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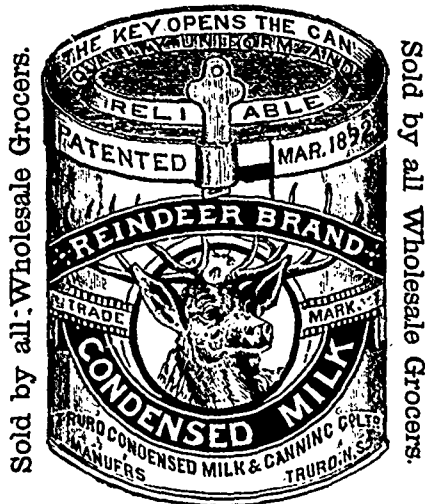
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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 21, 1893.

## The Crisis in the States.

The slight abatement of the financial crisis noted at the end of June proved to have been only temporary, since when it has been renewed, and has become more acute and widespread than before. The return wave of distrust and stringency has embraced both the east and west, as it subsided on the Pacific coast, until New England, the middle and middle western states have become the storm centre to a greater extent than during the two first tidal waves that swept over the country from east to west. The undertow seems to be stronger and more disastrous than the breakers that first broke upon the "Industrial" in the east and the "boom" towns of the west. For the latter only washed ashore the speculative and weakly built financial craft that were not constructed for stormy financial weather, and had too much sail for their hulls. But the former has wrecked and sunk the staunchest of ships, made to stand the roughest of financial weather and to ride the stormiest seas. Banks of the oldest, strongest and soundest class, have gone down in this last panic, with their vaults full of good assets for loans made on long terms which they could not call in, and on properties on which they could not realize, although of the first class. This has been true of the better classes of banks, both State and national, in the older western States outside of their chief financial and commercial centres, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland, which have been able to withstand the pressure because their money was loaned on quicker assets, from their location and the nature of their business. The Eastern banks have been subjected to a worse strain, even than those of the west, in the cities above named, for the reason that they have been drawn upon, not only by the latter, with each renewal of failures in their respective sections, but have had to stand the drain from all the disturbed centres direct, and supply the money required to meet the run on banks of all sections. This fell almost entirely upon the

New York banks in the previous two withdrawals of money from the east to the West. But the last has been divided between New York, Philadelphia and Boston, until the stringency in the two latter cities is now as great, if not greater, than here, while their own sections are drawing upon them more heavily since the factories of New England have been closed and the iron industries of Pennsylvania paralyzed. The result is seen in the reissue of the Clearing House certificates toward the close of July, which were being called in during the month. Thus the situation throughout the north and west has not only improved, but has actually grown worse from the protracted strain on both banks and commercial concerns, which is daily weakening their resources as shown by the renewed panic in stocks in Wall Street. Had Congress been called together a month earlier, this last wrench upon the finances of the country might have been avoided, unless there is more strength back of the noisy clamor of the silver kings than is believed, and enough to prevent the repeal of the silver law. The south is still the only wide section of the country that remains but partially affected by all this upheaval, and thus proves itself to be financially and commercially the soundest.—New York Banker's Magazine.

## Canada Ahead.

A. J. DeLaney, a former Winnipegger, now in California, writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows:—"Enclosed please find a good Canadian dollar 'all wool and a yard wide.' Please send me your journal for six months. I want to see how financial matters are in the great West. The whole United States seems to be going crazy over financial affairs. I have been here over three years, and my eyes are turning back towards old Canada. It seems to me things are much more stable there than here."

## Extreme Depression of Trade.

The events of the past week have emphasized the necessity for a change in the financial situation in a manner which it seems impossible for Congress to ignore. Trade has shrunk in every direction, in all branches of business. Mines and factories have been closed that never were idle before, and thousands of men are thrown out of the means for earning their own bread. Manufacturers who are really in a solvent condition are unable to obtain money to keep their machinery moving, and have been obliged to stop. Banks with their safes crowded with securities have been unable to realize upon them and have been obliged to suspend. Business men have in many instances resorted to receiverships to secure the protection of the courts in saving valuable properties, which would otherwise be sacrificed in this crisis. Property that has been forced upon the market has sold at ruinously low prices; in fact, many kinds of property appear to have no value at this juncture, and to offer it for sale is equivalent to advertising that it will be sold for half its value or less. Failure after failure has occurred, and many of them are not for want of abundant assets to meet all liabilities, but these assets were not immediately available. There are more really solvent bankrupts than were ever known before. The remedy is simple and there is only one way to apply it: repeal the silver purchase law, which will advertise to the world not only the will but the ability of this country to keep its currency on the basis of gold, and there will be a rapid restoration of confidence that will quickly bring out the hoarded money into the channels of trade. Already the belief that this remedy will be inaugurated has caused large shipments of gold from Europe to this country, but it has come in exchange for securities and commodities bought at such low prices that in any event there will be a good round profit in the investment. The gold coming from Europe is suffi-

cient to replenish the greatly depleted resources of the banks, but the hoarded money is necessary to furnish an adequate supply for business purposes, and it is hardly to be expected that this will return to the channels of trade until all danger is past. The banks will not wait for this, but are already making arrangements to greatly increase their circulation of notes, and have secured Government 4 per cent bonds to an amount estimated at \$10,000,000 as a basis for this increase. There are some indications that we have reached the bed rock of depression, and there has already been some rally in prices of leading exportable commodities, and if Congress will do its duty promptly, we may look for the beginning of better things, but trade is so hampered that it will take a long time for it to rally from its crippled condition.—Cincinnati Price Current, August 11.

## The Binder Twine Question.

The binder twine situation is a peculiarly mixed one. With much of the winter wheat harvested, the yield being, on the whole, certainly not over an average one in point of bushels and the straw being admittedly light, large supplies of twine in sight and everything being of the most "bearish" nature, we do not hear of very many first hand transactions being actually made. One would naturally suppose that the quantity of twine available for the season's use would make manufacturers anxious as to the outcome and willing to sell at almost any figure that was offered in order to save themselves from carrying over their present stocks. But while prices which float around are almost ruinously low, manufacturers do not, it must be admitted, appear to be as willing to ship out the remaining portion of their stocks as the situation prevailing would ordinarily make them. These manufacturers apparently figure that it is better to run the risk of carrying over their twine than ship it out to jobbers and dealers at the prevailing low prices, and take the chances of being compelled, through the failures of their customers, to accept from 10c on the dollar upwards. If much of the twine that is used this season has been sold by manufacturers at the present range of prices it means no profit, or, as in some instances, a loss to them. \* \* \* The domestic season is now drawing to a close, and after the last hops in that direction is gone, manufacturers who have any stock on their hands, will attempt to sell what they can for export. This kind of business is very satisfactory in spite of the fact that low prices must be made to effect sales. Prompt cash is the rule for settlements of such transactions, hence manufacturers who now hesitate to ship twine to western dealers at 7c a pound on the usual credit will doubtless be only too glad to sell their surplus for cash to exporters at from 3c to 1c a pound less.—Cordage Trade Journal, Chicago.

## An Amusing Comparison.

The Chicago Herald likens high tariff dissipation to drinking whiskey. When consumed in undue quantities whiskey is temporarily exhilarating, but it will exhaust its victim in the end. And so with high tariffs. The United States has been on a protracted protection drunk, with the result that it now finds itself bordering on delirium tremens.

J. B. Dolan, of St. Catharines, Ont., says that there will be an enormous crop of tomatoes and corn in the Niagara district this year, and apparently the pack will be the largest on record, but he thinks that the canners will go cautiously about it, and that there will be no excess. He also says that peaches will be a heavy crop. They are now offering for September delivery at \$1.75 for 2's and \$2.75 for 3's. These figures are about 25c less than last year. Peas are a light pack.

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GLENORA " " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

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President.

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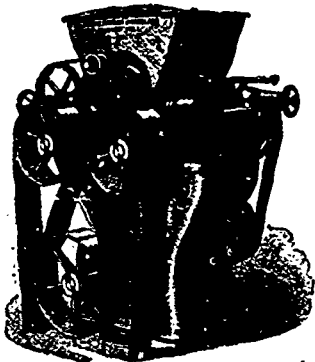
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Send for Quotations and a Package on Approbation.

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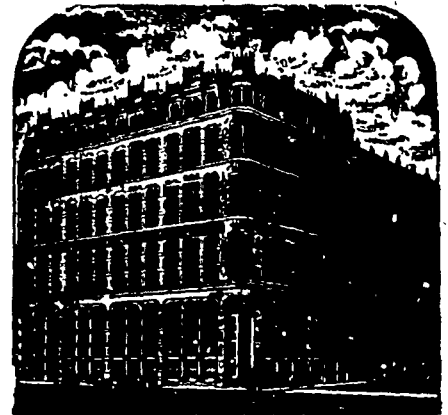


Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,  
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,  
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.  
Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope  
TRANSMISSIONS.  
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.  
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description  
P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

S. Greenshields Son & Co.

General Dry Goods Merchants,  
MONTREAL.



We have been appointed sole selling agents for Canada, for the well known Black Goods made by Briggs, Priestly & Sons, Bradford, England.

Trade Mark: 'The Varnished Board.'

Their travellers will shortly show a large range of these samples, including their celebrated Silk Warp Goods, and other Plain and Fancy Black Goods which have a world wide reputation.

They will also have samples of the cloths of the genuine 'Cravenette Company' for dresses and mantles.

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG.

Ship-Chandlery!

MANILLA, TARRED

AND

WIRE ROPE.

OAKUM, PITCH,

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ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c

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(LIMITED.)

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JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

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Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 21, 1893.

## THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are indications this week of an improvement in the financial and commercial situation in the United States. The present great depression in the States has been a peculiar one. Hundreds of perfectly solvent institutions have gone to the wall, simply because money could not be obtained on any terms for ordinary business necessities. The best of securities have been worthless. Securities which would be considered of sterling value in ordinary times have been useless in the present crisis, and as money could not be realized, nothing remained but to fail. Wealthy manufacturing institutions have been obliged to close down, because money to carry on business could not be obtained.

All this seems strange. In a country with such great resources as the United States, this surprising withdrawal of confidence seems almost beyond comprehension. The people of the United States are not lacking in ordinary patriotism. There is no other people in the world who entertain higher notions of their country's greatness, than these same people. To them there is no other country which approaches their own in push, enterprise, natural wealth, progress, ability to maintain itself, and in everything else which goes to make a great country. Why is it then that the people of the republic seem to have lost confidence entirely in their stability? The trouble is largely one of lack of confidence. If ordinary confidence prevailed, there could be no trouble in raising money in the ordinary way, and good securities would bring the cash required to keep the wheels of commerce revolving. Most of these securities are just as good now as they were a few months ago, before the panic started, if the people would only believe it. But the panic is on, the people have for the time forgotten their position, and have shown an entire lack of confidence in themselves and their institutions. For the time being the boastful people of the republic have shown to the world the spectacle of a general lack of confidence in themselves. The silver situation has of course been a menacing feature, but in a country like the United States, with its great resources, the trouble should have been overcome without a general panic. No one doubts the ability of the nation to meet its obligations, notwithstanding its losses in experimental silver legislation, and if the people had shown ordinary confidence in themselves and their institutions, combined with caution, the difficulties could have been overcome without a panic. As it is, this lack of confidence has led from one disaster to another and caused the sacrifice of untold wealth.

The troubled sky, however, appears now to be clearing, and public confidence may return almost as quickly as it vanished a short time ago. When it does, we look for a general

appreciation in values, particularly in agricultural produce and staple products. Wheat, flour, iron and many other products owe their depressed values largely to the financial troubles, and when these blow over, prices should come up to something like normal values.

## BEHRING SEA.

The decision of the arbitrators in the Behring sea matter, announced from Paris on Aug. 15, is a complete triumph for Canada upon the points in dispute. We gain everything, but at the same time it appears we lose all. We get the coconut, but the United States gets the milk. Every one of the five points in the dispute, relating to the claims of the United States to jurisdiction over Behring sea and property in the seals, has been decided in our favor, thus entirely confirming the position taken in this matter by Great Britain and Canada.

So much for our victory. But here the sense of satisfaction must end. The arbitrators, it will be remembered, were entrusted not only with the work of deciding the dispute as to the preposterous claims of the United States in Behring sea, but they were also to consider regulations governing seal hunting in the future. They have decided that the United States has no jurisdiction in Behring sea outside of the usual three mile belt from land, and that the claim of property right in the seals, put forth by that country, is untenable. When it comes to submitting regulations governing sealing in the future, however, it would appear that we have lost the case entirely. The regulations adopted, so far as THE COMMERCIAL is able to judge at the moment, will result in giving the United States almost a monopoly of sealing in the future, and destroy our sealing industry. Our British Columbia editor, who is well posted in the Canadian interests in sealing, will no doubt in a future issue, deal more directly and clearly with the effect the regulations adopted by the arbitrators will have upon our sealing industry. At the moment, it appears to THE COMMERCIAL, that while we have gained a great moral victory in the full vindication of the justice of our case, we have lost as far as the future sealing industry is concerned. That portion of the United States press which adopted a hostile attitude toward this country over this dispute, and talked about poaching and robbing, should now humbly apologise. It will also be in order for the United States to make restitution for the unlawful seizure of several Canadian sealing vessels. This is satisfactory so far as it goes. The text of the decision of the arbitrators is as follows:—

We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in article 6 as to whether our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of them. As to the first of said five points, we, Baron De Couseil, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thomson, Marquis Emillie Visconti Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, do hereby decide as follows:—By the ukase of 1821, Russia claimed jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coast and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the United States, and the

treaty of 1825 with Great Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea could be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from the shore. It appears from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia never asserted in fact, or exercised any exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea, or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters. As to the second of the five points, we, Baron De Couseil, J. M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thomson, Marquis Emillie Visconti Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram being a majority of said arbitrators, decided and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, outside the ordinary territorial waters. As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase Pacific Ocean, as used in the treaty of 1837, between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in said treaty. On the fourth point, we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States limited by the cession. On the fifth point, the decision of the tribunal Justico Harlan and Senator Morgan dissenting, was as follows. "On the fifth point we, Baron De Couseil, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thomson, Marquis Emillie Visconti Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, being the majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when the same are found outside the ordinary three mile limit; and whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we, Baron De Couseil, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emillie Visconti Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, assent to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the representative governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned.

Article 1—The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever the animals commonly called fur seals, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribiloff Islands inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2—The two governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific ocean inclusive of Behring sea, situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude or eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, following that line up to Behring straits. During the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur sealing operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails as are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4—Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on catching must be provided with a special license issued for the purpose by its government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its government.



Article 5—Masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log book the date and place of such operations, the number and the sex of the seals captured daily. The entries shall be communicated by each of the two governments to each other at the end of each season.

Article 6—The use of nets, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriction shall not apply to shot guns when such are used in fishing outside of Behring Sea during the season when such may lawfully be carried on.

Article 7—The two governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in sealing. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried on.

Article 8—The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain carrying on fur sealing in canoes or undecked boats, not transported or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or saits, and manned by not more than five persons in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not employed by other persons and provided that when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt fur seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. This exemption is not to be construed to effect the municipal law of either country nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with sealing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9—The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of test fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part abolished or modified by common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, in order to enable both governments to consider when, in the light of past experiences, there is occasion to make any modification thereof.

The arbitrators also make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governments with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1882 and 1889, which it is understood is favorable to Canada and will call for compensation. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enact regulations to carry out the finding of the arbitrators.

From the above, it will be observed that we make a clean sweep, gaining every one of the five points submitted. The regulations for the protection of the seals in the future, assented to by the arbitrators, are the only cause now for complaint. The subjects of both the United States and Great Britain will be bound to observe these regulations, but the regulations only apply to the high seas. Each country can make regulations to suit itself as regards killing seal in its own territorial waters, that is, waters within the three mile belt, and lands adjacent thereto. Here the United States has the advantage. The close season protects the seal during a large portion of the season that they inhabit the high seas, but when they approach within the territorial waters of the United States, they can be slaughtered at will. The seal, it will be understood, do not come within British territorial waters to any extent, but congregate

about the Pribyloff islands. The close season applies to the north Pacific ocean as well as to Behring sea, and comes in at a time when the seals are passing north to the islands. They are thus protected until they come within the jurisdiction of the United States, when the protection at once ceases, so far as the international agreement is concerned. This looks as though the United States had lost the disputed points, but won the prize. The practical results from the restrictions accepted to are all in favor of that country.

### LAKE WINNIPEG FISHERIES.

An Ottawa telegram says that "S. Wilmot, superintendent of fish culture, to-day received a report from the inspector relative to the fisheries in Lake Winnipeg. He says the fisheries have had a remarkably good season. Usually the catch of white fish lasts till the first week in October, but this year sufficient have already been caught to supply the market for the season, and the fishermen have all been dismissed. This is due to more severe restrictions on fishing which prevented the depletion of the Lake by outsiders to the extent to which it was practiced in former years." Very wonderful to be sure, but as the catch of fish has been increasing right along, only an interested official can see how "the severe restrictions" have had anything to do with the success of the catch this season.

### The Buffalo not Extinct.

James Mundie, a representative of the firm of Cascaden & Peck, Winnipeg, who has just returned to the city from a business trip in the west, brings an interesting bit of intelligence concerning the wood buffalo of the north. Three years ago when Mr. Mundie was at Edmonton, in Alberta, on a trip similar to the one just completed, he purchased the head of a wood buffalo, and it was thought at the time that it was the last one that ever would be seen, as the species was supposed to have become practically extinct. Imagine, then, Mr. Mundie's surprise a week ago on again visiting Edmonton to find there one trader with ten heads and another with twenty robes, and to learn that over two hundred of the animals had been killed by Indians this season in the Slave Lake and Peace River districts. In the lot which Mr. Mundie saw at Edmonton was the largest head he had ever seen, and the robes were of an exceptionally good quality, the hair being very dark and grizzly. The traders told him that some of the animals killed were of such a great size that the Indians were unable to turn them over, and had to split the carcasses in two in order to remove the robes. This is a point worthy of note, as it has always been stated by those supposed to know that the wood buffalo are smaller than the plain buffalo.

Mr. Secord, the trader, who brought in the robes from the north, had also in his pack two hundred musk ox robes from the barren lands east of the Mackenzie river. Another trader brought in one hundred ox robes. Mr. Secord is the authority for the statement that two hundred wood buffalo robes will reach Edmonton this summer from Slave Lake and Peace River.

The question, where did these wood buffalo so suddenly come from? now naturally suggests itself. The Indians and traders had long ago given up hope of ever seeing any again. The theory, and a plausible one it is, which is advanced by the traders, is that the remnant of

the large herds that once roamed through the prairies and forests of the far Northwest found a feeding ground secluded from the customary haunts of the Indian, and safe from the Winchester of the hunters, and rapidly repopulated their decimated numbers. Last winter the weather was unusually severe, and in addition to the terrible cold, heavy snow storms prevailed, and thus the animals were driven southward in search of food, and wandered into the track of the Indians, who only too eagerly rushed among them and slaughtered them right and left. The heavy catch of musk ox is accounted for in the same way, they having been driven south from their feeding grounds in the barren lands by hunger. Raw musk ox robes are selling this year for \$40 apiece at Edmonton.

### The Money Market.

Stringency has been the one and only condition of the money market throughout the country for the entire month. The variations have been from that to extreme stringency in call loans even, while time money has been almost an unknown quantity in the open market, although banks have done all that circumstances would permit for their own safety, in accommodating their own customers. Indeed, the New York banks have saved the country from a violent and general panic; and their course, since the crisis passed from the Treasury to the private financial institutions of the country, has been such as to command the praise of all, and compell them to forget or withdraw their early criticisms of their action in relation to the National Treasury, and the outflow of gold by which the present troubles were brought about in consequence of the fear of impending national silver bankruptcy, and the enormous withdrawals of foreign capital from this country, in anticipation of gold going to a premium. To what extent this was done, and new foreign capital kept from coming here, has been seen in the exceptionally easy money market at London, and the steadily declining rates, to a nominal point, while here they have been steadily advancing and the stringency increasing. There has been no instance for many years, or since New York became a rival of London, as a world financial centre, when a higher money market here than there has not immediately attracted all the foreign capital that could be loaned at an excess over London that would pay the cost of exchange and a profit. Yet New York has ruled from 6 to 75 per cent for call money, all the month; and London at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent without drawing enough gold from there to have any effect on the rates whatever, while 8 to 12 per cent for time money has been bid by best named paper without any increase in the supply. This is sufficient answer to those who have been playing into the hands of the silver producers, by trying to convince themselves and the country, that this is not a silver panic; nor the cause of the present paralysis in all branches of business, including manufacturing industries, to which their general shutting down is as clearly due, as has been the going into the hands of receivers, of some of the largest iron, "industrial," railroad companies and banks of the country, simply because of the stringency in money, that made it impossible to borrow enough money to meet their obligations. This has been the one and only and universal cause assigned for every failure or suspension that has occurred, and it was brought about, as every man who knows, who knows anything at all of finances, simply by the enormous withdrawal of foreign capital, or heavy and continued exports of gold since the beginning of the year, in fear of the result of our legislation.—New York Banker's Magazine.

Wages of Great Northern railway employees have been reduced from thirty to 15 per cent.

# WHEAT WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to  
 Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Toronto, Ont.  
 Trade.

## IMPORTANT!

### Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at  
 150 Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

### PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

## W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

# CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

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



## GLOVER & BRAIS,

—WHOLESALE—

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MONTREAL.

Permanent Sample Room in Winnipeg, Donaldson Block. 10,500 patterns in neckwear alone. Big range English, French, American and Canadian Braces. English, German and Canadian hose. We make all our own flannel top shirts.

Merchants kindly call and inspect samples and compare prices.

E. H. TAAFFE, Agent for Glover & Brais.

JAS. COOPER

J. C. SMITH

## Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

# BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO

OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.

# BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

## COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. H. MACDONALD  
 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne Block, Vancouver.

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.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



# GALT BLEND

**BLACK TEA.**

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

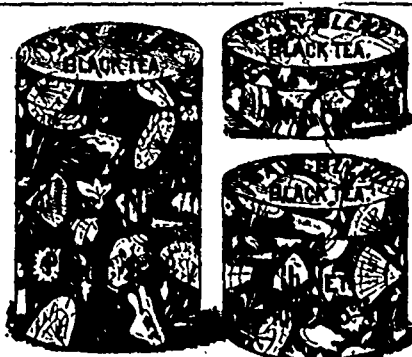
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

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.



## C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

### Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & 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 \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

**HORSERADISH**--Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$8. Patronize Home Industry.

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

## MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices Market affords.

We are giving this branch of our business special attention. Let us have your Orders for Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited,

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,  
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

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.

## HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard, Lard Compound and Prime

## PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

## SAFE SURE SWEET TASTE MATCHES SAFE SURE SWEET TASTE

1,600 CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent extra for an article because you are familiar with the name.

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

### STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

## H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

## CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

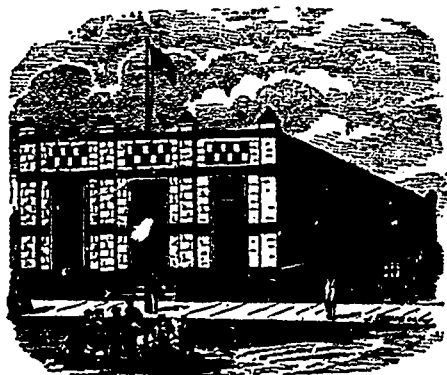
For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

--MADE BY--

## Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

## TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

## James Garruthers & Co.

### GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

## BINDER TWINE

The only reliable low priced is the "Common Sense" B and, cheap and easy to work, follows manilla on all machines in good order without change of adjustment. Completely weather and rot proof. If you cannot purchase in your vicinity write for information to

## M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

## Manitoba.

J. H. Harvey will open a machine shop at Deloraine.

Hazelton & Co., butchers, Boissvain, are starting business.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Morden.

John Smale & Co., boots and shoes, Neepawa, sold out to R. D. Young.

The Souris Plaindealer has changed hands. Dickey & Barclay are now the publishers and proprietors.

The estate of John Malabar, grocer, Brandon, has been sold to J. A. Ovas at 70¢, and book debts at 25¢ to Mrs. Malabar.

T. L. Metcalfe, recently practising law with Archibald & Howell of Winnipeg, has taken over the business of N. P. Rookingham at Boissevain.

J. K. Whinery, buyer for Stobart, Sons & Company, Winnipeg, left last week for the Old Country on his annual fall trip. He remains over at Chicago en route.

The contract for the Imperial Bank building at Portage la Prairie has been awarded to Head & Bossons. The building is to be two storeys in height and basement, with stone foundation and brick superstructure, and will cost about \$10,000.

The strike on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway only lasted a brief time, and was settled by the payment of back wages. The bondholders at first objected to the payment of their wages, but the strike evidently led them to quickly change their minds.

Creditors of the Great Northwest Central Railway have placed judgments in the hands of Sheriff Clements, of Brandon, with instructions to seize the rolling stock and hold till their claims have been satisfied. The engines, cars and other rolling stock have consequently been seized and traffic stopped on the road. The seizure was made Monday, and notice has been served on connecting lines to refrain from moving any of the stock of the G. N. W. C. R.

A Wawanesa correspondent writes:—"The disastrous fire which visited our town last March, has resulted in the erection of several solid brick buildings, which, with their plate glass fronts, would not disgrace the Main street of the prairie capital. Arkoll & Co's. drug store will be ready for occupation in a few days. The Nelson & Woodley block is well on towards completion, and the brick work of Lambert's new hotel up to the first floor. Chambers & Co. have the material on the ground for their solid stone building, and the stonemasons will begin work next week. Thos. Booker will build a brick veneered residence on Fifth street this fall. W. S. Foster will also build on Second street.

Mr. Waggoner, of the Special Dominion Immigration staff, arrived in Winnipeg Tuesday from Vermont with six land delegates from that state, who have come to this country for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on its agricultural capabilities and resources. They left later under the guidance of Mr. Waggoner for Southern Manitoba, whence they will go to Brandon and then on west. While in Vermont Mr. Waggoner visited the factory districts where he found great depression, and the people quickly became interested in his mission. He held meetings which were largely attended, and as a result of his efforts the delegates already referred to were appointed as the representatives of over two thousand people who are anxious to emigrate, to come to Western Canada and verify the statements of Mr. Waggoner with regard to the exceptional advantages the country offers for agricultural settlement.

## Assiniboia.

R. F. Chisholm, of Regina, lately a law student in the office of Johnstone & Jones, has

been enrolled as an advocate, and will open an office there on his return from an eastern pleasure trip.

W. P. Williams, barber, Regina, has resigned.

E. Wisnor, stoves and tinware, Qu'Appelle, has sold out to Wm. Johnstone.

Pierce Bros of Oxbow have opened a branch store in the new town of Stirling, on the "Soo" line.

## Alberta.

P. W. Heber, livory, Calgary, has sold out to A. R. Dalgleish.

Kelly & Goodridge have dissolved; A. McNicol appointed trustee.

R. Vance & Co., butchers, Edmonton, have dissolved; A. McNicol appointed trustee.

John W. Clark & Co., musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., Calgary, have assigned to Frederick Holt.

Fire gutted Ingram's restaurant at Calgary on Aug. 11, destroying the contents, but was got under control before seriously damaging adjoining buildings. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

## Northwest Ontario.

The Safety Bay saw mill at Norman will close down about the 15th. The planing mill, recently burned, will be replaced at once.

The men employed at the two saw mills at Norman struck work over a difference regarding the keeping back of a small sum from their wages as an insurance fund. A telegram on Aug. 17 says: The striking mill men having failed to resume work this morning the mills at Norman have been shut down for the rest of the season. The turn out will not affect the mills at Rat Portage belonging to the union company, as the men employed there have declined to participate in the trouble, although called upon to do so by the strikers. The company claim that they have plenty of lumber on hand, and are indifferent about running these mills, as the other mills in the union can keep up the supply required.

## Grain and Milling.

The Baldur Farmers' Elevator Co., Baldur, Man., is applying for incorporation.

W. L. Griffith, of Emerson, Man., is building an elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity to replace the one burned recently.

A bonus by-law for the purpose of raising \$4,000 for the erection of a 150-barrel flour mill at Wawanesa, Man., was voted on recently and carried. It is also proposed to ask for \$1,000 each from sections of the municipalities of Turtle Mountain and Cypress, making the amount \$6,000, as these districts are tributary to Wawanesa.

The Manitoba Elevator company is erecting an elevator at Rosebank. The crops in the vicinity are all looking well.

Reports received from all over the province of Ontario show that fall wheat and barley are slightly less than an average crop and that spring wheat, oats and peas will be considerably below. Hay is greater than the average. Fruit is a failure.

The new farmers' joint stock mill at Oxbow Assa. is now running and turning out first-class flour. Geo. Bishop has been appointed managing director.

Supt. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway, says regarding the building of the grain elevator at Winnipeg: "We have decided to build at once. The condition of the crop today warrants it. Last year there was not sufficient storage accommodation at Fort William and it is necessary to furnish more accommodation either there or at Winnipeg. The company have decided to build at Winnipeg as it

will suit the trade better. In addition to further storage it will provide a cleaning and sorting elevator, for which a large section of the grain trade have been agitating for some time. The location is not actually settled yet, but will probably be at the west end of the yards. We have already received the foundation plans. No piles will be sunk but it will be one foot and a half concrete bound together with old rails. On this will be built seven feet of masonry piers. The capacity has not yet been determined, and will not be until the plans for the superstructure are received. Complete plans are expected in a day or two. The intention is to have it ready for this year's crop, so work will be started immediately."

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway companies have decided to restore both freight and passenger rates to the basis prevailing last February. An order to this effect was sent out on Saturday. The new rates will go into effect just as soon as the new schedules can be made and the inter-state commerce law complied with. This means a cessation of the savage rate war which has been conducted between these two companies for six months. It is believed that other transcontinental lines will adjust their rates to the standard by the two companies mentioned. This will lead to a heavy advance in rates to and from Pacific coast points.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of August 12 says: In consequence of the currency disturbance, the freight market for grain is very irregular, and rates are nominal; and on account of the virtual suspension of currency payments by the New York banks, business with Chicago as a rule has become impracticable. Still, some of the Chicago boys appear to have got on the inside track, and are bowling forward the grain by the aid of accommodation in the matter of exchange from Montreal banks. Grain freights to Liverpool are quoted at 2s 6d to 2s 9d, to London 2s to 2s 3d, to Glasgow 2s to 2s 3d, a lot being taken to the last named Port yesterday at 2s 3d. To the continent rates are quiet at 3s, with steamers wanting the grain: Sack flour is quiet at 11s 6d to 12s 6d Glasgow and Liverpool, and 14s to 15s London. Provisions 17s 6d to 20s London and 15s Liverpool. Freights on butter and cheese are quoted at 27s 6d Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and 32s 6d Bristol. Deals, 47s 6d to 50s. Hay, 35s to 45s. Eggs, 15s measurement. Cattle, 3s to 45s.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of August says: Railroad business continues slow and rates steady at 25¢ per 100 lbs. for flour and grain and 30¢ for provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were firm. The range of flour was 30 to 31.56 per 100 lbs. Wheat 16½¢ and corn 16½¢ per bushel. Provisions 44 to 49.69¢ per 100 lbs. Less demand existed for hay and rates to Antwerp were unchanged at 45¢. Through rates by lake and rail to New England points were steady at 9¢ on corn and 6¢ on oats. Through rates to New York by lake and rail were easier at 7½¢ to 7½¢ on wheat, and 6½¢ to 7¢ on corn, and to Philadelphia 6½¢ on wheat, and 6½¢ on corn. The demand for vessel room was moderate and rates closed at 1½¢ for wheat, and 1¢ for corn to Buffalo, 2½¢ for wheat and 2½¢ for corn to Kingston, and 1½¢ for corn to Port Huron.

The C. P. R. will run three harvest excursions from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces to Manitoba and the territories. These excursions will be run August 17 and 22 and September 5, at the following rates for the round trip: To Deloraine, \$28; Nesbitt, 28; Oxbow, \$28; Moosomin, \$28; Biacarth, \$28; Regina, \$30; Moose Jaw, \$30; Yorkton, \$30; Prince Albert, \$35; Calgary, \$35; Edmonton, \$40. The tickets are colonist class, good for sixty days from date of issue.

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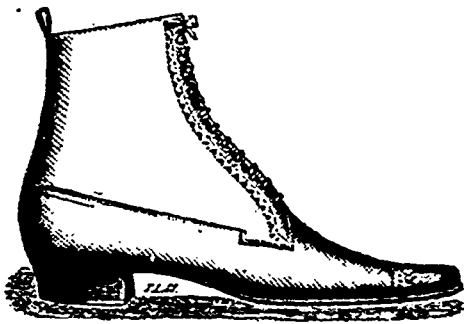
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TRADE MARK.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—August, 69½c; September, 69c.  
 Tuesday—August, 69c; September, 69½c.  
 Wednesday—August, 68½c; September, 69½c.  
 Thursday—August, 68½c; September, 69½c.  
 Friday—August, 67½c; September, 68c.  
 Saturday—August, 68½c; September, 69c.

A week ago August closed at 60½c. and September delivery at 61½c per bushel. A year ago August closed at 76½c and September delivery at 76½c.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

Wheat was quiet on Monday. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	62½	63½	70½
Corn .....	39½	39½	—
Oats .....	24½	25½	—
Pork .....	12 50	12 62½	—
Lard .....	8 30	8 30	—
Ribs .....	7 47½	7 47½	—

On Tuesday wheat was quiet and prices continued to decline, opened ¼ to ½c lower, and with a range of about 1c closed about ½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	61½	62½	70½
Corn .....	39½	39½	—
Oats .....	24½	25½	—
Pork .....	12 77½	12 90	—
Lard .....	8 47½	8 47½	—
Ribs .....	7 70	7 70	—

On Wednesday business was transacted on a still lower range of prices, September ranging from 61½ to 61¾, and closing ¼ to ½c lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	61½	62½	70½
Corn .....	39	39½	—
Oats .....	24½	25	—
Pork .....	12 62½	12 75	—
Lard .....	8 45	8 45	—
Ribs .....	7 67½	7 67½	—

The downward tendency continued on Thursday, closing about ½c lower.

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	61½	61½	69½
Corn .....	39	39½	—
Oats .....	24	24½	—
Pork .....	12 65	12 75	—
Lard .....	8 37½	8 37½	—
Ribs .....	7 75	7 75	—

On Friday wheat still declined, at a more rapid rate than yesterday, closing about 1c lower.

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat .....	60½	60½	68½
Corn .....	38½	38½	—
Oats .....	23½	24	—
Pork .....	12 25	12 35	—
Lard .....	8 30	8 30	—
Short-Ribs .....	7 61	7 60	—

On Saturday, wheat opened at 61½c for September delivery and closed at 61½ to 61¾c.

**Crop Paragraphs.**

**Wawanesa, Man., Aug. 14.**—Harvest is now in full swing in this neighborhood, and if the present favorable weather continues everything will be cut by the end of the month. Though it is impossible to ascertain to what extent the recent extremely hot weather affected the grain, there is not the slightest doubt the result will be found in a lean sample of wheat and light yield of coarse grains. However, the average yield in this neighborhood will be considerably better than it was last year, and if prices are at all reasonable, farmers will find this a fairly profitable season. Hay of all kinds is an excellent crop. Roots will be light.

**Glenboro, Man., Aug. 14.**—Harvesting is general and wheat cutting going on all over. To all appearances this crop is going to compare very favorably with that of 1887. The grain looks rich and full, and a very good sample. The yield no doubt will be abundant. Your correspondent feels sure, both from a general observation and a close inspection, that the most sanguine expectations of the farmers will not only be realized but in many cases exceeded.

**Marionhurst, Man., Aug. 15.**—The weather has been fine for harvesting, which has been quite brisk during the past ten days; the Marionhurst prairie is nobly sustaining its well won and wide renown for fertility and promptitude. In the Glenora district especially the harvest is very well advanced.

**Routhwaite, Man., Aug. 14.**—Harvesting is the general order of the day in this district, everyone being hard at work in the wheat fields. Crops will average about 18 to 20 bushels to the acre of wheat. The oat crop here has been completely spoiled owing to the long continued drought.

**Hartney, Man., Aug. 14.**—The cutting of wheat commenced in this vicinity on the 5th, and is quite general now. The average per acre will be about 20 bushels. The sample is a little shrunken in some instances, owing to the hot dry weather. The oat crop will be light.

**Oakville, Man., Aug. 15.**—Geo. Blight has about three-fourths of his wheat cut and will finish on Wednesday. He had 150 acres. Nearly all the farmers in the south settlement are well advanced with cutting and many will be through this week.

**Oxbow, Assiniboia Territory, Aug. 14.**—Harvest is now in full swing, all kinds of grain and roots are a light crop, owing to the very hot weather and scorching winds.

**Virden, Man., Aug. 14.**—The greatest electric and wind storm ever known in this vicinity struck us about 12 midnight and lasted till 5 a.m., causing immense damage to the grain in stock and uncut, threshing out the ripe grain effectually. W. Stephen had four fine steers struck by lightning, and the fence around his pasture badly damaged, and many of the posts split into matchwood by the electric fluid. Mr. Ancot had a fine colt, 2 years old, killed. No doubt further damage will be reported as the storm appeared to be general.

**Morden, Man., Aug. 14.**—There is no recollection in the minds of old pioneers of a more favorable season for wheat growing than the present one has been, many excellent fields having matured in 110 days from date of sowing. The sample is all that could be desired. Implement men have been kept busy for a month past fitting up binders and supplying the farmers with the necessities to grapple with the crops.

**Rosenfeldt, Man., Aug. 14.**—Wheat harvesting was started on the farm of Mr. Klassen here last Thursday and will be general this week. The yield of wheat should be over 20 bushels per acre, in some instances 25. Barley harvest is pretty well on with. There is a large acreage of flax around here, and the crop never was better. Some is ready to cut. The weather has been most favorable.

The *Portage Review* sums up a sensible article upon the crops as follows:—We have a promise of a moderate yield and a low price, and we should make our calculations accordingly.

Harvesting in the Melita district, says the *Enterprise* of August 16, is now well under way, in fact many farmers are through wheat cutting, and probably before the end of the week the wheat will all be cut.

**Wool, Hides, Seneca Root, etc.**

James McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular, report as follows:—

**Sheep Pelts**—The market continues quiet and prices are weak in spite of reduced receipts.

**Hides**—On account of the continued financial difficulties and general apprehension regarding the future, there has been little sale for hides during the month, and a further decline has followed the attempt of some dealers to force sales. We shall not reduce our quotations for the present, as we have orders ahead and will give our shippers the benefit of the same. We advise frequent shipments of hides as there is no apparent chance for any improvement in prices in the near future, and on the other hand, there is a probability of a further decline. During warm weather salt your hides promptly

and thoroughly before shipping. Beat dry hides frequently with a heavy stick to prevent bugs and moths from destroying them.

**Deer and Antelope**—Demand limited and prices unchanged. Other and cheaper kinds of goods are being substituted for this class of stock which has an effect upon prices and demand.

**Ginseng and Seneca**—Seneca root shows but little activity, large quantities of this root having been held over from last season, and prices will undoubtedly rule much lower than a year ago. See that the root is washed clean and thoroughly dried before shipping, as bright clean root always sells more readily and commands full prices.

**Wool**—The market for wool has shown no improvement since we issued our last circular. Manufacturers are hesitating and demoralized, and the inclination is to do just as little business as possible, until the effect of the proposed tariff changes has been tested. There has been a very great curtailment of production, partially through lack of orders, but principally through fear of a still greater disruption to their business, by a radical change in the tariff laws. Importation of wool has been almost entirely checked by the low prices prevailing, but this does not appear to have had any appreciable effect upon the demand for domestic wools. The urgent need of money has forced some growers to sell their wool, and the few manufacturers still in the market are buying at their own price.

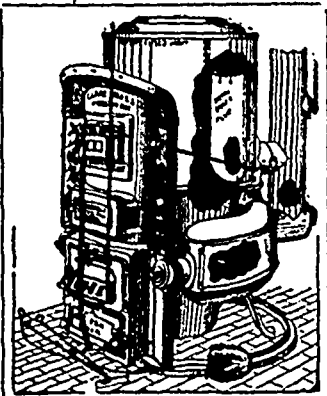
**Will Japan Tea go up ?**

Despite the present dullness of tea in Montreal and elsewhere there are many dealers on that market who claim that it would not be surprising if higher instead of lower prices ruled in the near future. In the first place they point to the fact that the Canadian Pacific Company has advanced their rate of freight ½c on tea, which is bound to have its effect on the spot prices in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada. In addition to this the rate of exchange, which was advanced ¼ in the last month, will also have to be calculated on in the case of sales at Montreal and other Canadian points. Besides these two facts, which they hold are influential enough in themselves to affect prices materially, advices from Japan do not seem to bear out the talk about low prices that has been going on. Circulars of the date of the 1st of July are to the effect that there has been an advance of from \$1 to 2 per picul, while they add also that there has been considerable skirmishing around for tea. This fact Montreal importers hold is worthy of consideration, that is, those bullish inclined, for, although a fair quantity of tea is coming here, the stock at present in Canada, they claim, is not anything like what it was at the same time last year. In fact, some of them place it all the way from 18,000 to 20,000 packages less than at the corresponding period last year. And, finally, owing to the peculiar monetary conditions south of the line, there has been no speculation in the United States at all, all the stock that has come in or is coming forward being on account of legitimate orders, which is another fact worthy of consideration in their opinion. All in all they make a pretty good case for themselves, and we outline it for what it is worth.—*Grocer*.

**GOOD OPPORTUNITY.**

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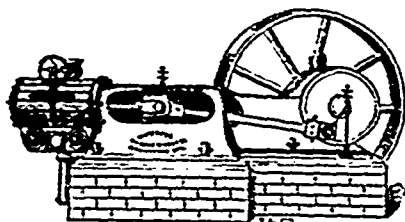
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 19.

The event of the week in commercial circles has been the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Commercial Bank. The meeting is being continued to day. At the first meeting on Thursday, the provincial liquidator presented a financial statement, which has had a very reassuring effect, and depositors who were in fear and trembling, are now quite hopeful that they will be repaid in full. The statement shows a surplus in assets over liabilities to the public, of \$609,000. The liquidators estimated that all public liabilities would be paid in full, and that the shareholders would receive back 40 to 50 per cent. of their claims. This is perhaps rather a sanguinary view, but it is to be hoped expectations will be realized. A large sum has already been realized from assets. Mr. McLean, who represented British creditors and shareholders, spoke hopefully of a prospect of reorganizing the bank, under new management, by raising a sufficient fund in England to place the bank on a sound basis.

In railway circles there have been some events this week. When the Manitoba North-western road went into the hands of a receiver recently, the employees were about three months in arrears of pay. Application was made to the court to allow the receiver to pay these demands. The English bondholders, through their agents here, objected to the payment of the employees, and a strike was at once inaugurated. As the strike was likely to cause much greater loss to the company than the amount of arrears of wages, the objections were withdrawn, and the strike was declared off after a very brief duration. The other event of interest in railway circles is the seizure of the rolling stock of the Great Northwest Central railway, by judgment creditors, but this has not interfered with the operation of the road so far.

Another labor disturbance this week is the strike of workmen at two of the Lake of the Woods saw mills, over differences regarding the adoption of a compulsory insurance plan, by which a small sum was kept out of the wages of the men, besides other grievances. The mills are two of the six mills controlled by the amalgamated companies. The two mills have been closed down, probably for the season, as the managers are indifferent about their operation, having a good supply of lumber on hand, and sufficient running capacity left yet to meet requirements.

The locked-out men will have no difficulty in getting work, if they will come west to the Manitoba harvest fields. There is a sharp demand for harvest help now, and for good men, \$30 to \$40 per month is being offered, board and lodgings free.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Stocks of lemons are exhausted, and as new fruit has not arrived yet, the market is bare. New Vadillas are expected daily. The last lemons in sold at \$7 per box. Melons from Missouri are selling freely, and are proving good quality. Blackberries are higher for good quality, and getting less plentiful. Ontario tomatoes are arriving, and taking the place of imported stock. The price varies widely, owing to irregular quality. Bananas are just about out of the market altogether, and are likely to continue scarce, as fruit in good condition cannot be secured. California soft fruits are much lower, and at present prices, quality considered, are better value for domestic preserving than native and eastern fruits. California grapes have begun to arrive. Prices are: California oranges, Valencia, \$6.50 to \$7; oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$4.75 to \$5 per box; Ontario tomatoes, 75c to \$1.50 per bushel baskets as to quality; tomatoes, in bushel baskets, \$1.00; California peaches, \$1.50 per box; Bartlett

pears, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; plums, \$1.50 per crate; tokay and muscat grapes \$3.50 crate; bananas, \$2.75 to 3.50 per bunch; Georgia grapes, 90c per 8lb basket; southern apples, firm at 7.00 per barrel; blueberries, 4 to 6c per lb; watermelons, \$4 per dozen. Native raspberries are selling on the street market at about \$1.50 per pail.

**WHEAT.**—The tendency in prices has been almost steadily downward this week in United States markets, and the gain of the previous week has about vanished. Prices of Manitoba wheat continue to be held away above relative values elsewhere, but there is no wheat selling to speak of. An odd car is taken now and again by eastern millers, who will pay the comparatively fancy price demanded for it, for mixing with eastern wheat, which latter can be bought in Ontario at 20 cents per bushel under the price of No. 2 hard Manitoba. Manitoba wheat is, of course, not worth the difference, and consequently a very little is being sold. There is considerable Manitoba wheat of last crop held yet, the quantity at Lake Superior ports and interior points here being about 3,750,000 bushels. This is held by eastern parties, and as noted it has been held at above market values, in the hope of an advance, as it could only be sold at a heavy loss at present basis of prices in export markets. With the new crop now soon to come to market, it will be interesting to watch the course of prices for this old wheat. The new crop will have to be bought on an export basis, which is very much below the price old wheat is held at, and this will have a tendency to weaken the price of old wheat, especially if the new crop comes to market in good milling condition. Old wheat can hardly be kept up to present relative prices demanded for it, while new wheat is being bought at export values. With prices so low, however, it is not to be expected that new wheat will come in freely early in the season.

Good harvest weather has been experienced this week. The temperature has been moderate, with cool nights. One or two nights were so cool as to cause alarm, but so far the crop is considered safe. It is still a matter of speculation as to the damage caused by the hot weather at the end of July. Some splendid hand threshed samples of new wheat have been received, however, which show no shrinkage from the hot spell. Considerable harvesting has been done this week, and next week will be the biggest harvesting week on the crop. The tendency is rather to reduce the average yield, which some competent authorities now estimate at 15 bushels per acre. A Manitoba government crop report was issued to-day, which places the average yield for the province at 21 bushels per acre. This is in excess of the general opinion among grain men, by at least five bushels per acre.

**FLOUR.**—Prices in small lots to the local trade are quoted: Patents, \$1.80, strong bakers' \$1.69; XXXX 70 to 95c; superfine 75 to 50c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—The price to the local trade, less than car lots, delivered is the same at \$3 to \$9 for bran and \$10 to \$11 for shorts as to quantity. Millstuffs have been scarce, particularly shorts, as the mills have been shipping east, where there is a good demand at profitable prices.

**GROUND FEED.**—Held at \$17 to 20 per ton as to quality. Oil cake meal, sacked, \$26 per ton.

**OATMEAL, ETC.**—Unchanged. Rolled oats quoted at \$2.20 per sack, while some brands are quoted \$2.30. Granulated varies from \$2.20 to \$2.30; standard \$1.75 to \$2; cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

**OATS.**—Quiet, and held at about the same as a week ago, cars on track at 28 to 31c per bushel, local freights paid. Car lots, country

points, about 24 to 26c per bushel of 34 pounds. Prices are maintained, notwithstanding that offers are now being asked for new crop, for future shipment. The new crop, which has suffered from drought throughout the western and great portion of the province, will average poor, having suffered more than wheat. This has a tendency to maintain prices.

**BARLEY.**—Held at about 22 to 23c on track at country points.

**Butter.**—Rather firmer feeling in butter, and local dealers are more active buyers to store. A fair range of quotations appears to be from 12 to 13c for round lots of dairy, while 15c is obtained for choice single packages.

**CHEESE.**—Factories are holding at about 9c for later makes.

**EGGS.**—Dealers are paying 10 to 11c for receipts, as to quality, and selling at 12 to 12½c, candled, per dozen. The average quality is rather mixed, and there is considerable loss in handling over, which demands a wider margin than usual.

**CURED MEATS.**—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon 12c; smoked long clear 13c; spiced rolls 10½ to 11½c; breakfast bacon 14 to 15½c; smoked hams, 14c; shoulders, 12 to 12½c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: bologna sausage 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

**LARD.**—Pure held at \$2.50 to 2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per pail.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Beef quoted at 5 to 5½c as to quality, Mutton at 11c. Pork, 7 to 7½c. Veal 7 to 8c.

**HIDES.**—Dull and unchanged. We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 1c; No. 2 steers, 3c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, shearlings, 15 to 25c each. Lambskins, 20c to 25c. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

**WOOL.**—The general quality of unwashed Manitoba fleece brings about 5½c. Ordinary long wools bring 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c lb; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

**SENeca ROOT.**—The tendency is lower and dealers are cautious, some are not buying, as the export market is very uncertain. We quote 25 to 26c for good dry root and 10c for green. Some very dirty and partially dried root has been rushed in, in order to catch the high prices offered recently, but it is being refused. The root should be thoroughly washed, so as to have a bright appearance, and then be well dried.

Silver.

The course of the silver market this week has been controlled by the possibility of a favorable compromise on the questions before Congress, supplemented by rumors that the Indian government was considering a proposition to reopen its mints to free silver coinage at an increased ratio, say 24 to 1 in gold. Under these influences prices advanced steadily to the highest level touched since the Indian mints closed, the London price advancing 1½d, to 34½ per ounce, while in New York the commercial quotation stood 2½c higher, at 76c. Purchases by the treasury since the beginning of the month have been more liberal, and offerings are correspondingly free. On Friday the market was slightly lower on realizing sales and less favorable prospects for silver in Congress. Silver prices: London, August 11, 34½; New York, 75c.

Fresh canned herring are now in very active demand here, says a Toronto paper, owing to the higher prices asked for salmon. They are put up chiefly in Aberdeen, Scotland, in cases of 100 tins each. The jobbing price is \$1.20 per doz.



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— AND —

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**Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.**

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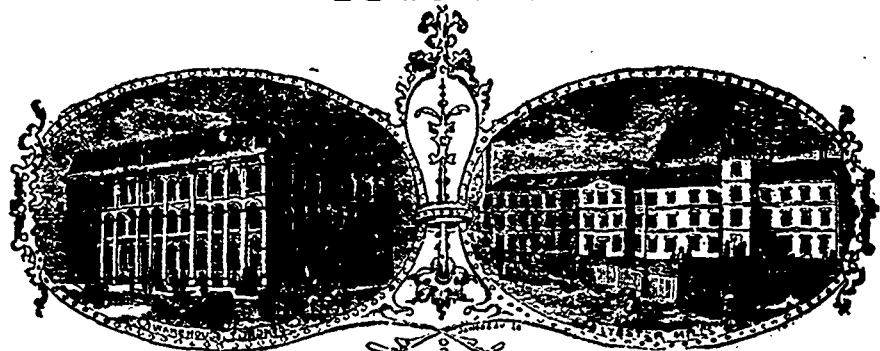
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### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. E. Goenell, 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. Goenell at Vancouver.)

#### British Columbia Business Review.

August 14, 1893.

**CANNED SALMON.**—As stated last week the pack on the northern coast was a partial failure, and reports since then confirm this statement. A Skeena river canner who has visited all the northern canneries reports that with the exception of the Royal Canadian all the Skeena river canners are now closed, while on the Naas the fish are running poorly. The Rivers Inlet canneries have done best of all during the season, while the fishermen at Gardiner's Inlet are also fishing still. At Draney's hard luck has been the rule at all seasons; the Indians are now incapacitated by a gripe, and Mr. and Mrs. Draney are almost deserted in the cannery. The pick at the various canneries, which is expected to be at best less than two-thirds that of last year may be roughly itemized as hereunder.

SKEENA.	
	Cases.
British American	7,000
Windsor	8,000
Cunningham's	8,000
Balmoral	6,500
Inverness	7,000
Standard	7,500
North Pacific	7,000
Royal Canadian	10,000
*Still packing.	
NAAS.*	
	Cases.
McLellan's	3,000
Cascade	2,500
Douglas	2,500
*Still fishing.	
ALERT BAY.	
	Cases.
Spencer's	2,000
RIVER'S INLET.*	
	Cases.
River's Inlet Packing Co.	8,000
Victoria Packing Co.	to
Wanuck Packing Co.	10,000
*Still fishing.	
	Cases.
Draney's	2,500
GARDINER'S INLET.*	
	Cases
Price's	4,500
*Still fishing.	
LOWE INLET.	
	Cases.
Lowe Inlet Packing Co.	6,000

Reports from the Columbia River are of much the same character. It is estimated that the Columbia River pack will not exceed 275,000 cases or about 175,000 cases less than last year, and most of the canneries there it is reported will

put up fall fish for the first time in six years. The shortness of the pack, both north and south of the Fraser, will help to restore prices for the Fraser river salmon, which promises to be packed in unusually large quantities. Mr. Mo-Nabb, the inspector of fisheries, last week estimated the pack to date at 250,000 cases, with the principal run still to take place. Notwithstanding the labor troubles and large pack, prices may be better than anticipated, and the canners come out all right.

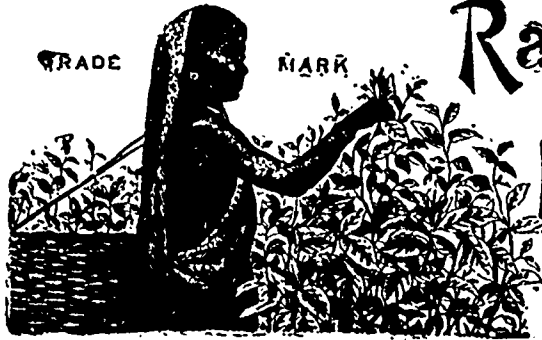
**FISH OFFAL.**—By the regulations enforced this year the canners are obliged to tow the fish offal from the canneries out and dump it into so many fathoms of water. This, it will be remembered, is the result of Mr. Wilmot's visit to the Coast and the commission of enquiry presided over by that immaculate last year. Of course, a good many of the canners and others in British Columbia are prejudiced against the general superintendent of Dominion fisheries and would not be inclined to be charitably disposed to any action of his. However, rightly or wrongly, they attribute the recent break in the salmon run to this same regulation of putting the offal into the stream near its mouth. On mature consideration it is difficult to say which is the more objectionable, the practice of putting the offal under the canneries, as formerly done by the canners or towing into the deep mid stream as required by law. One is certainly a detriment to the people who live along the river and who must draw their supply of drinking water from the Fraser and breathe the air that becomes more or less obnoxious by stench. It may also be hurtful to the salmon themselves. The latter is a question for an expert, but on the other hand the removal of the offal to deep mid-stream cannot but be detrimental to the run of salmon. The salmon, of course, all enter the run at its mouth from the sea, and while it will not prevent them from so doing, it can be easily understood how it will cause delay. Naturally, salmon will find it disagreeable to them to pass through water contaminated as it must be, more especially by the tides in washing it back, and will stay in the salt water as long as possible to avoid it. The only thing which prevents the offal from diverting the salmon from the Fraser altogether is a wonderful instinct, which even the inventive faculties or something else of Mr. Wilmot is powerless to overcome or destroy. No thanks to that gentleman, however. The tea outside is full of salmon laden with ova and milt, and nothing, as it has been expressed, but absolute barricade or sure death would keep them out of their native beds when ready to spawn. The only remedy for the offal nuisance—and its existence in either of the forms referred to is too important a matter to be overlooked—is for the Dominion Government to itself take charge of it, and levy a tax on the canners equivalent to the present cost of disposal. Then convert it into a fertilizer than which there is no richer manure or one which the average land of British Columbia is not more in need of. The revenue from the canners and the receipts from sales would, to some extent, meet the cost of conversion. For a few years there might be a sufficient demand to balance expenditure, but it would not be long if the country on each side of the river settles up at all, before it would be all required and, in fact, constitute the only possible supply of manure. With the exception of the Delta lands, there is not a part of the Westmineta district, which to be brought into a good state of cultivation does not require fertilizers and plenty of them. Nature has placed a plentiful supply right at the doors of the farmers, but through mercenary considerations, the richest of gifts is being dumped into the sea, not only to destroy it for its own sake, but to help destroy the fish. It is evident that at the present time it will not pay any private firm or canners collectively to utilize the offal either to make fertilizers of it or extract oil from it, but that is no reason why the Dominion Government should not do it and

give some return to the country for the amount collected in fishing licenses.

**SHIPPING FISH TO AUSTRALIA.**—So much has already been ascertained about the possibilities of the fish trade in Australia that it is needless to build very high hopes on it so far as British Columbia is concerned. There are many varieties of fine fish in Australian waters, and a large trade in native fish already exists. Sydney, we are informed, has one of the largest fish markets in the world, and the trade is abundantly supplied therefrom. Among highly civilized people fish takes the place of a luxury, that is, it is eaten, compared with meat, comparatively seldom, and then rather for the purpose of adding variety to the bill of fare. It is nowhere regarded as a staple of diet, hence the demand is limited and is seen in England, the United States and Canada, comparatively small regular supplies are equal to the demand. It is a business that cannot be forced. These facts apply with even greater force to Australia, where population is limited and confined to a few large centres, and where there is perhaps a greater proportion of wealth and good living than in any other part of the world. Fish is not a necessity of diet, and it is among some of the poor and populous countries. In any event imported fresh fish is always a luxury. What Australia lacks in edible fish that we have are principally halibut and salmon. The former does not seem to be to their taste as yet. It is true that British halibut is consumed to a certain extent there, but it is also true that there is a large English population in Australia, who, like the English everywhere, will buy anything British and who refuse to consider the merits of any other proposition. Our salmon is more to their liking, but as can be readily understood where there is plenty of other fish the demand must necessarily be limited and confined to what is known as select trade. It may, therefore, be safely omitted that our trade in fresh fish with Australia will never assume very large or profitable proportions. Still there is a small and select business to be done at present, and perhaps a larger one when times get better. But it will never cut a large figure in our trade relations. There will probably be a better demand and a more profitable trade done in canned salmon, barrelled salmon and other varieties of cured and preserved fishes. This is more evident from another fact, viz, that the Australians so far have never conspicuously succeeded as manufacturers, and buy even largely in the manufactures of their own raw products.

**THE OYSTER WHARF.**—R. P. Rithet's oyster wharf at Victoria has been completed at a cost of nearly \$300,000. This has been a work of years, undertaken and carried out by R. P. Rithet, of the wholesale commission and shipping company (Ltd.), and locally speaking is one of the most important enterprises on the British Columbia coast. It entitles Victoria to a position in shipping, and ensures for it facilities which it otherwise could not have attained. A brief description of this work is taken from the recent special edition of THE COMMERCIAL, as follows:—

"To carry out the scheme in completeness a great deal of dredging was necessary to ensure a depth of water, at low tide, sufficient for all purposes. For this two dredges were built, one costing \$25,000 and the other \$10,000. With a 90 ft boom one of these dredges could carry material a distance of 160 feet. For this purpose also, 5½ acres of waste, rocky land was reclaimed. At the present time there is 23 feet of water at low tide along the wharf, sufficient to float the largest ship in the ocean. The new and main wharf is 210 feet wide and extends 1,400 feet into deep water; the old dock is 120 feet wide and extends 1,100 feet into deep water. They are parallel to each other. To give an idea to the solidity and expensive character of the work in question, it may be stated that the dump wall, south and west, took no



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We have the **BEST** Mills  
Buy the Wheat and  
Manufacture the **FLOUR** in the Dominion.

Buy this and you will buy the Best. Ask your grocer and dealer for it. A trial will convince you very easily how

**We Defy Competition.**

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W. C. TOWERS.

**FALL TRADE, 1893.**

Our Mr. MATTHEWS is now on his usual trip and will show our Western friends all the LATEST  
NEW GOODS. Special value in Underwear, Shirts, Half Hose, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Mufflers,  
etc., etc. MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF TIES in latest shapes. OUR OWN PATENT IN BRACES par-  
ticularly desirable.

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We have added to our manufacture of BARBED and PLAIN  
TWISTED WIRE FENCING and STAPLES, that of STEEL  
WIRE NAILS, and are now prepared to furnish Wire Nails,  
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less than 130,000 tons of stone to form it. The main front, the face of the dock, is of solid masonry, large blocks of sandstone, set in cement, being built under water to a depth of from 24 to 38 feet, and nearly all placed in position by divers. This front contains about 8,000 cubic yards of masonry. Some of the blocks ran from two to eight tons each in weight. A rock excavation of 52,000 cubic yards was necessary to make the dump wall. The new dock is capable of accommodating five or six large sailing ships at once and both the old and new docks can take in eleven large sea-going vessels, while there is accommodation at the head of the docks for smaller craft."

**SHIPPING**—Since our last report the Australian liner, *Miowera*, has arrived with a cargo of 600 tons, principally fruit, for Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Portland. The Australian shipments consisted of oranges, lemons, frozen mutton, rabbits, meat, wine, butter, apples, sample woods, etc. From Hawaii there were 2,500 bags of rice for the Sound, pineapples, bananas, coconuts, watermelon's, sweet potatoes, molasses, etc. She has a full cargo outwards, principally agricultural machinery, of which there were 14 cars waiting shipment. One *Empress* departed last week and another is due to-morrow, each with good cargoes and large passenger lists. The steamship *Tacoma* is due from the Orient with 3,000 tons of freight.

The British steel screw steamship *Crown of England*, owned by the Crown steamship Co., of which Gibson Brothers are managers, has been chartered by the Great Northern Railway Company, and will go on berth in Japan this month for Victoria and Puget Sound. She is chartered for the trip only.

The following was the shipping in port last week:—

Port	No.	Tonnage
Vancouver	9	13,211
Victoria	5	7,133
Nanaimo	2	1,878
Cowichan	1	672
Total	17	22,894
Total previous week	15	20,500

**COAL**—J. W. Harrison writes as follows relative to the present condition of the San Francisco coal market:—

During the week there have been arrivals from the northern mines aggregating 13,343 tons, and no cargo from any foreign source. The quantity at hand this week is about one-half the actual amount consumed. A contract has just been let by the Government for about 10,000 tons for Mare Island, the selection being a British Columbian grade (Comox) although, of course, preferring the product of some American colliery on the coast, which would have been procured for much less money, but was unavailable on account of inferiority. This clearly demonstrates the burden our factories are struggling under, paying a heavy duty on fuel suited for their purposes, and to protect the output of a few collieries; their product being entirely lignites. The Government pays \$7,500 duty on their contract referred to above. There is no change in values this week. Freight from Australia is quoted at 13s 6d, and but few vessels are offered. Liverpool steam is unprocurable for the moment, occasioned by labor troubles in England. It is gratifying to hear that John Rosenfeld has been successful in effecting a satisfactory arrangement with his miners, enabling him to continue his shipments from Nanaimo.

**E. C. Market Quotations.**

**SUGAR**—The following are wholesale prices, jobbers' prices being in each case 1/2c higher:—

Dry Granulated	6 3/4
Extra C	5 7/8
Fancy Yellow	5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/4
Golden C	5 1/2
Dry Granulated (China)	6 1/2

Syrups, per lb	3
1 gal tins, American	6 50
1 " " Vancouver	5 75
1 1/2 " " "	5 50
1 1/2 " " "	7 00

**LUMBER**—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber, in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet \$ 8 50

Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M	19 00
Dressed T. and G., flooring, per M	17 00
Pickets, rough, per M	9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M	00

**MEATS**—Quotations are as follows:—Hams, 16 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 14 to 15 1/2c; long clear, 14c; short rolls, 14c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 17c per pound; in pails, 16 1/2c; in tubs, 16c. Corned beef \$8 per bbl; mess pork \$28; short cut \$28. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15 1/2c per pound; heavy hams, 15 1/2c; choice breakfast cacos, 17c; short clear sides 14 1/2, and dry salt clear sides, 12c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10-pound pails, 14c per pound.

**DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.**—Live steers are 3 1/2; cows 3c; beef, 7c to 7 1/2c; sheep, 4 1/2c to 5c; mutton, 11 to 11 1/2c; lambs, \$3.75 each; calves, 6 to 6 1/2c; veal, 11 1/2; hogs, 8c; pork, 10 1/2c to 11c.

**FRUIT**—California fruits range about as follows, with a tendency downwards: grapes, \$1.75 per box; pears, \$1.50; apples \$1.40 to \$1.65; peaches, \$1.15; apricots, \$1.15; plums, \$1. Sicily lemons are \$5.25 to \$5.50. Fruits via the Australian steamship are: lemons \$2.50 to \$4; oranges, \$1.75 to \$2.50; pineapples \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen; bananas, \$1.35 to \$2.50 per bunch; cocoa nuts \$1; watermelons, 35c each. Tomatoes are worth \$1 per box; raspberries, 10c per lb. and scarce. Evaporated apples are quoted 10c; apricots, 20c; peaches, 14c; dates, 7 to 8c. Cherries are out of the market; also California oranges and lemons.

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.**—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keswatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.05; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.75; prairie lily, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.90. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.75; two star, \$4.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.60; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.60 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., 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 \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$33 to 35; wheat \$28; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25.50 per ton; oats \$25 to \$30 in bulk; chop barley, \$32. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.65; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.35. The Western Milling Co. quote mixed chop, \$50; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.25; Graham flour, \$4.25.

**FISH**—Prices are:—salmon, 5 to 6c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smelt, 6c, sturgeon, 5 to 6c; sea-bass, 5c; smoked salmon, 12 1/2c; smoked halibut, 10c.

**VEGETABLES**—New British Columbia potatoes are quoted at \$20, Californian \$22 per ton; onions, 2c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1 1/2c.

**DAIRY**—Eastern creamery is quoted from 23 to 25c, according to quality; Manitoba dairy, 15 to 18c; cheese, 11 to 13c.

**EGGS**—Eastern case eggs, 15 to 16c; Manitoba, fresh, ditto.

**Brief Business Notes.**

W. T. Day has opened a butcher shop at Steveston.

J. P. Blake, baker, Vancouver, contemplates adding soda cracker plant.

Ellen Peck, hotel, East Wellington, has sold out to Geo. M. Graham.

Geo. Howe, butcher, Courtenay, has sold out to F. A. Auley and Thos. Beckness.

James McKim, general store, Courtenay and Union, closed branch at Courtenay.

The Burrard Inlet & Fraser River Lumber Co. are applying for incorporation.

J. Peterson, of Kamloops, is advertising his hotel for sale.

The hardware firm of Curtham & Scott, Kaslo, have suspended, pending the arrival of funds.

The Fraser Valley Fruit Canning Co., Chilliwack, has been formed into a limited liability company.

McMillan & Hamilton, Vancouver, last week imported from California a carload of watermelons, which found a ready sale.

J. Crawford, manager for Baker Bros. & Co., Ltd., is to be appointed Mexican consul at Vancouver.

Schooner *Adelaide*, laden with 850,000 feet of lumber, from Hughtit & McIntyre's Genoa sawmill, has cleared for Port Pirie, Australia.

The Similkameen Gold Gravels Exploration Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 in \$25 shares. The promoters are Vancouverites.

The Box Clothing Co., of Nanaimo, has been purchased by Thos. L. Bowae. C. E. Stevenson & Co., dry goods merchants, have succeeded to the business of W. S. Hampson & Co.

W. H. Perry, hardware, stoves and tinware, Victoria, is closing out building hardware, and will continue in stoves, tinware and house furnishings.

The Western Fisheries Co., of New Westminster, has orders for salt salmon to the amount of 750 barrels. Some of this product will be sent as far as Scotland.

The insurance companies of Victoria have decided to increase their premiums 25 per cent. if the council intends enforcing the tax of \$300. That or the withdrawal of all agencies must be the inevitable result.

The canners of the Skeena River are indignant because while the Dominion Government receives \$6,000 from the district in licenses, it will not spend about \$2,000 in taking the snags out of the river, which have resulted in great loss to salmon nets.

The largest salmon caught in the Fraser in recent years was sold by Messrs. Port & Winch, the other day, for shipment to Glen Falls, W. T. It weighed 84 1/2 lbs., and was caught at the mouth of the Fraser. Fader Bros. had one on exhibition the same day weighing 62 lbs.

John Hendry, J. W. Vaughan and Robt. Jardine, Westminster, are promoters of the Thompson River Hydraulic Mining Co. (Ltd.) The capital stock is \$100,000. The Company claims that \$5,000 or \$6,000 is all that is necessary to place the property on a paying basis, as there is water within a mile and no tunneling, with plenty of dump.

Word has been received from Cariboo that Hobson, manager of the Horse Fly hydraulic mines, representing C.P.R. capital, has bonded the South Fork hydraulic claim on the South Fork of the Quesnelle, and also the Choo Fan claim on the same river. The bond is for three weeks and the amount offered the South Fork company is 43 cents per share, and \$25,000 for the Chinese claim.



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Both in and out of Case. See our Travellers before placing orders. Price and quality O. K.

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

### Montreal Market.

**Flour**—There is no established list of prices in the present condition of the market, values being governed by whatever terms can be got out of buyers. During the past eighteen years in which the writer has been engaged in reporting the flour market, he never remembers such a long period of depression and declining values as has marked the present demoralized state of business. Sales of city strong bakers are reported at \$3.60 to 3.70 in round lots, and good Manitoba strong bakers is offered at \$3.40. A lot of 200 bags of Manitoba low grade was sold at \$1.10 per bag of 100 lbs, and another lot of 200 bags is offered at the same figure. We also hear of sales at \$1.15. Low grade flour is said to be getting scarce, owing to the closing down of mills for repairs. Now that most of the weak millers in the west have unloaded, it is said that it is difficult to buy straight rollers under \$3.15 on track here, \$3.10 being bid by a Newfoundland firm, which was refused. Even at \$3.20 on track here, millers claim that they cannot get their money back.

**Oatmeal**—The market is quiet but steady, and when the fall demand sets in some dealers say they would not be at all surprised to see higher figures. Prices, however, are very irregular, and should have a wide range. We quote values as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to 4.55; standard \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard \$1.95 to 2.05.

**Feed**—There is a fair demand for bran, and sales were made at the beginning of the week at \$12.75, but now it is said nothing can be had under \$13, and we quote \$13 to 13.50 as to quantity. Shorts are scarce and higher, being quoted firm at \$17 to 18, and middlings at \$19 to 20.

**Wheat**—West of Toronto red and white winter wheat is offered freely at 61c with no buyers, and to do business 2c less would have to be accepted. No. 2 spring is also quoted at 58c west of Toronto, but buyers are scarce. No. 2 head Manitoba is quoted nominally at 72 to 73c, and No. 2 Ontario red and white winter at 73 to 74c, but no business is reported.

**Oats**—Sales of No. 2 have transpired for local account at 39½c, and a lot of No. 3 was placed at 39c.

**Barley**—There has been some business in feed barley in the west for Eastern Townships account at equal to 43c here, and we quote 42 to 43c. We hear of no business in malting grades, which are quoted at 48 to 55c as to quality.

**Cured Meats**—Since the break in the price of pork in Chicago, the local market has materially weakened, especially as Chicago regular mess pork is offered at \$17 laid down here.

Still, sales of Canada short cut are reported at \$29.50 to \$21 in small lots, but stocks are very light, and hence the reason that the market has kept up as well as it has. Some report sales as high as \$22. Lard is quiet and easy, with sales of compound reported at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per pail. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$20 to \$21; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$19 to \$19.50; mess pork, Chicago, new, per bbl., \$17; extra mess beef, per bbl., \$14 to \$15.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 12½ to 14c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 11½ to 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 9½ to 10c; bacon, per lb., 11½ to 13c; shoulders, per lb., 10½ to 11c.

**Eggs**—Sales at 11c to 11½c, with culls selling at 9c to 10c as to size and condition. A few singles cases of choice candled stock have been placed at 12c. The export trade continues to show very limited proportions, owing to the low prices on the other side of the Atlantic.

**Butter**—The market is quiet all round, the big decline in the English market reported by us last week having made shippers more cautious and caused them to reduce their former limits. The sale, however, is reported of the July make of a factory at 20½c in the country, notwithstanding that shippers say that 20c is the outside price they can pay. In Eastern Townships a lot of 68 tubs was sold at 19½c, said to be of very fine quality. Single packages would bring more money. In western the market is quiet but steady at 17 to 17½c for fine lots, the latter figure for selected.

**Cheese**—The market is in that particular shape at the moment, that it is strong to buy on and weak to sell on. Upon a parity of prices ruling in the west, this market is a 10c one for finest western colored, and yet these same goods cannot be sold here for export at a profit of over 9c, so that values at the moment are purely nominal and very irregular. Some further contracting has been effected in the Belleville section at 10c for balances of July and 10½c for August, September and October. Statistically, the market is strong, but financially it is weak; and it is said to be a question whether the 200,000 to 225,000 boxes supposed to be held in cold storage can be carried. At Belleville on Tuesday there were free buyers at 9½c to 9 11-16c, and at Ingersoll sales were made at 9½c to 9½c.

**Hides**—The hide market is unaltered, save that a little better enquiry has been experienced from Quebec tanners, and several car lots have been taken on the basis of 5c for No. 1 light hides. There is still great difficulty in moving heavy hides, which are nominally quoted at 6½c for No. 1. The season being about over for calfskins, business is very limited, and the nominal price is 7c. A fair quantity of lambskins have changed

hands at 45 to 50c, at which figures the market remains steady.

**Wool**—Beyond supplying the hand to mouth requirements of their customers, sellers have been doing little or nothing during the week; nor do they expect any pronounced movement until it is finally settled as to what course the United States government intend to take regarding the removal or reduction of the wool duty. A few small sales of Cape have been made at from 14c to 15½c as to grade. We quote prices as follows:—Cape 14c to 15½c, scoured B. A. wool 28c to 29c, Canadian fleece 19c to 20c, and Northwest wool 12c to 14c as to grade.—*Trade Bulletin.*

### Lowest Prices of Pig Iron on Record.

The prevailing monetary stringency has resulted in a heavy decline in prices of all commodities, but probably the market for pig iron has suffered the greatest depression. There was an auction sale at Sharpsville in the Shenango Valley week before last of about 22,000 tons of gray forge and foundry grades at which the lowest prices ever made were accepted; 3,000 tons of gray forge sold at \$5.30, but it is proper to state that there was somewhat of a cloud upon the title to the iron. A Milwaukee bank had advanced money on the iron but it was not removed from the furnace, and was seized by the sheriff and sold, but 3,597 tons without this cloud was sold at \$6.15, 2,951 tons No. 1 foundry sold at \$8.95, and 2,852 tons No. 2 foundry at \$8.05. These prices are for iron in the yards at the furnace and do not include loading on cars. It is evident that these prices are far below cost of production, and that no more will be produced to sell at these prices. This has promoted the blowing out of furnaces, which was then in progress all over the country. While this was an exceptional transaction it goes to show the extreme depression in the iron trade. So many furnaces have suspended production that the output of pig iron is now scarcely equal to the current consumptive demand, but there are stocks on hand offered at lower prices than ever before, so there is no difficulty in obtaining all the pig iron that consumers require at very low rates, especially if the terms are spot cash.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

Mrs. Byers—"All the big berries are at the top of this box, I suppose?" Tom Carter—"Oh, no mum; some of ov'em are top uv the other boxes."

Nervous Employer—"I don't pay for whistling." Office Boy—"That's all right. I can't whistle well enough to charge extra for it yet."

R. B. HUTCHISON,  
(Late of Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.)

EDWARD J. DIGNUM.

R. A. NISBET.

# HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET

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**Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, &c**  
Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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**55 Front St. West, - Toronto.**

Cable Address "DIOWALL" Toronto.

# Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

# Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

## MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

# Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	AN GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	400
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	700
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	700
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	700
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	600
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	600
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	600
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	450
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	400
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	650
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	500

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HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

# LIME JUICE.

About 1,000 gallons of Pure West India Lime Juice just received.

Leithead's Phenyle Disinfectant in stock.

Also receiving large shipments of Chloride Lime and Carbolic Acid.

For Soda Water Manufacturers and Confectioners: A full line of Essences and Extracts.

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# CONSUMER'S CORDAGE CO.

LIMITED.

# FARMERS!

Are now thoroughly alive to their Interests.

This is forcibly demonstrated by the preference shown in favor of

# 'Red Cap' and 'Blue Ribbon' Binder Twines.

These brands are more uniform, run more feet to the pound, and are in every way more satisfactory than anything offered in competition.

NO PRISON LABOR EMPLOYED.

Prices and Samples can now be obtained from our Manitoba and N.W. Agents,

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.**

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—MY FULL FALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF—

### FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

Druggist, Tobacconist and Stationers' Sundries, Plush, Leather and Oak Dressing Cases and Boxes, Purses, Silverware, Electroplate and Cutlery, China Goods, Cups and Saucers, Toys, Games, Dolls, Sleighs and a full line of new Goods.  
Will be on inspection in all the Principal Western Towns.

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Represented by R. G. MOGGRIDGE.

## Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

### Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels

The Trade should see our Samples before placing their orders for Fall Goods.

About 100 tons in Course of preparation.

## PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

'31 and 33 Front Street East, Toronto.

**KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON**  
Established 1860,  
MONTREAL,  
Commission Merchants,  
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.  
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

**JAS. McCREADY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.  
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1, McIntyre Block,  
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### To Chicago and the World's Fair.

"The Northwestern Line" now offers the following improved train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"The Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis every morning 7.20, St. Paul, 8 o'clock, and arrives Chicago 9.35 p. m. This train is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenery of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving most delightful daylight ride through a most picturesque and interesting region.

"The World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis every evening, except Sunday, 6.45, St. Paul, 8.20 o'clock, and arrives Chicago, 7.45 next morning. This train is equipped with Vestibuled, Gas-Lighted Buffet Sleepers and Free Chair Cars; and has use of the early arrival in Chicago is best train for World's Fair.

"The Northwestern Limited" leaves Minneapolis every night in the car, 7.30, St. Paul, 8.10 o'clock, and arrives Chicago 9.30 next morning. This is the only train west of Chicago equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private compartment Sleeping Cars and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches, and is only train of its kind in America on which extra fare is not charged.

World's Fair Excursion Tickets now on sale, via "The Northwestern Line."

T. W. TEASDALE,  
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

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### Looking for Land

Take a trip over the Great Northern Railway through Northern Minnesota and North Dakota, and you can satisfy your yearnings. The Red River Valley, the Devil's Lake district and the Turtle Mountain country invites investigation and settlement. These localities offer free homesteads, cheap lands and good climate to Eastern farmers who have vainly toiled for years to get ahead and pay off "that little mortgage." It is the country too, for the grown-up sons to whose sturdy labor the small Eastern farm no longer gives adequate returns. Apply or write to J. A. Donaldson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for information.

### In Poor Health?

The Northwest is one vast sanitarium. The bright sunshine, the absence of fog and chilly weather, the bracing air, put vigor into the steps of men and paint roses on the cheeks of women, with colors not to be found in the drug stores. There are hot springs, too, along the Great Northern in the West, noted for healing many human ailments.

### A Manufacturer?

If you are crowded where you are now, or raw material is getting scarce, take a look at the Northwest. It is full of resources, of wood, clay, minerals, and products of various sorts. There are undeveloped water powers. You can find material and power in close association. The railway affords cheap facilities to market.

### An Eastern Renter?

The renter expends his energies for another. To occupy and begin the cultivation of a homestead means the creation at once of a property worth a thousand dollars or more, and every year thereafter the equivalent of a laboring man's wages back East will be added to the value of the farm.

### Looking for Gold, Silver or Copper?

Rich discoveries are being made every day in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho, in the Nelhart-Barker district of Montana, and in the Okanogan district of Washington. To reach these localities take the Great Northern Railway. The district route to Fort Steele, B. C., is by steamer from Jennings, Mont., and to Pilot Bay, Kaslo, Alsnorth and Nelson, B. C., by steamer from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in connection with Great Northern Railway trains.

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A region as extensive and as prolific in resources and as full of growing towns and cities as that covered by the Great Northern Railway offers unusual openings for business men. Still chances to get in on the ground floor.

### Do You Wish to Engage in Lumbering?

The finest forests of hard and soft wood to be found in America exist along and in territory tributary to the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

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The best of opportunities await you in the Northwest. The finest horses, cattle and sheep in America roam over the pasture lands of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

### Do You Want a Home?

You can find one in the Northwest. It is a large country from the Mississippi river to Puget Sound. There is variety for every taste and wish. Write to

J. A. DONALDSON,  
General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

Or  
E. J. WHITNEY,  
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

### The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—

### MILK GRANULES

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with  
**MOTHER'S MILK.**

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

....Ask for....

## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

The Great  
Strength-Giver.

### If you need a Tonic

—TAKE—

### STAMINAL

It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of

Palatable Beef Tea.

## Calcined



## Plaster.

—MANUFACTURED

By—

## ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO.,

HILLSBOROUGH, NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Yield and Quality of New Wheat.**

Reports from the correspondents of the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin indicate that in most sections of the country the average yield of wheat has been fair, and the quality rather good. There are some exceptions, however, where the crop was damaged during the spring months. In New York the crop was somewhat uneven, and the yield estimated at 8 to 25 bu., and the quality good. In Pennsylvania, the crop was secured in good condition and the general estimated yield is 15 to 17 bu. In Maryland, the crop was about an average one. In Virginia and West Virginia the yield was fair, and the quality rather good. In Kentucky, the yield is estimated at 10 to 13 per cent below that of 1892. The quality is fairly good, though there is considerable light weight, owing to the damage from rust. In Tennessee, the crop is estimated at 20 per cent less than last year, and the quality fair. In Texas, the quality is estimated at 12 bush per acre, and the quality fair. Reports from Ohio indicate that the yield was a full average one—estimates varying from 10 to 40 bush—and the quality in most sections the best for years. The general average is 16 to 20 bush. In Michigan, the crop is quite a good one—estimates varying from 10 to 30 bush, with the average 14 to 16 bush. In Indiana, the crop was rather an even one, and the aggregate about 80 per cent of last year's yield. Estimates vary from 10 to 20 bush per acre, chiefly 15 to 16 bush. Quality generally good. In Illinois the crop was very uneven—estimates varying from 2 to 30 bush, with the general estimates 10 to 12 bush—very low for this state. In Missouri the yield was only fair, and estimated at 8 to 18 bush, chiefly at 11 to 13 bush. Quality only fair. In Kansas, the crop secured was only fair in quality—considerable light weight and the yield irregular—ranging 3 to 30 bu. chiefly 8 to 12 bu. In Iowa, the yield was only fair, chiefly 10 to 12 bu. and the quality rather good. Reports from Nebraska indicate only a light yield—varying from 5 to 17 bu.—and the quality only fair. In Wisconsin, the winter wheat yield was quite good, and that of spring wheat rather poor. Estimates of the former vary from 10 to 20 bu. and of the latter 8 to 10 bu. In the Northwest the yield of winter wheat is good, though is only a small percentage of the crop. The prospects for the spring wheat crop are regarded fair—some damage reported in many sections. In Colorado and Utah, the crop of spring wheat will be 15 to 25 per cent less than last year. In California, the crop turned out well, and the yield was about 90 per cent. of that of 1892. Quality rather good. In Canada, the winter wheat is being harvested in rather good condition—the estimates varying from 14 to 23 bu. Prospects for spring wheat rather good.

**Grain Prices in England.**

L. Norman & Co., London, writes as follows on July 31: In our report of the 25th inst., we foreshadowed the further decline in American values, and there is no doubt that the continued helpless position of the money market, taken conjointly with the demoralized condition during the past week of the London Stock Exchange, has further intensified the feeling of uneasiness and general depression. Imports continue large, and during the present month we estimate that quite half a million quarters were imported in excess of requirements. Furthermore the arrivals off coast, which continue heavy, are pressed for sale. In the absence of demand this cannot fail to assist the downward tendency.

The same position of inactivity prevails. Shippers are not pressing sales, and buyers remain indifferent. We consider values generally quite ninespence to a shilling down on the week.

Hard Manitobas—To-day's value July August shipment 28s c.i.f., London. 1,000 qrs. on

passage changed hands at this price during the week.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat—No transactions reported.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat—Buyers to London, 28s 6d, to east coast price, about 26s. Those values are far under sellers' views.

Goose Wheat—A limited enquiry. 1,000 qrs sold during the week at 20s c.i.f., London. Stock in Canada about exhausted.

Barley—Feeding qualities neglected, and lower to sell. The improved condition of the English crop checks the demand for malting qualities.

Oats—Very quiet and lower to sell. Canadians apparently not offering.

Peas—Canadian prices check business. Indian and Australian peas offering cheaper. To London sellers, 27s, no buyers. A parcel of 1,000 qrs on passage, offered here at 25s 9d c.i.f. has failed to find a market. For exports there are buyers at 26s to 27s.

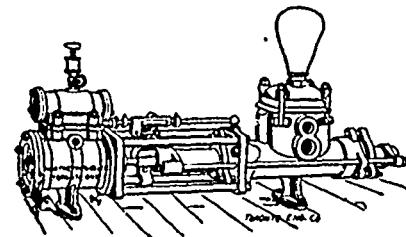
Hay—With the improved prospect of the second crop here the market has ruled dull and lower. Supplies are abundant. Canadian has changed hands at £5 5s to £5 7s 6d. At the latter price we report a small transaction today.

**The European Crop Yield.**

[From Beerholm, July 28.]

At the close of last week heavy rain fell, and farmers were getting anxious with regard to the cut wheat in stock. This week the weather has been more favorable, but still unsettled, and not entirely favorable for harvesting, which is now becoming general over the greater part of England. The reports with regard to the yield are very irregular; a word which would probably describe the crop. An occasional sample of new wheat has been shown, but business will hardly commence until next week; much in the meantime depending upon the weather. In the north of France, where the harvest is in full swing, farmers have complained of the showery weather, which is prejudicial to the quality, and moreover retards the threshing. There has been a tendency to decrease the estimates of the total crop this week, owing to the threshings showing deceptive results in several cases; but it is believed that 100,000,000 hectolitres (34,500,000 qrs.) will turn out approximately correct. The natural weight per bu. is certainly less than last year. In Germany, according to the official returns for the middle of July, there has been a serious deterioration in the crops since the first monthly return in April. Taking 1 to represent a "very good" crop, 2 "good," 3 "fair," 4 "small," and 5 "very small," the various crops are estimated as follows, compared with the middle of April: Winter wheat 2.9, against 2.3; rye 2.7, against 2.5; barley 3.1, against 2.4; oats 3.0, against 2.6; clover and lucerne 4.2, against 3; potatoes 2.7. In Hungary the wheat crop is now officially declared to be 2,280,000 qrs. less than last year. In Austria the crops have improved, but premature ripening is complained of in Bohemia, and the corn prospects also leave much to desire. From Roumania the latest crop reports are very favorable, and wheat, rye and barley cutting has made good progress; the barley is said to be the crop of the year. In Bulgaria and Turkey, however, the crops are very deficient, a Dedo Agatch dispatch stating that wheat is 20 per cent and rye 35 to 40 per cent below last year. Corn and barley, however, promise good results. In the south of Russia the conditions have been favorable for harvesting, and the crops, especially of barley and rye, are said to be very large. Equally favorable reports are received regarding wheat. Our Odessa correspondent, writing on July 24, says the weather remained hot and dry.

Prospects look better for railway and bridge construction. The Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company had some difficulty to begin with in getting money for the construction of the road and bridge; but things have now been arranged satisfactorily. Mr. Barclay, of London, who was recently in the city, and who is said to represent a large and influential English syndicate, has entered into an agreement with the railway company, subject to the confirmation of his colleagues in England, to provide the whole of the funds needed. As soon as he arrives in London and reports a cablegram will be forwarded to the company here confirming the agreement. This is expected about the 1st September. If favorable, operations will immediately commence on the bridge.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

**STEAM PUMPS**

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**ALL PURPOSES.**

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**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, June 4, 1893.  
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 106, Daily.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 104 Daily.
1:00p	3:45p	0	Winnipeg	11:15a	5:30a
1:43p	3:53p	4	Portage Junction	11:20a	5:47a
1:18p	3:17p	9	St. Norbert	11:42a	6:07a
11:53p	3:03p	15	Cartier	11:55a	6:25a
11:29p	2:49p	22	St. Agathe	12:18p	6:41a
11:06p	2:39p	27	Union Point	12:21p	7:02a
10:47p	2:29p	32	Silver Plains	12:32p	7:10a
10:15p	2:02p	40	Morris	12:50p	7:45a
9:50p	1:47p	48	St. Jean	1:04p	8:25a
9:20p	1:25p	56	Letellier	1:25p	9:18a
8:50p	1:00p	65	Emerson	1:43p	10:15a
8:15p	12:45p	73	Pembina	1:53p	12:45p
7:45p	9:05a	103	Grand Forks	5:30p	8:25p
7:15p	5:10a	123	Winnipeg Junction	9:25p	12:5p
6:45p	4:00p	153	Duluth	7:00p	
6:15p	3:50p	170	Minneapolis	6:30p	
5:45p	3:00p	191	St. Paul	7:05a	
5:15p	2:00a	211	Chicago	8:35p	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 126 Mon, Wed, & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tue, & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed, & Fri.	Ex. No. 125 Tue, & Sat.
7:30p	3:45p	0	Winnipeg	11:15a	
8:48p	12:45p	0	Morris	9:05p	7:45a
9:00p	11:54a	10	Low Farm	9:30p	8:30a
9:45p	11:43a	19	Myrtle	9:57p	9:31a
10:10p	11:24a	28	Road	9:08p	9:55a
10:45p	11:05a	37	Rosebank	9:27p	10:31a
11:15p	10:46a	46	Miam.	9:49p	11:01a
11:45p	10:27a	55	Deerwood	9:05p	11:16a
12:15p	10:08a	64	Altamont	9:18p	12:21p
12:45p	9:49a	73	Somerset	9:38p	12:59p
1:15p	9:30a	82	Swan Lake	9:54p	1:23p
1:45p	9:11a	91	Indian Springs	9:09p	1:57p
2:15p	8:52a	100	Maricopolis	9:29p	2:20p
2:45p	8:33a	109	Greenway	9:38p	2:55p
3:15p	8:14a	118	Balder	9:55p	3:21p
3:45p	7:55a	127	Belmont	9:20p	4:11p
4:15p	7:36a	136	Hilton	9:55p	4:49p
4:45p	7:17a	145	Ashdown	7:15p	5:23p
5:15p	6:58a	154	Wawanesa	7:50p	5:59p
5:45p	6:39a	163	Elliot	7:31p	5:55p
6:15p	6:20a	172	Roanthalwaite	7:41p	6:25p
6:45p	6:01a	181	Martinville	8:02p	7:03p
7:15p	5:42a	190	Brandon	8:20p	7:45p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meal.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound			W. End		
Mxd. No. 144 Mon Wed Fri	Ex. No. 145 Tue Sat	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mxd. No. 141 Mon Wed Fri	Ex. No. 142 Tue Sat
11:45a	11:00a	0	Winnipeg	7:15p	4:10p
11:26a	10:36a	3.0	Portage Junction	7:29p	4:24p
10:47a	10:13a	11.5	St. Charles	7:47p	4:54p
10:37a	10:07a	13.5	Headingley	7:52p	5:03p
10:27a	10:01a	15.0	White Plains	8:10p	5:30p
9:02a	10:07a	25.0	Eastace	7:42p	6:22p
8:40a	9:51a	42.1	Oakville	8:57p	6:48p
7:55a	9:30a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	9:30p	7:35p

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 trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago Eastern Incs.

For further particulars apply to

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G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BEICH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

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Direct and Cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

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## PACIFIC COAST.

### C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday;

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

A Special Sleeping Car leaves Winnipeg on these days in which passengers can obtain their accommodation at 9 o'clock p.m.

## EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

## EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday, from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

## AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo ..... September 14

S. S. Miowera ..... August 14

and every month thereafter.

## China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress India ..... Aug 7

Empress Japan ..... August 28

Empress China ..... Sept. 18

And every three weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

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

### CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
	No. 5			No. 6	
DAILY	9:30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	11:00
	8:50	Ar	Vaughan	De	11:40
	8:15	Ar	Steel	De	12:20
	6:50	Ar	Collins	De	00
	5:20	De		Ar	8:40
	5:00	Ar	*Pondera	De	5:00
	3:40	Ar	Conrad	De	6:00
	2:50	De		Ar	6:30
	2:20	Ar	*Shelby Junction	De	6:30
	1:40	Ar	Rocky Springs	De	7:30
	12:50	Ar	Kerlin	De	8:20
	00p	De	*Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	9:00
MON, WED, and FRIDAY	30	Ar	*Coutts	De	9:50
	10:40	Ar	Milk River	De	10:40
	9:50	Ar	Brunton	De	11:25
	8:20	Ar	Sterling	De	12:55p
	7:00a	De	Lethbridge	Ar	2:10

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
	No. 2 Daily			No. 3 Sun.	No. 1 Daily
7:00p	De	Dunmore	Ar	8:55a	10:40p
10:30p	De	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12:45p	2:00a
2:00a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	4:45p	5:40a

Meals. Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m. Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

### CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10:25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6:02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For KallsPELL, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10:48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2:32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10:42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1:45 p.m.

MacLeod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m.

Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5. and 6.

N.B.—Passengers to and from KallsPELL, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

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

## ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

"The North-Western Line" has just prepared a splendidly illustrated World's Fair Guide, replete with information about "The White City."

This book will tell you a great deal about the Fair in Chicago, and what to see and how to see it when you visit it. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents in postage.

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.