BETTER OUTLOOK FOR THE FUEL SUPPLY IN WEST

This Year. Mining Districts are Showing More Confidence. Were Taught by Experience of Last Season. Efforts of Railways and Governments Meeting with Larger Movement of Fuel. Laborers are Scarce.

Fernie, Aug. 28.—The mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass do not reflect the concern which is felt on the prairies with reference to the fuel outlook for the coming winter. It is true that a shortage of cars at some of the mines and a scarcity of skilled labor are causing some trouble to the operators, and the aggregate output is not as large as it should be. But the state of affairs is generally reported to be much better than that which prevailed at this time last year, and such a comparison is the only one which conveys an idea of the true proportion. At the close of last summer, it will be remembered, little or no coal was moving to the east from this neighborhood. The Galt mines at Lethbridge, the principal source of the domestic fuel supply for the new provinces, were tied up by a strike, and did not resume shipping operations until December. The smaller mines did not produce enough in the aggregate to meet the requirements, and the supply of Canadian anthracite from Banff was not sufficient to make up the deficiency. The steam coal which was produced in the Fernie district was not available for household purposes, and could not be depended upon to save the situation which the shortage of domestic coal caused.

The Trouble Last Year.

On the whole there was room for grave concern on account of the shortage, and many a household was in desperate straits. As winter approached the situation improved slightly with respect to production, but the transportation difficulties offset that benefit. The railways were busy with the movement of grain, and were unable to furnish all the cars required for the carriage of fuel. By the time the grain movement was over the distress, particularly in Saskatchewan, had become acute. At about the same time the railways discovered that their supply of coal from Alberta and British Columbia was not as large as it should be, and they began to confiscate shipments from this section in order to keep their trains running. All these circumstances would have been overridden through the strenuous efforts of government, railway and municipal officials if the winter had been "decent." But it was most unruly, and it persisted in its nefarious work for weeks, and even months, after it should have retired. The prolongation of the intense cold furnished the great difficulty. The preparations which were made on short notice to meet the immediate demands of the people were not sufficient to cover the operations of a season which was practically twice as long as an ordinary winter. There was a great deal of inconvenience in some of the more remote settlements, and there was even greater alarm over the possibility of loss of life. The most intense relief was felt when spring finally arrived, and it was hoped that the west would be spared a repetition of the experiences which a coal shortage had wrought.

Lessons Taken to Heart.

There are indications that the lessons learned last winter have been taken to heart, and that the uncomfortable incidents which marked the course of events then will not be repeated. It is true that the general public has not awakened to a sense of its responsibilities, and is indifferent on the subject of laying in a sufficient supply of fuel. Human nature is said to be the cause of this indifference. It is the same variety of human nature which refuses to borrow trouble. The westerner will not cross a bridge until he comes to it, and he will not lay in a supply of coal until frosty weather comes. It is also true that the credit of the Saskatchewan government cannot and will not be used this year for the protection of the small coal dealers who were unprepared to assume the financial responsibility attached to large shipments of coal in 1906. The fact that the movement of a large grain crop will seriously diminish the supply of cars in the fall must also be taken into consideration. But even these factors do not overbalance the improvement in the general situation.

Increased Stocks of Coal.

The railways, mineowners and provincial governments have made the most of their opportunities during the spring and summer, and the results of their joint efforts are to be seen in increased stocks of coal at points convenient to the great consuming districts. The wholesale dealers are doing their utmost to obtain large supplies in order to be in a position to meet demands regularly and steadily. Many of the retailers are also stocking up liberally, although this branch of the distribution might easily do much more towards fortifying the public against the possibility of a famine. The smaller mines are complaining of the shortage of cars, while the larger ones are praying for a larger supply of skilled miners. The deficiency in the labor market is very noticeable, and it applies to all departments of the work. It is felt particularly by those mines which employ a large amount of machinery, and which require experienced mine workers in order to carry on their operations to the best advantage. This is, indeed, the greatest obstacle, and if it were overcome the fear of a fuel shortage in the west during the coming winter would practically disappear. A. E. B.

Where Stages Are Still Run And Railroads Are Barred

The lake district of Westmoreland and Cumberland owes its pre-eminence as a holiday country to the stout defence it has maintained against the invasion of railways and the other auxiliaries of our modern steam and iron age.

Its scenery has a glamor and charm that are irresistible. "This soft and tender purity of the wandering airs, the light music of the waters as they break in tiny waves all round the quiet isles, the velvet texture of all the earth's covering, the pale azure of the cloudless sky, the deep blue of the lonely inland sea—all these things lull us into dreams of another life and world, as if these were the sapphire floors of heaven, and these its islets of rest!" And the fact that the land is also saturated with the memories of famous poets has a potent charm.

But it is my conviction that the great attraction that the lake district possesses is the complete absence of all signs of manufacture or of the hurry and bustle of commercial life. When you disembark at one of the rail-heads you are merely at the edge of the lake country, and if you wish to explore its beautiful vales, you must bid farewell to speedy locomotion and depend upon our great grandfather's methods.

The institution of the place is the stage coach, and you will miss the full flavor of a tour if you have to substitute for the coach a charabanc or a private carriage.

A Country Scene.

The ordinary tourist cannot fail to be impressed by the hills and lakes, even if he dismisses its poetry without a second thought; but the most distinct picture in his mind's gallery will be one of an old-fashioned white washed inn, with a jovial landlord framed in the doorway. The hostlers are busy changing horses, while the liberated steeds are drinking their fill at the stone trough; the guard is handing out sundry packages and maybe mailbags; our coachman is strutting about the yard like a king, and a knot of idlers are hanging on his words of wisdom; one or two foxhounds are basking in the sun, and bantams and fantail pigeons are hopping about the horses' feet.

The passenger feels himself to be part of an old sporting print, and living in the good old times that have been portrayed by Dickens and Washington Irving or in the pages of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

The coaching tourist never penetrates to the heart of the Lake district. At the centre is a cluster of the highest mountains, and the main valleys, such as Langdale and Borrowdale radiate from them like the spokes of a wheel. The coach roads thread these dales as far as is practicable; when they reach the highlands they strike off at a tangent to this mountain circle, and, crossing the lower flanks of the mountains, find another valley, and so return home.

Those who are "coach-borne," to use an apt parcels-post phrase never really come in contact with such giants as Scawfell and Great Gable, and perhaps it is as well if they wish to be perfectly consistent in their renaissance of the old coaching days, for the quest of the mountains is quite a modern feeling.

If you turn up an old edition of "Paterson's Roads," a road book published before Queen Victoria's reign, and a capital companion on the box-seat, you will find evidence of the Georgian Englishman's idea of mountains. Take his description of the road up Borrowdale—one of the finest driving excursions on the lakes, revealing a valley that is exquisitely beautiful in every minute detail:

"To the south of the Derwent-Water is the rocky chasm of Borrowdale, a tremendous pass, at the entrance of which dark caverns yawn, terrific as the wildness of a maniac, and then you discover a narrow strait running up between huge mountains that possess almost every possible form of horror."

An old Yorkshire proverb says, "Theres' never a brow but there's a slack," which means that after every uphill struggle there is an easy descent to compensate for it. This saying is literally true of the lake district and to balance the deep depressions where the lakes lie, we have the huge elevations of the mountains.

The Cliff-Climbers.

There is another class of visitors to the lake district, and they do not take much account of the rich verdure of its lowlands. They hurry over the high roads and are not happy until they have shaken the dust from off their feet. They are anxious to scale the huge cliffs that lie hidden within that inner mountain circle, the heart of the lake district. The upland farmhouses that appear from a coach seat to be the ultimate limit of a tourist's penetration, are to these climbers but the commencement of their province, the bases from which they can make their daily excursion into the wilderness.

They see an altogether different side of the same district. We don't suppose there is anyone nowadays who suffers the same experience in Borrowdale as is narrated by the compiler of the old road book that has been quoted; but people do feel a tinge of horror mixed with their admiration of the scene, and the crags on either side can strike them with some amount of awe.

But those who stay at the white-washed house of Seatoller, and plod their way up Grain Gill in the early morning, feasting their eyes on the craggy bastion of Great End, are sure to turn round many a time to enjoy the retrospect. From such a viewpoint, Borrowdale and Derwent-Water are perfect miniatures in jewels and enamel, and a striking contrast to the forbidding, savage grandeur of the mountains near at hand. The crags that appear inaccessible from the coach road are seen to be mere lumps when viewed from a position where they may be measured by the standard of a real cliff.

These mountaineers are not content with throwing off the excrescences of the last century, they want to be rid of every tittle of evidence of man's work. They long for such a complete change from their everyday life that a cultivated field annoys them, as it records a certain artificialness and interference with nature. They long to be where neither plow nor spade has wounded the earth, and their chief delight is to stand where the foot of man has never trod before.

To satisfy their desire for a primeval world, they have tracked out difficult and dangerous routes up the very faces of the mightiest cliffs, and climbing—used in its technical meaning—in the lake district is one of the most difficult branches of the great sport.

The experts in the craft come here in winter because snow and ice make the problem harder; and the two cold holidays of the year—Christmas and Easter—pack these mountain farmhouses full of enthusiastic youths, while at the same time the hotels of Bownes are dormant and deserted.

To the outsider, climbing is a foolhardy and unreasonable mania, but to the initiated it is the most fascinating pursuit. One of the reasons for its hold on its votaries is undoubtedly the literature of the sport. Many famous men have confessed that mountaineering is their recreation and have attempted to record the impressions they have received from the sublimest scenes that this earth can furnish.

True, the Cumberland mountains are not Alps, but the tourist who spends a few days in gaining a close acquaintance with these noble forms will receive a fair dose of mountain pleasure, and it is well worth while deserting the coaches for a short time, in order to plunge into this fair wilderness.

Coaches and Compatibility.

But having tasted of the fruit of knowledge, you will never be content with the coach view of them again. Mountains and coaches are not compatible.

Dr. Johnson, the typical eighteenth century Englishman, said, if he had no duties and no reference to futurity, he would like to spend his life behind four fast horses; and he considered a mountainous country to be a dreary country. "a most dolorous country!"

It may well be that the average tourist persuaded to toil up Scawfell might be cheered like Dr. Johnson, when he got back to the sight of a road marked with cart wheels. But they would prove to the mountaineer that his feet were not worthy to tread the grand temple.

Anyone who would experience the beneficent influence of the English lake district should devote part of his time to an expedition into this inner mountain heart, not for the mere purpose of peat-bogging, but to open his soul to the subtle and poignant feelings that the great hills impart.

Grasmere is a name that can conjure up wonderful memories, but Wastdale can also draw indelible pictures from the imagination, and every visitor to the lakes should be able to say:

"Right in the heart of silent, lone Wastdale,
The towering mountains with a mighty belt
Of shadow rose all round me, and I felt
Beneath their awfulness my heart to quail;
For his own house God claimed this solemn vale,
And throned amid the eternal hills he dwelt.
Gable, Great End, Yewbarrow and Lingmell,
Climbed with their scarr'd and giant forms on high,
By hugest Scawfell led."

—Halifax (England) Correspondence of New York Evening Post.

HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Hague, Aug. 28.—The text of the American proposition for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration has been completed in agreement with Germany and Great Britain, and will come up for discussion Aug. 28.

It consists of 20 articles. The first article records the desire of the signatory powers to organize an "international high court of justice easily accessible and free of charge, with judges representing the various systems of laws in the world, and capable of ensuring a continuation of arbitration by jurisprudence".

The second provides that the judges must be "juris-consults of known competence in international law, selected so far as possible from members of the permanent court of arbitration."

According to the third and fourth articles the judges are appointed for terms of twelve years, and will enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities while exercising their functions.

Article five provides that the court shall consist of seventeen judges, nine forming a quorum.

Article six allots the appointments to the various nations.

Article seven provides that the high court yearly shall appoint three judges with three substitutes, constituting a special tribunal, which can if necessary try cases elsewhere than at the Hague.

Article eight says that the president of the court shall be elected every three years by a majority of the votes.

Article nine deals with the payment of the judges. The amounts are not fixed, but the proposal contemplates a fixed yearly salary, besides special remuneration when engaged in cases, and travelling expenses.

Article ten forbids judges from receiving remuneration from their own or other governments for services in connection with the high court.

Article eleven says that the court shall sit at The Hague except in cases of force majeure, and the special instances provided for by article seven.

Articles twelve and thirteen deal with secretarial matters.

Article fourteen states that the high court shall sit once or twice yearly in July and January.

Articles fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen relate to the cases which the high court is competent to try.

Article nineteen provides that "each party shall be entitled to have its own judge to participate in the trial of cases submitted to the court. If a special tribunal acts as a commission of inquiry even a person not connected with the court can participate in a trial."

Articles twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two deal with the court procedure and the calling of witnesses.

Articles twenty-three and twenty-four empower the court to establish its own rules.

Article twenty-five proposes the ratification of the convention at the Hague as quickly as possible.

Article twenty-six proposes to establish the duration of the convention, but the term is not yet fixed. Any signatory power is entitled to denounce the convention by notifying the Dutch government two years before the expiry of each period, but the convention remains intact for the other powers.

President Nelidoff has informally interviewed the presidents of the committees on the advisability of postponing the discussion of the proposed permanent court of arbitration until the meeting of the next conference, recommending that the powers in the meanwhile study the question.

RAISULI TELLS TALE OF WRONGS

Says He was Started on Career of Crime by Sultan's Oppression.

London, Aug. 28—"How I became an outlaw" is the story Raisuli told a special correspondent of the Daily Mail the other day.

His first quarrel with the government was through a former Basha of Tangier, who oppressed him and seized his property. Raisuli was thrown into prison at Mogador, and remained there for five years. Finally he was set free and went back to his village.

"What did I find? Not a vestige of my possessions remained. I took no measures for revenge, but put myself under the wing of the government. Bargash (the new Basha) promised restitution. That promise was never fulfilled.

"Despairing of justice I went to the tribe Gharbia, six hours from Tangier, where I had a farm. My intention was to collect a few cattle and devote myself to agriculture. Bargash sent men to surround my farm, and when I came out they fired on me. I complained to Tangier and had no reply. Friends wrote that the government was bent on my destruction."

Some time later, when the hill tribes were in revolt, he managed to pacify them, for he was still loyal to the government. He hoped thus to prove that he was no outlaw.

"What followed?" he continued. "Soldiers camped near my village. I thought they had come to investigate my claims. No. They attacked my village, took me by surprise, and burned and sacked the village. That was my reward. I was forced to flee to the people of my ancestors, the Aros tribe. A reward was offered for me dead or alive, but none were tempted. Soldiers moved into the country of the Beni Aros, pillaging plundering and murdering.

"When I saw how the people were oppressed I went secretly to Tangier and stole a Christian, Perdicaris. This I did that Europe might know how I was persecuted and hunted down. I did not want open war with the government, so I thought a Christian the best weapon. My idea and hope was that Europe would investigate, for I know that Europeans are just and will see that justice is done."

He then deals with his capture of Sir Harry Maclean. At their first interview Sir Harry said: "I have come to learn your grievances. The sultan wants you to go to Fez."

Tale of Treachery.

"We parted," continues Raisuli, "and I came to El Khmes and conferred with my people. They thought I should accept the proposal, and I accordingly wrote to Maclean at Fez.

"But, behold, even while these courtesies were being exchanged, a mahalla swooped down upon my village of Zinat, near Tangier, seized my crops of wheat and barley, and carried off to prison some of my relatives. How could I reconcile the words of Maclean with these acts?

"All these things I hid in my heart. Maclean came, and we met between El Sereef and Erhoan tribes. I told him what the others had been doing to me and mine. 'You say I can go safely to Fez. If these things are done before I place myself in the hands of the sultan, what will happen when I reach Fez?' Maclean showed me a letter in which the sultan gave guarantee. It was a very good letter.

"Maclean said a similar letter had been sent to El Guebbas (the minister of war). Now it happened that a copy of the letter to El Guebbas had come into my hands. It was not in the least like the letter brought by Maclean. The sultan's letter to El Guebbas said that if I did not go to Fez the minister of war was to send a mahalla to attack me, to seize my property and person, and to persecute me with the utmost vigor. The action of El Guebbas and this letter convinced me and my people that the ministers meant treachery and had laid a trap for me.

"They sought to betray me, therefore I betrayed Maclean. I took him by a trick, desiring to avoid violence, as the Kaids is an old man and had acted honestly with me.

"Now Maclean is in my possession, and will be kept in 'Aman, Aman, Aman' (that is, in perfect safety). No harm shall befall him till the British government say what they propose to do.

"The British people now know how I have been oppressed, and I have taken these measures to call attention to my wrongs. I know the British government is powerful as well as just. Before them I lay my griefs.

"I have not taken Maclean for money. Had I wanted money there was Tangier in my hands, with its banks, merchants and wealth.

"No, it is not money I want, but justice, justice, justice."

TO START WORK ON BIG C.P.R. BRIDGE

At Lethbridge Immediately. It will Cost Over a Million. 250 Men will be Employed.

Lethbridge, Aug. 28—John Gunn, of Winnipeg, who has the cement contract for the million dollar C. P. R. bridge over the Belly River, is in the city. To a representative of the Lethbridge News, Mr. Gunn said: "I am here with everything in readiness to commence work ust the moment that our plant arrives from Winnipeg, which should be in less than a week's time. I will commence with 250 men.

"The Raymond Cement Construction Co. have a sub-contract from us to put in the cement piles; we will drive the wooden piles ourselves.

"I could commence the preliminary work today if the C. P. R. engineer were here to lay out the base measurements.

"The question of help has already been solved, and we are in readiness to turn the first sod just the moment the stakes are driven."

Mr. Gunn emphatically stated that there is no truth in the story that it would be fully six weeks before the work would be well under way. The contract is a big one, and as time is a consideration, a large staff must be kept steadily employed and the work rushed with all possible speed to completion.

William Gunn, eldest son of John Gunn, who is closely associated with his father in all his contract work, will move here immediately and assume a portion of the responsibility of overseeing.

Benevolent Work.

(Continued from Page One.)

ple are farming and are also very prosperous.

"The third work which I have undertaken is in connection with my own native village, where I hope at some time to establish an industrial institution for the instruction of children and others in many lines. To this work I hope to devote myself in future years."

Four Emperors Received Him.

Being asked in reference to his general travels in the far east, the Count stated that he had received very kind treatment. He was perhaps the only traveller in the east who had been received in private audience by the four emperors of Russia, China, Japan and Korea. At one time he stopped on the boundary of Russian Siberia on the ground that no priest of the Roman church was permitted to pass, but when personal application was made to the emperor of Russia, a private car had been placed at his disposal and he travelled without further trouble throughout the entire country. The only literary work of the Count, which has been issued in English, is an account of the visits paid by him to the courts of Russia, China, Japan and Korea, the volume being known as "Emperors and Empires." Two additional volumes will be issued by him next year, one bearing on the United States and the other on Canada. In addition to his published works in English, he has written many volumes which have appeared in German, French and Hungarian. All the proceeds from this work are devoted by the Count to his charitable work. In addition to his literary work, he has lectued on many topics during the past ten years and has used the money secured for his undertaking in the far east.

FARMERS

WE WILL PAY 40 CENTS PER BUSHEL FOR GOOD LAST YEAR'S SIX-ROWED BARLEY. SEND IN SAMPLE RIGHT AWAY.

40c. BARLEY

EDMONTON BREWING & MALTING CO. LIMITED
EDMONTON

"LONGING AS ONLY A CHILD CAN LONG"
IS MILDLY EXPRESSING THAT DESIRE OF OLD & YOUNG FOR
Boyd's CHOCOLATES
YOU'LL LIKE THEM, OF COURSE
W. J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness — and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without

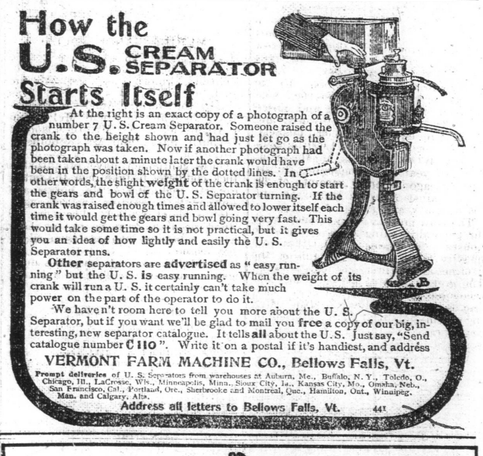
Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATKINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.
"I have use Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure." HOWARD BROCK.

$1.00 a bottle or 6 for $5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

How the U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR Starts Itself



At the right is an exact copy of a photograph of a number 7 U. S. Cream Separator. Someone raised the crank to the height shown and had just let go as the photograph was taken. Now if another photograph had been taken about a minute later the crank would have been in the position shown by the dotted lines. In other words, the slight weight of the crank is enough to start the gears and bowl of the U. S. Separator turning. If the crank was raised enough times and allowed to lower itself each time it would get the gears and bowl going very fast. This would take some time so it is not practical, but it gives you an idea of how lightly and easily the U. S. Separator runs.

Other separators are advertised as "easy running" but the U. S. is easy running. When the weight of its crank will run a U. S. it certainly can't take much power on the part of the operator to do it.

We haven't room here to tell you more about the U. S. Separator, but if you want we'll be glad to mail you free a copy of our big, interesting, new separator catalogue. It tells all about the U. S. Just say, "Send catalogue number C 110". Write it on a postal if it's handiest, and address

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 441

You'll Appreciate Unchanging Vickers' Quality

VICKERS' LONDON DRY GIN

The only Gin distilled under Royal Warrant. Distilled by J. & J. Vickers & Co., Limited, London, England.

D. O. ROBLIN, OF TORONTO Sole Canadian Agent

Distributors, THE ALBERTA WINE AND SPIRIT CO., LTD.

Martin-Orme Pianos

There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about.

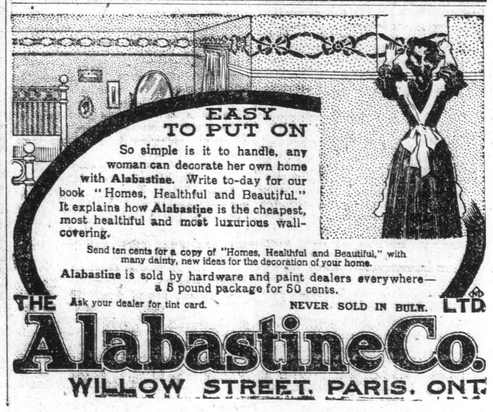
One, for instance—the "Violoform" sounding board increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweeter as the piano grows older.

There are various styles and prices of the Martin-Orme, but only one quality—and that the best.

Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we will ship direct to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery.

Write for descriptive booklet, prices and terms to-day—sent free to any address.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.



EASY TO PUT ON

So simple is it to handle, any woman can decorate her own home with Alabastine. Write to-day for our book "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." It explains how Alabastine is the cheapest, most healthful and most luxurious wall-covering.

Send ten cents for a copy of "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas for the decoration of your home.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents.

Ask your dealer for tint card. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

THE Alabastine Co. LTD.
WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

WITH T

CROPS IN CLYDE DI

The crops in the Clyde which is 48 miles north of are considerably in adva crops in the Edmonton d cording to Hugh Knott, fa Edison. The farmers the week cutting their barley oats will be ready in a w and the wheat is now in and will be harvested in Mr. Knott has a 30-acre fi which are expected to go to the acre. They are ex fine. Samples of them we into the Bulletin office and they are certainly the fi have been seen in the city

WINNIPEG GRAIN MA

Winnipeg, August 28.—W kets have been dull but United States markets clo unchanged to ¼c and Win ¼ higher. European news ish, and every day brings dence of serious damage the crop in our own cou day's cash prices are: No. 95; Northern 92¼; No. 3 88¼; No. 4 Northern w August 95, September 95¼ 97½, December 97¼. Ma Oats strong: August 42¾, 41½, October 41, December

CHICAGO GRAIN MAR

Chicago, August 28.—Th market was weak and strong today, but the final quotat prices easy and for Septe lower. Corn was down ½c wereoff 7-8c.; provisions w 25c. lower.

The wheat market open because of heavy selling by sion houses, which was ba lower cables and the large a tion in this city of contrac Elevator interests made an point of pounding the Septe tion. Later the market ra reports that the Canadian N had experienced another fre the statements that the Russia crop was distinctly disap After hardening somewhat reports the market eased statements that the export had ceased, and then rallie on the denial of this report market found support of, al declines, and the bears sold re every bulge. During the lat of the day the market was a affair, the range, however, be row. The close was easy.

September wheat opened 1 1-8c. lower at 89 5-8 to 90 between 89 3-8 and 91 1-8 and at 90 3-8. Clearances of wh flour were equal to 251,000 primary receipts were 421,000 against 487,000 bushels on th day last year. Minneapolis, and Chicago reported receipt cars, against 251 cars last w 156 cars a year ago.

The corn market today opene on general selling by cop houses. The same interest t heavily at the outset, bought decline and prices rallied The greater part of the early recovered, but the market clos and half a cent lower. Th ings from Nebraska were inco day because of the heavy ra that state during the last 24 h

September corn opened 1-2c at 58 5-8, sold between 58 5 60c. and closed at 59 5-8. Lo ceipts were 101 cars with 37 c tract grade.

Trade in oats was 1 to 2c and there was less demand t several days. Fair speculativ ing was made on the decline.

September oats opened 5-8 lower at 50 to 50 1-4, sold b 49 7-8 and 50 1-2 and closed Local receipts were 236 cars

Packers sold January provis fair amount throughout the da this, together with some re sales and the weakness of caused a decline.

At the close, September por off 2 1-2c. at $17.77 1-2. Lar down 5c. at $9.00. Ribs were 25c lower, at 8.50.

Estimates for tomorrow: Whe cars, corn 83 cars, oats 228 cars 12,000 head.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARK

Winnipeg, August 28.—The market today was disappointi advocates of dollar wheat for l option, October prices at no reaching as high as they were day. On the curb last night were bid up to within a fractio ninety-eight for October on p tions of general frosts, but the not materialize, and in conseq the opening figures were This depression soon met plen bull ammunition and prices so covered what they lost, and mai ed a level half a cent higher tha night's close the greater part day. The undertone remains markably stong and advantage to be taken of all weak spot those who are believers in ultim higher prices to add to their lin long wheat. The difference be September and October, which days ago was one cent, has wide two cents, and changing today quite free at this price. Larg liveries of the September optio expected on the first delivery News from Europe is conflicting report from a reliable Liverpool h says the Russian crop is a cala but this bad news is not reflecte continental cables, Berlin and P pest closing over a cent lower. of export wheat sent from here Europe have not been accepted, bulge putting up out of line for port. Advice from the spring w sections of the States say new w is in first class quality.

The weather forecast is higher peratures in Manitoba.

On a desire to secure profits p fell away half a cent toward close with last figures.

Cash wheat is 95¼.