

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pages 1240-1241 are incorrectly numbered 1241-1240.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									/		

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £265,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON

COUNTY OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Caspari Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. E. Grindley, General Manager. K. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	Toronto.
Brantford.	Kingston.	Paris.	Vancouver.
Fredericton.	London	Quebec.	Victoria.
Halifax.	Montreal.	St. John.	Woodstock.

WINNIPEG, MAIN STREET—H. M. BRIDGON, MANAGER.

Agents in the United States.—New York—H. Stikeman, and F. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. G. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agra bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais

BANK of OTTAWA
HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,236,000
REST \$600,000

DIRECTORS:

CEAS. MAGEE, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior,	Pembroke,	Carlton Place,
Hawkesbury,	Kecwatin,	Winnipeg.

GEO. BURN, . . . CASHIER.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Febden.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank,
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man Director
BRANCH OFFICES. Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

EGGS WANTED !!

-AT-

W. Allen's,

SUCCESSOR TO ALLEN & BROWN.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

Write for Prices as our Quotations are Low.

70 McDERMOTT STREET.

FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE

UNION BANK OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon E J PRICE, Vice-President.
Sir A T Galt, D C Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, J King, M.P.P.
R. F. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont	Iroquois, Ont.	Merrickville, Ont
Ottawa, Ont	Montreal, P. Q.	Quebec, P. Q.
Toronto, Ont	Warton, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Boissevain, Man.	Moosomin, N. W. T.
Carberry,	Nepawa, Man.
	Lethbridge, N. W. T.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street; F. L. Patton, Manager.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
A general banking business transacted

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

BROKERS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON

When in Winnipeg it will pay you to drop in and see what lines are handled by

Doberer Bros.,

MANUFACTURERS SELLING AGENTS

212 1st Avenue North,
opp. Post Office,

WINNIPEG.

Wm. Bateman & Co

Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

WINNIPEG.

All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,040,607.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292.00

DIRECTORS.

H. T. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staynes
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. H. WILKIE, Cashier.
B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex.	Ingersoll.	Rat Portage.	St. Thomas.
Fergus.	Niagara Falls.	St. Catharines.	Welland.
Galt.	Port Colborne.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Woodstock.

Toronto { Cor Wellington St. and Leader Lane.

{ Yonge and Queen Sts.

{ Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man	C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man	A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta.	S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man	N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask.	J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta	G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.
Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard Street London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,725,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan), John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassels); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine). T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

GEO. HAQUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.

NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

-THE-

Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG. - MAN,

DIRECTORS.

R. T. ROKEY,	GEO. H. STREVEL,
President,	Vice-President.

Alfred S Patterson, James E. Steen, Robert F. Manning, Frank Burnett.

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated..

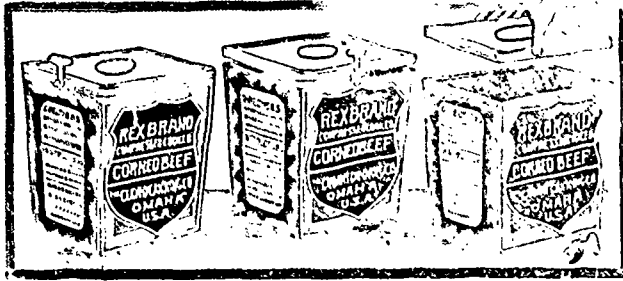
SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

—PACKED BY THE—
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.



ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.

ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.

Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality strictly uniform and choice.

STOCK CARRIED BY
W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, **WINNIPEG.**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES REDMOND,
WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,
VICTORIA.

**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD

PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE**

**CHINA
LAMP,**

**CHANDELIER, S,
CUTLERY,**

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS
230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & CO

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

Guns, Ammunition,

Du Pont Gun Powder,

ETC

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREET.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OF—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice
est to Good Medium Grades at
Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.

Polished Plate.

Enamelled and Colored Glass.

Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments now in Stock fully assorted
Orders Solicited.

G. F. Stephens & Co

MARKET STREET E ST.,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING,

SHIRTS

—AND—

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL,

The Commercial

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

Tenth Year of Publication

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Print and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St. East

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1892.

Legislative Interference with Trade.

As the parliamentary session draws to a close, it becomes possible to gain some idea of the direction which commercial legislation has taken.

A brief review of the headings of the Bills which appears upon the Orders of the House, show that both government measures and private bills indicate an increasing tendency to interfere and regulate the details of all stages of industrial production and commercial distribution. This legislative intervention and supervision takes place occasionally on behalf of the work people who are employed in the various manufacturing processes, or else for their social benefit and improvement. Measures tending in this direction have been introduced into the House under the respective titles of the Eight Hours Bill and the Mines (Eight Hours) Regulation Bill, the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, the Merchant Seamen's (Provisions) Bill, the Mining Accidents Insurance (Scotland) Bill, Old Age Provident Pensions Bill, the Outdoor Provident Relief Bill, Coal Mines Regulation and Amendment, Boilers Inspection and Regulation, and the Shop Hours Regulation Bills. The details of these measures are sufficiently indicated by the direction in which their framers are disposed to move on behalf of those whose positions they seek to improve. Under each and all of these proposals, financial charges of some kind, either as to cost of inspection or of rates, would fall upon the whole community, for the benefit and advantage of a particular section. This legislation is, therefore, distinctly of a socialistic character.

Another class of enactment is devised for the protection of the public, either against the emission of noxious vapors from factories, or against the selling of articles containing admixtures which the unsuspecting or ignorant pur-

chaser is not likely to detect. Under this class of measures is to be found the Alkali, etc., Works Bill, the Artificial Manures Adulteration Bill, the Beer Adulteration Bills, the Substitutes Bill, the Margarine Acts Amendment Bill, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill. These measures, if adopted, will also entail considerable expenditure in the way of inspection, whilst two of them at least, viz., the Artificial Manure Adulteration Bill and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill, may occasionally lead to considerable expenditure and annoyance through disputes as to analytical contents of products. Increasing difficulties, also, in regard to the manufacturing of the various articles, which must arise in connection with the trades regulated under these Acts, must necessarily entail an increase in the cost of production.

Whilst it is thus sought to place additional liabilities on a number of the producing industries of the country, it is also sought to place the carrying and distributing trades in an increasing degree under the regulation of Parliament. A legislative maximum has been fixed for the rates which railways are empowered to charge for the carriage of the various classes of goods over their systems, and similar regulations are in course of consideration for the regulation of the canal traffic of the country. A bill is also before the House to modify the conditions under which return tickets shall be issued by railway companies; while further measures have been introduced to modify the liability of shipowners, to regulate the carriage of deck cargoes, to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, and to establish the conditions under which merchant vessels should be provisioned.

The bills thus roughly classified, are a fair indication of the direction in which public opinion is traveling. There is a distinct indication of a leaning towards State Regulation of everything. As social existence becomes more complicated, as population concentrates more and more in particular centres, it is no doubt necessary to provide that one section of the community shall not be prejudiced by the action of the remainder. Theoretically, no doubt, it is desirable to place difficulties and penalties in the way of fraud and adulteration. But is it possible, or even desirable for the State to regulate everything? At present the State has charge of the postal and telegraphic systems, and this charge is now to be extended to some extent at least, to telephony, bankruptcy, patent laws, and trade marks are also under official supervision. Factory inspection is equally an official function. Our entire import trade is, under the Merchandise Marks Act, open to the supervision of the customs. Is it desirable or prudent to increase the already considerable number of Government employees, and to place additional branches of national activity under official supervision? If the principle be further adopted, where is it to stop? Is one half of the nation to be salaried and pensioned to watch over and regulate the other half? Will competition, which has now become so keenly international, permit of these indefinite additions to the cost of production? Will not over-restriction act as a kind of bounty in favor of foreign production? Is it not likely that the experience of the Merchandise Marks Act may possibly be renewed, and that an additional section of trade will be diverted into the hands of foreign traders, who will not be slow to assimilate it?

It is clear, both from the nature of the measures, and from such instances as the almost unopposed second reading of the Alkali Act that commercial associations are not sufficiently alive to the dangers to which they may be exposed by either amateur or official legislation. Government departments are naturally desirous of extending their influence and power. They are therefore constantly bringing in bills, or amending bills, not only at the commencement of, but often late on in, the session. It is to be feared that their suggestions are not always sufficiently closely watched, and that enactments occasionally slip through the House

which, if introduced early in the session, would meet with considerable opposition. The Alkali Bill is a good instance of these dangers. Brought in late in the session, it is an incomplete and hasty measure, dealing only partially with the matters it is supposed to regulate, and drafted apparently without consultation with those interested. The second reading was taken unexpectedly late at night, in presence almost exclusively of government supporters, and so traders find themselves pledged to a principle which they do not acknowledge.

It is sufficiently evident that some more efficient and elastic organization of the scattered elements of commercial representation in the House of Commons is necessary, and that steps should be taken by trading interests to present a more united and effective front in connection with Bills affecting them. We trust that some steps in this direction may be taken in the coming Parliament.—London, England, *Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

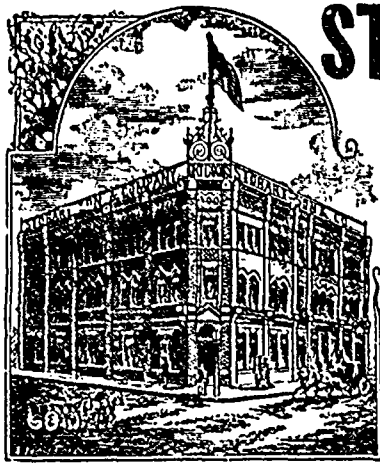
British Shipping in 1891.

The returns regarding British merchant shipping and navigation for the year 1891 show a slight decline in the number of vessels, but an increase in the tonnage as compared with either of the two preceding years. There were in 1891, 17,243 vessels, of 8,343,541 tons and employing 240,480 persons, registered in the United Kingdom, as compared with 17,425 vessels, of 7,916,236 tons, and employing 236,108 men, in 1890. If the Isle of Man, Channel Islands and British possessions be included the total amounted to 36,055 vessels, of 9,961,574 tons, in 1891, as against 36,214 vessels, of 9,698,093 tons, in 1890, and 36,469 vessels, of 9,472,000 tons, in 1889. Of the vessels of the United Kingdom in 1891, 11,114 of 3,026,501 tons, employing 81,189 men, were sailing vessels, and 6,129, of 5,317,040 tons, employing 159,291 hands, were steam vessels, as compared with 11,570 sailing vessels, of 2,893,572 tons, employing 91,213 persons, and 5,855 steamers, of 5,024,764 tons, employing 151,890 hands, in 1890.

The entries and clearances, like the tonnage, for 1891 showed increases as compared with the preceding year. The vessels entered at ports of the United Kingdom during the year 1891 numbered 372,150, with an aggregate tonnage of 85,692,637 tons, as compared with 370,075 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 84,574,324 tons, in 1890. The vessels cleared in 1891 numbered 340,802, with an aggregate tonnage of 81,142,105 tons, as compared with 339,446 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 79,766,033 tons, in the preceding year. The foreign trade tonnage shows a slight, but only a slight, increase as compared with the preceding year, the clearances being 36,859,015 tons in 1891, as compared with 36,835,712 in the preceding year, and the clearances were 37,953,605 tons, as compared with 37,443,157 in 1890. A greater proportionate advance is noted in the coasting trade, which showed a total of 310,770 vessels, of 48,333,622 tons, entered in 1891, as against 307,240 vessels, of 47,738,612 tons, in 1890, and 278,600 vessels, of 43,188,500 tons, cleared in 1891, as compared with 276,270 vessels, of 42,317,876 tons, in 1890. London continues to hold the first place as regards the amount of tonnage entered and cleared, Liverpool coming second and Cardiff third. One feature disclosed by the shipping returns and upon which there has been considerable comment is the tendency to an increase of the foreign element among the crews of British ships.—*Bradstreets*.

British steamship Fingal has loaded a cargo of tea at Kobe for the C.P.R. Co. to ship at Vancouver.

F. G. Richards, jr., and Herbert Cuthbert, known as Richards & Cuthbert, real estate, etc., Victoria, has been dissolved. Cuthbert continues.



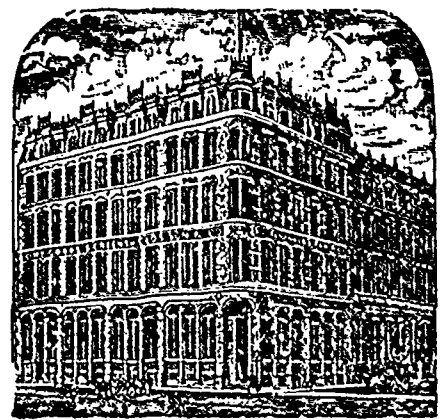
STOBART, SONS & CO

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.



MEMO—

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL, SORTING SEASON

Stock now Complete in all departments.
Letter orders receive careful and prompt attention.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR THE—

EVERFAST -:- STAINLESS -:- HOSIERY.

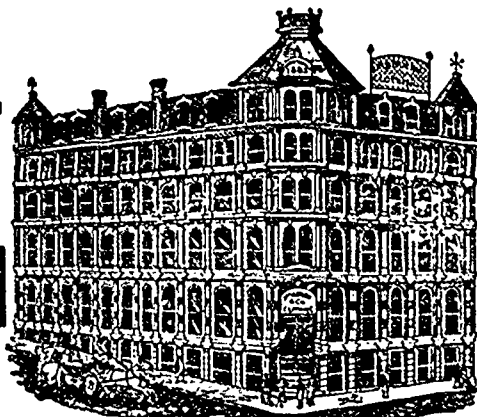
Complete set of C. J. Redmond, Donaldson's Block,
Samples with C. J. Redmond, WINNIPEG.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL

McAlpine Tobacco Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF—

CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

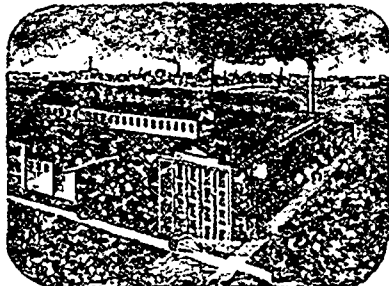
CHEWING:

"BEAVER"

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Buts)



SMOKING:

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

DRY GOODS.

Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

Victoria Square, - MONTREAL.

J. M. MACDONALD, Agent for Manitoba and Northwest,

McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man

A. C. REDMOND. British Columbia Representative.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Bar Iron,
Steel,
Metals,
House Furnishings, Cutlery
ETC., ETC.

Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

ARTHUR B. LEE, A. BURDETT LEE,
President. Sec. and Treas.

TORONTO.

Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF

CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - McIntyre Block WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1892.

EVILS OF A BIG CROP.

The above heading may cause a sentiment of astonishment to some, but nevertheless there are many in Manitoba who will comprehend the full meaning of the words. The enormous grain crops of Manitoba last year were not an unmixed good. In fact to many of our farmers it meant loss and disappointment. Peculiar statements these, but nevertheless true, and this fact has become more apparent within the last two months.

The growth of straw last year was something remarkable. This was a disadvantage from several points of view. The heavier growth of straw meant delay in the ripening of the grain; it increased the quantity and cost of binder twine per acre; it increased enormously the cost of harvesting the crop, making perhaps an average of one-third more labor to handle the crop. Where two horses would be sufficient to work a binder in a moderate crop, four were required last year, and then sometimes only a narrow swath could be cut.

These disadvantages arising from the enormous growth of straw would of course have been compensated for in the large yield of grain, had other circumstances been favorable. But they were not altogether so—with many quite the reverse. In the first place, the harvest was somewhat late to start with, and the supply of labor was not equal to the demand. Hundreds of farmers were altogether unable to cope with the task before them of gathering in such an enormous harvest. The result was, that long after the grain should have been saved, there were thousands of acres all over the country still in stook. To make matters worse, wet weather set in, while the work of harvesting was going on. Some, in their anxiety to get through with the huge task before them, stacked their crops before the sheaves were sufficiently dried out, and the grain became heated in stack. Many others, in their hurry to save their entire crop, did not take sufficient care with their stacks, and the grain became damaged or destroyed by rain and snow after it was stacked. Many farmers would have been in a better position now, if they had allowed part of their crop to stand in the field, and had harvested the balance in a careful manner. By trying to save all by hurrying and slighting the work, they in some cases lost large portions of their crop which they had gone to the expense of harvesting and had paid high wages for help. On account of the length to which harvesting was prolonged, it was late before threshing was started, and before much threshing had been done, the winter set in early and exceptionally severe and blasty. Some tried threshing in the winter, but the frequent snow storms kept the stacks in bad condition, and considerable grain was ruined or damaged by becoming mixed with snow in threshing. Others who allowed their stacks to stand until spring, found their grain in many cases badly damaged through wet

having got into the stacks, while some stacks were completely destroyed. Altogether there was a great loss to farmers from one cause or another, and although the returns show that an enormous quantity of grain has been marketed, yet a considerable portion of it was sold at a low price, in account of being out of condition.

Altogether, therefore, the wonderfully heavy crop of last year did not bring that return to the farmers which was expected from it. A moderate crop, saved under favorable conditions, would have given better results. When we consider the great cost of harvesting such a heavy crop, help being very scarce and wages high, and think of the severe loss after the expense of placing the grain in stack had been borne, we can see one unsatisfactory feature of the case.

Such an enormous crop as was produced in Manitoba last year, unless accompanied by exceptionally favorable weather conditions, is not an unmixed good. Our farmers have too much land under cultivation, to be in a position to cope with such a remarkable growth, and unless under very favorable conditions, the increased yield does not pay for the extra risk and expense of saving the crop. Of course if we could have the making of the weather to suit ourselves, the extraordinarily large crop would have been all right, but coming in a year which proved exceptionally unfavorable for harvesting and threshing, it was a loss rather than a benefit to many. One large farmer was heard to say, that if he had burnt one-half his crop on the ground, and given his entire attention to saving the balance, instead of trying to save it all, he would have come out better in the end, and would still have had sufficient grain to have made up a fairly good yield for his total acreage.

With the usual fine harvest weather which we have in Manitoba; with a more plentiful supply of help, and with our farmers cultivating a more restricted area, and trying to do that well, such a crop as that produced last year would be all right. The lesson of the season seems to say: Do not cultivate more land than can be properly handled under even rather adverse conditions. Herein we think is where many of our farmers fail, by imposing more labor upon themselves than they are able to bear.

RECIPROCIETY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, has with commendable enterprise worked up a movement in favor of a convention to be held at that place, to discuss reciprocity with Canada. The convention is expected to be convened on December 1st next, and commercial bodies in the border states and in Canada, will be invited to send delegates. The question of lake navigation, with special reference to the securing of a deeper channel from the head of the lakes to the ocean, will also form an important matter for discussion.

So far as the question of reciprocity is concerned, it seems to have been the idea of the Grand Forks people to agitate in favor of reciprocity between the north-west states and

Western Canada. This is nonsensical. It would be reasonable to discuss the question of reciprocity between the two countries as a whole, but it seems foolish to hold a convention to discuss reciprocity between portions of the United States and portions of Canada. Such a proposition is impractical to start with, and if the question is to be taken up on these limited lines, it will only be a waste of time talking about it. The federal governments of neither the United States nor Canada would consent to such a proposition, no matter how strongly the people on each side of the border, here in the west, might favor it. The convention, however, may do some good by calling public attention to the general question of reciprocity, and it may help in educating people on the other side of the boundary in favor of a more liberal trade policy between the two countries.

So far as reciprocity is concerned, it is time the people south of the boundary were making some move in the matter, if they desire greater freedom in their trade intercourse with Canada. They have a deal of work to do at home in making their own politicians understand that they want greater freedom of trade with this country. Furthermore, they must make their politicians understand that they must submit to reasonable terms for the extension of trade between the two countries. Canada has sent delegates to Washington several times, for the purpose of negotiating, if possible, a fair treaty of reciprocity, but each time our representatives have returned from a fool's errand. On the last visit of our delegates to Washington, they were given plainly to understand that the present government of the republic will not consider the question of the extension of trade freedom between the two countries in a fair and reasonable spirit.

This being the case, it is foolish for Canadians to keep up any agitation in favor of greater freedom in trade matters with the United States. Canada has sent delegates to Washington often enough. When the United States is ready to consider the question of greater freedom in trade between the two countries, in a fair and reasonable spirit, they should come to us.

There should be no objection against commercial bodies in Canada sending delegates to the Grand Forks convention. The friendly discussion of the question will not do any harm, if it will not do any good. Canadians, however, should point out, that it is not our fault that so much restriction has been placed upon trade between the two countries. Both political parties in Canada have shown themselves ready and willing to make concessions in favor of greater trade freedom. Our overtures have been received at Washington with indifference, or with altogether unreasonable proposals. Much unfriendly legislation affecting this country has proceeded from the present administration in power at Washington. At present a savage bull-dog measure is before congress, aimed at this country, and that altogether without reason. The Grand Forks people have therefore a big work before them at home, if they have to bring about reciprocity with Canada. We wish them success, and assure them that when their country is ready to talk sense on this question, Canada will be found

ready to enter into any reasonable agreement for the extension of trade freedom between the two countries.

The other question which will be discussed at the Grand Forks convention, is one of vast importance to Western Canada and the north-west states. It is a question which has been frequently discussed in these columns. The improvement of navigation between the upper lake ports and tide water, is the greatest commercial question before the people of the west to-day, on either side of the boundary. There are no railway or other enterprises approaching it in importance, bearing upon western interests. Western interests on both sides of the boundary are wrapped up in this question, and it is therefore a fit matter for international discussion.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Some time ago a clipping was forwarded THE COMMERCIAL regarding a meeting held at Austin, Manitoba, to consider the advisability of organizing a branch of the Patrons of Industry. The clipping was mislaid, but it has again turned up, and there are some points in it which are worthy of a brief reference. The leader of the movement urged the advantage of buying goods in large quantities for cash, which, presumably, could be done through the proposed organization. This is all right. THE COMMERCIAL has always urged that the long and easy credit system which prevails in Manitoba, is very injurious to the farmers. Furthermore, we believe the farmer should get a good discount for cash, and if they cannot obtain this right individually, then by all means let them organize and force it in this way. THE COMMERCIAL has for years urged that the principle of allowing a sharp distinction between cash and credit business, should be generally recognized. This policy was repeatedly set forth in these columns, long before the Patrons were heard of in Manitoba.

Now we come to a more remarkable incident reported as occurring at this meeting. One speaker advocated that "we (the farmers) should pay our hired help in reasonable time; that we should learn to meet notes when due; and that we live as cheaply as possible until present liabilities are wiped out, so we can start on a cash basis." All this is excellent advice and is moreover very applicable to many merchants in Manitoba, especially the reference to meeting notes when due. Such sensible reasoning, however, did not suit one of those present, a Mr. Campbell, who "declared this process to be altogether too slow and recommended that all debts now incurred should stand until such time as the farmer, having saved twenty per cent. at least, from buying for spot cash, should be able to pay debts previously incurred."

This is a most remarkable expression. We hardly fancy the Patrons as an organization would endorse such an idea. If Mr. Campbell would just follow up his reasoning a little further he would in due time become a first class anarchist. His ideas at least seem to run in that direction. It is probable, however, that he did not fully consider the meaning of his words, and as his ultimate object was to pay the debts, it is perhaps well to consider the expression

something in the nature of a slip of the tongue. If Mr. Campbell has any creditors, however, we would advise them to keep their eye on him. A man who does not understand the meaning of the obligation imposed upon a man to pay his debts in reasonable time, any better than Mr. Campbell does, would at least be a risky credit customer. It would only require one step from the position he takes to lead to total repudiation of such obligations.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

The following is from a farmers' paper, *Farm and Home*. It is so to the point that it cannot be improved upon, and we give it without comment, save the remark that the first two or three sentences will apply as strongly to business men as to farmers, and in fact we believe many business men are quite as much in need of such wholesome advice as are the farmers. *Farm and Home* says:

Many a farmer's burden is unnecessarily increased because he and his family think they must present the same appearances and live as well as others who possess more money. True, pride is a very good thing in its place, but the farmer is wisest who has pride and self-respect enough to live within his means, pay his debts and lay up a little something against a rainy day, rather than strain every nerve to wear as good clothes or drive as good a team as a wealthier neighbor. It is because human nature is the same on the farm as in any other business that this false pride exists. Our cities are full of families who on an income of \$1,000 a year are trying to live as well and keep up the same appearance as the family with an income of five or ten times as much. Worse still is the tendency among our youth, both in city and country, to feel dissatisfied to begin at the bottom as their parents did. They want to begin where their parents left off. The young man who will go to farming in the same earnest, determined way as his father or grandfather did, with the progress and enlightenment of the present day, may expect to be far better off in 20 years than they were in that time. He certainly will be much better off than the average mechanic who works for day wages and is always at the mercy of a capricious employer and who rarely owns the house he lives in or lays up any money. The recent years of agricultural depression have knocked out much of the false pride among farmers that was gained by the prosperous times before the panic of 1863. Farming is becoming more profitable and more respected again. There is no disguising the fact that the tide is turning back to our farms and that farm values are on the upward trend. Let the way-backs and grumblers try to think so for at least one year and try to make farming more profitable and country life more attractive, and how much better everyone will feel.

SHORTAGES IN WHEAT.

At Minneapolis, in Minnesota, a state weighmaster is stationed, whose business it is to weigh cars of grain. It is well known that claims for shortages is one of the greatest annoyances which grain shippers have to put up with. This is one of the troublesome things which Winnipeg grain men have to deal with. In car lot sales of wheat to Ontario millers, it is almost the general rule that a claim comes back for shortage in weight. One Winnipeg dealer states that his losses on Ontario shipments, on allowances for claims of short weight, amounted to about \$3 per day. In Minnesota the plan has been adopted of appointing public

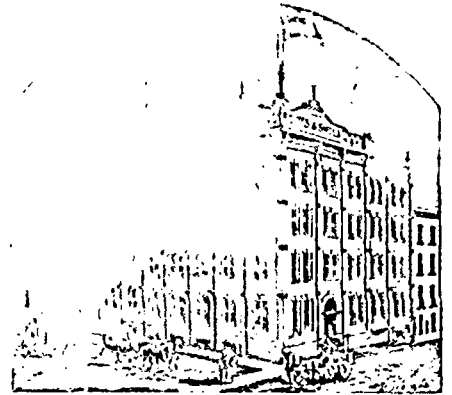
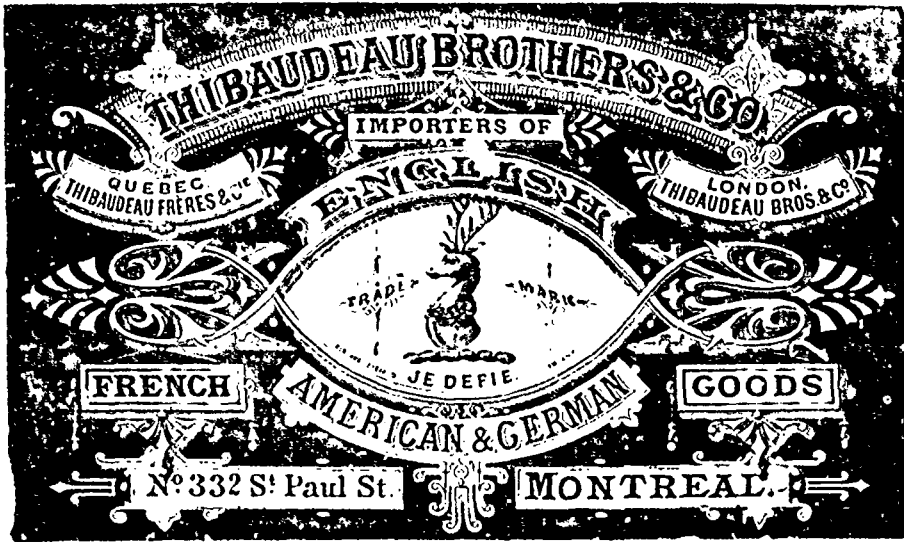
weighmasters at terminal points. The weighmaster at Minneapolis has recently made his annual report, in which he states that shortages in cars of grain shipped from country points are quite common, but what is more remarkable, he often finds that cars run over weight. In some cases the weight has been 5,000 to 6,000 pounds over the amount claimed to be in the car. Our eastern millers never report anything of this nature. They always claim allowance for shortages, but when the measure is the other way, mum is the word.

Our Mineral Wealth.

In the annual report of the Mineral Statistics Division of the Geological Survey Department, just published under the direction of Elfric Drew Ingall, may be found an immense amount of useful information in regard to the rapid progress now being made in mineral development. As already estimated by us, the output for the year 1891 reached the fairly satisfactory figure of \$29,000,000 an increase of \$5,000,000 in four years. Comparing the figures for 1887 and 1891, with reference to the more important products of the mine, we reach the following results, showing how steadily this important industry is growing:

Products.	1887.	1891.
Copper.....	\$ 312,345	\$1,233,730
Asbestos.....	226,975	1,000,000
Bricks.....	986,689	1,047,811
Building Stone.....	552,267	708,702
Coal.....	4,753,590	7,792,175
Gold.....	1,173,637	925,436
Petroleum.....	595,863	1,004,546
Pig iron.....	366,191	368,901
Pyrites.....	171,191	196,086
Salt.....	166,391	161,179
Silver.....	349,330	407,183
Nickel.....	None.	2,775,976

The asbestos mines near Thedford, Danville and Coleraine, in the Quebec district, now employ over 1,000 men, while the export has grown from \$158,829 in 1887 to \$528,530 in 1890, and the production from \$24,700 in 1880 to \$1,000,000 eleven years later. The annual amount of coal produced has risen from \$4,017,225 in 1886 to \$7,792,172 in 1891, while the possibilities of production are almost unlimited viewing the yet unopened regions of the west. In gold we are not doing as well as formerly. Nova Scotia, which has since 1862 produced about \$10,000,000 worth, in 1890 only showed a product of \$474,000. British Columbia, which has altogether, given the world \$55,000,000, produced in the same year only \$494,000 as compared with \$4,000,000 in 1863. However, it is claimed by Californian and Australian miners of experience that in the Cariboo district there once existed, and ultimately will be found, immense obliterated river channels traversing the country upon a higher level than the present streams, which must have received at some time a large supply of the precious metal. The first of these, it is claimed, has been discovered on the South Fork of the Quesnelle river. Nickel mining is growing in volume, and three large companies with headquarters respectively at Montreal, Swansea, England, and Cleveland, U.S., with a host of minor ones, are now actively engaged in production and smelting at Sudbury and the surrounding district. Other important discoveries of nickel are reported from: near Port Arthur, Ont., and St. Stephens in N.B., and a strong company is being started in Toronto with a view to establishing smelting works there. There are twelve oil refineries now in operation at Petrolia, and the large production of Canadian petroleum, 190,000,000 gallons between 1881 and 1888, is likely to be vastly increased by recent discoveries in the great Mackenzie basin. Our silver mines are also being rapidly developed, and there is an upward and onward tendency visible everywhere in the development of the mineral wealth of Canada.—*Bankers' Journal*, Montreal.



JOHN McPHERSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS

FINE SHOES
HAMILTON, ONT.

Agent for the North-West & British Columbia
M. G. Mullarky, Jr., 30 McIntyre Block,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
Established 1860,
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.
Consignments and Orders Solicited

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes
Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.
British Columbia Branch: WM SKENE, VanHorne
Block, Vancouver.

SPONGES
Honeycomb, Turkey and Zimocha.
Direct from Hydra—Exceptional values.
LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

SPECIAL!
GLOVER & BRAIS,
WHOLESALE
Men's Furnishing Goods,
MONTREAL.

Our Mr. E. H. TAAFFE is now on his return trip from British Columbia and will visit all points in Manitoba and Northwest Territories in a very short time. OVER 12,000 PATTERNS in Neckwear to select from. Please reserve your orders until our goods are inspected. Special values this season.

GLOVER & BRAIS

James Carruthers & Co.
GRAIN EXPORTERS,
BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.
TORONTO, MONTREAL.

CAMERON & KENNEDY,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER,
LATH
—AND—
SHINGLES.

Office and Mills at Norman, Ont.

DICK, BANNING & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.

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

ASK FOR
AND SEE THAT YOU GET
"TIGER" BRAND
Chemically Pure
WHITE LEAD
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED BY
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Members of the White Lead Association of Canada.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House
Is now Open for Business.
Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,
No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.
Don't forget the new premises.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market - No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by ALBERT FRENCH.

New England Paper Co.

Canadian Mills: PORTNEUF, Que.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Manillas (No. 1 and 2), Wood Board, Browns, Sheathing, Print (No. 1, 2 and 3), Straw Papers, Blues, Tarred Felt, Tissues, Wax Papers, Cover Papers, Glazed Papers, Caps and Posts, Postings, Laid Papers, Roll Papers for Spindles, Whitings (all grades and colors), Card Middles, Straw Board, Toned Papers, etc., etc.

MONTREAL.

Butter and Eggs.

Consignments of Butter Solicited and carefully handled. We are buying Eggs, ship direct to us and save commission.

EGG CASES FOR SALE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD, CHEESE
BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

At Close prices to the Trade. Orders and correspondence solicited.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,

WINNIPEG.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

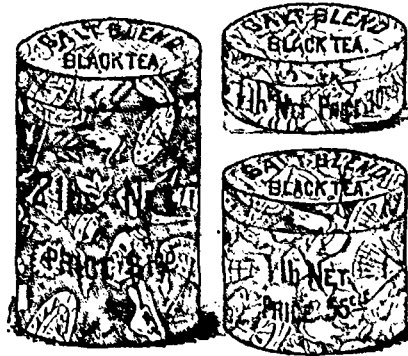
Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$13.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH - Put up in 16 oz. bottles, 2 doz in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT

Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91.
Our customers always pleased. Promptness and Fair Prices our points.



C. H. Mahon & Co.

—FOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS—

Solid good wearing goods in all lines. Lowest Prices.

Rubbers!

Discount 40, and 5 and 4 off for cash. 5 per cent. added for freight.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG. - MAN.

STEVENS AND BURNS

MANUFACTURERS

Elevator Engines and Boilers

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES

—AND—

PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.

WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Harness, Collars, Etc.

Corner King and Alexander Streets, - WINNIPEG.

INSURE IN THE—

DOMINION

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE CO.

Breaks promptly replaced.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital, \$50,000.00 A. Ramsay, Pres.

OFFICES: 55 & 41 RUELLET STREET.

A. Ramsay & Son

MONTREAL.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

Thomas McLaughlin, GRAIN AND FLOUR MERCHANT

No. 210 Board of Trade, - TORONTO, ONT.

Advances made on Consignments.

SPECIALTY: UNGRADED WHEAT IN CAR LOTS. SEND LARGE SAMPLES WITH QUOTATION.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt.
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec. Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED)

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

The following is a continuation of the report of the Congress published in the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, on July 7th, the first part of which appeared in THE COMMERCIAL last week.

The proceedings of the congress were resumed in the hall of the Merchant Tailors' company on Wednesday of last week, Sir John Lubbock again presiding.

The discussion upon Mr. Modley's resolution which expressed the opinion of the congress that "any fiscal union between the Mother Country and her Colonies and Dependencies, by means of preferential duties, being based on protection, would be politically dangerous and economically disastrous; and that the arrangement which, more than any other, would conduce to an intimate commercial union, would be by our self-governing colonies adopting, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of the mother country," was continued. Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was in support of a "slight differential duty" being "adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments in favor of the home productions against the imported foreign articles."

A FREE TRADE VIEW.

In the course of the debate,

Sir Thomas Farrer said that Canada was now proposing a species of treaty between the mother country and the colonies, but what was the nature of her treaty? Canada was asking us to impose restrictions on our imports from foreign countries. That was a very different thing from Cobden's treaties, and, in his opinion, an infinitely more objectionable thing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Cape had done the same thing. In that case 2 per cent. was proposed. Sir Charles Tupper now proposes 1 per cent., and we should get to 15 per cent., 20 per cent., or 100 per cent. If the smaller percentage did not effect the object in view—that of shutting out foreign goods. The whole trade of Canada was in exports £20,000,000 and in imports £25,000,000; and that was all she had to give us if she gave us all her trade. Let them compare those figures with the home trade. Our imports of food and raw material in 1891 from Canada were about £1,000,000, while our imports from the United States exceeded £50,000,000. We were to give up £50,000,000 in order to get a problematic increase on £11,000,000. That was not all. If we imposed differential duties and rejected what came to us from the United States we should sacrifice not only what the United States sent us, but also our exports to the United States. Canada took from us £7,000,000 a year, while the United States took £32,000,000, besides the incalculable amount of service which our shipping rendered the United States. He asked was it wise to make treaties which would sacrifice our enormous foreign trade for the very small proportions of the colonial trade? (Hear, hear.) Suppose they adopted Sir Charles Tupper's proposition; suppose they excluded United States corn, meat and cotton—

Sir Charles Tupper: I made no such proposal. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Thomas Farrer, continuing, said that how a Canadian farmer was to be benefited, unless to some extent we excluded corn and meat, by Sir Charles Tupper's differential duty he could not say. Would it tend to good feeling between this country and Canada if we were obliged to go to our workmen in the east end of London and to those of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland and say to them, "Your food and your raw material— which make the manufactures by which you live—are made dearer to you in order that you may take Canada to your heart." (Hear, hear.) Again, supposing that the United States changed their policy and came to the English Government and said, "We will open our ports to you, we will take off our duties on English goods, but it must be on the condition that you treat our goods as well as you treat

other goods—as well as you treat Canadian goods;" and supposing then that our Government were compelled to say "No," would that increase the good feeling between Canada and this country? He was sorry that Canada had failed to make any arrangement with the United States for removing the artificial barriers set up.

THE "MCKINLEY GRIP."

David Piewes, of Toronto (Dominion Millers' Association), said he was a free trader, but what he meant by free trader was that, as in England, a country should get her goods in everywhere. But the McKinley tariff has changed all that. During his stay in England, business men had been continually asking him the question: "What shall we do to cure the evils coming upon us from the McKinley tariff?" He wanted to ask those who represented British commerce what good it would be to the British Workman if flour was only £1 a sack and he had not got the £1? (Cheers.) And the intention of the McKinley tariff was that British workmen should go and spend their time and their money in the United States instead of Great Britain, and they had started to do it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the opinion expressed that the 5 per cent. suggested by Sir Charles Tupper would raise the price of breadstuffs to the same extent, he (Mr. Piewes) would venture to remind them of one or two facts in history. They would remember the time when it was said that there was going to be a famine in France, and the country consequently lowered the duty. What was the result? Up went the price of flour in the United States just to meet the reduced duty. And then, later on, when France put on the duty, what was the fact?—that the very next morning in both New York and Chicago down to a corresponding degree went the price of flour. (Canadian cheers.) He was not a philosopher nor a politician, but he could not help looking at those facts. If the colonies could enter into an agreement with the mother country to take her goods, would it be of no advantage to Great Britain whether the millions of people that were going from this country to the continent of America settled on the prairies of Manitoba and the North-west or the prairies of the United States? If they went to the United States Great Britain was faced by the McKinley tariff, and she could not supply those people; but he maintained that the 5 per cent. difference, which would just take 5 per cent. off the price of United States breadstuffs—that 5 per cent. would just turn the emigration, because they would walk across to the British side. (Laughter.) And in twenty years from the present time would it be of no advantage to Great Britain if she had 10,000,000 of people on the broad prairies on the British side buying goods from her, or would it be no disadvantage if those 10,000,000 of people were on the United States side buying goods from the people of the United States? (Loud Canadian cheers.) They would have to look these things squarely in the face. All the Englishmen he had met seemed to have a touch of the complaint called the "McKinley grip," and he had said to them, not as a politician, that the remedy was in their own hands. If they put 3 per cent. on United States breadstuffs and meat they would be sure that before twelve months went round they would have the United States there trying to make a bargain with Great Britain. (Loud cheers.) The people of the United States would take all they could get, but would give nothing that they could help—(Canadian cheers)—they might make up their minds to that. (Laughter.) He was making not bunkum speech. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Whether the great future population would be American or British was a question that would barely turn upon the action of this congress. (Enthusiastic Canadian cheers.)

The president said that no one was more anxious than himself for anything which would weld more closely the various communities of the Empire, but he thought the amendment raised subjects of great difficulty. Sir Charles

Tupper proposed to place duties on all articles, including food and raw material, but he himself claimed that the consumer paid the duties. The amendment would involve the imposition of duties on over 1,000 articles, and seemed to him quite impracticable. It was said that 5 per cent. was a very small amount. But let them look, for instance, at their textile industries? The Oldham mills were only making 4 per cent. profit and it was evident that if a 5 per cent. duty on cotton were imposed the margin of profit would be swept away, and that great industry would be crippled. (Hear, hear.) England at present was a great free port, and duties as proposed would most seriously interfere with our carrying trade. As to the McKinley tariff, it would injure the United States more than any other country. (Hear, hear.) It had already done much to cripple the northern industries on the borders of Canada. The McKinley tariff gave Canada a great opportunity. If she were now to reduce her duties she would secure for herself a great advantage over the United States—an advantage far larger than the 5 per cent. proposed in the amendment. (Cheers.)

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. W. C. Ellis (Toronto board of trade), in the course of a vigorous address, said he would endeavor to speak from the purely Canadian standpoint, and to reflect the opinion of the commercial centre from which he came. He thought it was the object of the London Chamber, on issuing invitations to the delegates here to obtain an expression of opinion from the various sections of the Empire, and not merely the individual opinions of gentlemen who address this meeting. (Hear, hear.) They had had a little disagreement in reference to the Canadian position, and they had had a gentleman speaking on behalf of Canada, who had not had the manliness to say that he did not represent the body for which he spoke—

The president, interposing, said he feared that any mistake that had arisen had been his. He presumed the speaker alluded to Mr. Piewes?

Mr. Ellis said that he alluded to Mr. Wood. Now Canada had in the most cordial way desired reciprocity with the United States under a policy of free trade, but they had found that their industries were being driven out and that their commercial capitals were being transferred to Boston and New York. They found, too, that English goods were being furnished for their markets. Well, they desired to stand for British in preference to United States interests (hear, hear)—but how could they do so if the Mother Country continued to treat her colonies with no better consideration in her markets than she had for aliens and enemies? How could she expect that the colonies would remain, under such circumstances, always in a contented condition? But if a differential duty should be imposed protecting her colonies as against foreign nations there was no question of doubt that a means would have been found of cementing the Empire into a powerful whole. And then Canada would be able to supply the Mother Country with all the food products that she needed, and it was to the Dominion, instead of the United States of America, that Great Britain would require to look for her future supplies. If a discriminatory rate was made in favor of the food products of Canada, her favored regions would enjoy an enormous advantage, for the flow of emigration to them was certain to be largely accelerated. Concluding, Mr. Ellis said: If you give us the protection we ask we would after a time have the top rail of the imaginary fence that divides the United States from Canada worn smooth by the traffic of farmers passing over it in hastening to settle in our fertile regions. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. A. T. Wood (Hamilton) said he desired to make a personal explanation. It had been thrown in his face that he had acted contrary to the instructions of his board of trade. Now he wished to deny that emphatically. He was appointed to attend the congress, even though his sentiments were well known by the board

of trade of the city in which he had lived for over forty years. When he made the statement that a resolution had been passed in favor of having differential duties it should be remembered that the resolution was passed some months ago. At the time he left home he had no instructions; he was left free to do and to act as he pleased, and he had taken the liberty of so proceeding. He had not violated any instructions, for he had received none. He asked those who made the statement about his violating instructions not to forget that that resolution was passed when Mr. Howard Vincent visited Hamilton, and that it was passed out of compliment to him that they passed the resolution. (Oh, and laughter.) And he might add that he himself seconded the resolution—(Oh, and loud laughter)—and, therefore, he said again that he came to the congress untrammelled and free, and he asked those gentlemen who had made such unfair references to him to withdraw them.

The President: We cannot go behind the facts as to the course taken by Mr. Wood. At any rate, we cannot discuss the matter now. It is a question between him and those whom he represents. (Hear, hear)

Mr. F. Brittain (Sheffield) mentioned in the course of his observations that while he could not personally support the Canadian amendment the Sheffield chamber of commerce would give their vote for it. He would have to be much more despairing than he was of British commerce before he would abandon free trade.

A CANADIAN MODIFICATION.

Sir Chas. Tupper asked leave to accept the suggestion thrown out in order to make the issue a more definite one, and to admit the word "slight" and to make the amendment read thus: "A differential duty not to exceed 5 per cent." And also, to remove the impression that this resolution would bind the parties respectively, Great Britain and the colonies, to impose a duty upon all products, to strike out the word "the" and to say "in favor of certain home productions."

The President: I have no doubt that the congress will allow the change which Sir Chas. Tupper suggests to be made in the amendment, which will now read as follows:

"That in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a differential duty not to exceed 5 per cent. should be adopted by the Imperial and colonial Governments in favor of certain home productions against the imported foreign article."

Sir C. Tupper: I am afraid it would unduly encroach upon the many other subjects to be considered if further time were taken up by this motion, and, therefore, I am inclined to think that we can reach a vote to-day. (Hear, hear.)

The President: If there is a difference of opinion I had better take the sense of the congress as to whether Sir Charles Tupper shall be allowed to make the alteration which he has proposed.

Leave was then asked and unanimously granted.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN OPINION.

Mr. J. X. Perrault (vice-president of the Montreal chamber) said he supported with great pleasure the alteration in the amendment just put forward by Sir Charles Tupper, but when the resolution was before his board they preferred leaving it to the local bodies to determine what per centage should be imposed according to their circumstances. They in Canada thought that as long as they were colonies of Great Britain they should be recognized here as having the markets for her goods; but they were prepared, as the consumers of British goods, to give to the working-man of Great Britain a preference of their markets over those of other countries. And that was the practical proposition which the Canadians practically as a whole had come to the congress to submit. He did not know how Australia felt in relation to this question, but they in Canada were in a special condition, as neighbors of the great

American Republic, with its 60,000,000 of prosperous people, to judge of the relative importance of the subject. One half of the population of the Province of Quebec had already crossed the frontier to fill the workshops of the United States, and more were every day taking the cars to go there and get work, because the employment in Canada was not sufficient to keep them in the Dominion; and that had more particularly been the case since the adoption of the McKinley tariff. They in Canada had the experience as to who paid the duty. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were the great consumers of the produce of Canada's fields and meadows, and those who sent 800,000 tons of hay to the United States knew that they had to pay 16s a ton inside to get the hay on the United States market. And yet the payment of that duty did not influence the price of hay one cent at New York or Boston. This was not the first time that the American continent had sent delegates to tell the British people that certain changes would be made in their fiscal arrangements, and the neglect of those representations one hundred years ago had caused the loss of half of the American continent. He did not say that the refusal of the present proposal would have a similar result; but still, when every chamber of Commerce in Canada, in face of the unsatisfactory position in which she stood with the United States, with whom they were not allowed to deal, and when these chambers of commerce had unanimously decided in favor of imposing a 5 per cent tariff in order to give them a just advantage in the British market, learned that that claim had been refused, the consequences might be disastrous. (Canadian cheers). As long as they were colonists they were bound to make no arrangements with the United States, but if free trade was the remedy proposed, he could only tell the congress that such a policy was as impossible of adoption in Canada as would be the pitting of a fully grown man against a child. Free trade with Europe, seeing all the responsibility that Canada had undertaken in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and her vast waterways, would mean bankruptcy for the government to-morrow, and the immediate influx of the population to the United States. (Cheers)

CANADA AND MCKINLEYISM.

Mr. J. A. Bryce (member of the Organizing Committee) said that while they all admired Sir C. Tupper's great rhetorical effort, what he (Mr. Bryce) most admired was the magnificent audacity with which he carried war into the enemy's country, when he declared that Mr. Medley's speech was composed of a tissue of assumptions. In the only way that could be employed by such a skilful general and old parliamentary hand as he was, Sir Charles had brought before the congress new-fangled notions which had not recommended themselves to the people of this country. They thought that Sir Charles was bound to prove his propositions; but, having listened with the greatest care to him, to Sir Donald Smith, to Mr. Perrault, and to the various other Canadian delegates, he (Mr. Bryce) could not discern any warrant whatever for their statements, nor did he find in them any justification for believing that Mr. Medley's statements were assumptions. One of Sir Charles Tupper's arguments was that a change in the price of wheat would make no difference in the price of the loaf.

Sir C. Tupper: Several speakers have admitted the force of my argument, and, speaking from my own experience, I am justified in my statement that, wheat having fallen 10s, I am paying precisely to-day what I was paying when it was 19s higher.

Mr. Bryce said that his point was the argument was of very little value for general adoption, and that it did not apply to the working classes of this country. (Canadian cries of "Oh!")

Alderman Frith (Hecmondwike) said that they were all glad to hear Sir Charles Tupper's views, quite apart from his high position in the

colonies, because they knew how loyal and true he was to the Canadian instinct. This subject had been treated entirely either as a free trade or as a protection subject, but he thought that this was one of the grandest opportunities ever presented to the Dominion of bowling out the United States of America. Canada could have said: "They like everything dear on that side of the frontier; we'll make everything cheap on this side of the frontier." Had that policy been adopted where would the people have settled? He maintained that no policy would have benefitted Canada so largely as that, for she had through her waterways the whip-hand of the United States. Canada had only to see the advantages which she possessed in order to acknowledge that there was no need for disturbance of England's free trade or the imposition of a differential duty.

A MINORITY PROTEST.

The Hon. Mr. Ballantyne (Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, representing the Woodstock board of trade) said he should not have intervened in the debate, but having received a cable that he had been nominated by the Woodstock board of trade as its delegate to attend the congress, he felt it to be his duty to state his views. He noticed throughout the whole of the discussion what to his mind was clearly a misapprehension—an assertion that people of Canada were unanimously in favor of a differential duty—in favor of a protective policy—that they were committed to that policy; and that the great majority of the people, in every way that their sentiments could be ascertained, were opposed to a policy of free trade. Well, that was not his opinion—(hear, hear)—nor was it his theory. He had opportunities equal to anyone of knowing what was the sentiment of the people on any subject, as his business brought him into contact with them personally and otherwise, and if there was one evidence stronger than another that his view was the correct one, it was furnished by the last election held in Canada, immediately before he left, in the country in which he resided—not in the magnificent country of Oxford, but in the adjoining country of Perth—the north riding of Perth. Now that was a country that had been so manipulated that it was considered at all times safe from the opponents of free trade. But at the recent election the people voted straight on the lines of free trade, and posters placarded all over the country announcing the meetings had the words inscribed upon them, "Free trade with Great Britain," and the election was carried upon that issue. (Cheers). He felt sorry and ashamed to hear remarks that fell from different delegates that they were sent to advocate a protective tariff, or discriminating duty. Living as he did in Canada he could tell the congress that the people there needed all the assistance and all the encouragement they could get to enable them to fight the battle. Their friends in the United States needed the same. There was a day when neither party in the United States would make protection the issue. They would not refer to it even; and any one who knew the way in which elections were conducted in the United States could imagine to-day what would be said of the language used in the congress, and it was no exaggeration or misrepresentation to assert that the remarks made by Lord Salisbury at Hastings would be tortured and twisted to mean that England had changed her policy. He (Mr. Ballantyne) could declare that Canada wanted no protection—an industry which was not represented in that congress but which was at the very basis of their prosperity—the farming interest. That was an interest that could not be protected; they had nothing to protect. What had they found since the introduction of the protective tariff? He was speaking within the mark when he said that the introduction of the protective tariff farming property had diminished in value beyond one-third. He was speaking from an intimate knowledge of farming, derived from personal

(Continued on page 1237.)

CAUTION.
 EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy!
 IS MARKED
T. & B.
 In Bronze Letters.
None Other Genuine.

Standard OIL Company
 (UNITED STATES)

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

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL

JOHN HALLAM

PROPRIETOR.

Smith Street, **WINNIPEG.**

83 and 85 Front Street East, . **TORONTO.**

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

THE BUFFALO HOT WATER BOILER.



Is gaining world wide renown Combines all latest improvements

Economical and Efficient.

Write or call for Prices, etc

H. R. IVES & CO., Manufacturers, MONTREAL.
J. G. T. CLEGHORN, Agent, WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y.
WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS :

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS :

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

WALKER HOUSE.

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

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., **TORONTO, Ont.**

R. E. Trumbell,

—WHOLESALE—

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

VIRDEN, . . . MAN.

The Cheapest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders prompt attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

MONTREAL.



ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,
LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T.
H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

GORDON, MacKAY & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**WOOLLENS
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.**

Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round.
They also control the output of

The Lybster Cotton Mills

And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
from the Trade Generally.

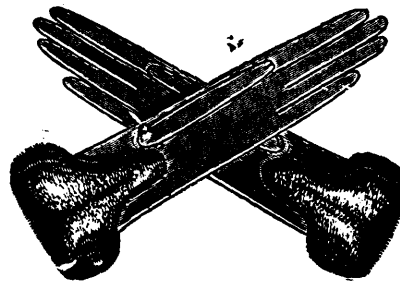
GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,

CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,

TORONTO.

R. S. NORTON, Northwestern Ag't.
Sample Room 13 Rorie St., one block back of
the Post Office, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 516

SPECIAL NOTICE



Our Travellers will be here shortly with full line of
SAMPLES including all the new designs in GLOVES,
MITTS and MOCCASINS.

SPECIAL. Mr. Thomas Clearihue is no longer
employed by us.

JAMES HALL & CO.

Brockville, 2nd January, 1892.

**The Waterous Engine
Works Co. Ltd.**

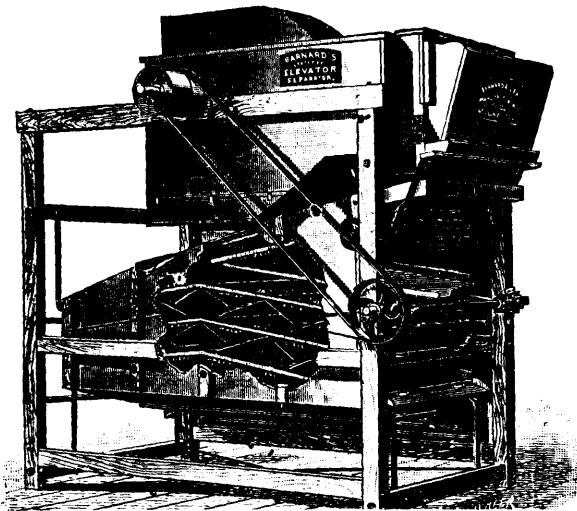
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN Elevator Machinery

BARNARD & LEA'S

Elevator Separator,

Salem Steel Buckets,
ENGINES and BOILERS
Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and
Elevator Supplies.



Wyld, Grasett & Darling

—WHOLESALE—

**Dry Goods, Woolens,
and Gent's Furnishings,
TORONTO.**

Represented in Manitoba, North-
west and British Columbia by

D. HENDERSON,

Sample Room, 15 Rorie Street, or at Leland
House, WINNIPEG.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - WINNIPEG.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Correspondence Solicited.

Jno. McLaren. Geo. W. McBean

McLaren & McBEAN,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants

...AND...

Manufacturers Agents

REPRESENTING—

- Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
- Hope & Co., Tents, Awnings, Wire Mat-
tresses, etc.,
- North-west Barb Wire Co., Ltd.
- Hingston Smith Arms Co.

Stephen Av., CALGARY, N.W.T.

**REDMOND,
GREENLEES & CO.**

—WHOLESALE—

HATS, CAPS

AND FURS.

134 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

W.F. HENDERSON & CO.

◀ BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶

AGENTS FOR

ESTABLISHED 1882.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal
Sugars and Syrups.

THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. - - - Montreal
Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co., - Montreal

THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, - Simcoe
Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING Co., Truro
Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk and
Coffee and Milk.

CUDAHY PACKING Co., - South Omaha
Rex Brand Canned Meats
(Patent Key Opener.)

F. W. FEARMAN, - Hamilton.
Lard and Meats.

Liberal Advance made on Consignments.

REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, - **WINNIPEG**

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 30.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts.]

The throng of people in town all the week, taking in the summer exhibition and sports, made business active in several branches. The hotels had more business than they could handle, and retail trade generally benefitted by the purchases of visitors. Fruit dealers did a large business of course, and there was a large local trade in provisions. In prices there is very little change to note. Coarse grains have advanced locally. The weather has been favorable for the growing crops, and all grain crops are making rapid progress towards maturity.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

Wheat opened a fraction lower on Monday but ruled firmer, and advanced nearly 1c, declined and closed about 1/2c higher than Saturday. Corn gained 1 to 1 1/2c, and oats gained about 1/2c. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Corn.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
Oats.....	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pork.....	---	---	12 27 1/2
Lard.....	---	---	7 30
Short Ribs.....	---	---	7 70

On Tuesday wheat opened 1/2 to 3/4c higher, but declined a little more than the gain and closed at about the same prices as Monday, closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Corn.....	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Oats.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31
Pork.....	---	---	12 32 1/2
Lard.....	---	---	7 37 1/2
Short Ribs.....	---	---	7 77 1/2

Grain prices were lower on Wednesday, corn leading in the decline and was followed by wheat. Prices for wheat fluctuated within a 1/2c range, opening lower, and closed 3/4c lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn.....	50 1/2	50	49 1/2
Oats.....	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pork.....	---	---	12 10
Lard.....	---	---	7 32 1/2
Ribs.....	---	---	7 60

The wheat market was inactive, but firm on Thursday. Closing prices were 1/2 to 3/4c higher. Closing prices:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn.....	49 1/2	---	49 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	---
Pork.....	12 05	---	---
Lard.....	7 27 1/2	---	---
Short Ribs.....	7 62 1/2	---	---

Wheat was nervous over the possible passage of the anti-option bill and the prospect of a big increase in the visible supply, closing 1/2c lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 1/2	76 1/2	77
Corn.....	49	---	49 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	---
Pork.....	12 00	---	12 10
Lard.....	7 25	---	7 30
Short Ribs.....	7 57 1/2	---	7 50

Minneapolis.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, July 28:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.	On tr'k.
No 1 hard.....	---	---	---	82 1/2
No. 1 northern.....	76 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	81
No. 2 northern.....	---	---	---	73 to 78

August wheat, old, closed 1 7/8c, new 7/8c.

Flour—was weak and dull all around, with buyers holding back. The output is large

and there is a place for it in old sales. The present demand is not active for either spot or for forward delivery. Quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.40 for first patents; \$3.90 to \$4.05 for second patents; 2.95 to \$3.15 for fancy and export bakers; 1.30 to \$1.90 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuff was in some request and the feeling was rather firmer to-day. There was a fair amount sold for forward delivery on the late break. Shipments 783 tons. Quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.00 for bran, \$9.00 to \$9.50 for shorts, and \$9.75 to \$10.00 for mid-dings.

Oats.—The oats markets were rather quiet with local buyers taking the offerings above shipping values. No. 3 white were called worth only 29 1/2c to ship. Local buyers did better on nice samples. Receipts, 5,460 bushels; shipments, 2,120 bushels. Quoted at 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c for No. 2 white, 30 1/2 to 31c No. 3 white and 28 to 30 for No. 2 and 3.

Barley—Held at 39 to 48c for No. 3. No. 4 at 30 to 40c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$15.25 to \$15.50; less than car lot \$16.50 to \$17.00 with corn meal at \$14.25 to 14.75. Grouladed meal, \$20.00.—Market Record, July 28.

The Cattle Market.

The cable from Liverpool on Monday, July 25, says: "The general supply of cattle was light to-day, but the receipts were heavy and prices were lower in consequence, the finest steers only touching 6d. The prospects for cattle are very bad. Heavy receipts keep the sheep market depressed, and prices are lower to-day. Finest steers 12c; good to choice 11 1/2c; poor to medium 10 1/2c; inferior and bulls 8 to 9 1/2c; best sheep 11c; secondary 10c; merinos 9c; inferior and rams 8 1/2c.

The Montreal Gazette of July 25 says: "The markets on the other side continue bad. One or two shippers let out even on some cheap cattle in Glasgow last week, but the majority of shippers lost heavily, the average being about \$7 per head. Liverpool was even worse than Glasgow, and shippers refuse to speak about London and other parts. Business is as bad as it can be, but shippers still continue in the trade. It is the same old story. They keep on in the hope that the markets will improve, and in the course of a few weeks "fall by the wayside." The list of snippers is becoming smaller every week and it is almost certain that within another month the trade will be in the hands of a half dozen men. Cattle are losing money, but sheep are losing more in proportion. A prominent exporter to-day made a calculation which showed a loss of over \$1 a head on sheep, and those who are shipping say this estimate is away below the mark. The shipments of sheep to date are below the average and are likely to be comparatively small this season if there is no improvement in the British markets. Farmers are forced to sell their sheep now at 3 1/2 to 2 3/4c; but the local price will no doubt be much lower in the course of a few weeks or the shipments will cease. Shippers claim to have made some money in the stocker trade, but the shipments to date have been light and no dependence can be placed in the future markets. All cables advise caution and say that the prospects are discouraging.

The Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, report the market at their yards for the week as follows: "Heavy receipts of export cattle for week at these yards, trade quiet and values unchanged. The supply of butchers' cattle was light and short of the demand, all offerings being readily taken up at good prices. Fair receipts of export sheep, best values, 4c. Medium receipts of hogs, no change over last week's prices. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; butchers' good, 4 to 4 1/2c; butchers' medium, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; butchers' culls, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4c; sheep, 3 1/2 to 4c; hogs, 5c to 5 1/2c; calves, \$2 to \$5.

Trade was bad at the East End abattoir, Montreal, on July 25. There were about 350 head of cattle offered, and while the demand was fairly brisk prices were generally lower. The best cattle sold at 4 to 4 1/2c, and medium stock at 3 1/2 to 4c. There were about 400 sheep offered. Those suitable for shipment sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c per lb, and lambs sold at \$2.25 to \$4 each. The 150 calves offered sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$9 a piece.

The Exhibition.

The second annual show of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, which opened on Monday last and continued during the week, has been a grand success. The first exhibition of the association was held last fall and was fairly successful, notwithstanding disagreeable weather. This year it was decided to make the experiment of trying a summer fair, instead of the usual fall show, as the fall season is a very busy time with our farmers, and the weather is more uncertain in the fall. This experiment has resulted most satisfactorily. As THE COMMERCIAL was the first journal here to advocate a summer show, we were naturally somewhat anxious as to the result; but this feeling has now passed away. The exhibition has nobly borne out the arguments previously advanced in favor of a summer fair. The weather was superb throughout the week; the attendance magnificent, and the exhibition itself a decided improvement upon last year's show, in the important features which go to make up an attractive display in a country where agriculture is the leading interest.

The full returns of attendance have not been made up at this writing, but they will at least double last year. A much larger number of visitors from abroad were here than we could hope to have at a fall fair. In live stock the number and quality of the entries were away ahead of last year, thus showing that the country is making gratifying progress in this direction. The stupid arrangement of the cattle sheds, made it difficult for spectators to get a good view of the cattle, and it is hoped the directors will reconstruct these buildings before another exhibition is held. Even in vegetables, there was quite a good display, notwithstanding that the present season is a late one.

Space prevents a review of the exhibition in detail, but the summer fair is now voted a great success, all around.

Manitoba Elections.

The provincial elections in Manitoba have resulted about as was expected in the return of the government by very nearly the same majority as it had previously. In Winnipeg city, all three divisions returned supporters of the government by very large majorities. Mr. D. Sprague, who is a good man and a strong candidate, made the best run of any of the oppositionists in Winnipeg, but even his deserved popularity failed to accomplish his election. A feature of the election is the large number of new men returned by both parties, and there were also a proportionately large number of very close contests. The government lost two or three prominent men, including Mr. Smart in Brandon and Mr. McLean in Dennis, their opponents being elected by a majority of only a few votes. Several prominent men among the oppositionists were also defeated, including the verbose leader of the party, who was defeated by Thos. Duncan, a man of sterling qualities but a new man in the house. The usual talk of protests is going on, but now that the turmoil is over, matters will no doubt settle down to the usual tenor of things.

The stock of Grigor Bros., jewellers, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on Monday, August 1, consisting of the following: Jewellery, etc., \$1,813.62; furnishings, etc., \$266.64; book accounts, \$690.35.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of K. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this Journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.)

British Columbia Business Review.

July 26, 1892.

There are about half-a-dozen lumber ships loading, but the trade is stagnant notwithstanding. Shipments are not profitable owing to low prices in the foreign markets.

The machinery supply men are quiet and little but repairs are being done or paid for. The demand for mining machinery is the most active and that comes principally from the other side.

The market for the past week has been characterless. Business is firm and better than would be expected considering the smallpox scare. There have been no failures for the past month and altogether there is a better and stronger feeling to report.

Business in the supply line is quiet but steady, in fact it may be called dull. The principal source of supply for fruits and vegetables is California, and for butter, eggs, etc., Manitoba and eastern Canada. With the exception of a few vegetables and small fruit the British Columbia crop has not begun to move.

So far the run of rockeyes in the Fraser river has been very poor and advices on Saturday were to the effect that a number of fishermen had laid off. Very latest advices say the run was improving. So little in the canning business has been done. However, the salmon uns are always more or less uncertain, and it can never be safely estimated until entirely over.

It is safe to say that the small-pox epidemic is under firm control. The most strenuous efforts have been made to keep it down and successfully. In two weeks more there will probably be but few cases in hand. As a result of the scare, which was greatly exaggerated, orders along the line of the C.P.R. for goods from dealers here were cancelled, but as stated in a telegram to THE COMMERCIAL last week there is no danger of infection from that source, as shipments were made direct from the source of supply and not brought in contact with infected persons or places. It is unnecessary to state that business has been greatly interfered with, and more than that a great deal of bad feeling between cities engendered besides the cost of litigation, preventive measures and all the rest of it will be very great. Two things will result as necessary consequences, improved quarantine regulations and amended health laws with the powers of local governing bodies more clearly defined. The sorry spectacle of the island and mainland fighting each other bitterly in the presence of a common foe was presented. At the outset had a conference of the representatives of the four cities been held and measures agreed upon for mutual protection the firing of local jealousies and an exhibition of malignant animosity would have been spared us, with all their dire consequences. However, at present all danger seems to be over.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FLOUR AND FEED, etc. Manitoba patents, \$5.85; strong bakers, \$5.45; ladies' choice \$6; prairie lily, \$5.75; Ugon \$5.85; Spokane \$5.65; Ender by mills—Premium \$5.85; three star \$5.75; two star \$5.40; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped

feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25, oats \$30 to \$32; wheat 35 to \$40; oil cake \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$21 to \$25 per ton, oats \$26, chopbarley \$25. California mulling barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33; hay, \$20; oil cake, \$40.

DAIRY—The market is well supplied with butter. Demand for creamery is a little slow. Manitoba dairy has been received in large quantities, and has found a good market. Eastern creamery is quoted at from 25 to 26½c. Manitoba dairy, 16 to 19½; cheese, 13c.

EGGS—Eastern eggs are quoted at 14c.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—California fruits are plentiful and include apples (inferior,) plums, peaches, apricots, tomatoes, watermelons, grapes and pears. In Victoria shipments have somewhat fallen off temporarily, but have proportionately increased in Vancouver. Raspberries are coming now more freely. Sicily lemons \$6 50; coconuts, \$1 per doz; bananas, \$3.75 to \$4; Turkish figs, 15½c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; Virginia peanuts, 13c; brazil 15c; evaporated apples, 11c; evaporated peaches, 12c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 7 to 8c; California pitted plums, 11c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; apricots, \$1.35; peaches, \$1.50; tomatoes, \$1.50; plums, \$1.35; pears \$3; apples \$2; watermelons 40c apiece; raspberries 12½c.

SUGAR.—Granulated 5½; E. C. 5½; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4½; cube 6½c; powdered, sacks 7½c; do boxes 7½c; syrup 4c.

FISH—Salmon, 7c; halibut, none in; smelts 6c; sturgeon, 5c; cod, 6 to 7c; carps \$1 a dozen; and clams 50c a pail.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 1½c; portatoes, California, \$27 ton; British Columbia potatoes \$22 to \$25; cabbage 2c; turnips 1½c; carrots 1½c.

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.—Supply very plentiful; prices unchanged. Live steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs \$4.50 apiece, dressed, \$5; sheep, 5½c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

MEATS—Firm and unaltered. Hams, 13½ to 15c, breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c, backs, 13 to 13½, short rolls, 11 to 11½c, dry rolls, 11c; green long clear, 11c; smoked long clear, 12c. Lard is quoted as follows:—In tubs, 12c per lb; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; lard compound 11 to 11½c.

LUMBER—Freight rates, etc., remain unaltered from last reports. Shipping in B.C. ports is as follows:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	5	5,735
Victoria	4	2,085
Nanaimo	5	0,796
Chemalms	1	960
Total	15	17,172

The Price of Seal Skins.

The sealing business depends on the freaks of fashion. If fashion prefers sealskins as a winter luxury, skins go up; if not they go down. Fashion is very often dictated by the scarcity of a material. The heart of the dilettante craves for what is a little above the reach of the "common herd." Therefore, the catch being lighter this year on the Pacific coast, the probabilities are in favor of an advance. Other things being equal the dealers expect it, but buyers, as a rule, are waiting for the entire season's catch to be reported. At present, not more than half the sealers have returned. The weather, too, has a good deal to do with quotations. If the winter generally begins early and severe, it will have a decided effect on the market and furs will be in demand. So many things are to be taken into consideration that at the present early date naming prices is purely speculation. High prices, however, must rule to make sealing pay this season. As pointed out last week, the catch being smaller on an average, the expense per skin is higher, and in addition to that, the

early prospects of high prices caused the hunters to demand increased wages, and on the whole, unless the demand is unusually keen and prices proportionate, the season cannot be made a profitable one.

Sheep Grazing in British Columbia.

A news item in another column is to the effect that a herd of 8,000 sheep had been driven down from Chilcoten and are feeding along Hot creek range and that the ranchers in that locality are very much opposed to it. Complaints of that nature from the interior of British Columbia have been frequent and as the attention of stock men of that province has been turning to sheep raising the preservation of ranges is fast becoming a subject for serious consideration. The chief objection to sheep pasturing on the ranges occupied by cattle is that they graze very close, which, with their sharp trotters, destroy the roots of the grass, thus causing it to die and impoverishing the ranges. Of course, sheep raising is a legitimate occupation and it is very difficult to legislate against it or adjust the interests between cattle and sheep ranchers. What makes the matter of immediately serious concern is that the older cattle ranges of British Columbia are already overgrazed, the effect of which on the beef industry of the province is already being felt and which was clearly perceptible last summer in the large and unusual export of beeves from Manitoba and the Northwest. If sheep are allowed to overrun these ranges their destruction will be made complete.

To some extent legislation has been directed towards a protection of the cattle interests and during the last session of the legislature Col. Baker, the new minister of immigration and education, emphasized the necessity of action. But clearly, there must be a more definite division of the ranges, and the two, cattle and sheep, kept apart. How this is to be accomplished satisfactorily and fairly to parties concerned, is a problem.

In any event ranching methods must be revised in order to secure a permanency of stock raising. More attention is necessary to the feeding of cattle in the winter. Very few of the ranchers feed and as a result in spring time cattle are too poor for the market. In the north when there was a limited market to supply, the over stocking of ranges did not enter into consideration and grass was abundant; but now conditions have been altered, and ensilage or some other system of supply is requisite to maintain the beef supply. The nutritious bunch grass once destroyed seems impossible to restore and that is just where the danger of the sheep pasturage comes in, and at the same time the encouragement of sheep raising must not be lost sight of. There are those who contend that sheep raising cannot be made profitable in British Columbia, especially in the interior. It is probable that the islands of the coast, and the side hills, where the grasses are of a different nature, dependent upon a humid atmosphere and copious precipitation, are better adapted for sheep provided they could be obtainable at reasonable prices and adapted for the purpose.

Brief Business Notes.

Wm. Eckert, grocer, Victoria, is dead.
Corbett & Co., tinsmiths, Westminster, have assigned.
T. Trenery and Charles Olson, Nelson, have dissolved.
W. R. Brown, of Brown Bros., grocers, Victoria, is dead.
W. W. Dickinson, butcher, New Westminster, has assigned.
F. M. Rattenbury, architect, has opened an office in Vancouver.
A. G. Matthews, gunsmith, New Westminster, has resumed business.
The Cargill house, Ashcroft, has been burned, loss \$6,000, insured \$3,500.
A. Callender, Vancouver, has opened an office as accountant and collector.

The Dominion Government has purchased the steamer *Earle* for quarantine purposes.

The C. D. Rand, the first of the Vancouver sealers to return, brought down 532 skins.

Narcisse Parquette, general store, Donald, has assigned to David W. Bole, of Winnipeg.

Terrence H. Griffin, Nelson, has been appointed assessor and collector for West Kooto nay.

A. L. Draper, late of Vancouver, bought out the drug business of John Chipp, M.D., Vernon.

The British ship *Ninoveh* is on her way from San Diego to load lumber at Vancouver for Sydney.

The Delta Agricultural Society Exhibition will be held at the Town Hall, Tuesday September 20.

Mr. Page is opening a new butcher shop in Vancouver opposite the new post office building Pender St.

Prof. Sanders, World's Fair Commissioner for Canada, is on the coast conferring with the government here.

Mechanics' saw mill, New Westminster; notice of sale by sheriff of lands to satisfy judgment, on July 22.

H. Y. W. Hehusen, Victoria, has been appointed agent for British Columbia for the Phoenix Brewing Co.

The Surrey Agricultural Association will hold their annual exhibition on Friday, the 16th of September.

Gilley Bros., livery and feed stables, New Westminster, advertise livery and hack business for sale by auction.

British barque *Zabina* Gowdy, from Mollendo, is chartered to load lumber at Vancouver for Wilmington, Delaware.

New post offices have been opened in B. C. at St. Eugene, Mission, Tappen Siding, Yale, and Squamish, Westminster.

G. E. Kirby and H. W. Cardrew, stock raisers and farmers, Anderson creek, have dissolved partnership. Cardrew continues.

W. Turnbull & Co., contractors, New Westminster, have made arrangements with their creditors to accept 50c on the dollar.

Fred Rowbottom has opened a quarry on Protection Island. He has a contract for 2,000 feet of stone for D. Gibbs; of Vancouver.

A by-law guaranteeing 3 per cent. interest on \$300,000 worth of bonds of the Victoria & Sydney railway was passed the other day by a vote of 3 to 1.

J. Mahrer has bought out McKinnell, Wolfe & Co., wholesale liquors, Nanaimo, and will continue under the firm style of Mahrer, Wolfe & Co.

Messrs. Bell-Irving, Paterson & Co., have chartered the British barque *Glengarry* at Rio de Janiero, to load salmon at Westminster for Great Britain.

On the last trip of the *Etta White* to the north she brought back with her 23 tons of fine roofing slate from Webster & Edwards' slate quarry at Jervis Inlet.

Buchanan's mill, at Kaslo, 200x50 feet, is almost completed, and the three carloads of machinery have been all placed in it. This week the whole will be running.

The Maritime Province delegates went down from Sicamous junction on Tuesday morning of last week, and remained at Vernon all day, examining the farm and ranch lands.

Bain & Boyd have sold their mining claim "Dunvagan," at Fish Creek, to Messrs. Fishburn and Fowler, Golden, for \$15,000; \$1,000 down, and the balance within twelve months.

Smith & Hague estate, groceries, Nanaimo, were jobbed off, and the baking business was bought in by Smith, who will continue the same. The estate realized about 50c on the dollar.

The Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society's quarterly report shows a membership of 746, sales during the past quarter nearly \$2,000 more than the previous quarter. Total sales for the quarter say \$32,111.

There are now four hotels at the Okanagan Mission. The St. John Hotel, the Benvoulin Hotel, the Kelowna House, and the Tom and Jerry House. The latter is in Short Cut Valley and is the latest acquisition.

The C.P.R. Co. is calling for tenders for clearing and grading for the construction of the Vancouver and Lulu Island railway. Tenders will be received by J. D. Townley, the secretary of the railway, until noon on August 8th.

About 8,000 sheep, the *Inland Sentinel* says, have been brought down from Chilcoten and are feeding along the Hot creek range. The ranchers in that vicinity are very much opposed to it, as sheep are very injurious to the ranges.

Messrs. Bateman, Blackman and Kane, representing the Chicago syndicate which is examining into the feasibility of the Canada Western Railway scheme, have been in Victoria obtaining all the information they can in respect to the matter.

The C. & K. Nav. Co. intend building a steamer to run on the Okanagan lake. There is little doubt of the C.P.R. being connected with the venture, and the railway will probably find its way into the Okanagan valley by way of Fire valley.

The *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, has on board 1,600,000 pounds of overland cargo, 148 tons (measurement) of silk, 100 steerage passengers for Victoria, 50 for Vancouver, 50 for overland and 16 for Havana. She also has 140 saloon passengers. She is due on July 30th.

A number of buildings have been erected at Nakusp, Upper Arrow Lake, notably the "Nakusp house," by Cowan & Madden; Rathwell's hotel, Thomas's hotel, Lemon's store, Bourne Bros.' store, J. E. Walsh & Co.'s feed store and stables, offices and dwelling; Dave Cowan's blacksmith shop, Holman's real estate office and McDougall's dwelling.

The *World* gives a list of new buildings for this year so far in Vancouver, a summary of which is as follows:

Ward I	\$134,000
" II	700,000
" III	15,000
" IV	50,000
" V	183,800
Total	\$1,107,800

The Empire Mutual Loan and Investment company, limited, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and W. J. McGuigan, B. J. Short, and A. J. Patterson, all of Vancouver, as first trustees, has been duly incorporated under the Companies' Act of 1890. The incorporation is also gazetted of C. F. Pretty & Co., Ltd., of Westminster, fish dealers and freezers.

F. C. Blackburn, of Seattle, who has been in the Lardeau country lately, says: "After an exhaustive personal examination of the Lardeau region, I am convinced it is a rich gold silver section, and a very extensive one. The placer gold found on the Lardeau is fairly coarse, and easily saved. Good paying prospects were obtained for eight miles along the river, beginning at a point half a mile from Trout Lake, and extending up to the junction of the north and south forks of the Lardeau. The south fork is likely to be good for several miles, as the gold obtained there was considerably water worn, and evidently came from the auriferous ledges further up the river. The entire geological formation of the Lardeau and Trout Lake region is favorable for the existence of gold and silver mines. Several fine galena ledges have already been found, and the ore is much above the average grade in silver.

Lawrence Kirk has just returned from the Skeena, and says that he thought a good deal of the "fisheries," or canneries, and regretted

that their market was not greater. When he was up at the Skeena all the canners were observing the half-pack arrangement, and were very conservative in their choice of fish. The Inverness had some 4,500 cases packed; the Alert Bay Co., 700; the Aberdeen, 2,300, and the Ralmoral a like number. Mr. Cunningham had about 6,000 spring fish on his wharf ready for packing. Fifteen thousand each is the usual pack, but they have limited themselves mutually, this season, to 11,500, and there will be no difficulty in getting that together. There was a good deal of talk up there as to the Fishery Commission, and there is a kick as to the increase in the cost of a license. They don't much mind the offal disposal arrangement, although they think it unnecessary there, but canners do think that they might expect more from the government than they are receiving. It costs them from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year for nets, and they find this is mainly attributable to the "snags," which ruin the nets.

Decline in the Rupee.

The large decline in the value of the silver rupee is causing serious trouble in India, paralyzing trade and bringing many to poverty. Events taking place at remote distances in foreign countries, such as the demonetization of silver in Germany nearly twenty years ago, and subsequent acts of legislation in the United States, have had the effect to depreciate the rupee more than one-half, until of late the more rapid decline is disastrous. A Calcutta correspondent, writing to London, speaks of "universal consternation." The effect, the *London Times* says, has been to increase the burden of the Indian public debt in sterling by 50 per cent. during the past twenty five years, quite apart from new borrowings, to reduce large numbers to pecuniary distress, to diminish by one-third the sterling value of all Indian savings or accumulated capital, and no one can at present predict that the rupee, which stood only a fraction below 2 shillings in 1862, will not have to be written off at the rate of 1 shilling before the close of the century, compelling a reorganization of the whole financial arrangement of the Indian Government. It might be reasoned that through the operation of natural laws low prices for the metal would check production, bringing about a state of equilibrium, but this correction can hardly be expected to operate, so long as the United States continues its monthly purchases at the present rate. Under this policy the value of silver bullion is maintained fairly well, but at a heavy loss to the Treasury. An expert in coinage statistics calculates that under the two acts of congress, that of 1878, under which about 412,000,000 silver dollars were struck (worth 67 1/2 cents at the present price of silver), and the act of 1890, under which to the present time 93,500,000 ounces have been purchased, "\$64,000,000 have been sunk in the wild experiment."—*Banker's Magazine* for July.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 25th says that the farmers in the south of England will begin to harvest on the 1st of August. The conditions indicate that the harvesting will be, on the whole, less costly and the crop more rapidly gathered in than usual. The stand which the farmers made when the value fell below 30s has proved to be justified. The millers now buy more readily at 30s than the farmers are willing to sell. Foreign wheat has advanced in several important markets; elsewhere the advance is 6d. The falling off in shipments from India, added to the firm holding of the new crops in America, accounts for the advance.

The suit between the Canada Salt Association and the Ontario People's Salt Company was settled last week at Toronto in favor of the former, and the defendant company must therefore stay in the combine until the end of this year.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.									
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs	3.76 to 7.00	" "	Black	25 to 30	Opium	4.00 to 4.25	SHRETT IRON—1 to 20 gauge	3.75 to 4.00	
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 6.25 to 6.75		" "	Lard	70	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.60	" 22 to 24	3.75 to 4.00	
" No. 2, " " " " " " " "	75 to 6.25	CASIOR OIL, per lb.	12	Oil peppermint	4.00 to 4.10	" 20	" " "	4.00 to 4.25	
" " " " " " " " " "	1.35 to 1.40	Mica and grease, per case	3.76	Oxalic acid	.14 to .18	" 25	" " "	4.25 to 5.50	
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon.	1.35 to 1.40	Gem	3.20	Pectass iodide	4.00 to 4.25	CANADA PLATES			3.75 to 4.00
" " " " " " " " " "	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial	2.60	Saltpetre	.10 to .11	IRON PIPE—40 to 46 per cent. off list.			
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb.	8	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	8.00	Sal rochelle	.30 to .35	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—			
Red lead, per pound	7	Portland cement, per barrel	4.76	S "lac	.35 to .40	10 to 24 gauge, per lb	.90 to .06		
Yellow ochre, per lb.	3	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 5.60	Sulphur flowers	4.00 to 5.00	26 gauge, " "	.00 to .06		
Golden ochre, per lb.	6	Putty, in bladders, per pound	.03	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00 to 5.00	28 " " "	.00 to .07		
Venetian red, French	3 1/2	" " in barrels of bladders	.03	Sal soda	2.60 to 3.00	CHAIN—			
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs	1.25	Tartaric acid, per lb	.56 to .65	Proof Coil, 3-10 inch, per lb	0.7 to 0.7 1/2		
English purple oxides	4 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks	7.00	LEATHER.					
American oxides, per lb	4	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs	7.00	Spanish soft, best, No. 1 per lb	.23 to .30	" " " " "	0.8 to 0.7		
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 1/2 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WINDOW GLASS, 1st break	2.00	Spanish sole, No. 1	.20 to .28	" " " " "	0.6 to 0.6 1/2		
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs	13	Glass would be shaded for larger quantities.		Slaughter sole, heavy	.30	" " " " "	0.6 to 0.6 1/2		
Less than kegs, per pound	20	WOOD.		" " " " light	.27	" " " " "	0.6 to 0.6		
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags 1.00		Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord	\$5.50	Harness, heavy, best	.23 to .30	Trace, per doz pairs	4.00 to 8.00		
Less than bags, per pound	1.10	Poplar, per cord	\$3.60	" " " " light	.23 to .30	ZINC SPALTER	0.7 to 0.7 1/2		
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" No. 1	.23 to .28	ZINC SHEET	0.7 1/2 to 0.8 1/2		
" Extra furniture, per gal.	1.35	COAL.		Upper, heavy, best	.35 to .46	KNAB—Pig, per lb	0.6 1/2 to 0.6		
" Elastic oak, per gal.	2.00	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$9.50	" " " " light	.35	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square ft	0.6 to 0.7		
" No. 1, carriage, per gal.	2.60	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	Rip skins, French	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	SOLDER—			
" Hard oil finish, per gal.	2.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	domestic	.75 to .85	Half-and-half (guar) per lb	.22		
" Brown Japan, per gal.	1.00	Banff Anthracite	8.50	Calf skins, French, premier choice	1.25 to 1.50	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb	.25		
" Gold Size, Japan	1.50	These are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. There are practically no wholesale prices here for coal.		Calf skins, domestic	.75 to .85	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—			
" No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		Splits, senior	.25 to .35	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35%			
" Pure orange shellac	2.60	Alum, per lb.	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	" junior	.30	" " " " " " "			
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Cowhide	.35 to .45	" Cartridges, Dom., 50%			
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon	68c	Bleaching powder, per lb	.05 to .07	Corduvan, per foot	.17 to .21	" Military, Amer., 5% advance.			
" " " " " " " " " "	71	Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	Pebble, cow	.17 to .21	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2"			
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for good sized orders.		Brimstone	.03 to .04 1/2	Buff	17 to 1	" " " " " " "			
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	68c	Borax	.13 to .14	Russets, saddlers', per doz.	12.50	" " " " " " "			
Less than barrels, per gallon	72	Bronide potash	.50 to .55	Linings, colored, per foot	.12	Shot Shells, 6.60 to \$9.60.			
GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound	15	Camphor	.70 to .75	METALS AND HARDWARE.					
" " " " " " " " " "	20	Camphor ounces	.80 to .90	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 66 and 25 lb ingots, per lb	.26 to .28	Shot—Canadian	0.6 to 0.6 1/2		
BORNING OILS, Eocene	34	Carbolic acid	.40 to .60	Strip	.28 to .30	WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000	.25 to .75		
" " " " " " " " " "	29	Castor oil	.13 to .15	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.		AXES—Per box	6.50 to 15.50		
" " " " " " " " " "	26	Chlorate potash	.25 to .30	Bradley M. L. S Per box		AXLE GRASS—Per gross	10.00 to 14.00		
" " " " " " " " " "	33	Citric acid	.70 to .80	I. C., usual sizes	\$7.50 to \$7.75	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.			
Stove gasoline, per case	3.50	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	Raven and P.D. Grades—		Wire Barb	5.00		
Benzine, per case	3.50	Cocaine, per oz	\$3.20 to \$9.75	I. C., usual sizes	5.75 to 6.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2,			
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon	50	Cream tartar, per lb	.30 to .35	I. C., usual sizes	7.00 to 7.50	Manilla, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.			
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital City Header	5	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	Charcoal Plates—Terne.		Cotton, 25 to 27.			
" " " " " " " " " "	35	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	Dean or J. G. Grade—		NAILS—Cut 6 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.			
" " " " " " " " " "	35	boxes	.18 to .20	I. C. 20 x 28, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	Wire nails, 4.00.			
" " " " " " " " " "	33	German quinine	35 to .40	IRON AND STEEL—		HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.			
" " " " " " " " " "	35	Glycerine, per lb	25 to .25	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.			
" " " " " " " " " "	35	Howard's quinine, per oz	.50 to .60	Band	3.50 to 3.75				
" " " " " " " " " "	36	Iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00	Swe-dish	6.25 to 6.50				
" " " " " " " " " "	32	Insect powder	.35 to .40	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50				
" " " " " " " " " "	32	Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.00	Best Cast Steel, per lb	.13 to .15				
				Russian Sheet	.12 to .13				
				BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.					

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels.

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through **J. W. MACKEDIE & Co, MONTREAL**

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

F U R S,

HATS, CAPS,
Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,
517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVELY
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 456 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

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

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

We beg to notify the trade that we are able
to supply pure LIME JUICE in bottles,
kegs or barrels at reasonable rates. This
article is one of the brightest and best flavored
brands in the market.

Druggists are respectfully requested to
write for Samples of our Insect Powder. We
think it the nicest seen in this market.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winn'peg.

BINDER TWINE!

"BLUE CAP"

Pure Manilla Twine.

"RED CAP"

The old Reliable Brand

Better than ever.



'BLUE RIBBON'

A Standard Quality of
Manilla.

"CROWN"

A good Sisal Twine.
Samples and prices on appli-
cation to our Manitoba
and North-west
Agents.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents for

Consumer's Cordage Company, Limited,

MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skibogate Oil Works B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soap,
Woodstock, Ontario, Teller, Hathwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission -:- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

GEO C THOMPSON J. L. BECKWITH, CHAS. R. KING.

BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,

CONSIGNEES, BROKERS,

General Commission and Mercantile Agents.

51 Wharf Street, Cor. Fort,

Special Attention given to Consignments.
Prime Creamery Butter.

CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED. VICTORIA, B.C.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P. O. BOX NO. 296.

A Montreal telegram on Tuesday say:—
"Cattle freights have declined five shillings
here and great difficulty is being experienced
in filling boats, owing to the bad English mar-
ket. The Nautilian left a number of animals
short Saturday and in order to fill at
all her agents had to reduce freights to 45
shillings."

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.

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

THOMPSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND BROKERS.

184 Notre Dame St. East, - WINNIPEG.

P. O. Box 615.

TELEPHONE 62.

Our business is solely Commission. The only
plan which does justice to the Consignor. We
handle everything which the Country Store-
keeper has to send from home to sell. None of
our own goods to sell in preference to yours
when the market is good. Nothing between
you and best prices obtainable except a small
Commission.

A GUARANTEE OF BUSINESS

Can be Expected to follow the Guarantee
of Circulation given by

The Daily Telegram

VANCOUVER, - - B.C.

The Liveliest Newspaper and Best Advertising Medium
on the Pacific Coast.

ADDRESS :-

Advertising Agent, "THE TELEGRAM,"

VANCOUVER, B.C.

J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.

P. O. Box 711.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Mellon, Smith & Co.

(Successors to Springer, Mellon & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping, Insurance and General Agents.

Free, Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

GENERAL FORWARDING.

Advances made on Consignments of goods.

VANCOUVER,

B. C.

D. GORDON MARSHALL,

SOLICITOR OF THE

Provinces of Ontario & British Columbia.

Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Special attention to
Commercial Law and Collections.

VANCOUVER

B. C.

P. O. Box 132.

TELEPHONE, WHARF 313

CITY OFFICE 21.

HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.

FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.

CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

HEAD OFFICE AND STORE,
130 Cordova St.

Vancouver, B.C.

Consignments Solicited. Bank References

R. Martin, Vancouver.

A. Robertson, Victoria.

Martin & Robertson,

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments

Excellent Storage Facilities. Correspondence Solicited

J. & T. BELL

FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant,
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
a consignment which will be handled to the best possible
advantage.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
Superfine.

BRAN. SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

(Continued from page 1235)

experience and from travelling over the country and purchasing cheese for export to England. He would not say that that had been the effect altogether, but it had been largely the effect. The increase of the purchasing power of the people was the only way by which they could be prosperous. They wanted to increase the value of their production. He could tell them that in Oxford, the richest and most fertile county, of which Woodstock was the capital town, they had in the population three to one of free traders and Liberals. (Cheers.)

RESULT OF THE VOTING.

The president then put the amendment, in favor of which 34 voted, whilst 79 hands were held up against it.

The amendment was therefore declared lost.

Sir Charles Tupper, at the instance of Mr. Perrault, pointed out the vote could not be decisive, as it had not been taken in accordance with the published rules. Those rules stand that each Association represented at the congress was entitled to one vote, irrespective of the number of its delegates. He had himself not voted, because under the rule he could not vote. He therefore asked the chairman on the re-assembling of the congress to put the resolution according to the rules.

Sir Donald Smith—Only one member of the Montreal board voted.

The president stated that the universal practice in this country was to take a test vote as he had done. He would, however, take the decision of the delegates when they re-assembled, and there could be a vote by chambers.

The congress then adjourned until Thursday.

Assembling on Thursday morning, Sir John Lubbock, the president, said their Canadian friends did not seem on the previous evening to have understood the usual English procedure of taking a show of hands, leaving it to any delegate to demand a vote by chambers. It would not, however, be the wish of the congress to prevent by a technicality Sir Charles Tupper and those who thought with him from having the right to the vote to which they were entitled under the rules of the congress. He suggested that each chamber should write down how it desired to vote and hand the papers to the secretary, and they would have an actual record.

Mr. Priest (Birmingham) continued the discussion. If, he said, we do nothing for the colonies, how can we expect the colonies to do anything for us? The Institute at Kensington had, however, not been put up for nothing, and he was convinced that, however the vote of the congress might go, the day was not far distant before they should see an entire reversal of England's present policy. Lord Salisbury was not the man to eat his own words. (Cheers.)

The president was then proceeding to put Mr. Medley's resolution, when

Sir Charles Tupper said he was afraid no vote on Mr. Medley's resolution could be taken until the Canadian amendment had been disposed of. The vote taken yesterday was not in accordance with the rules and regulations on which the congress had been organized, and the chamber had very properly decided that the vote must be taken in accordance with the rules. Until, therefore, the amendment was negatived on the vote of the chambers, Mr. Medley's resolution did not come before the congress.

The president said Sir Charles was quite mistaken in supposing that any informality had arisen. Their friends from Canada were not perhaps quite conversant with the method of taking the vote of chambers of commerce in this country, but, though they had not claimed a vote by chambers at the time, the congress would show them courtesy and enable the vote to be taken now.

Sir Charles Tupper: I do not hold that it is a matter of courtesy to Canada at all.

The president: Really, Sir Charles, you have had your own way.

Sir Charles Tupper: A vote by chambers is the only way of getting the sentiment of the bodies represented here, and, though I thank you very much for your decision, I must say that a vote by chambers is the only regular way of getting the sense of the congress in accordance with the rules. (Hear, hear.)

The vote by chambers was then taken, each chamber or association recording its vote in reply to the secretary (Mr. Konric B. Murray) with the result that 33 chambers voted for the amendment and 55 against. The president therefore declared the amendment lost amid cheers.

The Canadian bodies supporting the amendment numbered 19, and represented the following places:—Branford (Mr. Arthur K. Bunnell); Mr. Erastus Wiman did not, it is understood, vote; Halifax (Messrs. A. P. Silver, Geoffrey Marrow and W. Stewart); Ingersoll (Mr. A. H. Elli); London, Ontario (Mr. T. Herbert Marsh); Montreal board of trade (Mr. Peter Radvath and Sir Donald Smith); Montreal chamber of commerce (Mr. J. X. Perrault and C. E. Desjorine); New Westminster (Mr. John Hendry); Ottawa (Mr. Sanford Fleming); Perth (Mr. John Inglis); Qu'Appelle (Mr. H. B. Joyner); Quebec (Mr. R. R. Dobbell); St. John (Hon. James I. Fellows); Toronto board of trade (Messrs. P. H. Burton, M. C. Ellis, and Elgar A. Wills); Toronto Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Mr. Frederick Nicholas); Toronto, Dominion Millers' Association (Messrs. David Plowes and Arthur K. Bunnell); Vancouver (Mr. John Hendry); Victoria, British Columbia (Mr. Robert Ward); Winnipeg board of trade (Messrs. James E. Steen and James Porter); Winnipeg grain and produce exchange. Those opposing the amendment numbered two, namely,—Hamilton (M. A. T. Wood), and Woodstock (The Hon. Thos. Ballantyne). The Canadian vote on the amendment was therefore 19 for and 2 against.

UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR FREER IMPERIAL TRADE.

Mr. F. E. A. Graham (Canterbury, New Zealand) next moved, as an amendment to Mr. Medley's resolution, that articles the produce or manufacture of the various parts of the British Empire shall not be subjected to higher—but may be subject to lower—duties than those which may be imposed upon similar articles of foreign origin.

The president put the question and declared it lost, and afterwards put Mr. Medley's resolution, in favor of which 53 hands were held up, the number against it being 43. All the Canadian delegates who took part in the division voted against the resolution. A vote by each chamber was afterwards taken, the result being announced as follows:—Ayes, 47; Noes, 31. He therefore declared this resolution carried.

Mr. Priest (Birmingham) afterwards proposed: "That this congress is of opinion that every effort should be made by Her Majesty's Government to promote closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and her colonies and dependencies, and to this end desires the abrogation of the European treaty clauses which at present hinder the same."

Mr. S. T. Tolson (Dawbury) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The resolutions of Mr. Neville Lubbock (London chamber of commerce), the discussion of which had been postponed from Tuesday, was then dealt with. It was as follows:—"That a commercial union with the British Empire on the basis of free trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity."

Sir Charles Tupper suggested, with a view to promoting some agreement between the representatives of every part of the Empire, that the resolution be amended by the addition of one single letter, namely, the letter r, so as to read "freer trade" instead of free trade.

The president: That would clearly be a step in the right direction, and it is well to go step by step.

Mr. W. P. Espeut (Jamaica) seconded the

alteration, which was carried unanimously, and the congress then passed to other subjects.

OTHER IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. C. B. Boulton (London chamber of commerce, chairman of the London conciliation board) proposed a resolution in favor of boards of labor conciliation and arbitration in all important centres of industry and commerce throughout the Empire. The Hon. G. R. Dibbs (Premier of New South Wales), and Mr. Fielding (Premier of Nova Scotia), supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Professor John D. Wilson, LL.D. (Aberdeen) proposed a resolution in favor of a commission on which the United Kingdom and all the colonies and countries embraced in the Empire should be represented to codify the commercial laws of the Empire. We were, said Dr. Wilson, far behind the rest of the civilized world in the state in which we were content to leave our law. The remedy was of the simplest kind; we had to codify our law. Sir Donald A. Smith (Montreal) seconded the motion. Mr. J. X. Perrault (Montreal) suggested that the motion should read: "codification carried out as far as possible," so that existing civil rights should not be interfered with. On this suggestion the motion was afterwards carried.

Mr. W. H. Brittain (Sheffield) next proposed that the provisions of the Merchandise Mark Act should be adopted and actively carried out in all British colonies and dependencies in the same manner as has produced such beneficial results in the mother country. The Hon. James I. Fellows (St. John, New Brunswick) seconded the motion. Mr. P. H. Burton (Toronto) did not think the stamping of English goods had been altogether to the benefit of this country in consequence of the arbitrary character of the Trade Marks Act. He moved an amendment to this effect on the ground that the trade of Britain, as the distributing point, was diverted by stamping the articles. Mr. J. L. Pollock (Paris, British chamber of commerce) seconded the amendment. The discussion was continued by several delegates, including Mr. A. T. Wood (Hamilton), and the amendment was eventually lost by 21 to 22 votes, the original motion being afterwards carried.

Sir Frederick Young (London) proposed: "That colonization, while equally desirable as an outlet for our congested population and for the development of the colonies, can be carried out most successfully by individual energy and enterprise, and private agencies supported by state aid." James E. Steen (Winnipeg) supported in a speech, which pressure on space prevents our reporting this week, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. T. Rowlett (Leicester), in the absence of Mr. Samuel Montague (London) proposed.—

"That the introduction of a decimal system of weights, measures, and money is urgently needed, in order to increase our foreign trade, facilitate commerce, and render elementary education more effective and less expensive." Mr. J. X. Perrault (Montreal) proposed the following addition to the resolution:—"That the Canadian decimal system of currency, which answers all purposes, be extended to the other portions of the British Empire, the pound sterling to be equal to five dollars and the shilling to 25c." He maintained that the present British currency system was difficult for foreigners to understand, difficult to apply to the English people, and difficult in the commercial transactions of the world. Mr. C. E. Desjorine (Montreal) seconded the addition, and after Sir Philip Magnus had declared that personally he was in favor of the motion in Mr. Montague's name, because it did not define the system of coinage to be adopted, and after a few remarks from Mr. Steen, the president put it to the meeting whether they approved the addition of the words suggested by Mr. Perrault, and the vote was in the negative. He afterwards submitted Mr. Montague's resolution, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. E. P. Arnold-Foster a motion was passed in favor of Imperial penny postage.

The next motion on the paper was in favor of "the extension of direct telegraph communication between the component parts of the British Empire," but the president stated that Sir George Baden Powell, in whose name it stood, was absent. He therefore thought that it might be withdrawn. This was agreed to.

Mr. Peter Rudpath (Montreal) proposed:—"That this congress take steps towards procuring such change in the system of maintaining the lighthouse service of Great Britain as will relieve shipping for any direct charge therefor, and the shipping of the Empire from liability to retaliatory taxation by foreign countries." Sir Donald Smith (Montreal) seconded, and Mr. Plummer supported the motion, which was carried.

Sir Donald Smith proposed a resolution requesting the London Chamber of Commerce "to take the necessary steps for carrying out the several resolutions of this congress." The resolution was carried.

On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed to the Merchant Tailors' Company for the use of their hall.

William H. Levin (Wellington, New Zealand), proposed a resolution heartily thanking the London Chamber of Commerce for organizing the congress and for its generous hospitality to the delegates. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that the seeds which had been sown in the last few days would take deep roots, and produce a rich harvest. (Hear, hear.) Hospitalities had been showered upon the delegates both publicly and privately, for which they felt deeply grateful. It had been regarded by the delegates as a distinguished privilege that the congress had been presided over by Sir John Lubbock. (Cheers.) The motion was carried, the delegates rising and giving three cheers. The President, in acknowledging the compliment, said he thought that on several points which had been discussed they had drawn nearer to an understanding than previously.

BANQUET AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The delegates were entertained on Thursday evening by the London Chamber at a banquet at St. James's Hall. Lord Knutsford presided, and among the distinguished company present were Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. C. H. Tupper, and the Canadian delegates at the congress.

Sir John Lubbock, in proposing the toast of the "British Empire," said it was one that went straight home to the hearts of all present. The time must never come when the empire should be separated. The colonies were all loyal to the crown and proud of one another. At no time in the history of this country had a better feeling existed between the colonies and the mother country than at present. (Cheers.) He had great pleasure in coupling with this toast the name of one so well known throughout the whole of England and Canada as Sir Charles Tupper. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper, who was warmly received, said—In spite of the opinions of those who are not in unison with this great empire, I think I may safely say that England never occupied a greater, a more distinguished, and grander position than she occupies to-day. (Cheers.) The prosperity that has marked the illustrious reign of our beloved Sovereign has shown that England has advanced by leaps and bounds to a position of prosperity and of progress that has never been equalled in the history of the world. (Cheers.) When I say that of England, I look to the outlying portions of the empire, and I feel that great as have been the progress and prosperity of the mother country—for we not only call England home, but we, and all the colonies, call England the Mother Country—(Cheers)—they have only kept pace with the remarkable development of the colonial sections of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) I feel that in no period has England reached a higher position than she occupies to-

day, and I may say that never in the course of her history has there been more loyal devotion from every part of her colonial domains than exists at present. Speaking as I do for a large portion of the Empire, I say we are proud of our connection with the mother country, and we feel that in the glorious British institutions we have such a security for life and liberty that is to be found in an equal degree in no other part of the world. (Cheers.) This Empire should be united by ties of the strongest description and of the most enduring character. (Hear, hear.) I congratulate you, Lord Knutsford, upon having had an opportunity of presiding, with your usual tact, over that great colonial conference which a few years back took place within this metropolis, and I congratulate you still more upon the part which you have performed, in conjunction with Sir John Lubbock and the organizing committee of the London chamber of commerce, in receiving this great congress which has now assembled from every portion of the Empire. (Cheers.) I need hardly say that the response which has been made to the invitations tendered to all the colonies and India is one which can only be regarded with the very highest satisfaction; and I do not believe it is possible to overrate the vast importance of the assembling of this congress in the city of London. The advantage to the colonies in being brought into contact with the statesmen and merchants and the commercial influences of this the greatest commercial metropolis of the world cannot be over-estimated. And I believe it is equally advantageous to the people of England and the men who have so much to do with the maintenance of the commercial position of this country, to have an opportunity of exchanging opinions with gentlemen from the remotest sections of the Empire. (Cheers.) I am confident of the integrity of the Empire, and I have always said that the colonies have a deep interest in maintaining their union with this country. We were reminded by the gentleman who responded to "Army and Navy" of the gallant manner in which New South Wales—whose Premier we have the pleasure of seeing here to-night—sent a contingent of volunteers to the Soudan. I have no hesitation in saying that that loyalty to the Crown was re-echoed throughout all sections of the Empire, and I believe that the importance and influence of that act upon foreign countries was one that could hardly be overrated. For foreign countries then found that if occasion arose they would have to reckon, not only with Great Britain, but with the whole Empire. The same spirit existed in Canada and in all the colonies, and the only difficulty the colonial secretary had was to answer the applications from every one of the colonies for the reception of volunteers. (Cheers.) Indeed, the volunteers of Canada played a not unimportant part on that occasion, and no less an authority than Major General Brackenbury, who conducted the expedition, vouches in his book for the fact that but for the presence of the Canadian voyagers the ascent of the Nile would have involved far greater loss of life, and the descent would, indeed, have been impossible. French, Irish, English and Scotch Canadians were one and all standing shoulder to shoulder, ready at any hour when their services might be required by the mother country, and they will be found on all occasions prepared to do that which every British subject in all portions of the Empire will be ready to do—to combine with one will for the protection of the Empire. (Cheers.) As I said before, I have always had perfect confidence in the integrity of the Empire, but that confidence has never been greater or stronger than during the last two days when attending the interesting discussions that have taken place at the Merchant Tailors' Hall. (Cheers.) We have not on every occasion been able to agree entirely as to what, under existing circumstances, was the best line to take, but we have all been animated by one common sentiment—namely, to arrive at that conclusion which would best promote the grandeur, the progress, and the prosperity of every portion of

the Empire. It would not be easy to overrate the value of that interchange of opinion. I will not detain you longer than to express my hearty thanks to Sir John Lubbock for the kindly and able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have sometimes thought that it was quite possible that the idea might flash through the mind of our distinguished chairman that the course pursued by the assembled delegates would not reflect any discredit even upon that grandest deliberative assembly in the world—the House of Commons of England. (Cheers.)

The beet root sugar industry in Quebec province, says a Montreal paper, has received a bad blow by the failure of the West Farnham Beet Sugar Company with liabilities of some \$60,000 and assets of only \$9,000. The company was composed of a syndicate of wealthy French capitalists. Among them was Baron Desellier. The factory was started in 1889. The cause of the failure is attributed to the fact that since Desellier's marriage to a wealthy New York lady and his subsequent removal to Paris, where he now resides, he has taken little interest in the concern. It is learned that French capitalists interested in the venture are not responsible for any of the liabilities. They were not incorporated or registered in Canada, and only Alfred Musey, who has been the managing director of the factory, and Desellier can be held responsible to the creditors.

Northern Pacific Railroad

THE

Popular Route

—TO—

St. Paul and Minneapolis,

—AND—

All Points in the UNITED STATES & CANADA

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping cars and Dining cars on express trains DAILY to

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

and all points in EASTERN CANADA, via St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated ST. CLAIR TUNNEL. Baggage is checked through in bond and there is no customs examination whatever.

Ocean Passages.

and berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class steamship lines represented.

The Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For full information regarding rates, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent or

H. J. BELCH,

Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,

General Agent, Winnipeg

CHAS. S. FEE,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

NEW GOODS!

The following lines from Messrs Dandicolle & Gaudier, of Bordeaux, France, are now in store and for sale.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CASES ROGANS A LA BATEL. | CASES OLIVES FARCIES. |
| " ROGANS A LA BORDELAIS. | " OLIVES DE SEVILLE. |
| " VARIANTES. | " OLIVES, QUEEN, PITTED. |
| " ANCHOIS AU SEL. | " HUILLE DE OLIVE, EXTRA. |
| " ANCHOIS A L'HUILE. | " ASPEGRES EU BRANCHES. |
| " BIGGARAUX MAC ASQUIN | " FORTUNA LIQUEUR HYGIENIQUE. |

Lucas, Steele & Bristol,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 McNab St. north, Hamilton, Ont.

THE MANUFACTURERS'

Combined Authorized Capital:
\$3,000,000.00.
 Full Government Deposit.

**Life and
 Accident**

Provincial Manager:
W. R. MILLER,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Policies of the Manufacturers' Life are not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. They are non-forfeitable, in consequence and free from all limitation as to residence, travel, subside or occupation after TWO YEARS.

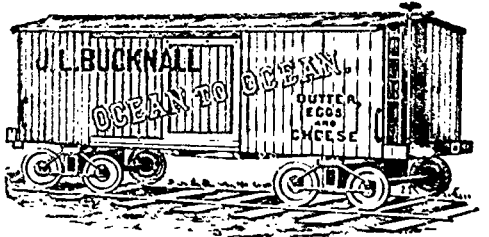
The name of the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company is synonymous with everything which constitutes safe, comprehensive and cheap Accident Insurance. Its Policies are within the reach of all and all claims are paid without delay or discount immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof of injury or death.

HEAD OFFICE:
 Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts.,
 TORONTO.

**Insurance
 Companies**

Managing Director:
JOHN F. ELLIS,
 Director of the Barber & Ellis Co., TORONTO.

MUNROE & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 OF THE BEST BRANDS
 9th STREET, - BRANDON

J. L. Bucknall,
 (Successor to Grant, Horn & Bucknall.)

PRODUCE
 —AND—

Commission Merchant,
 128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG
 Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
 Cheese and Eggs Bought for Cash or
 Sold on Commission.
 FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ltd.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St Princess Street.
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,
 OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.
 Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
 Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.

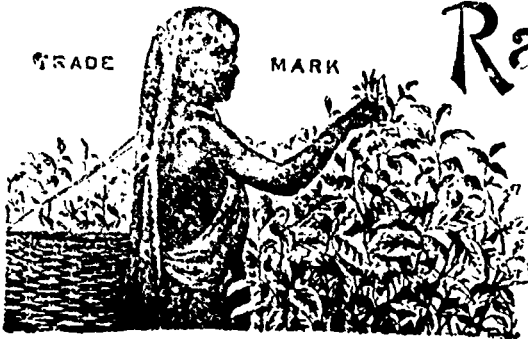
TORONTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED LINES

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Pure Gold Flavoring Extracts. | Pure Gold Spices. |
| Pure Gold Baking Powder. | Pure Gold Mustard. |
| Pure Gold Turkish Coffee. | Pure Gold Blacking. |

Western Office and Sample Rooms: 482 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

J. D. ROBERTS, Western Manager.



Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

The Phoenix Bering Co., Victoria, has placed his first brood of Lager beer on the market.

The steamship Leo Sook arrived last week with 43 Chinese passengers and 1,473 tons of freight.

B. G. P. Ongil and H. C. Tom, saloon keepers, Victoria, have dissolved. Pettingill continues.

The Chilean ship Atacama has arrived at Vancouver from Valparaiso and will load lumber there.

The British barque Ma tra Fisher has arrived, consigned to Rithet & Co., Victoria, from L. Vernon. She has a general cargo for Victoria, Vancouver and Westchester.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods. Reserve your orders until you see their Samples.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

FALL TRADE!

Our MR. S. C. MATTHEWS is now on usual trip to Pacific Coast, and will show our WESTERN friends Largest and Finest range of NEW GOODS ever offered in Canada. Magnificent display of TIES. NEW BRACES, our own patent. Please wait.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MENS FURNISHINGS,

7 VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET. - MONTREAL.

THOS. CLEARHUE,

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins

Canadian, American

—AND—

European Goods.

N.B.—Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Toronto

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN

“MONSOON” BRAND.

Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue.
WINNIPEG.

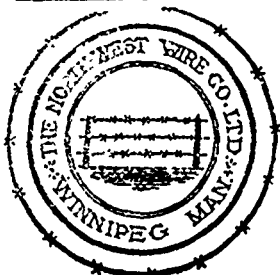
Winnipeg Brass Works

86 ALBERT STREET.

Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass Goods, Brass and Iron Railings, Etc., Etc.

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Winnipeg



P. O. Box 1305.

TELEPHONE 710.

Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

OFFICE: 389 Main Street. W. T. KIRBY,
FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts. Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Firmer, with rather more enquiry. On call \$3.70 was bid for straight roller f.o.c.

Wheat—Holders were firm, but the tone of the market was hardly as strong as yesterday. Red and white offered north and west at 77c straight with buyers at 76c. Spring quiet with little enquiry. There appeared to be very little moving in Manitoba. No. 1 hard was held at \$1 all rail and 95c lake and rail. No. 2 hard offered at 90c all rail No. 3 hard at 82c and at 77c lake and rail. No. 1 regular sold at 61c North Bay for one car.

Oats—Firm and in demand on export account. There were sales here at 32c. Outside bids of 29 and 30c were made for white; odd cars sold at 28½ to 29c.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.40; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; straight roller, \$3.60 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.00 to \$11.50. Shorts—\$12 to \$13. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 76 to 77c; spring, 73 to 75c; red winter, 76 to 77c; goose, 62 to 63c; No. 1 hard, N.B., 95c; No. 2 hard lake and rail, 84 to 85c; No. 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No. 1 regular, 59 to 60c. Peas—59 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c; No. 2, 43 to 49c; No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs averaging about No. 3 extra in color, (outside, 45 to 50c. Corn—55c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—Nominal. Oats—31½ to 32c.

Apples, dried—Unchanged and quiet; small lots are held at 3½ to 4c; evaporated apples are quoted at 6 to 6½c.

Beans—Very dull. Dealers are asking \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel out of store.

Eggs—Supplies were light and the market firm at 10½c for firsts; seconds were held at 9 to 9½c.

Hides, etc.—Car lots of cured are selling at 5c; green are quoted at 4½c; No. 2 at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Receipts of lambskins large; prices unchanged at 40c; pelts 30c for city inspected; calfskins are selling at 5 to 7c.

Honey—The demand is dull. Extracted sells at 8 to 10c in trade lots.

Hops—A few small lots only are moving out. Canadians, 1891 crop, are held at 22 to 24c; yearlings at 16 to 18c.

Tallow—Easy. Dealers pay 5c for rendered and 2c for rough. Trade lots of the latter sell at 5½ to 5¾c.

Wool—offerings of new continue large. Dealers pay 17c. Super pulled wools sells at 22c; extras pulled at 25½ to 26c; pulled combing at 18c.

Provisions—In some instances 11½c was asked for smoked hams to-day and it seems likely that this price will be an established fact in a short time. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States \$13 to \$14; do American or Canadian (new) \$14.75 to \$15.50; short cut \$16 to \$16.69; bacon, long clear per lb 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails 9½ to 9¾c; compound do 7 to 9c. Smoked Meats—Hams per lb (new) 10½ to 11c; bellies per lb 10½ to 11c; rolls per lb 8½ to 9c; backs per lb 10½ to 11c.

Butter—To-day's receipts were light and the market was firm. The demand is active for all kinds of butter and no accumulation takes place. Considerable common store packed butter is being shipped east. It is held at 12 to 12½c; selected sell at 13 to 13½c. Dairy butter sells at 14 to 15c for good to choice grades in tubs and pails.

Cheese—New cheese, choice colored, on track 8½c; jobbing at 9 to 9½c.

Cattle—Although not notably changed in price, export cattle were perceptibly weaker owing to the heavy supply. Exporters, however, were most decidedly "in the market" to-day at lower prices. A number of loads of extra choice shipping steers sold at 5c per lb,

but the bulk of the offerings changed hands at 4½ to 4¾, "short keep" and common export cattle selling at from 4½c up. A great many of the former are coming in now, and they apparently find no difficulty in selling. With an active demand the market was pretty well cleared before the close. There was a fair local demand for butchers' cattle, considering the season of the year and the hot weather. Choice cattle were firmer in price, but for common and inferior no change was noticeable, these latter being very slow of sale.

Stocks—Offerings were liberal. Prices ranged from 3½ to 4c per lb, very choice, however, only selling at the outside figure. One load of 25, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold at \$3.89 per cwt; one load of 20, averaging 1,000 lbs, at \$3.62½ per cwt; 30, averaging 1,015 lbs, at \$3.75 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts in this line continue heavy, over 600 coming in to-day. Export sheep sold at \$4.25 to \$5.30 each. A large proportion of to-day's offerings were lambs, which were sold at \$2 to \$4.25 apiece. A fairly good demand was reported for these, although the recent heavy supplies have weakened prices.

Hogs—The market was active and firm, although the run was heavy. The best choice medium fat hogs sold as high as \$5.75 per cwt, weighed off car. The bulk of the offerings sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per cwt. Stores brought \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt. Rough and fat hogs were slow at quotations.—*Empire*, June 23.

Montreal Market.

Flour—The only new feature worthy of note is still the demand for Newfoundland, about 4,000 bbls of straight trollers having been placed during the past few days. Outside this trade, however, the market continues very quiet. There is some enquiry for English account, but at prices which holders state there is no profit in although a few lots have been going forward of late. There have been sales of straight rollers on this market of late at \$3.90 to \$3.95 on track here, while other sales have transpired at \$4.00 and over, but these latter are said to be no criterion of the market, as the flour was required for immediate shipment by a certain vessel for the pressing needs of the Newfoundland sufferers. A round lot of extra was sold at \$3.25 on track here, and another lot was reported at a higher figure for Newfoundland, but it is said the price would not be paid to-day. In Manitoba strong bakers, there have been sales at a wide range of values, all the way from \$4.00 to \$4.35, while choice City strong bakers have been placed at \$4.40 to \$4.50. In bag flour there have been transactions in extra at \$1.47½ to \$1.59, in straight rollers at \$1.95 to \$2.00, superfine at 1.35 and fine at \$1.20. The competition in the flour trade is said to be very keen just now, millers have found it necessary to guarantee buyers against future losses until the flour is actually consumed, in order to induce business.

Oatmeal—There is very little to report in this market, the consumption of oatmeal being down to its minimum. The export trade has not been a profitable one this season, some heavy losses having been made on the shipments of western millers. Rilled and granulated \$4.00 to \$4.05, Standard \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Milled—The market is quiet, at \$12.00 to \$12.50 for bran and \$13.50 to \$14.00 for shorts. Middlings \$15.00 to \$15.50 and \$16.00 to \$20.00 for moullée as to grade.

Wheat—A lot of 6,000 bushels of No. 3 hard was offered afloat here at 73c, but the best bid was 72c. No. 2 hard is difficult to quote, different parties expressing different views, which range from 85 to 87c. Now that a good crop of Ontario wheat is promised, farmers are more disposed to offer the remainder of their old crop.

Oats—Further business is reported in oats at 34c afloat for No. 2, and 33½ to 34c for No. 3 per 34 lbs. Sales of 40,000 bushels are reported west of Toronto at 29 to 30c f.o.b. for export.

Barley—Very little is reported in this cereal, feed barley being quoted more or less nominal 39 to 42c. Mating grades at 48 to 55c.

Butter—Creamery butter appears to be difficult to move in this market either for local use or export. A round lot of the last half of June was offered at 19½c and cabled to the other side, but it brought no response. Shipments, however, have moved out more freely of late, making the total exports up to the close of last week 6,676 packages against 9,547 packages for the corresponding period last year. In dairy butter there is a jobbing trade passing at 17½ to 18c, Morrisburg bringing about same prices. Western has sold at 15c for fine dairy packed, and we quote 14 to 15c, selections bringing 15½c for Newfoundland. There is a large quantity of creamery still in store here.

Cheese—Notwithstanding the heavy exports, prices keep up surprisingly well, in fact beyond the most sanguine expectations of the trade, the shipments going forward this week costing 8½c to 9c for finest white, and colored, and 8½ to 8¾c for underpriced goods. Sales of about 3,000 boxes of finest colored reported at 8½c to 9c, and about 1,500 finest white 8½c. Whether prices will be sustained under the enormous shipments that continue to go forward remains to be seen, this week's shipments, including the Liverpool and London steamers which sail on Saturday, being estimated at about 119,000 boxes. County markets have been very steady, with sales at 8½c for white and 8¾ to 9c for colored, which are the identical values quoted in this market.

Eggs—Receipts continue liberal, and were it not for the extra export demand prices would undoubtedly sag, as the local consumptive demand is rather slow at the moment. Shipments are going forward that have been sold at 6s 2d to 6s 5d per 10 dozen f.o.b. here, for the Liverpool market. The new crop will commence to arrive in about two weeks from now; when it is expected there will be a good demand for England. Sales have been made in this market at 11c, a few single cases of fine stock having realized 11½c. The recent hot spell has effected some of the shipments received here, allowances having had to be made of 3 dozen per case of 30 dozen.

Wool—The market for wool is keeping firm all round, and buyers are beginning to realize that if they put off purchasing any longer in the hope of getting their supplies at lower prices, they may be disappointed. The London woollens closed last Thursday, instead of Tuesday, this week, or three days earlier than was expected, as the offerings fell short of what was counted, and prices at the close were firmly maintained. The feeling in the States is strong, and some of the large manufacturers are quietly purchasing for future delivery. Our local market is gradually gathering strength, and we hear to-day of a merchant actually refusing to sell because the terms asked did not meet his views. This shows that holders are getting more independent in their view, and they are strengthened in their ideas by the way that local stocks are gradually declining. There is no Caillan merino in the market at present, so our quotations are withdrawn. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 15c to 17c; B.A. scoured, 33c to 38c; North-west, 15c to 16c.

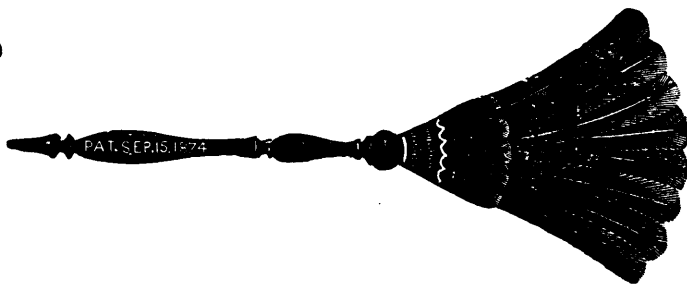
Hides—The hide market is in about the same condition as it was last week. Calfskins are about the same; but a buyer is on from the Eastern States and is picking up quite a few lots, as he can give a better value than tanners here, who are not particularly anxious to purchase at all. Lambskins are about the same as they were. The fight is assuming a sort of every day aspect, and there is less excitement about it than there was. We quote:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 40 to 45c; clips, 30c; calfskins, 5c.—*Trade Bulletin*, July 23.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

New specialty in fine
Feather Dusters.

Standard Sizes now
in Stock.

No. 12.



No. 14.

FINEST FRESH GOODS. BEST VALUES. ORDER NOW.

**Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers
AND STEAM PRINTERS.
134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

World of Finance.

INTEREST ON REAL ESTATE.

General complaint is heard amongst the large class who are carrying real estate at a loss at the heavy rates of interest on first mortgages on good house properties in this city. Six and seven per cent. is being paid on houses that do not return their owners at present more than three per cent. Undoubtedly when the present depression in real estate is removed these properties will pay a suitable return on the money invested. The high rate of interest, however, makes the burden one very difficult to bear. There is a well-defined belief that money could be got for five per cent., and if some large loan society would set itself to the task outside capital could be got at this figure. English capitalists have turned from South American and Australian investments, and if the claims and excellent security offered by property in this growing city were presented, there should not be much difficulty in securing a vast bulk of money to put borrowers on an easier basis. Money can be had at five per cent. now on store property, but only in large sums. The cheapening of the rates of interest would work a beneficial change in real estate in this city. What company will undertake this useful work?—*Toronto World.*

The Commercial Pioneer.

The commercial pioneer is a latter day product of the United States. He is sent abroad by the Washington authorities as a kind of general-official-national-patriotic-commercial traveller. He does not represent any particular firm, ring or interest; he simply represents the raw materials and the great staple products of his country. Maize, tinned beef, cases of fruit, and the American pig find in him an eloquent expounder of their virtues. He interviews European ministers of war and impresses upon them the advantages in the canteen of United States flour and pork. When the crops failed last autumn he appeared in Russia and Germany, and brought to the notice of the authorities the stocks of maize ready for shipment from the United States; and the result is that bread formed of maize and rye flour is now largely used on the continent. This pioneer work is done by the national agent; individual firms and private traders in America reap the advantage. In brief, the commercial pioneer is wanted; and we shall be surprised if he is not adopted as a permanent member of the civil service. At this moment the British colonies with surplus fruit, banana flour, meat, and wine might well be employing half-a-dozen commercial pioneers to advance the sales of these products in European markets.—*The British Trade Journal.*

Grover Talks Sense.

At a reception in New York, Mr. Cleveland, in responding to Mr. Wilson, said that never had a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had a better incentive to effort than is now presented. The people are burdened as consumers with a tariff system that demands from them, in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil. Continuing, he said "We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection. Our workmen are still told the tale oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase, while as they listen scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism. We denounce the theory of the existing tariff laws upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in the present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

An Interesting Country.

All regular subscribers of THE COMMERCIAL will this week receive, in addition to the regular issue, a supplementary number devoted to the new but already famous Kootenay country of British Columbia. This wonderful region, believed to be one of the richest mineral sections in the world, is attracting a great amount of attention, and in order to supply reliable information about the country, THE COMMERCIAL has undertaken the publication of this supplementary number. This is the first publication which has appeared giving a general history of the Kootenay. The matter is all original, save of course such quotations as are noted in the work, and has been prepared specially for THE COMMERCIAL, by our resident staff in British Columbia. The engravings, it will be noted, are as fine as the printing art can make them. Several thousand copies of this supplement have been issued for special circulation, besides going to regular subscribers.

The Canals Trouble.

The Dominion Government has amended the order-in-council of April 4 last renewing the rebates granted on Welland canal grain tolls the preceding year by striking out the word "Canadian" in one of the clauses so as to make the right to rebate there given extend to any portion of cargoes lighted at Port Colborne and

re-shipped at Port Dalhousie, and also to shipments of the products mentioned made from any Lake Ontario port. In the order-in-council as printed the word "Canadian" appeared the words "Lake Ontario port." Secretary Foster, of the State Department, who has been interviewed in reference to this action of the Canadian government, is quoted as saying that it has no particular bearing on the controversy between this country and Canada on the subject of discriminating canal tolls; that the order applies only to exports from Montreal, and makes no change whatever in the canal tolls on grain shipments intended for export from any other port, and that it could hardly be regarded as very much of a concession.—*Bradstreet's.*

The Champion Wheat.

The Manitoba Government has scattered broadcast over Great Britain and Ireland copies of a neatly printed folding card. "Manitoba Wheat Awarded the Champion Gold Medal at the International Millers' and Bakers' Exhibition held in London, England, 1892." The following letter is published on the inside of the card. It explains itself:

LONDON, June 29, 1892.

A. J. McMillan, Esq., Agent Government of Manitoba, 32 James Street, Liverpool:

DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you that the sample of Red Fyfe Wheat exhibited by you has been awarded the highest possible prize against the wheat produce of the world, and in due course we shall forward you the champion gold medal.

The sample exhibited to the judges was of such excellence that it may be taken as a "Standard."

We are, yours faithfully,

DALE & REYNOLDS.

Managers for the Royal Agricultural Hall Company.)

Cancelling Orders.

The following communication was received from J. Canning, of Vancouver, B.C., just a few hours too late for publication last week:

As I am beginning to receive letters and telegrams cancelling orders for fruit, etc., I should like to inform you, so that you can publish them, if you see fit, of the following facts:

- (1) All California fruit comes direct here now.
- (2) There are only a few cases of small pox here, and they are completely isolated.
- (3) We have a rigid quarantine against all infected places.

Owing to the strike of nail makers the four Montreal nail factories have been compelled to close down. The strike is for an increase of wages. The employers say they are willing to pay ten per cent. over the old schedule which is one and a half cent over the rate paid at Pittsburg, but will not pay the rate demanded by the men, declaring it to be out of all reason.

More Trains to Chicago.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. now offers new and better train service and with more comforts for travellers to the World's Fair City, as follows:

BADGER STATE EXPRESS (Daily) Leave Minneapolis 7 15 a. m., St. Paul 7.55 a. m., Eau Claire 11.00 a. m., Dinner in Dining Car and arrive Milwaukee 7.55 p. m., Chicago 9.35 p. m.

This train with Luxurious Parlor Cars gives a daylight ride through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin affording a delightful panorama view the entire distance and reaching Chicago in ample time to connect with more night trains for the East and South than by any other line.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS (Ex. Sunday) Leave Minneapolis 4 35 p. m., St. Paul 5.15 p. m., Eau Claire 8 24 p. m., and arrive Chicago 8 00 a. m., connecting with early trains of the Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, Wabash and other lines.

This train has Palace Sleepers Cars with Buffet Service—Lunch served at any hour.

VESTIBULE LIMITED (Daily) Leave Minneapolis 7 25 p. m., St. Paul 8.05 p. m., Eau Claire 11.00 p. m., arrive Milwaukee 7.25 a. m., Chicago 9.30 a. m.

Secure Tickets via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE from the agent at your station, or for map folder address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



Before Starting on a Journey.

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any other point East, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design built expressly for this service, and are equipped in furnishing and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The Dining Car Service is pronounced by all the most elegant yet inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central Lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12.45 P. M. and 6.25 P. M., and St. Paul at 1.30 P. M. and 7.15 P. M., making favorable connections with all trains from the West and South.

For tickets, maps, pamphlets and full information apply to G. F. McNEILL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Minneapolis, Minn., or to JAS. C. FOND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

THE RIGBY Waterproof Clothing

Has been in the market but a short time and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations

ORDERS.

Are coming in freely from all parts of the country

ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

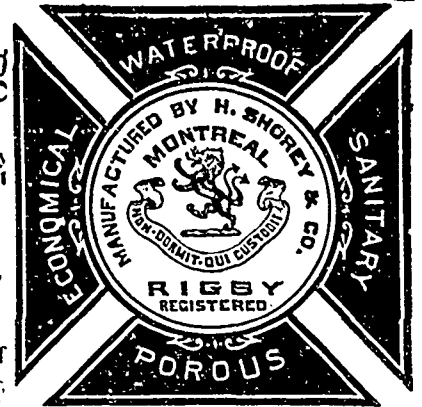
Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets which we are offering in the

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, thoroughly Porous and yet a sure protection during a rain-storm.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED)

H. SHOREY & CO.,
MONTREAL.



It began and ended in Smoke.

Cholly, ever smoke two cigars at once? No dear boy, what for? Too expensive for me, don't cher know. Why to distinguish between the flavahs. Ah; nevah though of that—lid you? No Choley, Tasse, Wood & Co., gave me the wrinkle. I was lighting an ordinary ten center don't cher know when my friend handed me one of theirs, same price, and told me to smoke them alternately. Well, did you smoke them alter—go on. Yes—lid and Tasse's cigar lasted over an hour and tasted sweet to the end. And the other bloomin' weed? Burnt crooked and was used up in twenty minutes.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
Hudson's Bay Co.

Merchants' Protective Law and Collection Association,

HEAD OFFICE:
130 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG.

For lessening the expense and work of effectually pushing Collections.

For protecting merchants against persons who have rendered themselves unworthy of credit.

For furnishing merchants and others reliable and valuable information which cannot be obtained from any other source.

E. A. BATES & CO., Managers.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Express Job Printing

The Commercial Job Department
WINNIPEG.

P.O. BOX 1228.

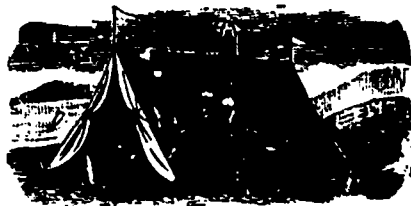
TELEPHONE 674.

Office Stationery, Envelopes and small orders not requiring binding will be forwarded on day following receipt of mail order if received at office by 9 a.m.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

Mail orders receive as close attention as though taken over the Office Counter.

State on order 'Express Order'



HOPE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse Clothing, Sporting Outfits, Moss, Fibre, Husks, Hair, Wool, Etc.

TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 TO 68 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets, Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Bairies
Leather Goods Binders' Materials
Printers' Supplies

* **BELTING** *

OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

Every Attention paid to
Quebec,
MONTREAL



First-class in every respect.
Appointments Perfect.
Gradualist Prices.

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Permit Orders Promptly Executed.
8th Street, - Brandon.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZ.
308	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c
312	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c
322	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
332	Beaver Pen, fine point.....	70c
342	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
352	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
362	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c
382	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c
392	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	55c
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.
WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.
Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
Account Book Manufacturers.
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

Twines and Hessians.

ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

Write for Samples and Prices before Purchasing
Elsewhere.

PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO

Agents, 151 Bannatyne Street East, - - **Winnipeg.**

STUART & HARPER

(Successors to Robert Muir & Co.)

MACHINERY BROKERS.

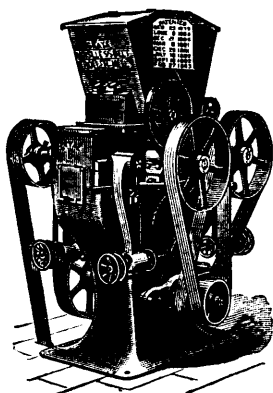
758 to 762 Main St. WINNIPEG.

Dealers in Engines and Boilers, Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Machinery, Steam Boat, Saw Mill, Wood Working and Mining Machinery, Iron Tools, Steam Pumps, Force Pumps, Wind Mills, Hoists, Mill Furnishings and Engineers Supplies.

Sole Agents for Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, and Manilla Rope Transmissions. Western Agents for Royal Electric Co., Montreal. Latest Improved Thomson-Houston Systems of Arc and Incandescent Lighting, Electrical Supplies, &c. Second-hand Machinery bought and sold.

Telephone 324.

P.O. Box 693.



JAMES HAY & CO. FURNITURE

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Children's Carriages,

REED AND RATTAN.

Send for Catalogue and Price List
P.O. BOX 303.

298 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Samuel P. Russell, C. A.

SPECIALTY:

Short Cuts in **BOOK-KEEPING**

If you are weary of the Restrictions of a Bound Ledger, write for a sample sheet of my patent

'Loose Sheet Ledger,'

P.O. Box 609.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

BROMLEY & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.

Mattresses of all Kinds.

The only Manufacturer of the W. W. Springs in Manitoba.

TENTS TO RENT.

Cor. Princess and 7th Ave. north, Winnipeg.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES !!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper &c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS
WINNIPEG.

Morton, Alexander & Morton
Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—
BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins
171 and 173 KING STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE
In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6		Mixed No. 6	
7 30a	Ar Great Falls	Do	5 02p		
8 45	Ar Vaughan	Do	5 40		
9 00	Ar Steel	Do	6 16		
4 15	Ar Collins	Do	7 45		
4 30	Ar Pondera	Do	9 30		
1 00	Ar Conrad	Do	10 45		
12 05p	Ar Shelby Junc.	Do	12 05a		
10 50	Ar Rocky Springs	Do	12 55		
10 00	Ar Kevin	Do	1 45		
9 10	Ar Sweet Grass	Do	2 35		
(Internat'l bound.)					
8 10	Ar Couets	Do	3 20		
7 20	Ar Milk River	Do	4 10		
6 30	Ar Brunton	Do	5 00		
4 50	Ar Storling	Do	6 40		
3 30	Ar Lethbridge	Do	8 00		

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
Mixed No. 2	Daily	Freight No. 3	D. cx. Sun.	Mixed No. 1	Daily
7 00p	Ar Dunmore	Ar	8 55a	10 40p	
3 30	Ar Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a	
2 00a	Ar Lethbridge	Do	4 45p	5 40a	

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10 17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5 41 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Butte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10 45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3 00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent.

TIME CARD No. 5.

To take effect June 30th, 1892.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

C and K S. N. Co.'s Steamer leaves Revelstoke every Monday and Thursday at 4 a.m., for Rob-on, Trail, Reek and Little Dalles, returning to Revelstoke on Wednesdays and Saturdays making close connections with Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke, the Col and Kootenay Ry at Rob-on, for Nelson, and the Spokane Falls and Northern Ry. at Little Dalles for Spokane Falls, Wash., &c.

Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry Route.
STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

F. G. CHURCHIE, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London-derry.

NUMIDIAN from Montreal ... July 23
PARISIAN " " July 30
CIRCA-SIAN " " Aug. 6

RATES. Saloon, \$45 to \$80; Intermediate, \$30; Steer-age, \$20.

SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES.

STATE LINE: New York to Glasgow via Londonderry. Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA..... July 23
STATE OF NEVADA Aug. 11

RATES. Saloon, \$10 to \$30; Intermediate, \$8; Steer-age, \$20.

For full information as to rates, reservations, &c. apply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to

ROBERT KERR,
Genl. Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG



- Excursions to the East
- Excursions to the Old Country
- Excursions to Banff
- Excursions to Nelson, B.C.
- Excursions to Spokane
- Excursions to the Coast
- Excursions to California
- Excursions to Alaska
- Excursions to Japan
- Excursions to China

Excursions around the World

Lake Steamers "Manitoba," "Alberta" & "Athabasca" leave Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. S.S Cambria, Port Arthur to Duluth every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Ocean Steamers "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan" and "Empress of China" leave Vancouver every three weeks.

Send for Summer Tours, Fishing and Shooting, and Westward to the Far East, to Wm. McLEOD City Ticket Agent, 471 Main St., Winnipeg; J. S. CARTER, Depot Agent, or ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

A. French, western representative for Lucas, Steel & Bristol, of Hamilton, is again on his rounds. He says he has a new line of very fine goods, manufactures of Dandeville & Gouffin, which he will show the western trade.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North bound		STATIONS.	South bound	
Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.		St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon., Wed. & Fri.
8 30p	4 25p	Winnipeg	11 10a	1 10p
2 10p	4 13p	Portage Junction	11 19a	1 20p
1 57p	3 55p	St. Norbert	11 52a	1 56p
1 45p	3 45p	Cartier	11 47a	1 49p
1 28p	3 26p	St. Agathe	12 0p	2 03p
1 20p	3 17p	Union Point	12 14p	2 17p
1 05p	3 05p	Silver Plains	12 26p	2 28p
12 50p	2 48p	Morris	14 45p	2 45p
	2 33p	St. Jean	1 00p	
	2 13p	Letellier	1 24p	
	1 50p	Emerson	1 50p	
	4 3 p	Pembina	2 00p	
	9 45a	Grand Forks	5 50p	
	5 35a	Winnipeg Junction	9 50p	
	8 35p	Minneapolis	6 30a	
	8 00p	St. Paul	7 06a	
	9 00p	Chicago	9 35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound	
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fr.	Passenger Tues., Thur., Sat.		Passenger Mon., Wed., Fri.	Freight, Tues., Thur., Sat.
12 2	2 20p	Winnipeg	1 10p	3 00a
7 00	3 40p	Morris	2 56p	8 45a
2 1	3 15p	Low Farm	3 18p	9 30a
5	43a	Myrtle	3 43p	10 19a
4 4	37a	Roland	3 53p	10 39a
4 00p	1 18a	Rosebank	4 06p	11 13a
30p	1 12a	Miami	4 25p	11 50a
2 10	39 6	Deerwood	4 48p	12 38p
2 1	10 49 0	Altamont	5 01p	1 05p
1 40	0 08	Somerset	5 21p	1 46p
1 13p	53a	Swan Lake	5 37p	2 17p
12 45p	9 7a	Indian Springs	5 52p	2 46p
12 19p	9 20a	Maricapolis	6 05p	3 12p
11 46a	9 10a	Greenway	6 20p	3 45p
11 16a	8 53a	Balder	6 35p	4 18p
10 21a	8 30a	Belmont	7 0 p	5 07p
9 52a	8 12a	Hilton	7 36p	5 45p
9 16a	7 57a	Ashdown	7 53p	6 25p
9 02a	7 47a	Wawanesa	8 06p	6 38p
8 15a	7 24a	Rounthwaite	8 28p	7 27p
7 38a	7 04a	Martinville	8 48a	8 05p
7 00a	6 45a	Brandon	9 10p	8 45p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	W. End.	
Mixed except Sunday	Mix. (Frid) Winni-peg.		daily	except Sunday.
11 35a	0	Winnipeg	4 30p	
11 15a	3 0	Portage Junction	4 41p	
10 49a	11 5	St. Charles	5 13p	
10 41a	14 7	Headingley	5 20p	
10 17a	21 0	White Plains	5 45p	
9 29a	35 2	Eustace	6 33p	
9 06a	42 1	Oakville	6 56p	
8 25a	55 5	Portage la Prairie	7 40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Westbound through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.