

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 20.

[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.]

FLOUR—There is no change in the local market, and prices are still held at about last quotations. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2 30; strong baker's, \$2 10; XXXX, \$1 10; some special brands of XXXX range up to \$1.20. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred.

MILLSUTTER.—Prices are nominally the same. We quote bran \$8 to \$9, and Shorts \$9 to \$10 per ton to local trade.

OATS—Owing to the scarcity of choice oats, the bulk of the offerings being damp or musty, clean sweet oats are held higher. We quote choice, selling here at 24 to 26c per bushel, and held as high as 20c on track at country points, these being for strictly sweet quality.

GROUND FEED—There is a wide range in the quality of offerings, and likewise in the price. We quote ground oats and barley chop at \$10 to \$14 per ton, as to quality and quantity.

MEALS, BEANS, ETC.—Oatmeal unchanged in this market. There is a wide range in prices at which the product of different mills is held, some holding rolled and granulated at \$1 80 to \$1.90 per sack, and other brands are held up to \$2 to \$2.05 and standard meal 5c lower. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1 60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2 60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

BUTTER—Unchanged in price, but the cooler weather has made shipping less risky. Dairy quoted at 12 to 13c for good to fine quality, and up to 14c for fancy selected.

EGGS—Jobbing at 13 to 14c as to quality.

CURED MEATS—Prices continue very firm and recent advances are held. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are not changed from a week ago. We quote beef by the side or carcass at 6 to 7c as to quality and demand, the top price being rather an extreme range; mutton steady at 12½c; hogs are steady at 7 to 7½c, and veal 5 to 5c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have dropped heavily in price. There is abundance of native vegetables of all kinds offering; following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: New potatoes 50 to 65c per bushel; cabbages 40 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 60c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 25 to 40c dozen; rhubarb 20c dozen bunches; green beans 60c bushel; peas in pod, 75c bushel; beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, etc., sell at about 15c per dozen bunches; green corn 15 to 20c dozen ears. Imported tomatoes bring \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate of 4 small baskets, and ripe onions 2½ to 3½c lb.

POULTRY—Chickens easier at 50 to 65 per pair, and spring chickens at 30 to 50c per pair, and becoming more plentiful and easier in price. Turkeys 11 to 12½c per lb live weight. Ducks and geese 10c lb live.

HIDES AND TALLOW—There is no change in prices. We quote: No 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 2c lb. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins—25c each. Lamb skins, 30c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—Dealers still quote their paying price at 10 to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece.

SENAGA ROOT—We quote 25 to 27c per pound for good root.

HAY—The showers during the past week have not been favorable to haying, but a great deal of hay was put up in prime condition previous to this week. Loose on the street market held at \$5 to \$6 per ton. Baled \$6 to \$7 per ton.

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 steady at about Saturday's closing prices on Monday, but later there was a declining tendency, prices closing ½c lower. The visible supply increased 2,174,000 bushels. Cables lower. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	77½	77½	—
Corn	53½	52½	—
Oats	3½	3½	3½
Pork	—	12 35	—
Lard	—	7 97½	—
Short Ribs	—	8 00	—

Wheat declined on Tuesday, on liberal receipts, fine weather and lower cables. Prices gradually receded and closed about ½c lower. Wheat on passage decreased 720,000 bushels. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	77	77½	—
Corn	52½	51½	—
Oats	3½	3½	3½
Pork	—	12 45	—
Lard	—	8 12½	—
Short Ribs	—	8 10	—

Wheat was weak on Wednesday, on heavy receipts, fine weather in Europe, railway strikes, etc. The price fluctuated within a range ½c lower than Tuesday and closed ½c lower. Cables lower. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	76½	76½	—
Corn	52½	51½	—
Oats	3½	3½	3½
Pork	—	11 87½	—
Lard	—	8 00	—
Short Ribs	—	7 95	—

Wheat was slow on Thursday, but closed ½c higher. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	76½	77½	—
Corn	52½	52½	52½
Oats	3½	3½	3½
Pork	—	11 75	11 55
Lard	—	8 00	8 00
Ribs	—	7 95	7 50

On Friday wheat closed 1½c lower. Receipts continue heavy and the railway situation is retarding business. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	75½	75½	—
Corn	52½	52½	52
Oats	3½	3½	3½
Pork	—	11 37½	12 47½
Lard	—	7 77½	7 77½
Short Ribs	—	7 57½	7 70

Saturday September wheat closed at 75½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—August 31½; September 30½.
Tuesday—August, 79½; September, 79½.
Wednesday—August, 79½; September 79½.
Thursday—August, 79½; September 79½.
Friday—August, 77c; September 77c.
Saturday—August 76½; September 76½.

A week ago August closed at 75½c and September delivery at 79c.

Manitoba Crop Outlook.

The weather has been unsettled during the past week, with some heavy general rains and frequent local showers. Following two showery harvests in succession, with serious damage resulting to crops, the situation this week has caused great uneasiness. The public mind was further disturbed by a telegram from the weather department at Toronto, on Thursday, stating that there was danger of frost the

night. Those familiar with climatic conditions here were rather amused or annoyed than alarmed at the message, as there were no indications whatever of frost at Winnipeg, though it was admitted that possibly the weather department might have information pointing to a danger of frost at some remote points. Reports from the country the day following, however, showed that the minimum temperature did not vary materially from Winnipeg, and the lowest point recorded at the observatory here was 50 degrees, thus showing the temperature was everywhere well above the danger mark.

Considerable wheat has been cut during the week, and more would have been cut but for the delay caused by wet weather. Reports from the country indicated from 5 to 20 per cent. of the crop cut at the end of the week, according to district. In some districts wheat cutting was only beginning, while in a few early districts it was general. One week of fine, dry weather now would put a vast quantity of the crop out of danger, so far as frost is concerned, and that is what we are now anxiously hoping for. The showery weather of the past week, while not doing material injury, cannot continue long without endangering the condition of the crop.

Board of Trade Delegates Report.

A meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade was held on Wednesday evening last. The delegates of the board to the recent London congress presented the following report: To the members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade:

In presenting this, our report of our labors as delegates to the Second Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London from June 28th to July 2nd, we have concluded that owing to the fact of a complete verbatim report of the congress having been published by the London Chamber of Commerce Journal, copies of which can be had by members, only a brief report is necessary from us, and that confined mainly to matters connected with our own actions while at the congress.

It proved a very unfortunate coincidence that with the opening of the congress in London came the announcement of the parliamentary general elections throughout Great Britain and Ireland. It proved unfortunate, because it evidently drew the political party lines on questions to be brought before the congress, which required discussion in the calmest spirit and without the taint of party. Thus, upon the first question discussed, namely, "Commercial Relations of the Mother Country and Her Colonies and Possessions," the discussion swung upon pure party hinges, and narrowed down to a choice between the following resolution moved by G. W. Medley, of the London Chamber of Commerce:

"That in the opinion of this congress 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."

And the amendment as follows, moved by Sir Charles Tupper:

"Whereas the British Empire, covering one eighth of the habitable globe, with a population of 351,000,000, can amply supply the home market with the productions of every climate at the lowest possible cost, and whereas a national sentiment of mutual interest and brotherhood should promote more extended commercial relations between the mother country and its many colonies and possessions, resolved. That in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a slight differential duty should be adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments in favor of the home productions against the imported foreign articles."

The acceptance further on by the mover of the amendment of five per cent. as the limit of the differential duty did not broaden the aspect of the discussion, or draw it out of the political party groove it had taken. The middlemen of London and other seaports, who collect the