## RATES OF DUTY ON FOREIGN GOODS.

The rate of duty on miners' outfits is from 30 to 35 per cent., which will amount to, on an average outfit, \$150 to \$175. It is important to remember that all supplies are dutiable if they are purchased outside of Canada. If outfits are purchased in a United States city duty must be paid to the Canadian customs. If purchased in Vancouver, where supplies can be procured as cheap as in any city on the continent, no duty is collected.

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| BATES OF DUTY CHARGED ON GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.         |
| Fruits, dried or evaporated25 per cent. ad val.            |
| Fruit, raisins, prunes, currants, dried1 cent per lb       |
| Bacon, hams and lard2 cents per lb.                        |
| Beans  |
| Baking powder and yeast cakes 6 cents per lb.              |
| Canned meats   |
| Butter4 conts per lb.                                      |
| Corn meal  |
| Flour  |
| Candles20 per cent. ad val.                                |
|  |
| Tea, coffee (green)  |
| Coffee, roasted2 cents per lb and 10 per cent.             |
| Spices, ground   |
| Vegetables, dried or evaporated25 per cent. ad val.        |
| Milk, condensed, including weight of tin 314 cents per lb. |
| Peas 10 cents per bushel                                   |
| Rolled oats and oatmeal 20 per cent. ad val.               |
| Rico14 cents per lb.                                       |
| Sugar cent per lb.   |
| Biscuits, unsweetened 25 per cent. ad val.                 |
| Biscuits, sweetened 27½ per cent. ad val.                  |
| Soat, common1 cent. per lb.                                |
| Syrups and molasses % cent per lb.                         |
| Tobacco, cut   |
| Tobacco, plug 50 cents per lb.                             |
| Cigars and cigarettes \$3 per 1b. and 25 per cent.         |
| HARDWARE.  |
| Axes25 per cent. ad val.                                   |
| Tools of trade 30 per cent. ad val.                        |
| Nails, cut   |
| Nails, wire  |
| Stoves 25 per cent. ad val.                                |
| Cutlery 30 per cent. ad val.                               |
| Cooking utensils, hollow ware 30 per cent. ad val.         |
| MEDICINES.   |
| Drugs of one substance                                     |

| MEDICINES.   |    |      |
|--|----|------|
| Drugs, of one substance 20 per cent.                 | ad | val. |
| Drugs, compounded of more than one                   |    |      |
| substance 25 per cent.                               | ad | val. |
| Medicines containing alcohol50 per cent.             | ad | val. |
| FIREARMS.  |    |      |
| Guns, rifles, revolvers, cartridges, etc30 per cent. | ad | val. |
| CLOTHING.  |    |      |

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|-----------------------|-----------|-----|----------|------|
|                       | CLOTHING. |     |          |      |
| Hats and caps         | 30        | per | cent. ad | val. |
| Woolen, cotten and si |           |     |          |      |
| Blankets, etc         | 35        | per | cent. ad | val. |
| Rubber ciothing of al | l kinds25 | per | cent. ad | val. |
| Roots and shoes       | 25        | per | cent. ad | val. |
|                       |           |     |          |      |

## A BANK FOR DAWSON.

The Bank of Commerce is, it seems, to be the pioneer bank to be established in the Yukon. It will, amongst other business, act as the Dominion government's bankers in the Yukon country. The Bank of Montreal will also enter the field without delay.

## THE YUKON GOLD OUTPUT.

Dr. Dawson, chief of the geological survey, in an estimate of the amount of gold obtained from the Yukon district of Canada, laid before the House of Commons, places the total at \$4,100,500. Of this total \$2,500,000 were mined in 1897, \$300,000 m 1896, \$250,000 in 1895, \$125,000 in 1894, \$176,000 in 1893, \$87,000 in 1892, \$40,000 in 1891, \$175,000 in 1889, and various small sums prior to that time. Dr. Dawson says that there has up to the present time been no recognized method of obtaining statistics in the district or of ascertaining in regard to gold exported by the river how much was derived from Canadian and how much from Alaskan placers. The main point that is, however, suggested by the figures, is the smallness of the Yukon gold yield as compared with the enormousness of the Klondike rush. Mr. Livernash, of Dawson City, who has been sent to Ottawa as a Yukon delegate, to protest against the excessive royalty dues and other Dominion levies, fully confirms Dr. Dawson's moderation as regards the estimate of Yukon gold yield. Livernash, who certainly should know that whereof he speaks, says that if the simple truth were brought home to many a poor fellow now preparing for a trip to the Yukon, much suffering would be spared, the output and probable wealth of the Yukon being vastly exaggerated. Up to last summer the country had not yielded more than \$2,500,-000. Last year's gold output was well within \$1,500,000. Work for the present winter will not bring more than \$6,000,000. Indeed, the largest estimate offered by any responsible party is \$10,-000,000, made up as follows: Bonanza creek, \$4,000,000; El Dorado creek, \$4,000,000; Hunker creek, \$400,000; Bear, Dominion, Sulphur, and other creeks, \$1,000,000, and small creeks and sidehill claims another \$5,000,000. Mr. Livernash asserts that every dollar thus far extracted from the Klondike has cost one doilar, and more than onehalf of the men who went to Klondike last year must be written down failures. They are poorer than when they entered the country.

## YUKON WHISKY PERMITS.

A Dominion order in council raises the price of Yukon whisky permits from 25 cents to \$2 a gallon. The order is no doubt mainly inspired by the wonted Ottawa desire to get in a huge revenue whilst the Klondike boom lasts, but it will uso have good social effects, in lessening considerably what promised to become a dangerously excessive import trade in spirits. If it reduces, as probably it will, this import by 50 per cent., the increased duty will far more than compensate the Dominion as regards revenue production.