per cents., 1883	114	—	—
Winnipeg 5 per cents.	108	—	—
Canadian Pacific shares (N. Y. register)	59	—	1/2
Ditto shares (London register)	58 1/2	—	1/2
Ditto mortgage bonds	103 1/2	1/2	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	112	—	1/2
Ditto first preference	78 1/2	—	1/2
Bank of B. C. fully-paid shares	32	—	1/2
Ditto £10 paid	15 1/2	3 1/2	—
Bank of B. N. A.	70	3	—
Manitoba Mortgage	2	—	—
Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid	5	—	—
Canada North-West Land	23	—	1/2
Hudson's Bay	21 1/2	1	—
Vancouver Coal, £5 paid	—	—	—

SMARLETT, saloon-keeper, Regina, was damaged to the amount of \$100 by fire on Thursday.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Portage la Prairie Farmer's elevator was held on Wednesday. The attendance was large and all expressed themselves as satisfied with the work accomplished. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of the C. P. R. in making them pay for the elevator switch.

D. C. McLELLAN, late of E. F. Hutchings' sadlery house, Winnipeg, has gone to Prince Albert, Sask., to go into the harness business there.

EDWARD STANLEY, general merchant at Arrow River, Man., was in Winnipeg last week and put up at the Leland, where he seemed to be enjoying himself. It is understood he arranged a settlement with his creditors.

A WESTERN merchant writes THE COMMERCIAL asking for a list of creameries in Manitoba, as he wishes to purchase some creamery butter. It is doubtful if the creameries would have any stocks of butter on hand at this season of the year; but we give the following list of establishments: The locations of the creameries reported by the agricultural department are at Joly, Stony Mountain, St. Francois Xavier, St. Charles and Kildonan. Cheese factories are located at Lorette, Giroux, Otterburn, Sunnyside, Stonewall, Meadow Lea, Nelson, Manitow, Crystal City, St. Leon, Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Virden, Birtle and Minnedosa.

"Miss Clara," he said, "can I speak with your father a moment before I go?" "Certainly, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, blushing, and with a wildly-throbbing heart she sought the old man. "O, papa," she began later, as the front door closed, "what did Mr. Sampson want?" "I'm his landlord, you know. I let him his bachelor apartments, and he wants another three years' lease."

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Grain Shippers,
SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS
P.O. Box 612 WINNIPEG
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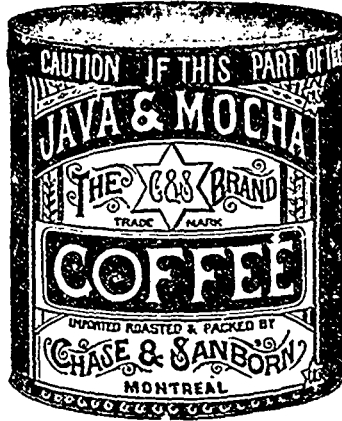
MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET. - BRANDON.

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

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

THE BEST

A Brand of Coffee which represents a perfect blending of strength and flavor. Always packed in 2 lbs. air tight cans; no charge for cans; 15 cans in a case.



A perfect blend of Private Plantation Java and Pure Arabia Mocha. Imported, Roasted, and packed by **Chase & Sanborn, MONTREAL.**

COFFEE.

DOLL

W. F.
WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

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

McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,

Stamped and Pierced Tinware, Japanned Ware, Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite Ironware, and

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

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J. W. DRICOLL, Manager

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RAT PORTAGE.

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

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WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA,
E. A. BAMBURY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.

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QU'APPELLE, - ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, PROP.

Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

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Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample Rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.

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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.

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BRANDON, MAN.

Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery

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

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Manufacturer of

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Batlsters, etc.

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pared to finish the trade with the above mentioned
articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry
cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspond-
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Brockville, Ontario.**Colonial Hotel,**

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

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

British Columbia.

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

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

H. Y. ARKELL,

WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.

Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.**Old Rubbers.**

The value of old rubbers of the first-class ranges from \$50 to \$100 a ton, delivered at the railway depot in the city of the buyer. Many retailers throw old rubbers away or sell them to junk men at ½ cent a pound (or \$10 a ton) when, by uniting and saving them up they could sell them to manufacturers at from five to ten times as much. A number of manufacturing firms have issued a circular to the effect that in the future old rubber boots and shoes will be expected to be packed free from all other material and no arctics, hose or belting will be accepted. Leather and iron bottomed boots will be taken at ¼ price, arctics at ½ price, hose at a very small price, while belting and clothing are of no value. Gunny bagging when used for the covering of bales, in fair quantities will be paid for at the full price of shoes, while for waste carpets or other material, or extra bagging used in baling, will be weighed out as tare. All printers' rolls, leather shoes, boots, rags, iron, dirt, etc., will be weighed out and deducted from the bill. Retailers who can offer old rubbers in ton lots can sell to any manufacturer in the country and at prices that will pay him to save his old rubbers.—*Leather Gazette.*

Dairy Matters.

It is reported that a cheese factory will be started this summer near Calgary.

At a meeting of farmers convened by Mr. Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, Assa., it was decided to establish a cheese factory, sufficient cows being promised to make it a success.

The farmers held a meeting lately at Carman, Man., to discuss the advisability of erecting a cheese factory there. It was moved that the secretary be instructed to correspond with parties relative to terms for erecting and operating a cheese factory in Carman. The secretary, M. E. DeMill, would be glad to open a correspondence with any person desirous of such an opportunity. Another meeting will be held on March 16th, to further complete arrangements.

The lot next to the Lethbridge house, Lethbridge, Alberta, was sold recently for \$14 per foot.

Amos Rowe, Dominion Lands agent at Calgary, has received a letter from a gentleman in Toronto, asking for information about certain townships in the neighborhood of Morley. He states in his letter that about 50 or 100 families from the county of York, purpose moving out to this country, and that advance agents or prospectors, will come in advance to inspect the lands.

Macleod Gazette, Alberta: Cattle over the ranges are in prime condition. The present winter is just making the cattlemen's hearts overflow with gladness. A random glance into our butcher shops would afford convincing proof of the kind of a country this is for stock raising. The beef hanging there is prime and fat, and yet all this winter the animals have had nothing but the grass they rustled for themselves on the prairie. Most of the beef we are using at the present time is quite equal to Easter beef in the east, which is specially fattened for the occasion.

British Columbia Fisheries.

The following exhaustive tabular return of the product of our salmon fisheries for the year 1887, will repay a close inspection. The particulars given below are much more minute than any hitherto published outside of the annual blue book of the Department of Fisheries. There are now twenty-one canneries established in different parts of the province, but the coming season will doubtless see a still greater number in operation. Twelve of these establishments are located along the banks of the Fraser river; five on the Skeena river: two at Rivers Inlet; and one each at Alert Bay and Smith's Inlet. The latter, however, confined its attention this year to salting salmon. Of the total pack of 205,083 cases for the season of 1887, 131,123 cases are credited to the twelve Fraser river establishments, being an average of 10,927 per cannery. The five companies on the Skeena river, owing no doubt to the better run of fish, make a somewhat better showing, their catch being 58,562 cases, or an average of 11,712 each. The fishing season at Rivers Inlet last year was almost unprecedentedly short, the fish disappearing entirely at a period which at other seasons marked the lapse of only half the run; as a consequence the two institutions on this inlet, show, but 11,203 cases, a little over 5,600 each. The Alert Bay Canning Co. report 4,200.

EMPLOYMENT

is given in the salmon canneries to 2,248 fishermen and 2,445 shoremen, a total of 4,693. Besides this number there are 535 engaged in the fishing industry independent of the seal fisheries. The Fraser river canneries employ 2,950, and average of 247 each; those on the Skeena river, 1,239, an average of 247 each, and the two canneries on Rivers Inlet employ 455 hands. As that, it will be seen, the number of hands employed in each establishment is on the average nearly the same.

The total number of salmon caught last season is given as 1,804,600, which includes the fish consumed in the salting establishments.

The catch of sturgeon last year was 193,000 pounds, nearly the entire amount coming from the Fraser. Of halibut 149,000 pounds were taken. Both these amounts were consumed by the local markets, 55,600 pounds of fresh and salted, and 9,500 pounds of smoked represents the total catch of herring. In this connection it is remarkable that so small a quantity should be taken of

THE IMMENSE SCHOOLS OF HERRING,

which visit our waters annually. This is a branch of our fisheries which hitherto has been almost untouched. There cannot be the slightest doubt but what some day the salting of herring and oolachans will be one of the most remunerative of our industries. The latter is comparatively an unknown fish in the east, but is highly esteemed where it is known. Although much smaller than herring they have a delicacy of flavor which is entirely wanting in the larger fish, and when once they have been thoroughly introduced into the eastern markets the demand is bound to assume large proportions. Last year 20,500 lbs of oolachans were taken, which is about the usual supply for the provincial markets.

Of trout 18,500 lbs. (enough to make a sportsman's teeth "water") were handled by the various fish dealers in the province, and of this quantity 15,000 came from New Westminster. Fish of various kinds to the extent of 193,500 lbs. appear on the list. And last, but not least, 68,500 of

REFINED DOGFISH OIL

were the result of the season's operations. This is an industry which is almost in its infancy, and which ought, now that cheap means of transportation to the markets of the east is afforded, to assume a much more prominent place in our list of exports. The output of this oil by the Skidegate Oil Company for 1887 was 30,000 gals., which is nearly half of the total. This company was the first to undertake the extraction of oil from the livers of dogfish, and is the largest one of its kind in British Columbia. The Vancouver Oil Company produced 10,000 gals., while the works of Messrs. Charles Spring and Guetman & Frank produced 15,000 gals., and 12,000 gals. respectively.

THE EQUIPMENT

of the various fishing stations, canneries, etc., represents a very large amount of capital. There are 11 vessels with an average tonnage of 229 tons, valued at \$33,000, engaged in towing, transportation, etc. The crews of these vessels number 290. Fishing boats 720, valued at \$31,755, and 85 flat boats, valued at \$11,500, constitute the fleet. As has been stated above 5,228 fishermen and shoremen are employed; 1,363 salmon nets, measuring 285,875 yards, worth \$114,820 are used in taking the finny "denizens of the deep;" twenty seines and thirteen herring seines are in use, valued at \$5,100 and \$2,600 respectively; as well as six fish seines measuring 470 yards and valued at \$1,925.

It will be noticed that

THE BLACK COD

is not mentioned in the list, the catch of this fine fish has been confined to a few samples, as Judge Swan, of Washington Territory, pointed out a few years ago. Immense quantities of this fish are to be found on the western and northern coasts of Vancouver Island. This fish, like the little oolachan, is very little known, but the few who have tasted the black cod pronounce it to be very fine in quality, and superior to the true cod. The catching of the black cod for the market has yet to be inaugurated, but that good profits are to be made by those who take the business in hand, is an assured fact.

Among the many resources of British Columbia which now remain undeveloped the black cod, herring and oolachan are, perhaps the most inviting; and it may be stated without fear of successful contradiction, that a bountiful return awaits the individual who will undertake any one of the three in a systematic and thorough manner.—*Victoria Colonist.*

Russian Wheat.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade has received the following letter from Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th with report from your Board of Trade on samples of Ladoga and other wheats submitted, is at hand.

You will please tender my sincere thanks to your president and council, and to the committee of experts for the kind courtesy they have shown in the careful examination they have made of the samples sent.

I think the Ladoga wheat makes a very good showing. That any wheat new to the country and the climate, and sown from two to three weeks after the usual time of sowing, should produce any samples of grain which would rank in value within 5 cents of No. 1 Manitoba hard, which would really be within one cent of the value of the great bulk of the red fife wheat grown in Manitoba this year, is more than I expected. I think there is every reason to expect that the crop during the coming year, if the seed is got in in good time, will produce a wheat very nearly if not quite equal to red fife, as far as hardness and proportion of gluten is concerned. Whether it will produce flour of as good quality—a most important question—can only be settled by supplying to a good miller a sufficient quantity, to be ground and baked into bread. In the absence of experience, nothing can be said on this point of a positive character; but I have an opinion from an expert whose opinion is considered of much value, that it promises in this respect to be nearly, if not quite equal to red fife.

I should be sorry to have it thought for a moment that anything I am doing in this matter is in any way antagonistic to the growth of red fife which ever it can be grown successfully. I regard it as a superb quality of grain, which it will be difficult to obtain the equal of anywhere. But, if it should appear after sufficient experience with the Ladoga wheat, that we have introduced a variety into the Northwest possessing great vigor of growth and an early ripening habit, which can be grown successfully where red fife will not mature, and produce a grain equal, or nearly so, in quality to red fife, we shall have done a service to the wheat growing interests of the great Northwest, of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the value.

I am introducing another lot this year, which has been grown in latitude 62° in northern continental Russia, which is 720 miles north of Winnipeg by latitude; from which, if the quality is satisfactory, I look for still better results as to earliness.

With many thanks for all kindness in this matter,

Yours very sincerely,

WM. SAUNDERS.

Zeke—Say, Uncle Mose, yo' know my brudder Sam, wot set himself up as a s'ciety gem'n? Well, he's done gone bin 'rested fo' stealin' ob a suit ob clothes. Uncle Mose—Well, if he ain't de most ignerantest nigger I ober seed! Why didn't he buy a suit and nebber pay fo' it, just like de white s'ciety gem'n do?

A. GRANT, who left for the United States recently, has been practically out of the firm of Grant & Hamilton for some time. He intended leaving the city within a few days, but his departure was hastened by a movement to detain him over an old obligation, not connected with the firm of Grant & Hamilton. Mrs. Grant was really the partner in the latter firm, but she is now out of the business, and it will be continued by T. S. Hamilton.

British Columbia.

The question of the annexation of Sapperton to Westminster is being discussed.

A St. G. Hamersley, a barrister from New Zealand, has opened a law office at Vancouver.

Walter Graveley and E. E. Barker, of Vancouver, B. C., have formed a partnership under the style of Graveley & Barker, as real estate agents.

A few of the canneries will pack spring salmon this season. They are considered equal to the sockeye in flavor, the only thing against them being the color, which is white.

A number of car loads of cotton goods from New York and a large quantity of flour from Portland, have been received at Vancouver for shipment to Hong Kong and Yokohama.

An organization is being formed at Vancouver under the name of the B. C. Mining Bureau, for the purposes of exploration, prospecting and working of mines either on shares or for a fixed payment.

Westminster *Columbian*: Building operations are getting quite lively in all parts of the city. The class of buildings going up at present are cottages and dwelling houses. If the number of buildings projected are all built there will soon be an end to the house famine.

C. G. Major, general dealer, Westminster, has disposed of his business to W. & G. Wolfenden. Mr. Major commenced business in 1863, and is therefore one of the old timers. He has acquired large real estate interests at Vancouver, which he will hereafter give his attention to. Of his successors, W. Wolfenden has been a resident of Westminster for a year and G. Wolfenden is lately from England. It is said the new firm have ample capital.

The following are the returns of the business done at the Custom House, Vancouver, during the month of February:—Total value of imports, dutiable, \$11,443; free, \$14,956, total, \$26,399. Amount of duties collected, \$2981.73. Revenue under Chinese Act, \$212. Sich Mariners' Fund, \$50.08. Minor revenues, \$121. Total revenue, \$3364.81. Total value of goods exported, \$90,059. The receipts of the Internal Revenue Office, Mr. I. Johns collector, for the month amount to \$916.72.

A Vancouver correspondent writes:—As you have from time to time taken notice of our fast growing city, I send you a few items that may be of interest to many of your subscribers:—The Vancouver Iron Works buildings are rapidly approaching completion.—A company are about starting a smelting works on the Inlet.—A grist mill is talked about on the inlet where vessels for China and Japan can load direct from their wharf.—The Commercial Mills have two ships chartered to load for Southern California. This company are taking out spars and piles for shipment for a California firm.—The C. P. R. are busily engaged driving piles along the Inlet front for their new wharf.—The Moodyville and Hastings mills have work ahead of them in loading vessels for at least the next six months.—The latest vessel coming into the former's wharf will load 2,000,000 feet.—There is every prospect of lumber going up in the retail trade, the lumber merchants complaining that prices are too low.

Fresh Manitoba whitefish are to be had at Kamloops.

J. Lovell, general dealer, Yale, is closing out his business at that place.

A telephone system has been established in Kamloops. Over twenty names are now on the exchange.

The sheriff was recently in possession of the Vancouver electric light works on a writ issued by the Bank of Montreal for \$3,051.48.

The *Victoria Colonist* proposes "boycotting" the C. P. R. Asiatic steamers, because these steamers do not stop at Victoria. It also hints at "boycotting" the C. P. Ry.

R. T. Williams, publisher, of Victoria, has just issued a directory of the city of Vancouver, containing 2,000 names. Besides there is a large amount of valuable information concerning the terminal city. The edition is well printed and bound. Persons wishing to gain information about Vancouver could not do better than secure a copy of this directory.

Following are the Customs collections at the port of Victoria for the month of February, 1888:

Duties	\$41,952 44
Miscellaneous	334 80
Chinese Immigration Act	484 50

	\$42,771 74
Collections, Feb., 1887	25,451 66

Increase over Feb., 1887	\$17,320 08
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Inland Revenue collections at Victoria, were:	
Tobacco	\$4,969 40
Cigars	1,041 32
Spirits	4,048 57
Malt	928 37
Licenses	35 09
	\$11,022 66

Victoria Colonist: Tenders are being called for a navigable canal and lock between the Upper Kootenay river and the Columbia lake (the source of the Columbia river), and its purpose is to connect the navigable waters of these two rivers, a work which will greatly enhance the facilities for transportation into the Upper Kootenay valley, and hence assist in the development of its rich mineral resources. The canal and lock will be the first of their kind in the province and the cost of construction is estimated at \$50,000. It is to be carried out by the Kootenay Valley Co., of London, Eng., who last fall erected a steam sawmill on the spot, and who have been busy cutting the timbers and lumber required for this important undertaking.

Westminster *Columbian*: Reports from the interior are to the effect that stock has come through the winter in an unusually good condition, but there have been no sales. Some years ago a cattle syndicate was formed to control the stock business in this province. At that time competition threatened to ruin the business, stock in some instances having been sold at less than the cost of raising it. The syndicate practically controls the fresh meat business, and it intends to maintain its position. Last season, instead of buying from other stock-raisers, it determined to reduce greatly its own stock, and, consequently, private cattlemen are left with large herds on hand

with no prospect of sales for some time to come. This has had the effect of creating a certain amount of stringency in the interior, because stock men who are not syndicate men have no money to show for the season's operations. Quite possibly an effort will be made to find a market for the cattle elsewhere—in the east or Great Britain. The scarcity of money among stock-raisers has produced a perceptible depression in many parts of the interior which, we hope, will quickly disappear.

Wm. Rae, dry goods merchant, Westminster, is dead.

R. Carr, wholesale grocer, Victoria, has gone out of business.

Tait & Stevenson, hotel keepers, Victoria. Tait, of this firm has sold out to J. R. Jones.

Shaw & Linton, boat builders, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership. Linton continues the business.

Westminster's civic revenue amounts to about \$15,000 annually. Taxation is only applied to lands, personal property and buildings being free.

Insurance Briefs.

Keep lamps filled and wicks in good order. When oil is low it generates gas which is liable to explode.

Chicago was a bad field for fire insurance companies last year. The companies paid out a little over \$3,000,000 for fire losses, while their net receipts for fire premiums were barely \$2,180,000.

R. W. Boyd, of the Sun Life Insurance Co., of Montreal, has been appointed general agent in the Northwest Territories, and has arrived to take up his residence at Calgary, where he will make his headquarters.

At a recent meeting of the board of trade of Minnedosa, Man., it was decided to organize for fire protection, and Messrs. Humber, Crisp and Irwin were appointed a committee to wait on the town committee to get its permission to collect and take charge of the town fire apparatus; also to arrange for the use of the Church of England bell for the fire alarms, and to make other necessary arrangements.

The comparative fire equipment of several of the leading United States cities is given as follows:

	Population.	Engines.	Trucks.	Men.
New York	1,206,000	54	27	1,139
Philadelphia ..	847,000	34	7	500
Brooklyn	566,000	22	6	351
Chicago	503,000	40	11	504
Boston	362,000	32	14	689
St. Louis	350,000	25	7	326

George E. Hamilton, representing Sanford & Co., of Hamilton, is en route for Japan, where he will open up trade with that country for Sanford & Co., and other firms of that city.

At the Bank of British North America meeting held in London, England on Tuesday last the chairman said the report was very satisfactory in view of the failures in New Brunswick and elsewhere. The net profits showed an increase of \$1,000 over last year, the report was adopted. Rendall, Brodie and Glynn were re-elected directors.

Lumber Cuttings.

J. Crawford has now on hand the first British Columbia lumber brought to Neepawa, Man.

The Brunette Saw Mills Co., of Westminster, B. C., shipped several car-loads of dressed lumber to Calgary.

The monster vessel, Knight of St. Michael, was at the Molyville, B. C., mill last week loading lumber for Sydney.

Leamy & Kyle, Commercial Mills, Vancouver, B.C., have built a large scow 75 x 23 feet, capable of carrying 30,500 feet of lumber.

D. McLeod's lumberers have 1,200 logs on the river bank at the White Mud, and expect to have their contract completed in good time.

Two pieces of timber sixty feet long arrived last week at Selkirk, Man., from British Columbia, to be used on the government dredge on the Red River.

The Royal City Planing Mill Co's Vancouver saw mill had a narrow escape from fire recently, which originated in the boiler house, but was got under control without serious damage.

Major Walker, of Calgary, went to Kananaskis last week to begin operations at his mill there. He has about a million feet of logs out and expects to have another million feet out before spring.

Notice has been given that a special meeting of the Alberta Lumber Co., Limited, called for the purpose of sanctioning a by-law to enable the directors to issue \$150,000 of debentures, and to pledge certain properties to secure repayment thereof, will be held at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March.

Chemanimus, B.C., is coming to the front as an exporter of lumber. There has been a grand total of twelve full shipments from the Chemanimus saw-mills since the 10th of August last, making an aggregate of upwards of 10,000,000 feet of lumber. Such extensive business increases the local importance of this place. Since the date mentioned there has scarcely been an interruption in either night or day shifts.

Vancouver, B. C., *Herald*: The Hastings sawmill is being run to its utmost capacity in order to complete the contract of loading the three ships which now lie at that wharf, and to supply the large local demand which they are receiving. There are employed in the mill alone over one hundred men, while a great many more are engaged in their extensive lumber camps in different parts of the province. They run two 60-inch circular saws; one 42-inch edger and one gang of 26 saws which, together, saw 85,000 feet of lumber per day. They have two planers, each of which will plan about 15,000 feet of flooring per day; a picket machine which saws 30,000 feet, a picket-header which can turn out four different styles of pickets, and a lath machine capable of cutting over 30,000 feet of lath per day.

Since the late Government sale of timber limits there has been a brisk demand on the part of American operators for Canadian limits, chiefly in the Nipissing and Algoma districts. There have been some sales but holders of limits are disposed to ask high prices, and the tendency is to hold in the expectation of a consid-

erable advance in values, owing to the growing needs of Americans and the rapid exhaustion of their supplies. The possibility of the speedy removal of the American duty which would, of course, result in an enormous expansion of the export trade to the United States has a decided influence in stiffening prices. Many Michigan lumber operators are turning their attention towards the timber resources of Ontario, and negotiating or prospecting with a view to the purchase of limits in the province. A number of estimators in the interest of these wealthy firms have lately gone into the bush to make investigations and important transactions are likely to be reported before long.

Mr. Hotchkiss, U.S. Consul at Ottawa, who was engaged for many years in the lumbering business in the United States and Canada, has received a number of letters from publishers of lumber trade newspapers and gentlemen engaged in the lumber business in Michigan and Wisconsin asking him what the probable effect would be if the American duty of \$2 per thousand feet on Canadian lumber was removed. He has sent an answer to all such enquiries to the effect that, in his opinion, the price of lumber in the American markets would not be affected by the free admission of the Canadian product, and that the removal of the duty would simply mean \$2 a thousand feet in the pockets of the Canadian lumbermen. Mr. Hotchkiss does not believe that the export of lumber from Canada would be sufficient to reduce the price of lumber at any point in the United States. The output from Ottawa, no doubt the greatest lumber centre in Canada, is not probably over 300,000,000 feet annually— not more than enough to supply the wants of one good-sized American city. —*Canadian Lumberman*.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: "Speaking about the tariff on lumber," said a Michigan man, "I can remember when the lumber business was in the dumps, back in 1869, that some of the Michigan manufacturers who are now anxious to have the duty removed were red-hot 'agin it' then. But they had stumpage on this side of the line then, but they haven't any now. They have more or less, however, over in the Georgian Bay district, and the lustiness of their cry for free lumber is determined somewhat by the amount of their holdings. It is all bosh, however, to claim that free lumber will make the lumber on this side of the line \$2 lower or anything like it. You can't do it by removing the duty. I remember, when the business was in the dumps, that a lot of lumber sold upon the East Tawas docks for \$1 a thousand at auction, despite the fact that the duty was then \$2. But you could not get the protectionists to pay \$2 a thousand then although they vociferously declared that the duty made the lumber worth just \$2 more than it was worth on the other side of the line. No, sir; you are not going to lower or raise the price of a commodity by protecting it, so long as the supply in our own country is more than equal to the demand."

General Notes.

A countryman in a fruit store recently "By gosh," he said, "there's strawberries!"

Putting a couple in his mouth, he asked: "How much a quart, mister?" "We don't sell 'em by the quart this season; they're fifty cents apiece." The countryman paid a dollar and hurried back to the farm."

C. F. Cliff & Son, woolen manufacturers, Durham, Ont., break all records in their recent failure. Their liabilities amount to \$4,435, assets, \$862, from which deduct legal expense, \$50; assignee, \$90; insurance premiums, \$94; wage claims, \$311; arrears of interest, \$179. Total, \$797, and there remains sufficient to pay the munificent dividend of 1½ cents on the dollar. The largest amount received by any creditor was \$4.32, and the smallest six cents.

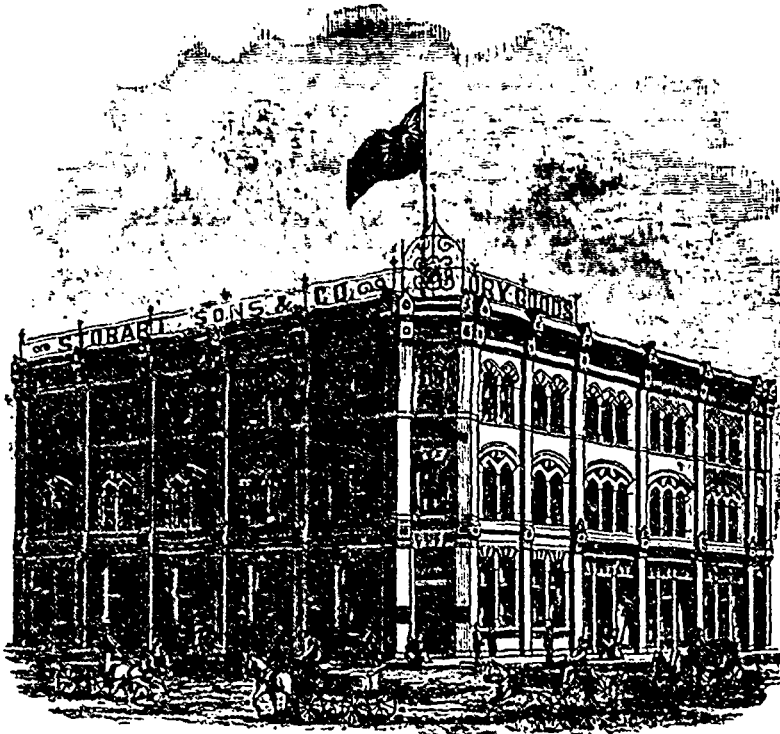
A Montreal despatch says: The need of an insolvency law is much felt here, and merchants are considering the advisability of requesting parliament to enact a law for the whole Dominion, whereby creditors will be assured an equal division of insolvent debtors assets, and prevent preferred payments before suspension, as it is common practice for insolvent firms to pay relations or other creditors in the immediate neighborhood, leaving distant creditors in the cold, and handicapped by lack of knowledge of the proper mode of procedure, which is different in each province. The board of trade has been petitioned to move in the matter.

The Canadian Pacific Colonization corporation has registered at London, England with a capital of £500,000 in 50,000 shares of £10 each to acquire the lands of the new Canadian Crown Lands syndicate in Alberta for settlement purposes. Rev. Canon Hayden is the leading promoter. Two agents of the company sail for Canada next week to negotiate with the C.P.R. and Canadian Government. It is understood the issue of a prospectus is intended to follow the successful result of their mission.

Creditor—"When shall I call for the amount of my bill, Mr. Smith?" Debtor—"Oh, at any time. What day will best suit your convenience?" Creditor—"Well, I have less to do on Thursdays than any other day of the week." Debtor—"Very well. Then you may call for the amount every Thursday."

The March number of *Woman* more than fulfils the promise of that excellent magazine's earlier issues. The number before us is embellished with a frontispiece by Gleeson, representing the famous stairway of rock on the Island of Capri, which in turn is itself embellished with an exquisitely touching tale by Beatrice Presswood King, relating a romance of that spot, famous in Italian love story since the days of the Caesars. Thomas Stevens, who traveled around the globe on a bicycle, gives an entertaining account of the manner in which women in Afghanistan are kept so absolutely in the background as to justify the traveller in bestowing upon that region the name of "The Womanless Land." The principal article, however, in the March *Woman*, is a thrilling recital of some of the horrors and abominations of Polygamy, written by Kate Field, whose investigations of Mormonism have shed so much light upon the iniquities of that institution. Edgar Fawcett gives the opening chapter of a society novel, entitled "A Demoralizing Marriage," which will be read with interest. These are only a few of the interesting features of this valuable magazine for its March number.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods.



A Full Range of CANADIAN STAPLES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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

Grain and Milling News.

There are now three grain buyers at Nowdale, Manitoba.

The engine of the Neepawa flour mill broke down last week. The break is a bad one, and the mill will be closed for some time.

The new well for the McBean elevator, at Morden, Man., has been sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet and an abundant supply of water obtained.

The sum of \$8,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of the proposed mill at Macleod, Alberta. This is 50 per cent. of the entire capital stock, which has been placed at \$16,000. The company will be incorporated at once, under the name of the Southern Alberta Milling Co., and the work will be proceeded with. J. B. Smith, E. Maunsell, D. Grier, are the provisional directors.

Northwestern Miller: The grain elevator business seems to pay very well in Canada, one Montreal company having paid an average annual dividend of 14 per cent. for the past sixteen years, during which time a new plant costing \$125,000 was erected and paid for out of the earnings of the company. It is only a question of time, however, when the excessive charges of elevator monopolists will be regulated by law, if competition does not enforce a reduction which all know is feasible and just.

A local company has been formed at Neepawa, Man., and has applied for incorporation, for the purpose of erecting a mill at that place. The applicants are: J. J. Hamilton, George Brownell, T. Bolton, R. Connell, and W. Brydon. The capital stock is \$30,000 divided into 1500 shares of \$20 each. An estimate of the cost has been made, and if the stock can be floated among the people of the district a mill

of at least 150 barrels per day capacity, with storage and chopping facilities, will be built.

Montreal Trade Bulletin: Western Ontario millers visiting this city during the past week admitted that their recent sales on this market were made at a loss, and this is generally believed by the trade here, as it has cost western millers as much freight on their Manitoba wheat as it would to lay it down here. Then there is the freight on the flour to this city, so that in order to compete with Montreal millers they have had to put up with losses on their flour sold in this market. Some of the large millers are storing their goods until navigation opens when they expect to get more money.

The farmers in the vicinity of Douglas, Man., on the C. P. R., two stations east of Brandon, have held a meeting and will endeavor to raise funds to build an elevator.

James Lang, reeve of Franklin, has offered to build a small roller flour mill at Dominion City, Man., if a bonus of \$2,500 be given. It is said the bonus will likely be granted.

The C. P. Ry. company, it is said, will build a house on each quarter section of land in the Belgian colony, to be located north of Calgary. About 300 families are expected to arrive in time to cultivate their places this year.

Winnipeg Sun: A gentleman in the grain business gave a comparison on rates this morning to a reporter, which will be interesting to those who claim that the C. P. R. rates are reasonable. Take, for instance, he said, Neche station. It costs 40 cents per 100 pounds to send wheat from there to Boston via the United States. Via the C. P. R. the rate is 56 cents, a difference in favor of the United States line of 16 cents per 100 pounds.

Western Notes.

C. B. HALPIN, of Calgary, will start a paper at Banff, Alberta.

Calgary has abandoned the idea of sending a delegation to Ottawa.

F. G. Lewis, of Birtle, Man., recently shipped, to Winnipeg, twenty hundred pounds of butter.

The Watson Manufacturing Co. are increasing their warehouse accommodation at Neepawa, Man.

THE stock of the estate of Cowan & Richard, traders at Battleford, Sask., sold for 30 cents in the dollar.

SHURE, late of the Lapham hotel, Brandon, has resumed the proprietorship of the stables known as the "Club."

The Massey Manufacturing Co. are preparing for the erection, at Neepawa, Man., of an office and warehouse 24x60 feet in size with a lean to 10x32 feet along the side.

The municipality of Oak River, Man., paid over \$1,000 in money for gopher tails last year. The investment paid them so well that they intend repeating it this year.

Messrs. Hogarth, Patton and Denison have been appointed by the Minnedosa board of trade a committee to confer with a like committee of the citizens committee with reference to taking charge and looking after the immigrant buildings for the coming season.

Macleod, Alberta, *Gazette.* There is no country in the world which presents a more inviting array of advantages to the settler than the Macleod district. The climate is perfect, the soil will grow anything, the country has a charming variety and beauty.

The contract of freighting the boiler of the H. B. steamer being built at the Athabasca Landing from Calgary has been let to J. Norris, sr. The weight of the boiler and its attachments is over 6,200 pounds.

THE stock of E. Tobias, general dealer, Morden, Man., was not sold as advertised on Saturday week. It is understood a private settlement was made with creditors, and the business will be continued as before.

THE style of the new firm of general merchants at Brandon, formed by the union of the houses of James Paisley and C. E. Miller & Co., will be Paisley, Miller & Carscaden, and not Paisley & Miller, as previously reported.

JAS. HERALD, general dealer at Balmoral, Man., whose stock was taken in charge of by creditors lately, has returned from the United States, whither he had gone. The charge of absconding is therefore withdrawn.

QUITE a number of lots of furs have lately been received by Stennett, Gemmel & Co., fur and general commission merchants of Winnipeg, including several large lots. There has been active competition for the furs, and Messrs. Stennett, Gemmel & Co. have been able to obtain good prices for the shipments made them.

DURING February over 100 cars of coal were shipped from the Anthracite mines to the coast, principally for San Francisco, and before the end of this month, it is thought, the output will amount to 250 tons a day. A market has been found also in Honolulu which will consume upward of 100,000 tons per annum.

Toronto Trade.

The money market was generally easy. Surplus funds are more plentiful, and call loans are obtainable at 5½ per cent. on debentures and at 6 to 6½ per cent. on stocks. Rates on commercial paper are unchanged at 7 to 8 per cent.

Wheat was quiet. No. 2 spring sold on the track at 82c. There were enquiries for spring for export at 77½c. at outside points. 80c. was bid for No. 1 red, and there were sellers of No. 2 hard at 88c. with 85 to 86c. bid. No. 1 hard was offered at 91c. with 89c. bid.

Flour was quoted:—Manitoba patent, \$4.80; patent winter, \$3.75 to \$4.15; patent spring, \$3.85 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.75 to \$3.80; strong bakers, \$3.75 to \$4.10; bran, per ton, \$17 to \$18.

Oats were firmer. Feeding sold at 44 to 45c. on the track, and good milling were quoted at 46 to 46½c. Manitoba offered at 44c. to arrive at no stated time, and at 46c. delivered before April 15th. Barley was dull and a little No. 2 offered at 77c.; one sale of a car of No. 2 was reported at 74c. Peas were quoted at 65 to 68c.

Oatmeal was quoted:—Standards, \$5.35; graduated, \$5.60; rolled, \$5.85; rolled oats, \$6.10; cornmeal, \$3.

In dairy produce, choice roll butter was enquired for, but scarce at 19 to 20c., and for a few 21c. was paid. Good tub is being picked up at 19 to 21c. Medium slow. Quotations ranged as follows:—Creamery, 22 to 24c.; dairy, selected, 20 to 21c.; dairy, ordinary, 16 to 18c.; store-packed tubs, 11 to 15c. In cheese little was offered, with full cream quoted at 11½ to 12½c.

Good Rose and Burbanks potatoes were selling on the track at 90c. and in small lots at \$1 to \$1.10.

Fresh eggs were offered freely. Good stock is finding a ready sale at 19 to 20c. A few days of fine warmer weather would increase the receipts to such an extent that values would have to decline.

Apples were scarce with a firm market for good stock. Cars were held at \$2.25. Small lots were sold at \$2.50 to \$3 for ordinary stock, while as high as \$4 was obtained for fancy. Dried apples, quoted at 6 to 6½c.

In provisions, bacon sold at 9c. in ton lots for long clear, and 9½c. in small lots; Cumberland, 8½ to 9c.; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c.; rolls 10 to 10½c.; mess pork, \$17 to \$17.50. Dressed hogs were in good demand at \$6.80 to \$7.25.

A bunch of ten steers averaging 1,308 lbs. sold at 4½c. but the general run of steers were not worth over 4 to 4½c. per lb.

Hides were quoted:—Green, inspected, No. 1, 6c.; do, No. 2, 5c.; do, bulls and No. 3, 4c.; Sheepskins, as to quality, 90c. to \$1.25; calf-skins—veals—8 lbs. and up, green, No. 1, 7c.; do, No. 2, 6c.

Of the dry goods trade the *Empire* says:—The principal features in the dry goods business this week are the millinery openings which have had the effect of brining to the city a great many more visitors than usual, the greater portion of whom are milliners representing large dry goods houses of the Dominion. We are informed that some have come from as far east as

Quebec and Montreal and there are also buyers from Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. They all appear to be in good spirits and report business in their particular branch throughout as having been for the past season quite up to the average, and that they have carried over much smaller stocks than usual. The number of buyers in town have perceptibly increased and the demand for staple goods also, and it is reported that dress goods are moving off very freely. High priced goods in all the lines are not regarded with favor the medium and low class goods moving freely. Collections are reported as firm for the season, it always being expected during this month that considerable assistance will have to be given to country traders, whose business can hardly be said to have fully opened out yet for the spring, but reports from all quarters are much more cheerful than was anticipated one month ago, and we may fairly expect trade to be from middling to good for the spring months. Manufacturers generally are now, through their agents, offering the fall goods to the wholesale trade, but are meeting with limited success, the determination seeming to be on the part of dry goods merchants to order with greater caution than heretofore, and this we think a greater display of wisdom than has been shown for the last four or five years, or trade-to-day would be better spoken of than it is.

Brandon Markets.

Wheat.—Deliveries the past week amounted to 33,235 bushels. The highest price paid was 50 cts. A number of the farmers in this vicinity claim that they will hold on for better prices.

Oats.—Coming in more freely and prices have consequently dropped. The highest quotation we could get yesterday was 25 cents a bushel.

Cattle.—Are still quoted to us at 3¼ to 3½ cts. a lb., but we saw four head of very fine two year old steers sold on Tuesday for \$200 which was found to be more than 4 cts. a lb. when the cattle were weighed.

Hogs—Dressed have now touched 7½ cents a pound.

Butter—Is now only bringing 17 and 18 cents a pound.

Eggs—Fresh are more plentiful, and are now being sold for 20c. to 22c. a dozen.—*Brandon Times*.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

H. L. Cote, dealer in hats, Cornwall, has assigned.

T. H. & W. Smith, bookseller, Galt, have dissolved.

Miss T. M. Innis, milliner, Lakefield, has sold out.

J. D. Smith, stationery, Gorrie, is removing to Mount Forest.

J. Cunningham & Co., general storekeeper, Hespeler, has sold out.

F. W. West & Co., dealer in fancy goods, Brockville, have assigned.

Steben & Barsalon, plumbers, Brockville, have dissolved.—E. Steben continues.

Gillesby & Barns, dealers in flour, Hamilton, have dissolved.—N. F. Gillesby continues,

Ed. Archer, grocer, Mitchell, has assigned. Robt. Moffit, baker, Belleville, has sold out. A. W. Ireland, bookseller, Forest, has sold out.

J. P. Dunning, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.

Miss E. B. Alley, milliner, London, has assigned.

Bridget McCormack, grocer, Belleville, has sold out.

R. G. Phillips, hotelkeeper, Windsor, has sold out.

J. Lindsay, dealer in shoes, Kingston, has assigned.

A. Blais, dealer in dry goods, Ottawa, has assigned.

Isaac Coolidge, dealer in hats, Brockville, has assigned.

Purvis & Milks, jewellers, Seaforth, have assigned.

Jas. M. Stevenson, druggist, London, has assigned.

John Ackland, grist mill, Delaware, was burned out.

John Robson, general storekeeper, Norwich, has sold out.

J. O. Poirier, general storekeeper, Routhier, has assigned.

W. R. Watson, dealer in dry goods, Cobourg, has assigned.

Geo. Garnett, general storekeeper, Bethany, has assigned.

Morton Bros., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, have assigned.

Clerihue, Whaley & Co., grocers, Brockville, have assigned.

Vincent Lortie, general storekeeper, Hawkesbury, has assigned.

Donald McKay, general storekeeper, Owen Sound, has assigned.

Peter Cameron, general storekeeper, Wallace-town, has assigned.

Ferdinand Berdux, hotelkeeper, Wellesley, is about selling out.

W. Van Every, general storekeeper, Peterboro, has sold out.

Thompson Bros., dealers in hardware, Port Elgin, have dissolved.

Thos. Young, saloonkeeper, Hamilton, is offering to compromise.

Kinsie & Co., general storekeepers, Berlin and Doon, have assigned.

E. R. Williamson, fruit dealer, Hamilton, was sold out by assignee.

Elliott & Andacott, general storekeeper, Orangeville, have dissolved.

Trumpour & Robertson, dealers in dry goods, Watford and Berlin, have assigned.

Peter A. Ferguson, general storekeeper, Mattawa, is offering to compromise.

F. E. Walker & Co., dealers in furniture, Hamilton—F. E. Walker has assigned.

T. H. Ley, dealer in shoes, St. Thomas, has sold out and is offering to compromise.

E. J. Thompson & Co., jewellers, Hamilton, have dissolved and new a partnership formed.

Hodd & Cullen, grist mill, feed and flour, Stratford, have sold out their flour and feed business.

D. Gunn & Co., wholesale provisions, Toronto, have admitted J. W. Flavell, and style now is D. Gunn, Flavell & Co.

Hugh Macdonald, dealer in dry goods, Guolph, was granted an extension.

Foreign Money in the Country.

Few persons even in financial circles are aware of the heavy investments which English and Scotch capitalists and small investors have in the United States. Of American railway bonds, the British public hold \$750,000,000 which yield an average annual interest of 4 1/2 per cent. The British holding of American railway shares is \$500,000,000. Then there is the British investment in American lands for farming and stock raising purposes. Altogether fully \$1,000,000,000 in gold leaves the United States yearly to pay British investors in the use of their money. Even the Hollanders have money invested in American lands and in city blocks. We will go so far as to assert, that if there were to-day invested as much foreign capital as is placed in the United States, Mexico would be making rapid strides toward becoming one of the richest countries on the globe.—*Mexican Financier.*

The Raw Fur Trade.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the March sales of furs to be held in London, commencing on March 12th and continuing every day until March 26th. Whilst those sales will give the absolute verdict for the spring trade, they have been pretty well declared by the January sales, extending from January 30th to February 2nd, at which fairly assorted lots were offered, the result of which was as follows: Declined—Lynx, 20 per cent., marten, 12 1/2 per cent.; mink, still another decline of 5 per cent. Beaver, realized an advance of 5 per cent., owing to a strong European demand; skunk also advanced 10 per cent. and racoon 12 1/2 per cent., whilst muskrat scored a decided rise of 10 per cent., which augurs well for spring collections. Late advices from New York report stocks of fresh skins very light, and the local market here has found the receipt of new parcels very small, owing in all probability to the heavy snowfalls preventing both trappers and collectors from operating. The more decided tendency to belligerent action on the part of the European powers, must depress the long haired furs, such as fox, fisher, lynx and marten, the two latter being almost certain to suffer a still further declension in values. On the other hand, if the demand for beaver in Europe be reliable the price of this much sought for fur will keep well up, as there is a great demand in the United States as well as in this city. There is also a good local enquiry for otter, skunk and racoon, and the tendency of the market in these furs is for higher figures, the spring collections being expected to realize remunerative prices. The fate of mink will have to be decided by the March sales, which will finally pronounce upon the price for the coming spring. The supply of mink keeps very large, and all attempts to stimulate the demand have not proved successful. Present quotations in Montreal are as follows: Beaver, per lb., \$3.50 to \$4; bear, per skin, \$10 to \$14; cubs, do., \$5 to \$7; fisher, do., \$4 to \$5; red fox, do., \$1, cross fox, do., \$2 to \$3; lynx, do., \$1.50 to \$2; marten, do., 75 to 90c.; mink, do., 60 to 80c.; winter rats, do., 10 to 12c.; spring rats, do., 14 to 16c.; otter, do., \$8 to \$10; racoon, do., 40 to 60c.; skunk, per skunk, 60 to 80c.—*Trade Bulletin.*



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Taking Effect Monday, August 15th, 1887

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

Meals.
No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Trains leave Minnedosa for Rapid City Tuesdays and Fridays at 17.10; returning leave Rapid City Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9. For Langenburg leave Birtle Fridays only at 21.00, returning leave Langenburg Saturdays only at 2.30 For Russell leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 21 returning leave Russell Wednesdays only at 3.45, making connection with main line trains.
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