

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up - \$6,000,000.00
Rest - \$3,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Allan, Esq., Pres. Hector Mackenzie, Esq., Vice-Pres.
Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., John Cassin, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq.; J. F. Dawes, Esq.; T. H. Dunn, Esq.; Robt MacKey, Esq.; Thomas Long, Esq.

George Hague, General Manager. Thos. Fysha, Joint Gen. Manager
E. F. Holden, Supt. of Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rates. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made. A general banking business transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital all Paid-up - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000
Undivided Profits - 886,910

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President
A. T. Peterson, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq.
W. C. McDonald, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq.
Edw. B. Greenshields, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq.
W. W. Ogilvie, Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in the following cities:
St. John's, Newfoundland London, Eng., 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
New York, 29 Wall St. Chicago, 188 La Salle Street.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool
Scotland—British Linen Co. Bank and Branches.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Travellers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world.
Collections made on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

A. F. D. MACGACHEN, Manager

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND, - 345,000

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Andrew Thompson, Esq., Pres. Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-Pres.
E. F. Webb, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

WINNIPEG—THOS. McCAFFRY, Manager
GEORGE BOWLES, Assistant Manager

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Rouseval, Man | Deloraine, Man | Nosonmin, N. W. T. |
| Carleton, Man | Lethbridge, N. W. T. | Nearawa, Man |
| Carman, Man | Morden, Man | Virden, Man |
| Minnedosa, Man | Souris, Man | Wentworth, Man |
| Indian Head, Assa | Medeod Alberta | |

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Alexandria, Ont. | Norwood, Ont. | Smith Falls, Ont. |
| Hastings, Ont. | Ottawa, Ont. | Toronto, Ont. |
| Herrickville, Ont. | Quebec, Que. | Wartick, Ont. |
| Montreal, Que. | Shelburne, Ont. | Winchester, Ont. |

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent.

S. A. D. BERTRAND

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential business Enquiries.

CORNER 2ND AVE. AND 2ND ST. NORTH.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up - \$2,000,000
Reserve - \$1,200,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Howland, President. T. H. Merrill, Vice President
Wm Ramsay, Robt Jshay (St. Catharines)
Hugh Ryan, T. Sut'erland Stayer, Elias Rogers
D. R. Wilkie, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Winnipeg, Man | C. S. Hoare, Manager. |
| Brandon, Man | N. G. Leslie, " |
| Portage la Prairie, Man | W. Bell, " |
| Calgary, Alta | M. Morris, " |
| Prince Albert, Sask | R. Davidson, " |
| Edmonton, Alta | G. B. F. Kirkpatrick, Manager |
| Vancouver, B. C. | A. Jukes, Manager |
| Revelstoke | A. H. B. Hearn, Manager |

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Essex, Ont | Ingersoll, Ont |
| Galt, Ont | Niagara Falls, Ont |
| Rat Portage, Ont. | Port Colborne, Ont. |
| St. Catharines, Ont | Sault Ste Marie, Ont |
| Welland, Ont. | St. Thomas, Ont. |
| Peters, Ont. | Woodstock, Ont. |

Toronto branches—Corner Wellington Street and Leader Lane
Corner Yonge and Queen Street
Corner Yonge and Bloor Streets

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank Ltd. 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal and Bank of America, Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, Chicago, First National Bank, St. Paul, Second National Bank, Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth, First National Bank, Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers and Merchants National Bank, San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank, Portland, Ore. Bank of British Columbia, Seattle Wash., Bank of British Columbia, Tacoma, Wash., Bank of British Columbia.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

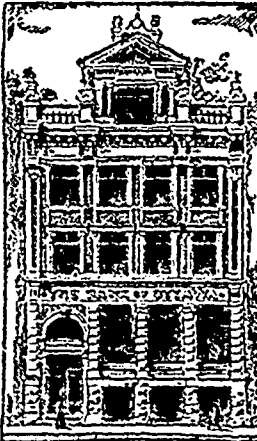
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world

CHEQUE BANK LIMITED Cheques sold. These cheques are a great convenience to travellers, being payable without the usual trouble of identification in all parts of Europe.

C. S. HOARE, Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Capital authorized, \$1,500,000 |  | Capital subscribed, \$1,500,000 |
| Capital paid up, \$1,065,000 | | Rest, \$435,000 |

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - J. B. MONK, Manager

DICK, BANNING & CO.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Shingles and Lath

OAK BASSWOOD, FIR, DOORS, SASH AND PICTURE BACKING

Mills at Rat Portage. Office opposite C. P. R. Passenger Depot, Winnipeg.

Ask for Quotations Drawer 1230.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, - \$0,000,000
Reserve - \$1,000,000

Hon. George A. Cox, President.

Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President.

B. E. Walker, General Manager

J. H. Plummer, Assistant-General Manager.

A. H. Ireland, Inspector.

NEW YORK—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland.

India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Paris, France—Lazard, Freres & Cie.

Australia and New Zealand.—Union Bank of Brussels, Belgium—J. Mathieu & Fils [Australia

New York—Amer Exchange Nat'l. Bank of N. Y. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

Chicago—Amer Exchange Nat'l. Bank of Chicago.

British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.

Hamilton, Bermuda—The Bank of Bermuda.

Kingston, Jamaica—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Minneapolis—North Western National Bank.

Duluth—First National Bank.

This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Accounts of Corporations, Merchants and Individuals received on favorable terms.

Interest allowed on deposits in Savings Dept.

Commercial Credits, Travellers' Credits and Circular Notes issued for use in all parts of the world.

Debentures Purchased.

A General Banking Business transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

Paid-up Capital - £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund - £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London.

CHIEF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Richard Porter, Richard I. Glyn, F. A. Hoare, J. H. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederick Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman, A. G. Wallis, Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.

H. Siskeman, General Manager.

J. Elmsly, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|
| Brandon | Kingston | Quebec | Sandon, N. C. |
| Brantford | London | St. John | Slocan City, B. C. |
| Fredericton | Montreal | Toronto | Trail (sub-agency) |
| Halifax | Ottawa | Essex, B. C. | Vancouver, B. C. |
| Hamilton | | Victoria | Victoria, B. C. |

WINNIPEG, Main Street—N. Bajly, Manager.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—52 Wall Street. W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh
San Francisco—124 Sanson St., H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Agra Bank (limited) West Indies, Colonial Bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Kraus et Cie Lyons, Credit Lyonnais, Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., and branches, Ireland Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd. and branches, National Bank, Limited, and branches.

DOMINION BANK

CAPITAL (PAID UP) - \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND - 1,500,000

Hon. Sir Frank Smith, Pres., E. H. Osler, Vice-Pres.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

R. G. GAMBLE, - GENERAL MANAGER

FOREIGN AGENTS

LONDON, ENG.—National Bank of Scotland, Limited

NEW YORK—Agents Bank of British North America and National City Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS—Northwestern National Bank.

CHICAGO—Commercial National Bank

BUFFALO—Bank of Buffalo.

BOSTON—Howard National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted

Special attention given to Collections

Winnipeg Branch - F. L. Patton, Manager

SOURIS LIGNITE COAL

From the Hassard Mine
is the Cheapest Fuel on
. . . the market . . .

Lump Coal, \$1.50 per ton on Cars, Roche Percee
Reduced Freight Rates this Year

D. E. ADAMS

WINNIPEG

Prompt Shipments from Roche Percee, Port Arthur
. . . and Duluth . . .



The HASSARD is the ORIGINAL MINE, having been operated for nearly ten years. The coal produced is better than that of other mines, being free from outcrop or surface coal.

Best quality LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE. Also highest grade BLACKSMITHS' COAL at lowest prices.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE KLONDYKE

L. GNAEDINGER
SON & CO'S.



ARE SOLD

DONALD FRASER & COMPANY

Western Selling Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALL CLASSES DRINK

MAZAWATTEE

It is the representative tea of CEYLON which produces the most LUSCIOUS tea in the world.

KENNETH MACKENZIE & COMPANY

AGENTS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHN W. PECK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**CLOTHING,
FUR GOODS,
SHIRTS**

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

We would draw especial attention to the fact that we have the only stock now in existence of good Buffalo Coats.

Assorting orders by letter for goods in our lines will receive prompt and careful attention.

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

When writing mention The Commercial

TO THE TRADE

During this Fall and Winter, and for the future, we will be headquarters for all kinds of Mineral, Medicated and Table Waters, including

VICHY RUBINAL CONDAL
HUNYADI BUFFALO LITHIA
APENTA FREDERICKSHALL
CARAHANA VICHY BASSANDIE

We have also our stock of Newfoundland and Norway Cod Liver Oil

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICES

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg

SLEIGHS

CROKINOLE
COMBINATION BOARD GAME
(Four in One)
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

Love, McAllister & Co.

WINNIPEG

WINDOW

SINGLE AND
DOUBLE STRENGTH
GLASS

A large stock now on hand and arriving

Special Quotations for Car Lots from Stock and for Spring Importation

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.

Market Street East, Winnipeg

The Western Loan & Trust Co.

LIMITED

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature.

Authorized Capital, - \$2,250,000.00
Subscribed Capital, - \$2,201,200.00

Office, 13 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Que.

DIRECTORS

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie Wm. Strachan, Esq.
W. Barclay Stephens, Esq. R. Prefontaine, Esq., M. P.
H. W. Knight, Esq. John Hoodless, Esq.
J. N. Greenfields, Esq., Q.C. W. L. Hogg, Esq.

OFFICERS

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Pres. Wm. Strachan, Esq. Vice-Pres.
J. W. Michaud, Esq., Accountant W. Barclay Stephens, Esq., Mgr
Solicitor—Messrs. Greenfields & Greenfields.
Bankers—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

This Company acts as assignee, administrator, executors trustee, receiver, committee of liquidation, guardian liquidator, etc., etc., also as agent for the above offices.
Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.

For further particulars address the manager

CROTTY & CROSS, AGENTS, WINNIPEG

THE COMMERCIAL

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

Sixteenth Year of Publication

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, CANADA AND UNITED STATES, \$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE OR \$2.25 WHEN NOT SO PAID; OTHER COUNTRIES, \$2.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Changes for advertisements should be in not later than Thursday Morning.

Office: 181 McDermot Street.

D. W. BUCHANAN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 13, 1897.

WINNIPEG AS A GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg is a much larger primary grain market than many people imagine it to be. In the smaller Manitoba towns, the elevators are the most conspicuous features. In the busy grain season the writer could hardly fail to notice at once the business being done around the elevators, which are usually grouped together in an open space along the railway, where they are visible from almost every point of view. In Winnipeg the elevators are scattered along the railways a distance of two or three miles. A great deal of grain is also sold about the streets to retail dealers, livery stables or other large consumers. There is no particular spot where the farmers congregate to sell their grain. People who are used to the sight of a string of teams waiting their turn to unload at some country points, imagine that there is very little grain marketed in Winnipeg directly by producers, because they do not immediately see the evidences of a brisk grain market. The fact is that Winnipeg is one of the very largest farmers' markets in Manitoba for oats and barley. In some years it is perhaps the largest primary market for these grains in the province. Even in wheat it is not so very far down on the list. For the past few

weeks buyers say more wheat has been marketed at Winnipeg directly by farmers than at any other provincial point. While there is a great deal of vacant land about the city, farmers drive longer distances, to Winnipeg than to most other points, on account of the higher prices paid here. Winnipeg is a large consuming market, and farmers who can, haul their grain to the city, save the freight which is paid on grain brought in by rail from provincial points.

POSTAL CHANGES

Two very important changes have recently been announced by Postmaster-General Mulock. First the public were informed that the department had decided that the present domestic rate of three cents on letters should carry a letter to any part of the empire. Aside from the great value which this will be to business interests, it may be described as another bold stroke by Canada in fostering the imperial idea. If uniformities in postal regulations can be secured throughout the empire, it will be a big step in the direction of consolidating the empire. Canada has been taking the lead in this direction, and the latest move along the same line is not by any means an insignificant one.

The second announcement is one of a purely domestic nature, namely, that the department has decided to allow advertising to be done on the face of postal cards. Heretofore, only the address has been allowed upon the face of the cards. This new move may popularize postal cards to such an extent as to materially reduce the revenue from letters.

A DELICATE SITUATION

The serious state of affairs existing in the polyglot empire of Austria-Hungary might be taken as a lesson in Canada. It is a fight on the part of the Czechs to obtain equal official recognition of the race and language with the Germans of Austria proper and the Hungarians. While one official language for the nation would appear to be desirable, it is not always wise to attempt to enforce such a rule. The lesson the people of Austria-Hungary need to learn is tolerance. In Canada we have two races working together in harmony. Tolerance has worked well, and it is only by following along the same lines that matters will continue to work smoothly. In Austria they have not two but many races, necessitating great prudence and toleration in the management of national affairs. Of course it would not be practical to give every small faction official recognition of their language, but where a large division of the empire is held by people

largely speaking one language, the only way out of the difficulty will be to recognize their language. Repressive measures will only smother the troubles for a time, only to break out afresh when something occurs to renew the agitation.

LARGE DEMAND FOR MILL FEED

There is an usually large demand for mill feed this winter throughout Manitoba. The country mills, which a year or more ago were obliged to burn their bran and even shorts, for lack of a profitable market, are now unable to supply the demand. Mill-feed is at present being shipped west from as far east as the Lake of the Woods Company's Keewatin mill, to country points in Manitoba, the prices obtained being more profitable than to ship to Eastern Canada markets. The Lake of the Woods Company on Tuesday refused to contract for 1,000 sacks of bran and shorts, for future delivery, at \$3 and \$11 per ton respectively, delivered in Winnipeg. This shows that the market is very firm.

THE OATMEAL DUTY

The question relating to the tariff on oats and oatmeal was discussed again at a meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade, held on Tuesday afternoon. On this occasion a deputation of oatmeal millers was present, and they no doubt helped the members of the council to a better understanding of the question. At a former meeting of the council of the board when this matter was discussed, the disposition seemed to be, according to press reports, not to take any action toward calling the attention of the government to the situation. There seems to have been some misunderstanding of the question, some supposing that the value of oats here would be reduced by a change in the tariff. This would not necessarily be the case. On the contrary, the price of oats has been somewhat easier of late, partly because the Manitoba oatmeal millers were not able to compete with the imported meal, and consequently they were not buying oats to any extent. The oatmeal millers are always active buyers for the finest qualities of oats, and for oats suitable to their use they will pay better prices than are usually paid for this grain for feed purposes. If the millers are shut off by tariff discrimination, there will certainly be less competition for oats in the local markets, with the result that prices will be easier, especially for the finer qualities.

The least that the government could do in this matter would be to equalize the duty on oatmeal, and we think the council of the Winnipeg board is fully justified in asking that this be done.

A. C. ARCHIBALD

GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

Companies Represented

Fire—Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.
Inland Marine—Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, England.
 The Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, Eng.
Accident and Sickness—The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., of London, Eng.
 All classes of Insurance solicited and accepted at current rates.
 Losses settled equitably and paid from this office. *Mention The Commercial*

A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR YOUR FEET....

By Wearing
KING'S SHOES
made with patent

Sleeper Canvas Insoles

Something New, "Light" Flexible.

No Tacks. No Nails. Very Easy. No Squeak.

MADE ONLY BY J. D. KING CO., LIMITED.

The Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

OFFICE 467 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association. They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash Surrender Values.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary

J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director

Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.

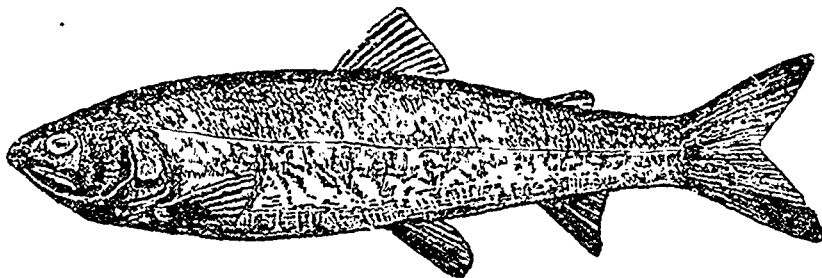
C. E. KERR, Cashier

D. McDONALD, Inspector

W. J. GUEST

Wholesale Dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY, ETC.

GAME RECEIVED AT OUR REFRIGERATOR FOR FREEZING AND STORAGE



BULK OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON

Can fill Orders promptly for any quantity

602 Main Street, Winnipeg

F. Osenbrugge

342 KING STREET

Manufacturer and Jobber of



Keeps on hand a full stock of Overcoats from a low-priced Raccoon Coat to a fine Black Beaver.

THE TRADE SOLICITED FOR ORDERS

To Grain Dealers and Shippers in Manitoba and N.W.T.

Thompson, Sons & Co., hitherto of Brandon, Man., have moved to Fort William, Ont., where they have established themselves to receive, hold, sell or forward grain shipped from country points in Manitoba and North West Territories, and generally to conduct the business of Grain Commission Merchants. With a wide and first-class home and export connection they are in a position to obtain for customers the best prices going for all kinds of grain.

Liberal advances made against bills of lading for carlots of grain shipped to Fort William and prompt settlement of sales guaranteed.

For business references, information re markets and grain matters, you are invited to write to our address

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

S. GREENSHIELDS SON & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods

MONTREAL AND
VANCOUVER

We have a magnificent range of Dress Goods. Every line is a seller. Our Dress Serges are computed to be the best values ever shown. All wool from 16 to 85c. per yard. See our Hosiery and Gloves; they are the best profit-makers in the trade. Represented by

R. R. CALLACHER

SAMPLE ROOM

28 McINTYRE BLOCK

Wholesale

Millinery

◆◆◆◆

OUR STOCK
ASSORTMENT
COMPLETE

WRITE US

◆◆◆◆

THE D. McCALL CO. Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO

BARLEY

WANTED

Farmers and others having choice Malting Barley would do well to send us samples. We are prepared to pay highest cash price for good quality.

EDWARD L. DREWRY
WINNIPEG, MAN.

as was decided upon at the meeting of the council referred to. It is a perfectly reasonable request, and it is one which the government can hardly fail to recognize as not only desirable, but urgently necessary. It certainly seems that if there is any difference in the tariff at all, it should be in favor of importing the raw material in preference to the manufactured article. As the tariff now stands, the duty is relatively more than double on the raw material what it is on the manufactured goods, as explained in detail in a previous issue of *The Commercial*.

LOWER WHEAT FREIGHTS

The announcement made in *The Commercial* and other journals about a week ago of the reduction of 8 cents in grain freights from Fort William to Eastern Canada points, came as a welcome surprise to those interested here. The cut in rates has come at a favorable time. Just at the close of navigation, when the season for water rates is over, a cut in all-rail rates comes particularly welcome. With the old rates in force, all-rail business in grain shipping was out of the question except under exceptional circumstances, and there was no course open but to hold grain in store over winter, until navigation opened in the spring. With this cut in all-rail rates, grain shipments eastward will be possible all winter, and if any considerable demand develops east for Manitoba wheat, a good car lot business will be done throughout the winter.

The rate on grain, flour, etc., from Winnipeg to Fort William is 17 cents per 100 pounds. The old rate from Fort William to Montreal and common Eastern Canada points was 28 cents per 100 pounds. This latter rate, as announced in *The Commercial* last week, has been reduced 8 cents to 20 cents, making a through rate on the commodities mentioned of 37 cents per 100 pounds. This reduction in freight rates will be of particular value to Manitoba millers, as it will enable them to do an all-rail business with Eastern Canada markets during the winter under much more favorable circumstances than ever before, so far as freight rates are concerned.

Should the demand for cash wheat hold out at the present big premium over futures, it is possible that a through, all-rail export business to Atlantic ports will be found practical later on, owing to this reduction in rates.

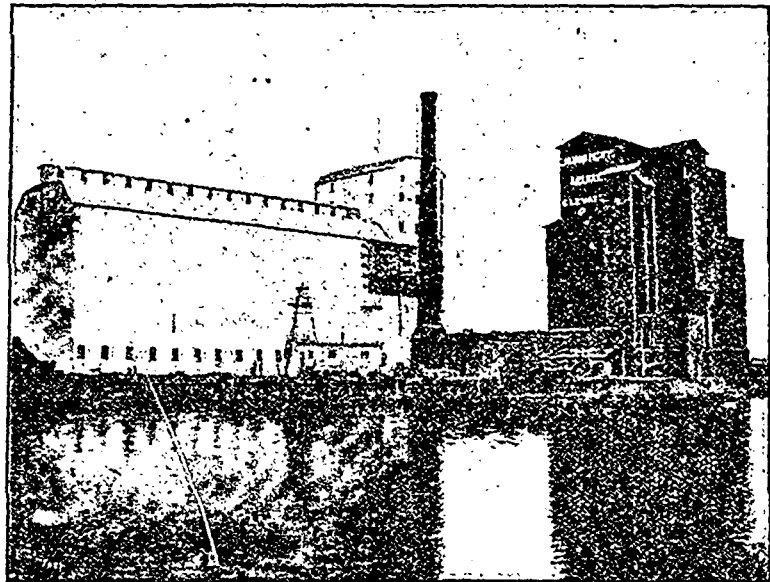
In this connection it may be mentioned that the C. P. R. is pledged to reduce grain rates three cents per 100 pounds between Manitoba points and Fort William, as a part of the Crow's Nest railway agreement. One-half of this reduction will go into

effect on September 1, 1898, and the remaining one and one-half cent one year later.

OWEN SOUND ELEVATORS

The Commercial gives this week a cut of the Canadian Pacific Railway grain elevators at Owen Sound, Ontario. The smaller elevator was built some years ago, and has a capacity of 250,000 bushels. The larger elevator is a new one, just completed last fall. It has a capacity of 812,000 bushels. Mr. Jamieson, an expert elevator builder, was the contractor. The elevator is one of the most up-to-date buildings on the continent. It is fitted with every convenience looking to reducing the cost of handling grain, minimizing the danger of fire, and facilitating the transportation of grain from boats to cars. With the new elevator the Canadian

rect by water from Fort William or Port Arthur to Owen Sound, or other lower lake ports, whence it is distributed by rail throughout the eastern provinces. Ontario millers take considerable Manitoba wheat, and by shipping it down during the season of navigation, thus securing the lower water rates, it can be held in store in these elevators and distributed to the mills as required. This year, on account of the large crop of wheat in Ontario, it was not expected that the demand there for Manitoba wheat would be large, consequently elevator space at the eastern ports has not been in as good demand as in some past years. Last year there was quite a demand for space at the eastern ports, for Manitoba wheat storage, but it was found that most of the space was filled up with western states corn, which is shipped down the



C. P. R. ELEVATORS AT OWEN SOUND

Pacific Railway company have at Owen Sound the largest grain storage capacity at any one point in Eastern Canada outside of Montreal. In the building there are sixty-four bins of 11,000 bushels each and eighteen bins of 6,000 bushels each. In handling grain from boats, the elevator has a lifting capacity of 12,500 bushels per hour, which will empty the average boat sailing on the lakes in seven hours, while its shipping capacity, from elevator to cars, is 250 cars per day. The new building is located seventy feet from the old elevator, and so situated as to obtain for the trade the minimum insurance rate.

The object in the construction of both these elevators was to provide storage as well as handling facilities for Manitoba wheat and other grains. Manitoba wheat forwarded for consumption in Eastern Canada, goes di-

rectly by water to New England points. To obviate a shortage of space again, the Canadian Pacific Railway company built the new elevator this year, and it will be held mainly to accommodate Manitoba grain. A good deal of western corn is held again this year in the eastern lake port elevators, as in the absence of demand for space for wheat, the elevators have taken corn to earn storage. Owing to the fact that the cash price of wheat has been higher this year than futures, western shippers have pushed their grain right through to the seaboard for export, mostly via Buffalo and the Erie canal to New York, while some has gone via Kingston and Montreal.

The Manitoba dairy school will be opened early in January for the regular winter term.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Ltd

MANUFACTURERS OF

LATH SHINGLES,
BOXES AND PACKING CASKS

LUMBER

We have a complete modern and improved plant for the manufacture of Sash and Doors, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

Mills and Offices, Rat Portage, Ontario.

GRANULAR

Ogilvie's Hungarian

CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

FLOUR

HAS NO EQUAL

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

Messrs the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop, has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

IN HANDLING

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red, White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

The Imperial Life

Assurance Co.
of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital \$1,000,000

Deposit with Dominion Gov't. Over (Market Value) 250,000

Being the largest Deposit made by any Canadian company

FI C E R

THE HON. SIR OLIVER MOWAT, P.C., G.C.M.G., Minister of Justice, President.

JOSEPH W. FLAVELLE, Esq., Managing Director The William Davis Co., Ltd, and Director Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vice-President.

F. G. COX, Managing Director.

Head Office for Manitoba and the Territories: Winnipeg, Man.

J. S. WALLACE, General Agent

D. H. COOPER, Manager

PORTER & CO.

Direct Importers of

Crockery

Glassware, China, Silverware,

Cutlery, Lamps, Fancy Goods, etc.

330 Main Street, WINNIPEG

The Security Cold Storage Warehouse

330 Elgin Ave., WINNIPEG

OYSTERS

Special attention will be given to all orders from Country Dealers. Extra Selects, Plain Selects and Standards. Fine stock and right prices.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Can guarantee highest market prices for all description of Produce. Eggs and Poultry Wanted. Write for information. Address

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

BOX 580

Turner MacKeand & Co

Wholesale Grocers....

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

Land and Water Routes

TO THE YUKON

With Maps, Illustrations and full information re routes, necessary supplies and where to get them, costs of outfits, etc. Just published. One copy 15c or 2 for 25c.

ADDRESS:

THE COMMERCIAL

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Developing Trade With Australia

Mr. L. Godbolt, who has just returned from an extended visit to the Australian colonies, furnishes The Commercial with some interesting particulars of his experiences and observations while "on tour" of the Antipodean Commonwealth. Mr. Godbolt, who sells J. & T. Bell's flax shoes, was the first representative of a Canadian shoe house to do business in Australia. He found the territory already well covered by representatives of most of the leading American shoe manufacturers, but there was, nevertheless, a satisfactory trade for him and this he feels confident of being able to extend considerably in future, the only factor necessary being results from the first orders which he has taken, which, of course, he has no fear, as the reputation of his firm is well-established. The goods manufactured by factories in Australia are principally the staple or heavier lines, the finer grades all being imported from England, France and America. The Australian shoes are, however, so good that Mr. Godbolt thought of bringing over some lines, but the tariff would knock them out. The tariff in all the colonies except New South Wales is so high as to be almost exclusive. The latter is a free trade colony. On shoes the duty ranges from 4s 6d. on men's to 1s 6d. on children's, in the tariff colonies.

Mr. Godbolt found several lines of Canadian manufactures well represented in Australia, though in all cases the Americans are there in force. One feature he observed which was, he thought, a serious mistake. This is the habit of one firm's representative running down the goods of another Canadian firm in the same line. This practice had been followed by the Americans to the detriment of their trade. And now that Canadians were looking for trade in that country the same habit, being adopted, will reflect discredit on Canadian goods.

In farm machinery the Canadian firm the Massey-Harris Co., have the trade, all their goods being largely sold and used. In wheeled vehicles, especially buggies and carriages of the lighter class, he thought a trade could be opened up, as most vehicles in use are of the English type and much heavier than necessary.

Very few bicycles are manufactured in Australia and the Canadian Red BIRD, of Brantford, appears to take the lead, numerically about 3 to 1 in the city of Sydney. Other prominent makes are the Welland Vale, Massey-Harris, and Cleveland.

A large trade in drugs is done by American whole sale firms. Flour shipments from Canada to Australia were heavy last year owing to short-

age of the wheat crop, but this year, the crop in New South Wales was very good. He did not think that Canadian wheat or flour could be placed in Australia permanently to compete with home production. In timber Australia has principally hard woods of superior quality, but the quantity is limited and it was possible that a few years would see a much larger demand for Canadian lumber than at present exists. Even now a good thing might be done in such lines as spokes, hubs and other woodworker's supplies.

Among specific articles of Canadian manufacture being pushed successfully in Australian markets, Mr. Godbolt noticed the goods of the Niagara Suspenders Co., and the wall papers of the Watson Manufacturing Co. of Montreal, also Menzies, Turner & Co., of Toronto, window shades, etc.

Experiments had been made in shipping butter to Australia, but in one instance, though the price was high when the shipment was made, the market had fallen when the butter arrived in Australia, causing a considerable loss on the consignment. In point of fact, Australia, not only provides for local demand but goes largely into exporting of creamery butter. Mr. Godbolt met the principal of a large Melbourne firm, Woods & Co., who have a large number of creameries and do a large export trade to England, Russia and Black Sea and Mediterranean countries, having regular agents to handle their goods. Wool is of course, one of the chief articles of Australian commerce and immense quantities are exported. Cattle are raised largely too, but recently an insect pest, called the tick, has destroyed large numbers of them. Agriculture is the occupation of a large number of the people, manufacturing not being very extensive.

The rabbits, which heretofore have been the principal pest of the country, are now the source of a considerable revenue, large canneries being operated in the production of canned rabbit for which they find a market in England and Germany. To give an idea of the number of those animals, the government found it necessary on account of the large numbers migrating north into Queensland to build a barb wire fence for miles along the boundary. However, before long they were compelled to hire men with pitch forks to throw the dead ones back, as they had accumulated to such an extent that the live ones finally were enabled to clear the fence without difficulty. This to some may seem incredible, but he had it from good authority.

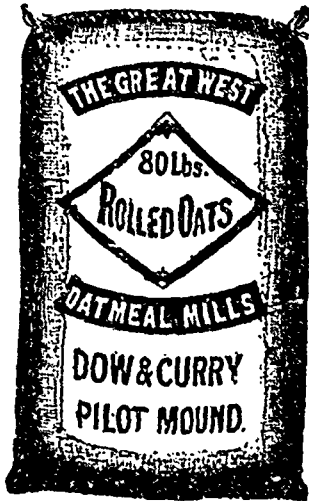
Mr. Godbolt left here in July last and arrived in Australia between the winter and spring seasons. He was

much pleased with the climate and people and greatly impressed with the future of the country. The city of Sydney, New South Wales, was of course practically his headquarters, as his principal field of business was in the colony. The city is about half a million in population and the buildings are of a splendid class, being largely built of stone, large quarries of which, of superior quality, exist close to the city. I must say," said Mr. Godbolt, "I was very much surprised at the up-to-date appearance of the city of Sydney, and pleased with their methods of doing business generally, being informed before going, they were very conservative and hard to approach; but I found them quite the reverse, using me with the greatest courtesy and perfectly willing to do business wherever they recognize an advantage. Their customs are so near our own in every day life that you find it hard before long to realize you are not among your own Canadians. I may be mistaken, but would not be surprised to see ere long our system of decimal currency become general as I found in conversation with business men, a favorable feeling in that direction. However, I would not say that this feeling is general. They are now making preparations for their general election, which comes off in about six months' time. If such a thing as the present government being defeated should occur, of course our Canadian trade with New South Wales would be somewhat stranded, as no doubt a prohibitory tariff would be levied on a great many lines now introduced. However, by all appearance, the present government stands a good show of still ruling the country, business men being in favor of free trade." Among the many curious things he noted was the gum tree, a common tree of the country, which instead of shedding its leaves in fall, sheds its bark with its rings standing with bare trunk and branches, apparently lifeless but for the green leaves.

The efforts of Mr. Larke, Canadian commissioner, to assuage Canadian business men, were very much appreciated by Mr. Godbolt, who thinks the commissioner is doing good service.

Beet Sugar

It is curious that the production of beet sugar, not only in this country but on the whole North American continent, has never been altogether a financial success; for both Canada and the United States are large purchasers of beet sugar in Europe. Last year we imported 269 1-2 million pounds of sugar under No. 16 Dutch Standard valued at six million dollars, and our neighbors across the line imported some twenty-three million



E. NICHOLSON

Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co.

Wholesale Commission Merchants

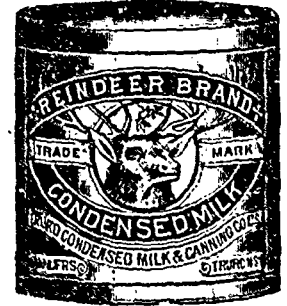
AND BROKERS

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Teas | Canned Goods | Molasses |
| Coffees | Dried Fruits | Syrups |
| Spices | Starches | Condensed Milk |
| Salmon | Bags | Beans |
| Canned Meats | Smoked Meats | Lard |
| Oatmeal | Rice | Tapioca, Sago, etc. |

Wholesale Trade and Millers only Supplied

124 Princess Street, - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

HOLDS THE RECORD



A TRADE WINNER

The Marvel Furnace

Is without doubt the
BEST COAL FURNACE
in the market.

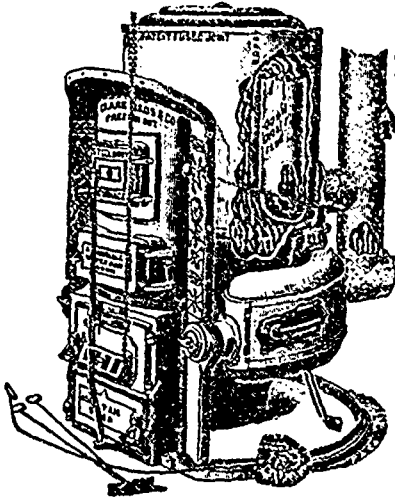


CLARE BROS. & CO.

180 MARKET ST., WINNIPEG.

P.O. Box 1406

TELEPHONE 664



THE Very Best

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION
IS GIVEN AT THE

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE



In such subjects as BOOK-KEEPING,
ARITHMETIC, WRITING, COMMERCIAL
LAW, MENSURATION, BUSINESS CORRE-
SPONDENCE, BANKING, SPELLING AND
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, SHORTHAND AND
TYPEWRITING, and general office work.

Write for our Annual Announcement
and Journal.

C. W. DONALD, Secretary.

**Printers
Litho
Engraving
Co.**

286
Portage
Ave.,
Winnipeg,
Man.

A. ATKINSON & CO.

Grain Merchants

ROOM 17, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Conduct a GENERAL GRAIN BUSINESS.
We are free buyers of all grades of
wheat, f.o.b. cars or in store Fort William.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Duncan G. McBean & Co

BROKERAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION DEALERS

ROOM 5, GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

— Grain and all kinds of country produce handled

Frank Lightcap

DEALER IN.....

- HIDES, SHEEP PELTS
- WOOL, TALLOW
- FURS and
- SENECA ROOT

234 King St., Winnipeg

Highest prices paid. Parties consigning to me
will be liberally dealt with and returns will be made
promptly.

dollars worth. Yet although the cultivation of the sugar beet began in this country in 1835, we have never been able to produce beet sugar at a price to compete with the European article—partly on account of the amount of state aid and encouragement given to the industry in Europe where the raising of the sugar beet and its manufacture into sugar is one of the leading agricultural industries, and partly because, owing to their superior methods of manufacture, a beet containing 6 to 8 per cent. of sugar is classed as commercially profitable in Europe, and 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar is considered a fair average, while in this country beets containing less than 22 per cent. are considered almost unmarketable. Consequently the records of beet sugar manufacture on this continent have been largely a list of failures. Yet that there is an opening for the production and sale of beet sugar in this country is evidenced by the fact that we purchased six million dollars worth in 1896 which is within half a million dollars of our total exports of wheat and wheat flour, so that it practically took the whole of our exportable crop of wheat to pay for our purchases of sugar.

Of course we derived our imports of beet sugar principally from Germany whence we took \$2,390,000 worth. Yet the export trade in beet sugar from that country is comparatively a thing of yesterday. In 1872 Germany exported only 14,720 tons of sugar. In 1894 the government reports show 473,000 tons exported and in 1895 the exports exceeded 1,000,000 tons, while the total production of Germany in the same year was only 1,850,000 tons. Therefore more than one-half of their production has been exported. We thus see what progress the German industry made in twenty-five years, producing from beets more sugar to-day than the total production from tropical cane in the entire world twenty-five years ago.

To-day the political power of the sugar growing and manufacturing interests of Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia with the governments of those countries is very great, and the demand is for increased bounties upon exports, to the end that the foreign trade of these countries in beet sugar will be so enlarged and at the same time cheapened that cane sugar will be practically driven out of markets which hitherto have been heavy consumers of the latter product. The bounty system is responsible for some peculiar features of the sugar trade. Where the American pays for granulated sugar 5 cents per pound the German citizen pays 3 1-4 cents, the Austrian 3-8 cents, and the Frenchman 10 cents. All these

governments collect from their people an internal revenue of about 2 cents per pound for the privilege of manufacturing sugar, but for exports, in order to stimulate home production, an export bounty is paid by the government to the sugar manufacturers, more than equalizing the original paid revenue. Therefore, when the German pays 6 1-4 cents per pound for his granulated sugar, this same German export bounty-paid sugar can be sold in the United States for 4 1-4 cents per pound.

In this country a bounty is allowed of 75 cents per 100 pounds, and 1 cent additional for each degree or part of a degree over 70. Last year bounty was paid on 1,158,100 pounds. But, as yet, the production of beet sugar has not been a success either in point of quality or price, although beet sugar is driving cane sugar out of the market and the world's production of beet sugar increased 78 per cent. in ten years, from 1884 to 1894, according to Herbert Myrick, while that of cane sugar increased only 41 per cent. The above statistics are merely given to illustrate the onward march of the beet sugar industry and give point to the claims made by those interested in it that this country should share in the profits of sugar cultivation.—Canadian Trade Review.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Dec. 6.

Business good, collections very good is the verdict of the wholesalers regarding last week's trade in British Columbia. There is a feeling of confidence in the coast cities while considerably more money than usual seems to be in free circulation. As regards the month's business the customs returns on the mainland show a marked increase over the corresponding month last year as follows: The duty collected in Westminster and Vancouver for November was \$47,783. During November, 1896, the duties collected were \$37,855, showing an increase of nearly \$10,000. In Westminster the imports, show an increase of \$14,577 and the exports \$558,953.

In the local Vancouver market there are numerous changes. Dairy produce remains firm at present high prices. Eggs are retailing at 50 cents and fresh local butter nearly as high. Immense quantities of game are being sold, venison now retailing at 5 cents a pound and the demand not brisk. There is a large quantity of Australian frozen mutton in the market and as the season advances the price is advancing. In fact in a very short time higher prices will prevail throughout the meat market. Fresh frozen salmon is a feature of the fish

market this week; it is selling wholesale at 6 cents.

Numerous changes are reported in the grain market. Flour is very stiff at quoted prices while ground feed has advanced all round and hay has made an unlooked for advance of \$1. Hay is a comparatively good crop in British Columbia so that the farmers should feel happy who had a good acreage this season.

Working and beef cattle are greatly in demand for Klondike companies, but so far the comparatively heavy sales have not affected prices as there is an abundance of good cattle to be had without materially lessening the supply.

The little Jap oranges are the chief feature in the fruit market. There is an abundant supply and they are being sold readily at the prices quoted from 40 to 55 cents a box.

Railway Construction in Western Canada

A special correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press contributed a very interesting article regarding the Crow's Nest railway construction work. As this is a very important railway work, and one which has attracted attention throughout the entire Dominion, we reproduce the article as follows:

Egan's Camp, Elk River Springs, East Kootenay, B. C., Nov. 1.—Before giving details of our trip through the Rockies, I wish to refer to Plincher Creek village, its surroundings and valuable resources. The village is thirty-two miles west of Macleod, reached by good prairie wagon trail, and about two miles south of the railway recently graded.

Nestling cozily on the banks of the creek from which it takes its name, at the foot of the Rockies and 3,750 feet above sea level, in the middle of the Chinook belt over which the wind blows almost continuously from the west.

There is a population of 300 souls, six stores, three livery stables, four churches, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic; postoffice, drug store, hotel restaurant, and Dr. Harwood, who, in addition to his local practice has some twenty-six camps on the railway extending over a range of fifty miles, to look after.

The temperature in this part of Alberta changes in a few minutes from 70 degrees above to 35 degrees below zero, in fact it changes quicker than the thermometer can register and the wind carries away the heaviest recorded fall of snow in twenty-four hours.

The village is a regular Northwest Mounted Police post, the detachment there now consists of Inspector A. Ross Cuthbert, who is also a justice of the peace, one sergeant, one corporal and ten men.

The men's quarters are an old, broken-down, condemned log shack, absolutely unfit for habitation the finest day in summer, and in consequence the men have to sleep in tents, pitched round the old shanty.

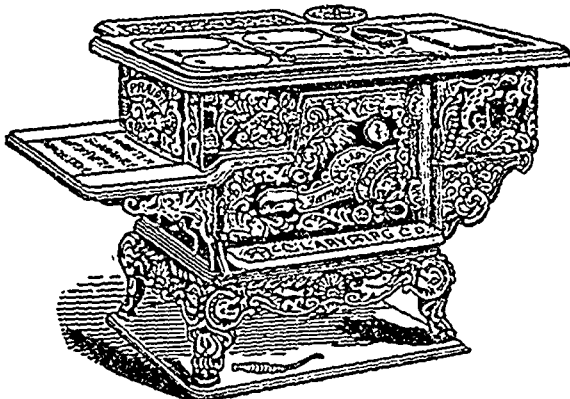
G. F. & J. GALT

Wholesale Grocers

PACKERS OF

"BLUE RIBBON" and "UNION JACK" Packet Teas.

THE FAMOUS PRAIRIE



WILL BAKE A
**PYRAMID OF
BREAD....**

With the same amount of fuel that other stoves use to bake a few loaves

The Newest and
Best Working
Stove in Canada

2 Sizes—No. 9-23 and No. 9-25
2 Styles—Square, and with
Reservoir. High shelf can be
attached to either style.

Heats, Cooks and Bakes
Perfectly

THE FAMOUS PRAIRIE is the result of our latest efforts, being specially made for Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, having a roomy fire box, supplying plenty of heat in cold weather, and will burn either Soft Coal, Souris or Lignite Coal, or Wood. Will bake and cook with less fuel than any other stove

The Reasons Why

- Thermometer in oven door shows exact heat.
- Steel oven bottom heats oven quickly.
- Heavily cemented stove bottom prevents heat escaping.
- Fresh air circulation through oven makes wholesome bread.

Made by **THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.** London, Toronto, Montreal
Winnipeg, Vancouver

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

HIDES WOOL

**NORTHWEST
HIDE CO.**

HERMAN TELKE,
Manager

280 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
TELEPHONE 450

FUR TALLOW

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED

METCALFE & SON

Millers of the finest quality of

Rolled, Standard and Granulated **Oatmeal**

Also Roll Wheat, Chop or Ground Feed, etc.
Prices quoted on application.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

Established 1860 Incorporated 1895

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STEEL
ENAMELLED WARE**

OUR BRANDS:

CRESCENT, ROYAL and WHITE

Plain, Pressed, Japanned & Lithographed Tinware
Gold Miners' Pans, Folding Camp Stoves, etc.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG
Agents for Manitoba and the Territories

MACKENZIE & MILLS

Importers of and Wholesale
Dealers in

Tons, Roasted and Ground Coffees
Jams, Etc.

Packers of Britania, Beaver and Buffalo Blend
"Packet Tea" and Sole Agents for Thos. J.
Lipton's Package Teas for Manitoba, N. W.
Territories and British Columbia.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg.

THE SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL OF CANADA

THOS. GILROY, Mgr. Man. and N.W.T.
F. S. BAKER, Cashier

POSITION OF COMPANY

31ST DECEMBER, 1896

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | \$6,368,144 66 |
| INCOME FOR 1896 | 1,886,258 00 |
| LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE | 38,196,800 92 |

A STRONG AND POPULAR HOME COMPANY

Offices: Over
Molson's Bank **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

W. H. MALKIN & CO.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS

Choice California and Local Fruits

OUR SPECIALTY—Consignments of pro-
duce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.
Prompt returns made on the 15th of each month

TRY US.

J. & A. Clearihue

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN

Fruits and all kinds of Produce

Special attention to consignments of
Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs . . .

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. BOX 538.

Agents D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock,
Ont., Teller, Rathwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue. We have a large cool warehouse
with good facilities for handling butter and pro-
duce in quantities. Consignments received in all
lines. Correspondence solicited.

The John L. Cassidy Company

LIMITED

339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

Importers of **China, Glass and
Earthenware, Etc., Etc.**

A. C. Beach, their old reliable traveller, will
represent them in Manitoba, the Territories and
B. C. He is now on the road; headquarters for the
present, **LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.**

All communications addressed to him there will
be promptly attended to.

WM. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th ST., BRANDON

Mr. Cuthbert, with his associate, A. M. Morden, J. P., hold court in a small frame building originally erected for a blacksmith shop, opposite the police station.

The country for miles around is pastoral, the low land and bed of the creek is regularly cultivated by the railways, and very good crops of all kinds harvested.

All the ranchers have from 320 to 1,000 acres alienated from the government, and their cattle and horses run at large over the whole of the open prairie country not fenced in.

The coal deposits are, however, the most important feature in this place. The country from the foothills east to Lethbridge seems to be one solid bed of coal. We turned up fine samples of coal in many of the cuts in the vicinity of the Pincher Creek bridge. There are six mines in operation round the village, in a small way of course, but the quality is pronounced by Mr. Egan's blacksmith to be equal to the best coal he ever used anywhere. The coal from one of these mines, situated some ten miles southwest of the village, is taken from the seam, one thousand feet above the level of the creek.

THE HUDSON'S BAY STORE.

At this point is the most complete all-round general store I have seen in any part of the Dominion. They have everything one requires for this or any climate, in fact, and do a thorough banking business for the accommodation of the community; the prices for all classes of goods are only a small percentage over Winnipeg, to make up for cost of carriage and the quality is A 1.

I was agreeably surprised to find Mr. McEachren, formerly manager of the company's posts at Sudbury and Chapleau, Ont., second in charge here; he was a great favorite at the points named and all regretted his removal when the company closed up these agencies, his affability and sterling business habits coupled with those of the general manager, Mr. Gill, accounts for the popularity of the H. B. Co. at this point, and the very large business they do.

I had a long chat with Mr. A. M. Morden, J. P., a few days before I left there, he resides a little north of the village; owns one thousand acres of land and several thousand head of cattle and horses. In the past he and others in this part of the country had to drive their marketable cattle all the way to Lethbridge and sometimes shipped from Shelby Junction over the Northern Pacific railway; now there is to be a station and all shipping facilities within two miles of his home and he naturally feels jubilant in consequence. Amongst other matters he told me Mrs. and Miss Morden, who were seriously hurt through their buggy horses taking fright and upsetting the two ladies some two weeks previously, were rapidly recovering from their injuries through the skilful treatment of Dr. Harwood. I heard of Pincher Creek village some time before I went there, but I could not find any mention of it in any of the up to date maps or governmental publications. One resident told me the only time they received any notice or prominence of any kind was once every five years when the Dominion elections are on, then the prospective M. P. comes round, shakes every one with both hands and promises everything necessary to transform the village into a

city in 24 hours, but the day after the elections the line is drawn, all the sugar-coated promises are forgotten, and the poor badly paid, hard worked mounted trooper doing duty in the old log shed already mentioned has to tie a handkerchief round his head to keep the chinook winds which whistle through the cracks of the shanty from blowing his hair off.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, true to the liberal principles of his party, made a present to the British army of the police horses taken over to England to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. Half the cost of these horses would erect comfortable quarters urgently required by the police at more than one point and those in authority should remedy this palpable neglect at once before the very cold weather sets in.

We were to have pulled out for this point, the heart of the Rockies, on 29th September, but a new job turned up in the shape of an excavation a mile or so long and twelve feet deep in places, to convey the water from a permanent spring to the tank house east of Pincher Creek bridge. This was finished ready for the water pipes on Friday, 15th Oct., and we pulled out on Saturday, 16th, after dinner, 200 men and 98 teams hitched on to wagons loaded to their utmost capacity, and some 20 wheel scrapers in the rear; all ranged out in single file covered over.

A MILE IN LENGTH.

The whole outfit was under command of Mr. Martin Egan. The weather was beautifully fine; twelve miles were made the first day, reaching the regular camping ground on the west bank of Old Man river by sunset. The cooks, Steel and O'Brien, with their assistants, and provisions already cooked for five days, were in front and had supper ready before the rear of the column arrived. This order was maintained and the greatest regularity prevailed throughout.

We made about twenty-five miles on Sunday and camped west of Keith's No. 2 camp. On the road we met Mr. Oliver, the young Presbyterian missionary, well mounted, very enthusiastic and in good spirits generally. He promised to be up this way in two weeks. On Monday we passed through Crow's Nest city—half a dozen log houses and several tents—over the summit through the pass and down a steep slippery hill, about two miles long, to the camping ground, west of Birmingham and Godfrey's heavy rock work.

Tuesday the 19th brought us to Bigtown, passing through a dense forest of pine, spruce, tamarac and fir, tall majestic giants of the forest as straight as the barrel of a gun, and as thick as a field of Indian corn. I just fancied how a Michigan lumberman's heart would hanker after that timber. The heavy road through this forest began to tell upon the horses, and the stumps retarded the progress of the wheel scrapers considerably; rain set in about 5 p. m., and the rear end of the column reached camp some two hours after dark, dripping wet. Wednesday 20th, we made the camping ground close to the C. P. R. No. 1 camp, which is clearing the right of way. Mr. Coleman H. Godfrey is in charge, and has about 90 men and 20 horses located in very comfortable quarters. Mr. Godfrey has five miles to clear and grade, he started on the 4th of October and had three miles cleared the day before our

arrival; he is about thirty miles west of the Crow's Nest lake. It rained right along, day and night until Saturday morning, 25th October, and this of course, made our marches very much shorter, the heavy traffic and constant downpour having cut up the road fearfully.

A BAD DAY.

Thursday 21st was our very worst day. We reached the regular camping ground on the bed of Elk river about 5 p. m., and pitched our tents on the round boulders and coarse gravel, every one and every thing we carried was soaked through. We drove all the horses across the river to some good pasture and there being plenty of wood made regular bonfires. Several of the men who had hooks and lines started in to fish and soon found that the river was literally teeming with speckled trout and a larger species known locally as bull trout. Two of these were soon landed by McNeil and M. Smith each fish when cleaned weighing over nine pounds. None but expert anglers could have accomplished the feat with the primitive tackle they had. Several smaller trout were landed and when served up in Jim Steele's best style, made a very palatable change from the cold bacon and ham used for the previous five days.

After supper this wet evening it was found we were short of bread, two large cook stoves were unloaded on the beach or bed of the river, and in about three hours, surrounded by the multifarious vicissitudes of camp life in its worst phase, and a steady downpour of the wettest kind of rain; O'Brien and Steel had a two days supply of nice palatable buns ready; that was the time and place to display ability and experience, and it was done to perfection.

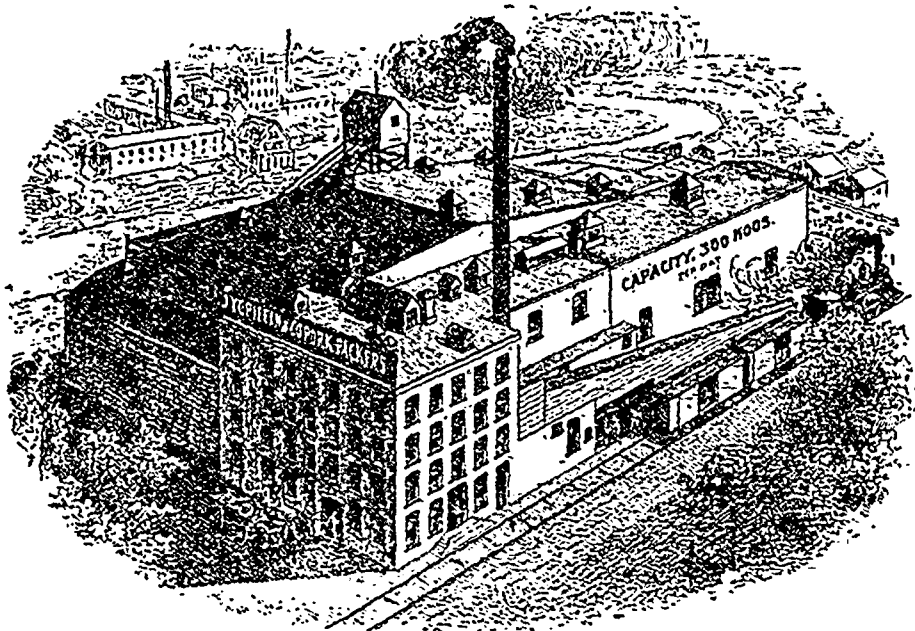
All my notes and memoranda of distances, situation of the different camps along the line, etc., were obliterated, and the paper reduced to pulp. I was reluctantly compelled to abandon any further attempt at keeping track of our journey, and am now making heavy demands on the unlimited resources of a fertile memory for this article.

Friday morning, before daylight, we rolled out of our blankets about as damp as if we had passed through a clothes wringer. Breakfast in the rain, rounded up the horses, and made another stage up and down hills several degrees steeper than an ordinary flight of garret stairs, through a cedar swamp, and on about 12 miles in all to a fairly picturesque camping ground on the bank of the Elk river, which still teemed with beautiful.

DELICIOUS TROUT.

The weather cleared up during the night, and Saturday morning set in bright, clear and balmy. Saturday twelve or fifteen miles were made in good shape. The roadway was harder and everyone felt better. We passed Gray's C. P. R. No. 2 camp, cutting right of way, some twenty miles west of Godfrey's headquarter camp. We also passed Mr. McDougall's outfit, camped about forty-five miles west of the Crow's Nest Lake. Coal creek, which is said to be the first divisional point west of Macleod, is about three miles east of McDougall's camp, or say 120 miles west of Macleod. Mr. McCarty, C. F., was camped with his outfit at Coal creek, locating a short branch line into the famous coal deposits which everyone has heard so much about. Saturday evening we camped within twelve miles of our des-

XMAS STUFF



Consumers everywhere are asking for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Dressed Beef, Dressed Hogs, Butter and Eggs. Rush them along and get **TOP PRICES**. We are making money for others. We can do it for you.

LIVE HOGS

We are now running full time and open to buy all Live Hogs that are offered.

DRESSED HOGS

Send along all the Dressed Hogs you can get. We charge no commission on Dressed Hogs if shipped direct to us, and you can rely on getting full value.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG.
PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLOSE BUYING—THAT TELLS

How many Merchants get behind in the race, just because they do not use eternal vigilance in their buying. Every store sells **MUCCASINS**. Nearly all buy from me. Some don't. They're not the shrewd ones. Snowshoes, too.



ARTHUR CONGDON

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTE—My stock of Dolge Felt Shoes is not likely to last three weeks. Take the hint.

Bear in Mind...

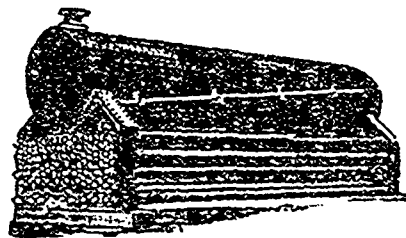
that a Postal Card addressed to **JAMES CRISTINE & CO.**, 469 to 477 St. Paul St., Montreal, will bring anything you may require in Ladies' or Gentlemen's **FURS**, combining excellence of finish with profit-bearing prices.

Special Value

In Wombat and Coon Coats. Grey Lamb and Norway Seal Goods.

THE EAGLE FOUNDRY

No. 34 KING ST., MONTREAL



GEORGE BRUSH

Manufacturer of

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
Elevators, Shingle Mills, Etc.

AND

Blake's Challenge Stone Breaker, Heine Safety Steam Rollers.

Advertise

BUSINESS FOR SALE

PARTNERS WANTED, ETC.

IN _____

THE COMMERCIAL

It Reaches the Trade

tion, and the last team in the column crossed the Elk river bridge by sun-down Sunday. All were hearty and cheerful, and without loss or injury of any kind. Of course we had a few upsots and many narrow escapes from others, but these are considered trivial incidents peculiar to every-day life in this kind of travelling.

Martin Egan is a hustler of the first water; the last to turn in at night and the first out in the morning. To his energy and pluck and the assistance of his staff, Harvey, O'Mara, Meadowall, Cameron and McKenzie, is due the credit of bringing over a new road right through the Rocky Mountains, the longest outfit for railway construction that has, or perhaps, ever will reach the plains of East Kootenay.

THE TOTE ROAD.

The construction of this wagon or tote road, running almost parallel with the railway line from the west bank of Old Man river, right through the pass and mountains, away out west of Fort Steele, a distance of 150 miles or more in a little less than three months is simply phenomenal and in keeping with the progress made on the whole construction; many optimists who have spent the greater part of their lives in hauling logs and timber over bush roads in the eastern provinces say the tote road is well made and the creeks and rivers substantially bridged where necessary.

A gang of men started out from this end the day after our arrival to fill up the deep ruts made by the recent rains and heavy traffic and keep the road permanently in good repair, so that any other contractors coming out west need not fear they will get stuck on the way.

Regarding construction of the railway itself, I have just heard the rails are laid right up to Pincher Creek bridge and that the bridge itself will be completed in about ten or twelve days. From this point the road is graded right up to the lake.

Some heavy bridging and extensive trestle work occur over the Old Man river but as the timbers are all being made and shaped out in the shops at Maceled very little delay will be experienced in extending the track laying right up to the heavy rock cuts, which are being vigorously put through by Major Bowles, O'Neil & Ferguson, and Birmingham & Godfrey, after which the line enters into a sixty mile belt of the finest timber country to be found any where. The right of way through this timber valley running parallel with the river from about six miles west of the summit, between two continuous range of mountains, almost perpendicular and away up nearly as high as the clouds, is being cut out 99 feet wide for the whole distance right up to the Elk River bridge by Messrs. Godfrey, Gray and others in charge of the C. P. R. camps. The picturesque scenery and the autumnal green and gold foliage of the spruce, pine and the many other varieties of timber along this part of the line over comparatively level country, is simply grand.

The bridge over the Elk river will be 400 feet long in two spans of 250 and 150 feet, respectively. From this point the location has been changed by Mr. W. S. Cranston, C. E., who found a new, and it is estimated at \$250,000, cheaper route, to the north of the original location, which it again joins about three miles west of Wardner. This new route shortens the line

about half a mile and avoids an 800 foot tunnel, a 100 foot high trestle over Rock Creek, and a 1,500 feet trestle, 60 feet high, over Sand Creek; it is comparatively free from heavy cuttings, fills, or other engineering difficulties, and taps all the valuable mining properties, coal, gold, silver and copper in East Kootenay.

The second divisional point will, I am told, be at Cranbrook, owned by Col. Baker, M. P. P., of B. C. The town site is laid out and is within twelve miles of the celebrated North Star mine. The location, as far as I have gone, leads me to conclude that the completion of this railway will metamorphose the southern portion of British Columbia.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

A great fuss was made some time ago about the application of the alien labor law on this road, and a communication published in a Winnipeg paper, dated 31st August last, complaining of the best jobs on the construction being given to Americans, and that a conductor named Oscar Bonter, a native of the United States, was the first employed on this line. As a matter of fact there was no need for conductors or trainmen of any kind up to the 31st August, nor for some weeks afterwards and Mr. Bonter was certainly not employed on construction, and from special enquiries I find that it is not true that the best or any jobs are given to Americans. The management are so particular in this respect that the following incident was the unfortunate result of the agitation for the enforcement of the alien law up here. Mr. Hugh Cameron, employed with Egan's since 22nd July last, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland; came to this country many years ago with his parents, who settled at Gananoque, east of Kingston. When old enough, he went through a regular course at the military school, Kingston, and started railroading on the G. T. R., eventually drifting on to the locomotive branch of the Great Northern railway, where he worked up to the position of engineer, and worked for some twelve years. His record is first-class and papers all in order, but because they emanated from an American railway, the Crow's Nest locomotive superintendent would not employ him in any capacity.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Mr. Egan has all but completed substantial winter log buildings for the three camps situated one and a half miles apart on the east end of his second ten miles here. The first cut will necessitate the removal of 130,000 yards of gravel, after which fair-sized rock cuts with alternate grading, occurs to Sand Creek, the end of the job. He is paying as high as \$1 for oats, \$28 to \$30 for hay and all other kinds of provisions in proportion, and then they have to be hauled from Tobacco plains 35 miles, or Wardner, 16 miles. E. Cass and A. Smith are the only contractors I know of west of Egan at present, the former somewhere about five miles from Fort Steele, and the latter on the next job to Egan's, about fifteen miles west of here. I am told the C. P. R. have arranged with the government for a detachment of fifty or sixty N. W. Mounted Police to do patrol duty to the terminus of the line in B. C. Very comfortable winter quarters are about ready for those to be stationed in the vicinity of Mr. Egan's outfit. This is a necessary and highly commendable precau-

tion, and shows that the C. P. R. appreciate the services of this valuable branch of the Dominion's permanent force. Petty differences are reported to exist between some of the contractors and their men east of here. I do not know the nature of their difficulties, nor do I propose to take the trouble of giving details. One thing I am sure of, and that is that Egan has 95 per cent of the men he brought up from Winnipeg, and could if he wished, engage 200 men on the way up here.

Two thousand bushels of oats and eighteen loads of pressed hay have just arrived in camp from near White's Landing, Montana, twenty miles south of this point, and Mr. Tuck, the corral foreman, is in consequence, the happiest man in camp to-night.

We are having beautiful fine sunshiney weather, a little crisp in the mornings but no frost as yet.

R. B. DIXON.

M. & N. W. Train Service

A new time table came into effect on the Manitoba and Northwestern railway on Sunday next. The change is made necessary by the establishment of a twice-a-week service on the Yorkton division instead of the rather unsatisfactory once-a-week service that the company has put on that portion of the line for some time past. The change will be of benefit to residents of the city for the reason that the departure of the M. & N. W. train being by the new schedule, 10.30 a.m. instead of 9.55 gives merchants and others a better chance to get replies to letters received from M. & N. W. points off by the return train.

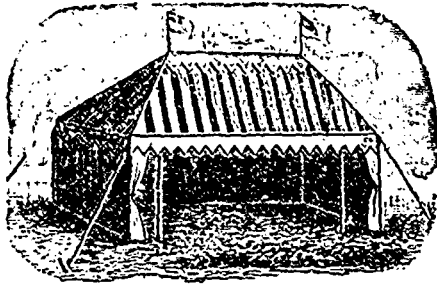
By the new schedule the M. & N. W. train leaves the C. P. R. depot Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10.30 a. m., arriving in Portage la Prairie at 12.20. It reaches Neepawa at 3 p. m., and Minnedosa forty-five minutes later. A mixed train leaves Minnedosa on Thursdays for Rapid City at 4.10 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Rapid City at 2 o'clock on Friday, connecting with the express at Winnipeg. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the Winnipeg train as a mixed, goes on west from Minnedosa to Yorkton, reaching Binscarth at 9.40 p. m., and Yorkton at 1.10 a. m. next morning. Returning this train leaves Yorkton at 6 a. m. connecting with the regular express for Winnipeg at Minnedosa. A train leaves Binscarth for Russell on Thursdays and Saturdays, returning Fridays and Saturdays.

It will be noticed that the 56 miles between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie will be made by the trains under the new schedule in considerably better time than under the old.

The Dominion Express company announce a general reduction in express rates on goods from Winnipeg westward to points in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The reductions will average from eight to twenty per cent. The following will be the reductions to several of the principal points in the west, others being in like proportion: Brandon, reduced from \$1.50 per 100 lbs. to \$1.25; Vancouver, \$9 to \$8; Victoria, \$9.50 to \$9; Calgary, \$5.75 to \$5; Macleod, \$7 to \$6.50; Edmonton, \$8.25 to \$7.50; Regina, \$3.50 to \$2.75; Moose Jaw, \$3.50 to \$3; Deloraine, \$2.25 to \$2. The new tariff goes into effect at once.

HOPE & CO.

Manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings,
Paulins,
Wagon and Cart
Covers,
Mattresses,
Wove Wire Springs
Bolsters, Etc.



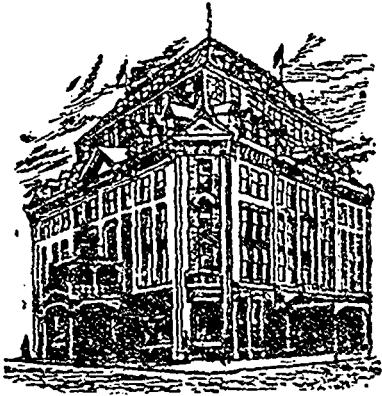
Shirts and Overalls
a Specialty
Prices Right
Standard Goods
Orders by Mail
Promptly Attended
to.

We Guarantee
Satisfaction

EMERSON & HAGUE, Props.

BOX 306.
TELEPHONE 68

HOTEL LELAND



THE PALACE FAMILY AND
COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Rates, \$2.00 to \$4.00 a Day

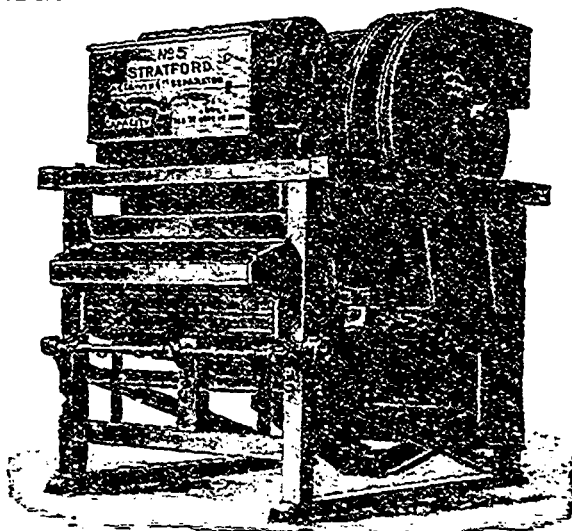
Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, Manager.

City Hall Square, Winnipeg.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

E. A. SMALL & CO. are now in their new premises,
and are prepared to fill all FALL ORDERS. Our travellers
are now out on their usual trip.



STUART & HARPER

Agents for

STRATFORD MILL BUILDING
CO.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR
MACHINERY

DUSTLESS WAREHOUSE AND
ELEVATOR SEPARATORS

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
MACHINERY of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main St
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MANITOBA'S NEW INDUSTRY

ED. GUILBAULT

Tin Box Manufacturer

I manufacture, stamp and lithograph all de-
scriptions of Tin Boxes, Butter Cans, Lard Pails,
Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee and Spice Cans, etc.
Special quotations to large Fish Canneries, Tea
Packers, etc.

WRITE OR CALL FOR QUOTATIONS TO

ED. GUILBAULT

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA

Sadler & Haworth

Formerly Robin, Sadler & Haworth

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

ALWAYS RELIABLE

SANFORD'S CLOTHING

ALL SIZES

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

W. E. SANFORD MFG. CO., Limited

Cor. Bannatyne and Princess Sts.

WINNIPEG.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto
Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Repre-
sentatives: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.

WHOLESALE

* Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers

MONTREAL

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Sample Room—Room M, McIntyre
Block, Main, St. Winnipeg.

London Fur Sales

Phillips, Poltzer & Co., report as follows regarding C. M. Lampson's & Co.'s October fur sales:

Bear, black, 2,875 skins (last year 2,200). Through the heavy decline in price of this article last spring, it has again attracted favorable attention in England, and stocks were cleared out before the present offering, thus causing considerable firmness in prices and showing an improvement of about 10 per cent on last March values.

Bear, brown, 451 skins (last year 396). Ditto, ditto. Bear, grizzly, 271 skins (last year 58). Ditto, ditto. Bear, grizzly Russian, 423 skins (last year 1,000). Ditto, ditto.

Fox, red, 2,175 skins (last year 3,431). The small collection catalogued was disposed of at the same prices as last June.

Lynx, 1,278 skins (last year 2,207). This article still fails to attract any attention whatever and a further fall of about 10 per cent must be reported on the small quantity submitted.

Otter, 551 skins (last year 830). Fifteen per cent lower than last March.

Opossum, Australian, 590,000 skins (last year 312,000). Compared with last October values, seconds are 10 per cent dearer, thirds 50 per cent dearer, while firsts are now comparatively cheap.

Wombat, 10,828 skins (last year 38,214). Are scarce, and the demand being good the prices obtained are 10 per cent above those of last March, while in the case of extra large skins (which are in particular favor), 25 per cent to 30 per cent higher values were attained.

Cat wild, 1,037 skins (last year 1,817). About 10 per cent cheaper.

Raccoon, 10,789 skins (last year 19,507). The small collection consisted of common grades, which sold at last sale prices.

Musquash, 55,047 skins (last year 88,871). The cheaper goods were a little higher, the others remaining unaltered. Musquash, black, 924 skins, are 10 per cent dearer.

Skunk, 18,923 skins. In somewhat better request, and prices a little higher.

Mink, 7,574 skins (last year 11,846). Five per cent. to 7 1-2 per cent. higher.

Marten, 6,380 skins (last year 5,701). About 10 per cent. lower.

Marten, Japanese, 15,220 skins (last year 7,763). Fifteen per cent. cheaper.

Beaver, 973 skins (last year 571). About the same as last March.

Fox, gray, 3,229 skins. The small collection offered realised about June prices.

Wolf, 952 skins (last year 2,904). About 15 per cent. higher.

Fur Trade Notes.

A sale of salted fur seal skins was held by C. M. Lampson & Co., in London, on December 9. The offerings comprised: 22,500 Alaskas, 18,000 Northwest coast, and 10,000 Lobos Island seal skins.

The dates of the public fur sales in London for the ensuing year are: Hudson's Bay company, January 17; C. M. Lampson & Co., January 17 to 21; Hudson's Bay company, March 14 to 17; C. M. Lampson & Co., March 14 to 25; C. M. Lampson & Co., June 14 to 16; C. M. Lampson & Co., October 25 to 27.—Fur Trade Review.

We are confident that all who are interested in raw furs would experience decided advantages if they would generally, and more or less positively, discourage the catch of fur bearing animals until such time in the season as the fur becomes prime; if trappers were given to understand that the unprime fur is not worth securing and that it would rank accordingly in the market, we believe that they would discontinue the practice of trapping the animals early in the fall and late in the spring, and that all trapping would be confined to the period when the fur is in perfect condition. The catch would undoubtedly be smaller than it is at present, but trappers and dealers would realize better prices and really secure more satisfactory aggregate returns. We call this matter to the attention of the trade, and trust they will give it the attention which it merits viewed from the standpoint of their own interests.—New York Fur Trade Review.

Freight Rates and Railway Matters.

The Slocan river branch of the Canadian Pacific railway was opened from Nelson to Slocan City, on Dec. 6, amid much enthusiasm at the latter place.

Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin says: Rail rates to the seaboard continue demoralized. Grain is said to be taken at 15 to 17c per 100 lbs and 17 1-2 to 20c per 100 lbs on provisions from Chicago to New York. The through rates to Liverpool was 16.40 per bushel on wheat, and 28.3-4 to 29 1-2c per 100 lbs on flour. Through rate, lake and rail, from Chicago to New England are at 9 1-2c per bushel on wheat, and 5 1-2c on oats. Lake rates have advanced to 23-4c on wheat, 2 1-2c on corn and 2c on oats to Buffalo.

A new time table has gone into effect on the Northern Pacific Morris-Brandon branch. According to the new card a train will leave Winnipeg at 10.30 a. m., reaching Morris at 12.15 and Brandon at 6 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning a train will leave Brandon at 9 a. m., arriving at Morris at 2.20 and Winnipeg at 4 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Direct connection will be made at Morris each way with the main line trains to and from the south.

The shipments of farm produce over the Manitoba and Northwestern railway during 1897 were: Flour, 165,397 sacks, wheat, 1,790,666 bushels, barley, 33,242 bushels; oats, 758,741 bushels, cattle, 12,969 head; hogs, 5,244 head, sheep, 1,456 head; butter, 905,890 pounds; cheese, 56,730 pounds; eggs, poultry, 205,330 pounds. The above figures indicate a great development in the northwestern portion of Manitoba. The shipments of flour and grain were somewhat lighter this year than last, owing to the smaller crop, but in all other shipments substantial increase has been made. In cattle there were nearly 13,000 head this year, as compared with 5,500 last year; in hogs, 5,244, as compared with 3,219; sheep, 1,456, as compared with 470; butter, 905,890 pounds, compared with 739,520; eggs and poultry 205,230, compared with 190,970.—Portage la Prairie Liberal.

There is a rumor that the Canadian Pacific Railway company will reduce the freight rate on oats from the east

to Manitoba to 20c to Fort William, which is the same as the new rate on wheat from Fort William to points east, on account of the temporary scarcity of oats in Manitoba. This rate, however, would not admit of bringing oats from Ontario to Manitoba, allowing the same rate from Fort William to Winnipeg as is now charged on grain from Winnipeg to Fort William, namely 17 cents per 100 pounds. This would make a through rate of 37c per 100 pounds from Ontario, which would make the oats cost about 30 to 37c per bushel in Winnipeg.

Grain and Milling News.

Alexander, Kelly & Co., millers, Brandon, Man., have arranged to establish a barrel factory in connection with their mills.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. will erect a third elevator at Owen Sound on account of the large expansion of the grain trade via that route.

The steamer Rosedale, with wheat from Fort William for Kingston, Ont., foundered near the latter place. About 14,500 bushels of dry grain were taken off the vessel. The balance is wet.

Mr. Ker, a leading business man of Victoria, B. C., of the firm of Brackman & Ker, paid Winnipeg a brief visit last week. The firm of Brackman & Ker are the largest dealers in grain, flour and feedstuffs in British Columbia, and they are also large manufacturers of cereal foods, operating mills at Victoria and New Westminster, B. C., and South Edmonton, Alberta.

A deputation of oatmeal millers, composed of S. Nairn, of Winnipeg, Mr. Ker, of Brackman & Ker, of Victoria and New Westminster, B. C., and South Edmonton, Alberta, A. Kelly, of Alexander, Kelly & Co., Brandon, and E. Nicholson, representing Dow & Currie, of Pilot Mound, had a council of the Winnipeg board of trade on Tuesday, regarding the tariff on oats and oatmeal. After hearing the millers, the council decided to lay the matter before the government without suggesting whether the duty should be lowered on oats or raised on oatmeal, but urging that the duty should at least be equalized.

Dry Goods Trade.

A cable report says: The English Sewing Cotton company, a combination of fifteen thread concerns in opposition to the Coates', was brought out on Thursday last with a capital of £2,750,000, which was twice subscribed in Glasgow.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, says: Orders from travelers are fully up to last season's for later delivery. An advance of 77 1-2 per cent. is asked for all repeats of German cotton hose and half hose. The brisk demand from the United States brings the cause. Houses generally are busy stock-taking, and let us hope that results will be satisfactory. All indications now point to a season or two of better trade than what we have had for some few years past.

Trout retailers are endeavoring to have a heavy rate of taxation levied upon departmental stores.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—The loss by fire in the twine factory at Doon, in Waterloo, is estimated at \$20,000.

The Lumber Trade.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Co. will shortly commence a new branch of business at New Westminster, B. C., in manufacturing grained wood by a new process.

The Brunette Mills, of New Westminster, B. C., have recently filed an order for bridge timber for theerrick of a dredge to be built at Prescott Out.

What a blessing it would be to saw mill owners if some commercial use could be made of the immense quantities of sawdust produced. In steam mills it is used as fuel, but in the case of water power mills it is of no service whatever. In the Ottawa valley the sawdust has for years been dumped into the river, but now that this is to be prevented by legislation, the owners of water power mills are face to face with the difficult problem of getting rid of the thousands of tons of this material. Instead of the sawdust being of any value, it is probable that thousands of dollars will have to be expended to consume it. But in these days of inventive genius, it will surely not be long before some scheme is evolved to make it revenue-producing. Already novel methods are in vogue in some parts of the United States. In Philadelphia there are about half a dozen dealers in the prosaic commodity. These dealers handle the production of all the local mills and also import quantities from the southern lumber mills. The dealer's wagon goes over a regular route every day, serving the customers, the sawdust being put up in bags containing three bushels and weighing from 40 to 50 pounds. The largest dealers are the coal storage warehouses, each of which take from 50 to 60 bags per week and the large meat houses, which use about one-third that quantity. The price is from 15 to 20 cents a bag, according to weight, except for boxwood sawdust, which brings as high as \$2.50 per bag.—Lumberman.

A Spragstein has taken a contract for supplying between thirty and forty thousand ties to the Manitoba and Northwestern railway and will form a camp near Lake Winnipegosis.

D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber company, was in the city last week. To a representative of The Commercial he said that business had been very good this season with the Lake of the Woods mills. Sales had been larger and payments had been better. Another favorable feature was the large reduction in stocks. This winter the mills were carrying over much lighter stocks than have been carried for many years, and this meant more money in hand and reduced interest and insurance charges. Prices obtained for lumber this season, however, were lower than ever before in the history of the lumber trade in this territory. Profits were small and the lumber trade generally was being done on a very close margin. If business continued to increase, however, they could afford to work on a closer margin. The cut of logs in the woods would be the largest, Mr. Cameron said, since away back in the "boom" days. He thought about 70,000,000 feet of logs would be taken out this winter. One year back in the "boom" period the cut was reported to have reached about 80,000,000 feet, but it proved to be twice as much as was needed and it broke the back of the lumber trade to carry the load, which remained a drag on the market for years. For the last couple of years

the annual cut has been about 40,000,000 feet. Mr. Cameron said the mills were, of course, all closed now but they were working full force at their sash and door factory. They kept a large force of men busy all winter in the factory and they would be in good shape to handle the Manitoba and western trade in sash and doors and supply the market with home manufactured goods, equal in quality to the best imported lines. They were building up a large home industry in this branch, which would render it unnecessary to bring in imported goods. Their supplies came largely from Winnipeg and Manitoba, thus making their industry a benefit to the people here. Regarding the talk a short time ago about the proposal of certain Minnesota people to start large saw mills in Winnipeg, Mr. Cameron said he did not think there was anything in it. The party who had first given out these reports, and whose name, with others, had been mentioned in the proposed enterprise, had, he understood, since taken an interest in a mill at Remy river, in connection with the former proprietors. The Rat Portage people, he said, had some years ago looked into the question of cutting a canal from the Lake of the Woods to the Rosseau river, with the idea of bringing logs through to the Red river for sawing, but they then came to the conclusion that a railway would be better than a canal. The lumber business was not big enough in this country to pay interest on the cost of the proposed canal.

Wheat Supplies

Total available stocks of wheat in United States and Canada on December 1, 1897, with comparisons for like dates in preceding years, as reported to Bradstreet's, are as follows.

| | Totals. |
|------------------|-------------|
| December 1, 1897 | 56,803,000 |
| December 1, 1896 | 82,981,000 |
| December 1, 1895 | 95,964,000 |
| December 1, 1894 | 127,098,000 |
| December 1, 1893 | 107,226,000 |
| December 1, 1892 | 105,086,000 |
| December 1, 1891 | 72,948,000 |
| December 1, 1890 | 57,205,000 |
| December 1, 1889 | 62,575,000 |
| December 1, 1888 | 57,871,000 |

The foregoing shows a grand total of stocks of wheat in sight, United States and Canada, both coasts, December 1, amounting to 56,803,000 bushels, compared with 50,000,000 bushels one month ago, a gain of less than 7,000,000 bushels.

The total quantities of wheat available for immediate distribution in the United States and Canada, both coasts, plus the quantities afloat for Europe from all exporting countries, on December 1, added to available stocks in Europe, as reported to Bradstreet's, are as follows.

| | Grand totals. |
|------------------|---------------|
| December 1, 1897 | 129,603,000 |
| December 1, 1896 | 148,485,000 |
| December 1, 1895 | 164,348,000 |
| December 1, 1894 | 184,610,000 |
| December 1, 1893 | 190,386,000 |
| December 1, 1892 | 175,814,000 |
| December 1, 1891 | 157,748,000 |
| December 1, 1890 | 107,669,000 |
| December 1, 1889 | 117,255,000 |

Stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe on the 1st instant amounted to 72,500,000 bushels an increase of 6,200,000 bushels during November, which, added to the increase in supplies in the United States and Canada, represents a total gain throughout the world (exclusive of Australia and India) amounting to about 18,000,000

bushels, or two-thirds of that expected.

A significant feature of domestic supplies of wheat in sight, both coasts, is that the total on December 1, 56,803,000 bushels, was smaller than at like dates in nine preceding years, 27,000,000 bushels less than one year ago nearly 40,000,000 bushels less than two years ago, 71,000,000 bushels less than three years ago, 51,000,000 bushels less than four years ago, 49,000,000 bushels less than on Dec. 1, 1892, 16,000,000 bushels less than six years ago, about 400,000 bushels less than on Dec. 1, 1890, nearly 6,000,000 bushels less than on a like date in 1889, and about 1,000,000 bushels less than at the corresponding date in 1888.

The change in the current of wheat exported from principal sources of supply to Europe during the month of November, 1897, as compared with preceding years, is marked, the increase last month amounting to about 6,400,000 bushels, compared with a gain of fully 11,000,000 bushels in November, 1896, and as contrasted with practically no change at all in the quantity afloat for and in Europe during the month of November, 1895, and as compared with an actual decrease of 2,000,000 bushels in such stocks in November, 1894. In that month of 1893 European and afloat stocks of wheat increased about 1,000,000 bushels, in 1892 nearly 4,000,000 bushels; in 1891 more than 15,000,000 bushels; in 1890 nearly 5,000,000 bushels, and in 1889 about 1,500,000 bushels.

What may be regarded as practically the world's supply of available wheat therefore, based upon stocks in America, Canada and afloat for and in Europe, amounted on December 1 to 29,603,000 bushels, about 13,900,000 bushels less than on December 1, 1896, more than 34,000,000 bushels less than two years ago, 55,000,000 bushels less than three years ago, more than 60,000,000 bushels less than on December 1, 1893, 45,000,000 bushels less than on the like date in 1892, and 28,000,000 bushels less than at the corresponding period in 1891, but 22,000,000 bushels more than at the like date seven years ago, and 12,000,000 bushels more than on December 1, 1889.

United States Wire Trust

The Pittsburg Leader publishes the details of the proposed wire trust. The combination will have a capital of \$50,000,000 and is backed by Pierpont Morgan & Co., of New York. It will take in every wire, wire rod, and wire nail plant in the United States, and besides these, two blast furnaces, one of which has its own ore supply. Three steel plants will be included in the deal. The proposition is to buy outright every plant which is in any way interested in the manufacture of wire in any shape, paying two-thirds of the purchase price in cash and the other third in stock of the new company. Appraisers are now at work fixing the value of the different plants.

Mark Twain's New Story

Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to the Ladies' Home Journal, which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

United States Congress

The following is a synopsis of the annual message of President McKinley to the fifty-fifth congress of the United States, which opened Dec. 6.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. It gives me pleasure to extend greetings to the fifty-fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative services. Their meetings occur under felicitous conditions justifying sincere congratulations and calling for our grateful acknowledgment of the beneficent providence which so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and goodwill with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken. The extra sessions of this congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while the full effects have not yet been realized, that which has already been accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The tariff legislation having been settled by an extra session of congress the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June, of that year, we had an outstanding demand of liabilities in the sum of \$728,668,447. On the first of January, 1879, our liabilities had been reduced to \$443,889,495. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1st, 1866, the principal interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,331,208. On the first day of July, 1892, this sum had been reduced to \$585,937,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,108. With the great resources of the government, and with the honorable example of the past before us we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy, we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The law requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again, as the currency of the United States demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic, and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government, at such times as the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain its redemption, but through an increase of its bonded debt. A serious question is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the

gold reserve reaches a point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drainings upon the gold reserve. If no further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell the goods for long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than now authorized by law. I earnestly recommend that as soon as the receipts of government are quite sufficient to pay all expenses of the government, when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and redeemed in gold, such notes be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. If we are to have any era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues. The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing a threatened recurrence of the depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration. I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards. If this suggestion I have herein made shall have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their gold notes.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The president refers briefly to the canal, saying its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. When the commission which is now surveying the route makes a report it will be submitted to congress with such suggestions as the president may think advisable.

THE BI-METALLIC COMMISSION.

Reference is made at length to the bi-metallic commission appointed last April and the efforts of the commissioners to reach an agreement with the nations of Europe. They had, the president says, been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries, but up to this time they had not been able to secure the agreement contemplated by their mission. The commissioners have not made their final report, as further negotiations are pending.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

By a special message, dated 16th of June last, I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Island as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body the subject may be properly referred to in this action, because the necessary action of congress is required to determine by legislation many of the details of an eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be. While consistently disavowing, from a very early period, any aggressive policy of absorption with regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century proclaimed the vital interests of the United States in the independence of the life of the islands, and an inti-

mate commercial dependence upon this country. Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered, but declined, should, in the ripeness of time, come about as a natural result of the strengthening of the ties that bind us to those islands, and will be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state. That the treaty, unamiously ratified without an amendment by the senate and the president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10th September last and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to complete absorptions of the islands into the Domain of the United States. What the condition of such a union shall be, are matters which the treaty wisely relegated to congress. If the treaty be confirmed every consideration of dignity and honor requires, that the wisdom of congress should see to the avoiding of the abrupt assimilation of elements, perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation should be accorded to Hawaii. The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory state for settlement by negotiation. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehension at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair the privileges which Japan honorably laid claim to, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

RECIPROCITY.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appoint the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances to our own and other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both contracting parties.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving towards a settlement of the differences between the nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles in broadness without in any way imperilling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure a better protec-

tion for the fur seal in the North Pacific Ocean and Bohring Sea were renewed at an early date by this administration, and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitations the governments of Japan and Russia sent delegates to Washington, and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction, and that the international agreement of all the interested powers is necessary for their adequate protection. The government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington, as delegates, export commissioners from Great Britain and Canada, who had, the past two years, visited the Pribiloff Islands, and who met in conference similar commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on the important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day.

THE NAVY.

The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of other powers, is formidable in force; its vessels are the very best of each type and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future and careful attention in keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, is well adapted to the necessities of the country. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair, and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock in the Gulf.

ALASKA AND THE YUKON.

The Territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall, and the prospect of still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us longer to neglect the extension of civil authority within its territory, or postpone the establishment of more thorough government. Startling, though possibly, exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of a probable shortage of food for a large number of people who are wintering there, without the means of leaving the country, are confirmed by such measures as to justify the bringing the matter to the attention of congress.

THE ESTIMATES.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Secretary Gage today transmitted to congress the report for the public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 as furnished by the several executive departments. The total amount called for by the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is

about \$82,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for 1898, including deficiency and miscellaneous, and about \$41,000,000 more than the estimates for 1898. These amounts include estimates for rivers and harbors \$18,728,160, and fortifications and other works of defence \$13,378,571.

The Edmonton District

Mr. T. G. Pearse, of Agricola, Alberta, was at the Manor hotel Friday evening en route to England, where he goes to do immigration work for the Dominion government. Mr. Pearse is an Englishman by birth and education and believes that he will be able to present the advantages of the Edmonton district in such a light to the tenant farmers of his native shire that many of them will decide to make the Northwest their home. Mr. Pearse has already had a good deal of experience in immigration work, having been the prime mover in establishing the Parry Sound colony, in which he now resides, and which Mr. Toole, C. P. R. land inspector, claims to be the most successful colony in the Northwest. The members of it came to Edmonton about five years ago and settled on rolling prairie land about twenty miles east of the town. In the original party that came out were fifty-two families, numbering in all some 360 souls. Now the colony has a largely increased population. Many of these settlers were in very poor circumstances when they arrived, though the majority of them had stock of their own. Now with scarcely any exceptions they are prosperous and happy, while many of them are comparatively wealthy. As examples of what has been done by the colonists this year the crops of several of the leading men were mentioned. Hugh Irvine, who has been in the country five years, threshed 3200 bushels and received 70 cents a bushel for it. Jas. Fitzgerald raised 3000 bushels in his fourth year of settlement. James Atkinson had a crop of 3500 bushels. These men started with little capital. The great drawback to the Edmonton district has been the lack of a market. Being so far removed from the coast cost of transportation has been very high indeed and in years when the price of wheat was low it hardly paid to ship it out. This has now been overcome. The development of the Edmonton-Klondike route has created a home cash market and there can be no question but that for the Klondike and all the northern gold bearing districts Edmonton will be the headquarters of food supply. It is not a question of the Yukon alone, for all the rivers from the Saskatchewan to Circle City are gold bearing and now that miners have started to prospect them extensively, other good placer mines will be discovered and give employment to large numbers of men who will be forced to secure their supplies through Edmonton. In addition to this the opening up of British Columbia mining regions by means of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will furnish a second market for what the Edmonton farmer can produce. Hundreds of square miles of magnificent farming country yet remain for cultivation in the Saskatchewan valley which can be bought at a very reasonable price. As to the climate Mr. Pearse says it is no colder there than here, if as cold. His little chil-

dren have walked to school, a distance of a mile, and have never suffered with the cold. Mr. Pearse will return in March.

Grocery Trade Notes.

New dates have arrived on the Toronto market. The dates arrived in New York on Nov. 27, and reached Toronto on Dec. 2. This was a special early shipment. Larger direct shipments will arrive a couple of weeks later. Toronto houses quote the new fruit at 5 1-2c for Sairs and 6 1-2c for Hollowee.

In an interview with a prominent canner a Victoria Colonist reporter was informed that at the instigation of interested parties in British Columbia, that salmon buyers in England were securing evidence with a view of prosecuting the party or parties who libelled the canning industry of British Columbia by accusing canners of putting up tainted salmon for the English market.

A Toronto report says: Sales of the Mediterranean fruits this season have been very large, and it is believed that by the end of the holiday season there will be very few currants left. The prices for currants are very firm and the primary market advices are strong. Peels are already getting scarce. One leading house here imported twice as much peel as any former year and their supply is about sold out.

Legal Decisions

Bertrand vs. Canadian Rubber Co.—In January, 1897, James Lamonte, a boot and shoe dealer on Main street, gave a chattel mortgage on his stock to the Canadian Rubber Co. On the 20th February the company went into possession and advertised the stock for sale. On the same day Lamonte made an assignment to Bertrand, who contended that when the rubber company took the chattel mortgage they knew Lamonte was insolvent, and it amounted to a fraudulent preference. By consent the stock was sold, the question of priority to be decided in an issue, which was subsequently tried before Mr. Justice Killam, who entered judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the mortgage was void as against the creditors. Defendants appealed to the full court. Mr. Hough, Q. C., and Mr. Richards for defendant; Mr. Tupper, Q. C., and Mr. Phippen for plaintiffs.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

The annual meeting of this association was held on Thursday afternoon last. President D. Smith moved the adoption of the annual report, and in so doing reviewed at length the work of the association during the past year. The report included a recommendation of an increase of \$500 in the salary of Manager Heubach, which indicates that the efforts of the manager have been thoroughly approved of by the directors. The following board of directors was elected: F. A. Fairchild, G. F. Galt, L. A. Hamilton, Geo. J. Maulson, D. E. Sprague, F. W. Thompson, Wm. Brydon, A. J. Andrews, J. T. Gordon, G. H. Greig, R. H. Agur, James Redmond, T. A. Anderson, D. Smith, Wm. Martin, J. A. Richard and Stephen Nairn.



NOTHING SPEAKS LIKE EXPERIENCE.

In our August issue we referred to the recent Canadian experience of four of the old level premium companies, under the heading "Every Tub on its own Bottom," and we are pleased to know that our remarks have set some men thinking along lines that they had never considered before; for we have the assurance of men who have been a long time in the business that they never before realized how important a part the reserve held to the credit of their policies plays in all level premium companies.

They realize that the large reserves held is not wealth owned by the companies but money held on deposit to meet trusts committed to them, trusts that it would be impossible to meet without such accumulations.

It is all very well to keep the reserves in the pockets of those insured and pay only claims and expenses out of current income so long as the vast proportion of the lives are young and have recently been selected, for in such a case the mortality to be looked for is very light, but, as we pointed out in the article referred to, the loss ratio among old lives is very heavy, and equity demands either that reserves shall be accumulated in early years or large premiums shall be paid by those who remain insured when they become old.

The public is rapidly coming to realize this fact, not because they are apt scholars, but because the truth is forced upon their attention by the failure of one after another of those associations that claim to give insurance at half the usual cost.

Of the six Canadian assessment companies reporting to the insurance department at Ottawa for 1895, five reported for 1896. The Provincial Provident Institution which had more than one-third of that class of business, had sold out to the Mutual Reserve and retired, and the others had failed to make the gains in Canadian business formerly made.

The Covenant Mutual, one of the three American assessment companies, dropped from \$4,123,000 of insurance in force at the close of 1895 to \$3,647,125 at the close of 1896, although it made a vigorous effort to secure new business, as it is still doing.

The Massachusetts Benefit although pushing for new business dropped from \$7,533,240 in force in Canada at the end of 1895 to \$5,743,800

at the end of 1896, and since into the hands of a receiver, on account of assessments having climbed out of sight or at least beyond all expectations of its Canadian and American patrons.

The Mutual Reserve shod its assessments up on old certificate holders but retained a large proportion of them. It now issues a new form of certificate which appears to the uninitiated, to guarantee a good deal, but which in reality guarantees so little as to leave it practically on the same basis as the old certificates. This Society had \$22,971,025 of insurance in force at the end of 1895. It took over the Provincial Provident in 1896, which had \$13,062,250 of insurance in force at the end of 1895, and which had written during the year \$1,286,000, and it wrote \$3,708,000 of new insurance besides—making in all \$41,247,275—and it had in force at the end of 1896 only \$35,188,371. It seems, therefore, that only one of the three American assessment companies that still remain with us has any life left in its Canadian business, and its course must, as we have often pointed out, be along a very rugged road in the near future. Only one of the Canadian societies reporting at the close of 1896 has age and magnitude worth speaking about. It is not many years old, but its death losses in 1896 amounted to 10 per 1,000 of its insured lives, and over \$10 per \$1,000 of its average insurance at risk for the year. Experience always speaks in the same way in connection with the assessment companies and societies. Some of them make a big show for a few years, but the end is always the same, as age increases assessments must increase, and as assessments rise they lose public favor, and when they cease to grow rapidly they soon cease to exist.—Money and Risks.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

In 1885 the Mutual Reserve Fund made a double assessment.

In 1887 the Mutual Reserve Fund advanced every member's assessment to the maximum, and called nine assessments.

In 1890 the Mutual Reserve Fund introduced a ten-year deposit plan, with still higher rates.

In 1895 the Mutual Reserve Fund increased the assessments of all members prior to 1890.

In 1896 the Mutual Reserve Fund adopted an increased schedule of rates for new members.

In 1895 the Covenant Mutual increased its rates of assessment.

In 1895 the Masonic Aid Association largely increased its rates of assessment.

In 1895 the Modern Woodmen of America (membership 115,000) increased their rates of assessment.

In 1895 the I. O. F. increased its rates at older ages.

In 1896 the I. O. F. cancelled their Endowment and Annuity features in all new policies.

In 1895 the Maccabees increased the rate of assessment for new members.

In 1896 the Maccabees made a double assessment on old members.

In 1897 the Maccabees made a double assessment on old members.

For 1897 the Maccabees decided to make two double assessments on old members, one in May another in October.

In 1896 the Knights of Honor decided for increased and graded assessments.

In 1896 the Royal Arcanum decided for increased and graded assessments.

In 1897 the Canadian Order Home Circles made a double assessment.

In 1897 the Home Circles also cancelled their contracts as far as Endowments and Annuities are concerned.

In 1896 the A. O. U. W. decided for increased and graded assessments.

In 1897 the Ontario Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., decided and adopted increased and graded assessments.

In 1897 the Select Knights wind up Endowment Fund.

In 1897 the Select Knights made a double assessment under the new scale of contributions.

In 1897 the rates of the Home Life Association of Canada were more than one-third higher at age 50 than in 1892.

In 1897 the Massachusetts Benefit Association made two double assessments and collapsed.—Economist.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Mr. Kerr, of Toronto, inspector of the Standard Life Insurance company, has returned from a lengthy visit to the Pacific coast.

The Manufacturers Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company will apply for an act to change the name of the company to "The Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada."

J. B. Ferguson, well-known in Winnipeg, has been appointed manager for British Columbia of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, a position made vacant by the death of G. W. Girdlestone, of Vancouver.

It appears that the Select Knights is not the only society with an endowment feature that is meeting with trouble. A deputation composed of about 50 members of the C.H.C., waited upon the Ontario Cabinet recently in regard to the question of endowment policies. It appears that there is a split in the society, some wanting the endowment feature abolished, while others object. The Ontario Provincial Inspector of insurance companies, had informed the order that unless the step was taken to abolish the endowments he would refuse the order registration, hence the call upon the government.

According to evidence adduced in the Toronto Division Court, the agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company in Toronto commence the day with prayer. The company was sued by W. J. Waterworth, who claimed \$100 as a bonus. He lost his suit, but some interesting evidence was given. It appears that the agents assemble in the morning and sing the "Metropolitan Doxology for 1896." It reads as follows:

"Be with us in our work, O Lord;
Be here and everywhere adored.
Our labors bless, and grant that we
May rest in Paradise with Thee."

FINANCIAL

NEWFOUNDLAND BANK TROUBLE

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 7.—The trial of the Commercial Bank directors began here yesterday before Sir David Chalmers, former chief justice of British Guiana, and a special jury. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges of conspiracy and issuing false statements as to the condition of the bank, with intent to deceive and defraud shareholders, creditors and the public generally. The crown prosecutor opened the case in an address of four hours, reviewing the history of the collapse of the bank. The examination of witnesses began to-day and the trial is expected to occupy the remainder of the week.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE U. S.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The establishment and regulation of a postal savings bank system is provided for in a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Lorimer, of Illinois. Under his scheme money order offices selected by the postmaster-general are to be made branch postal savings banks, with an office in the department to be called the central bank. Any person may become a depositor under the act, including married women and minors above two years. Deposits are limited to a dollar and its multiples and not exceeding \$300 each, and deposits accumulating above \$1,000 will not draw interest. Postal savings stamps and cards of the denomination of 5 and 10 cents are to be sold. Interest to be the rate of two per cent. a year, to be added to the principal on June 30 of each year.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The Imperial bank has opened a branch at South Edmonton, Alberta.

The Sun Savings and Loan Co., of Ontario, has obtained a license to do business in Manitoba under the foreign corporations act. D. W. McKercher is the chief agent.

There is no doubt a tendency of late to over-do the loan company business in Canada. The recent difficulty of the Farmers' Loan & Savings Company, of Toronto, is said to have caused some uneasiness among holders of loan company shares. It may have a tendency to check the multiplication of companies.

Money and Risks says The recent statement of the Molsons bank showing net earnings of nearly 13 per cent. after making a handsome addition to the reserve fund, is to be taken with a grain of salt. At least that is what the investing public apparently think of it. If the public were certain that the Molsons bank was earning 13 per cent on its capital, the value of the shares would not now be under 200. The chances of an increase in the dividend to ten per cent or more would quickly send the stock up a dozen or more points.

The Dominion government will continue the \$100 bonus announced last season, to creamery owners who establish cold storage facilities next season in connection with their factories.

The Commercial Men.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg City Travellers' association, it was decided to hold an "at home" early in February. This is not to be confounded with the social event of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association, which will be held at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, on December 28.

The celebration committee of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association met recently to arrange for the annual conversations to be held at the Hotel Manitoba on Dec. 23. A good programme has been arranged for the concert and there will also be a dance programme of eighteen numbers.

London, Dec. 5.—At the nomination meeting of the Western Commercial Travellers' association, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Gray; first vice-president, E. Perry; second vice-president, H. G. Collanore; all of London; third vice-president, Lennox, Hamilton; treasurer, S. Munro, London.

Manitoba

W. H. Bell has opened a carriage shop at Brandon.

Jno. Hewer, Souris, has sold out to Duncan McNabb.

D. McLean, livery, Virden, has sold out to Jas. Bolton.

Miss Broadfoot is opening in fancy goods at Dauphin.

O. Burdett opened a bakery and confectionery store at Birtle.

E. E. Turner, butcher, McGregor, has sold out to Chas. Street.

W. L. Armstrong, blacksmith, Beulah, has sold out to Lu. Lang.

R. Needham has opened business at Pilot Mount in furniture and undertaking.

D. Stewart, lumber dealer, Rosenfeldt, has added hardware to his business.

Andrews & Toovey have opened business at Saltcoats as bakers, confectioners, etc.

The dwelling of Jno. Webb, at Treesbank, Man., was burned on Dec. 3. Insurance light.

Norman Livingstone, butcher, Portage la Prairie, has suffered a loss of \$1,200 to \$1,500 by fire. No insurance.

A. H. Van Etten, formerly in the lumber trade in Winnipeg, died suddenly on Wednesday at the Clarendon hotel.

J. E. Hedderly, flour and feed, Dauphin, has sold out to W. B. Nicholson, and W. B. Nicholson has sold his furniture business to J. E. Hedderly, who will add stationery.

Wilkes & Hebb, of the Woodbine restaurant, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Wilkes has purchased the Criterion restaurant. Hebb continues the Woodbine.

Permission has been granted for a transfer of the license of the Royal hotel, Brandon, from Chas. Pilling to W. F. Thompson, the latter having purchased the hotel.

It is reported that coal has been discovered near Otterburne, 30 miles south of Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that this find will prove a good one, as it would mean cheap fuel for the city. Scientists tell us that coal cannot exist in the Red River valley, but then even scientists sometimes make mistakes.

Wheat in Great Britain

Wheat cultivation is again on the increase in Great Britain. Twenty years ago there were 3,218,417 acres under wheat; ten years ago the area had fallen to 2,564,237 acres; in 1895 it touched bottom at 1,417,483 acres; this year it is 1,839,161 acres, and next year will probably exceed 2,000,000 acres. How puny this effort at wheat growing is may be judged from the fact that infant Manitoba had this season 1.4 million acres under wheat. Yet the Times shows that the British farmer cannot really be expected to do very much more—he certainly could not be expected to do what he is often blamed for not doing, to raise all the wheat Great Britain needs. Says the Times:

Last year we consumed in the United Kingdom about 30,000,000 quarters of wheat, less than one-fourth of which was home grown. The estimated annual yield per acre of wheat in Great Britain is 23.8 bushels, calculated on a ten years' average. Even supposing however, it were 30 bushels, and that our total cereal area had been 7,000,000 acres this year—the table gives 6,961,007 acres—and further, that the whole of our cereal area were devoted to wheat alone, to the exclusion of all barley and oats, still we could only grow 26,000,000 quarters of wheat which would leave us in need of over 4,000,000 quarters from abroad in order to feed our population. If the wheat were grown on a four years' rotation 28,000,000 the total area of arable land in the whole of the United Kingdom is only acres of land would be required, but 20,000,000 acres.

Alaska

United States government experts have been for some months investigating the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, particularly in the southern coast region, and they have submitted reports upon the matter to the secretary of agriculture. The reports agree in the conclusion that while comparatively little agriculture exists in the territory, it is possible that enough of certain crops and animals may be grown to sustain a considerable population provided proper methods are pursued. The establishment of agricultural experiment stations is not regarded feasible, but it is believed that experiments may be carried on in a number of lines with success. Cultivated areas in Alaska are confined to small kitchen gardens, in which are grown many of the earlier and hardier vegetables, and stock-raising is carried on to a very limited extent, but the possible extension of the pasturage and gardening area is quite considerable. What agriculture there will be in Alaska will, however, probably be subsidiary to fishing and other industries. As regards fishing, the conclusion is reached that the salmon will soon be destroyed, because they are being fished for in spawning waters to such an extent that they will not have any opportunity to propagate; but the halibut, cod and herring will last forever.

R. R. Gallagher, western representative for S. J. Green Shields, Son & Co., returned last week from southern Manitoba. He reports that merchants throughout the country are doing a good trade, and are feeling very hopeful.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Prices are quoted per bushel of 60 pounds for wheat, bushel of 56 pounds of corn, bushel of 32 pounds of oats, per barrel for mess pork, and per 100 pounds for lard and short rib bacon; flax seed per bushel of 56 pounds.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2, Dec., 96c; Jan., 89c; May, 88 7-8c.

Corn, No. 2, Dec., 25 1-8c; May, 28 1-2 cents.

Oats, No. 2, December, 20 3-4c; May, 22c.

Mess pork, Dec., \$7.32 1-2; Jan., \$8.32 1-2; May, \$8.55.

Lard, Dec., \$4.17 1-2; Jan., \$4.30; May \$4.47 1-2.

Short ribs, Dec., \$4.22 1-2; Jan., \$4.25; May, \$4.32 1-2.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—Dec., 93 1-4, Jan., 89 5-8 to 89 3-4.

Corn, No. 2—Dec., 25 1-8; May, 28 3-8 to 28 1-2.

Oats, No. 2—Dec., 20 3-4, May, 22 1-8.

Mess pork—Dec., \$7.30; Jan., \$8.30; May, \$8.55.

Lard—Dec., \$4.17 1-2; Jan., \$4.30; May, \$4.55.

Short ribs—Dec., \$4.22 1-2; Jan., \$4.25; May, \$4.35.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—No. 2, Dec. \$1.00 1-4, Jan. 91 1-2c, May 90 1-2c, to 90 5-8c.

Corn—No. 2, Dec. 25 1-8c, May 28 3-8.

Oats—No. 2, Dec. 21 1-8c to 21 1-4c, May 22 1-8c.

Mess pork—Dec. \$7.32 1-2, Jan. \$8.22 1-2, May \$8.45.

Lard—Dec. \$4.15, Jan. \$4.25, May \$4.42 1-2.

Short ribs—Dec. \$4.17 1-2, Jan. \$4.17 1-2, May \$4.30.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Amid considerable excitement December wheat sold today at \$1.09, the highest price with one exception on since the memorable "Old Hutch" corner in 1888. The market started very nervous, bids at the start ranging all the way from \$1.01 1-2 to \$1.05 and in a few minutes sold up to \$1.07. About 11.45 a. m. the short got on the rampage again. The market in the meantime had recovered to \$1.05, having sold down to \$1.03 1-2. An attempt to buy a moderate line at that price revealed the fact that the market was bare. \$1.05 1-2 was bid with no takers. Then the market jumped half a cent at a time to \$1.08, when a little wheat dribbled out. Back it went to \$1.06 3-4, but only for a moment, when it turned again, jumping to \$1.09 in three bids. There the thoroughly frightened shorts were enabled to buy and the market quieted down, reacting to \$1.07 1-2.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Dec. \$1.07, Jan. 94 1-2c, May 92 3-8c to 92 1-2c.

Corn—Dec. 25 5-8c, May 28 3-4c.

Oats—Dec. 22 1-2c, May 22 1-2c.

Mess pork—Dec. \$7.35, Jan. \$8.27 1-2, May \$8.50.

Lard—Dec. \$4.22 1-2, Jan. \$4.32 1-2, May \$4.50.

Short ribs—Jan. \$4.22 1-2, May \$4.35.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Dec., \$1.03; Jan., 95 3-8; May, 91 1-2.

Corn—Dec., 25 3-8 to 25 1-2; May, 28 5-8.

Oats, No. 2—Dec., 22; May, 22 1-2.

Mess pork—Dec., \$7.35; Jan., \$8.25; May, \$8.47 1-2.

Lard—Dec., \$4.17 1-2; Jan., \$4.32 1-2; May, \$4.50.

Short ribs—Dec., \$4.20, Jan., \$4.22 1-2, May, \$4.32 1-2.

(See Saturday's Markets on another Page)

New York Wheat.

New York, Dec. 6.—Wheat receipts, 102,050 bushels; exports, 218,589 bus.; sales, 2,215,000 bushels futures; 240,000 bushels spot. Spot easy. No. 2 red, 97 1-2c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, \$1 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.01 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, 98 3-4c f.o.b. afloat. Options opened easy under bearish statistics and weak cables, rallied on foreign buying and local covering, broke sharply under increase of 1 1/2 per cent. in winter wheat area and unloading, closed 1-4 to 3-8 net lower; No. 2 red, Jan., 95 5-8c to 96 1-8c, closed 95 5-8c; May, 91 3-4c to 92 9-16c, closed 91 7-8c; Dec., 95 3-4c to 96c, closed 95 3-4c.

New York, Dec. 7.—Wheat receipts, 280,275 bushels; exports, 458,829 bushels; sales, 2,325,000 bushels futures; 240,000 bushels spot. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 98 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, \$1.00 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.02 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, 99 3-4. Options opened steady and advanced very sharply on a squeeze of December shorts, later being sustained by enormous clearances with a final slight reaction under realizing, closed steady at 5-8 to 3-4 cents net advance. No. 2 red, Jan., 95 1-2 to 96 11-16, closed 96 1-4; May, 91 7-8 to 93, closed 92 5-8; Dec., 95 5-8, closed 96 1-2.

New York, Dec. 8.—Wheat—Receipts 96,200 bushels, exports 158,822 bushels, sales 2,315,000 bushels futures, 240,000 bushels spot; spot firm; No. 2 red 99 f.o.b. afloat, No. 1 Northern Duluth \$1.01 7-8 do., No. 1 hard Manitoba \$1.03 3-8 do., No. 1 Northern New York —. Options opened firm and with few exceptions ruled strong all day, influenced by another squeeze of December shorts, small northwest receipts, unexpected decrease in world's stocks and French export buying, closed 7-8c to 1c net higher; No. 2 red Jan. 96 5-8c to 97 1-4c, closed 97 1-8c; May 92 13-16c to 93 3-4c, closed 93 3-8c; Dec. 96 7-8c to 97 9-16c, closed 97 1-2c.

New York, Dec. 9.—The sensational advance in December wheat in Chicago to-day was reflected locally by a net improvement of 1 1-8 to 1 3-8c. Speculation, while active at times, did not approach the excitement reported in the west, as traders here were pretty well evened up, and too shrewd in the present unsettled state of the market affairs, to branch out into fresh deals. Accordingly only a scalping business was accomplished, save for a little foreign buying early in the day. The December option sold from 98 to 98 3-4, and closed at 98 7-8, while May closed 94 3-4, after sales at 98 7-8 and 9'. The advance effectively checked exporters, who were unable to secure twenty loads.

Wheat—Receipts 170,200 bushels; exports 206,701 bushels; sales 3,65,000 bushels futures; 240,000 bushels spot. Spot strong; No. 2 red \$1.00 1-3 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth \$1.03 1-4; No. 1 hard Manitoba \$1.04 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened strong, and was generally firm all day on a stampede among December shorts in Chicago, prompting active covering in the local market, and final prices were 1 1-8 to 3-4 cents net higher. No. 2 red January opened 97 7-8 to 99, closed 98 7-8; May opened 93 7-8 to 95, closed 94 3-4; Dec. opened 98 to 98 3-4, closed 98 5-8.

New York, Dec. 10.—Wheat receipt 128,650 bushels; exports, 7,911 bushels, sales, 2,315,000 bushels futures; 200,000 bushels spot. Spot weak; No. 2 red, 98 7-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, \$1.02 3-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.07 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened easier under disappointing cables, advanced sharply on a squeeze of May shorts, but collapsed in the afternoon owing to general unloading and small export demand, closing 3-4 to 7-8 net lower. No. 2 red, Jan., 97 11-16 to 99, closed 97 3-4; May, 93 3-4 to 95 1-4, closed 93 7-8; Dec., 97 3-4 to 99 1-8, closed 97 3-4.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot firm, No. 1 California 8s 4d to 8s 4 1-2d; No. 1 red northern spring 7s 9d to 7s 9 1-2d; No. 2 red western winter 7s 10d to 7s 10 1-2d. Corn—Spot firm. Receipts during the past three days were: Wheat, 367,000 cwt., including 287,000 American, American corn 123,900 cwt. Weather cold and rainy.

3.45 p.m.—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red western firm at 7s 10d; No. 1 red northern spring firm at 7s 9d. Corn—Spot American mixed steady at 3s 2d; Dec. steady at 3s 2d; Jan. steady 3s 1 3-8d; Feb. steady at 3s 1 3-8d.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Dec. 10.—3 p.m.—Money on call easy at 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers bills at \$1.85 3-4 for demand and at \$4.82 1-2 for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.83 1-2 to \$4.84. Commercial bills, \$4.81 3-4. Bar silver, 58. Mexican dollars 46 1-4. Government bonds, strong.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Dec. 10.—On the stock exchange to-day, Anaconda mine shares were offered at £5, a decline of £1, due to the official statement that the production of copper during the past five months has been considerably less than meet Corbett, was untrue.

4 p.m.—Consols for money 112 15-16. Consols for the account 113 1-16. Canadian Pacific 83.

The market for American securities, after a dull and rather weak opening, became more active and firmer. New York buying aided the advance. The close was barely steady and the demand moderate.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, Dec. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Total reserve increased £20,000; circulation decreased £220,000, bullion decreased £200,305; other securities decreased £379,000; other deposits decreased £595,000; public deposits decreased £31,000, notes reserve increased £159,000; government securities increased £50,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 48.95 per cent, is now 50.02 per cent. The Bank of England's discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

D. C. Cameron, of Rat Portage, was in Winnipeg last week.

A Kelly, of Alexander, Kelly & Co., Brandon, was in the city last week.

The Parson Produce Co., Winnipeg, has purchased the balance of the seasons make of butter of the government creameries in the Territories, consisting of about two car lots. It was shipped direct to one of their British Columbia branches. The company has also purchased eight car loads of poultry in the east, several cars of which are now in transit for the western trade.

IT REACHES THE TRADE



Advertise Businesses for Sale; Stocks of Goods for Sale; Situations Vacant or Wanted in Business Establishment, etc., in

THE COMMERCIAL



The only Journal that reaches the trade of Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific.....

* *

Special Low Rates for Situations Wanted or Vacant

ROLLER MILL

FOR SALE OR RENT in South-western Manitoba. In good wheat section. Wood can be bought at mill. For terms apply to

J. D.,

Care Commercial, Winnipeg.

WANTED

AGENTS: In every district on the continent to take orders for high grade Canadian-grown Nursery Stock and Seeds. Largest and most complete assortment in the trade. Fast selling Specialties; superb samples furnished free; correspondence in any language. These positions are money makers and territory should be secured at once for the season by all hunters looking for a good thing. Our salary or commission offers will interest anyone not earning \$1000.00 per year. Get in communication with our nearest office.

An opportunity to represent a well-established house. Ability more important than experience.

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,

International Nurseries,

Chicago, Ill. Montreal, Que. Rochester, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that all persons who take out ordinary participating Policies in the

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

before 31st December, 1897, will at the next Division of Profits, receive

Three Years' Profits

being one year's additional bonus over those policies issued in 1898. Enquiry should be made without delay from LOCAL AGENTS by intending assureds.

A. G. RAMSAY W. T. RAMSAY
President Superintendent

R. HILLS, Secretary

A. McT. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Manitoba and N.W.T. Branch, Winnipeg.

The W. J. Boyd Candy Company

Desire to inform the trade that they have entered the field as manufacturers of

Pure High-Class CONFECTIONERY

Dealers in CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO'S Unequalled BISCUITS and respectfully solicit a share of the business.

FACTORY AND OFFICE

262 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, 76@77c; No. 2 hard, 2½c under No. 1.

Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.30@2.45; Bakers, \$2.10@2.25.

Bran—Per ton, \$6.

Shorts—Per ton, \$8.

Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track, Winnipeg, 24@27c.

Barley—Feed, 20 @ 24c; Malting, 25@28c per bushel.

Flax Seed—Price to farmers at country points, 45@50c per bushel.

Butter—Dairy, round lots, 14c; creamery jobbing, 22@23c.

Cheese—Dealers selling at 8½@9½c.

Eggs—Dealers were paying 20c net for fresh, and selling lined at 17c.

Beef—City dressed, 4 @ 5c; country beef, 3@4c.

Mutton—5½@6c; lamb, 5½@6c.

Hogs—Dressed, 4 @ 4½c.

Cattle—Ordinary butchers, 2@2½c.

Hogs—Live, off cars, 3½c for best bacon.

Sheep—2½c off cars. Lambs, 3c.

Hides—Green frozen, 4½c.

Seneca Root—Dry, 20c.

Poultry—Chickens, 6@7c per pound; turkeys, 10@12c per lb.

Potatoes—25c per bushel.

Hay—\$5 00 for baled on track.

British Columbia Markets.

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

BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.

Vancouver, December 11, 1897.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 19@20c; Manitoba creamery 23½@25c. per lb.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 18½@19c. per doz. Local, 40c.

Cheese—Manitoba 11½@12½c. per lb.

Cured Meats—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon 14½c; backs 13c; long clear 10½c; short rolls 10½c; smoked sides 11½c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per lb, in pails and tubs 9½c lb.

Fish—Flounders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 6c; herring 4c; frozen salmon 6c lb; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 16c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; finnan haddie 15c; kippered herring 9c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c.

Vegetables—Potatoes \$12@14 per ton ashcroft \$19.50; California onions 2c lb; onions 1½c lb; cabbage 1½c lb; carrots turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$4.00; California grapes, \$1.40 @ \$1.50 box; apples, 75c@\$1.25; bananas, 1.75@\$2.00; Japan oranges, 40@55c.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.75; 2 45 pounds sacks \$2.80; 4 22½ pound sacks \$2.90; 10 7 sacks, \$2.00 Oatmeal 10 10's, \$3.25; 2 50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50 per sack.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.25; strong bakers \$6.00; Oregon, jobbers price \$6.00.

Grain—Oats, new, \$17@18 per ton; wheat, \$25@26 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chop, \$23.00@24.00 per ton; ground barley, \$27 ton; shorts \$23.00 ton; bran \$20.00; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff.

Hay—\$14.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef \$5.75 @ \$6.25; mutton 7½@8c; Australian mutton, 7c; pork 6@7½c; veal 6@8c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, grass feed \$3.25 @ \$3.50 per 100 lbs; sheep, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs; cows \$2.75@3.00 per 100 lbs live weight.

Poultry—Chickens \$4.50@5.00 a doz. hens, \$4.50 doz.; ducks, \$4.50 doz.; turkeys, \$25.00 a doz.

Game—Venison, 4c lb; grouse, 60c brace; mallard, 50c brace.

Evaporated Fruits—Apricots, 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums, 9@10c; prunes, French 5@7½c; loose muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 6@8½c lb.

Nuts—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnut, 13c lb.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C. 4½c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3½c lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1½c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$4.75 case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good 18; choice 20c. Ceylon: Fair, 25c; good 30c; choice, 35c lb.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

MAKE YOUR OWN GAS

100 lb. tins, \$4.50
Large Quantities
Write for Prices

R. A. WYLLIE, Western Agt., Western Canada Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.

| Canned Goods | Per case |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Apples, 3s, 2 doz. | 2 25 |
| Apples, preserved, 3s, 2 doz. | 3 25 |
| Apples, gallons (per doz.) | 3 00 |
| Blackberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 25 |
| Blueberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 25 |
| Beans, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 80 |
| Corn, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 60 |
| Cherries, red, pitted 2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 |
| Peas, Marrowfat, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 90 |
| Peas, sifted, 2s, 2 doz. | 2 00 |
| Pears, Bartlett, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 |
| Pears, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 |
| Pears, Bartlett, 3s, 2 doz. | 5 00 |
| Pineapple, 2s, 2 doz. | 4 50 |
| Pineapple, imported, 2s, 2 doz. | 5 50 |
| Peaches, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 |
| Peaches, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 |
| Peaches, Canadian, 3s, 2 doz. | 5 00 |
| Plums, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 |
| Plums, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 50 |
| Pumpkins, 3s, 2 doz. | 2 25 |
| Raspberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 00 |
| Strawberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 75 |
| Tomatoes, 3s, 2 doz. | 3 25 |
| Salmon, talls, 1s, 4 doz. | 5 00 |
| Salmon, Cohoes talls, 1s, 4 doz. | 5 50 |
| Sardines, domestic 1/2s | 06 08 |
| Sardines, imported, 1/2s | 09 15 |
| Sardines, imported, 1/2s | 13 25 |
| Sardines, imp. 1/2s, boneless | 20 35 |
| Sardines, Dom., mustard 1/2s | 10 12 |
| Imported Fresh Herring, 1s | 1 50 |
| Imp. Kipperd Herring, 1s | 1 90 |
| Imp. Herring, Tom. Sauce 1s | 2 00 |
| Imp. " Anch. Sauce 1s | 2 00 |
| Imp. " Shrimp Sauce 1s | 2 00 |
| Canned Meats | Per case |
| Corn Beef, 1s, 2 doz. | 3 00 |
| Corn Beef, 2s, 1 doz. | 3 25 |
| Lunch Tongue, 1s, 2 doz. | 6 50 |
| Lunch Tongue, 2s, 1 doz. | 6 25 |
| Bevon, 2s, 1 doz. | 6 50 |
| Pigs Feet, 1s 2 doz. | 6 00 |
| Roast Beef, 2s, 1 doz. | 7 50 |
| Chicken, Duck or Turkey, 1s 2 doz. | 5 00 |
| Potted Ham, 1/2s | 75 |
| Dove'd Ham, 1/2s | 75 |
| Potted Tongue, 1/2s | 75 |
| Potted Ham, 1/2s | 75 |
| Devilled Ham, 1/2s | 75 |
| Potted Tongue, 1/2s | 75 |
| Coffee | Per pound |
| Green Rio | 12 15 |
| Cereals | Per sack |
| Split Peas, sack 95 | 2 25 |
| Pot Barley, sack 95 | 2 00 |
| Pearl Barley, sack 95 | 4 00 |
| Roll'd Oats, sack 80 | 1 80 |
| Standard Oatmeal, sack 95 | 2 10 |
| Granulated Oatmeal, sack 95 | 2 10 |
| Beans (per bushel) | 1 25 |
| Commeal, sack 95 | 1 45 |
| Cornmeal, 1/2 sack 49 (per 1/2 sack) | 0 75 |
| Rice, B. | Per pound |
| Rice, Japan | 4 1/2c |
| Sago | 4 c |
| Tapioca | 4 c |
| Cigarettes | Per M |
| Old Judge | \$8 90 |
| Athlete | 8 90 |
| Sweet Caporal | 8 90 |
| Sweet Sixteen | 5 70 |
| Derby | 6 60 |
| Cured Fish | |
| Codfish, whole cases, 100 lbs. | 6 00 |
| Codfish, boneless per lb | 01 06 |
| Codfish, Pure per lb | 07 08 |
| Herrings, in kegs | 3 50 |
| Dried Fruits | |
| Currents, Prov'l Barrels | 06 6 1/2 |
| Currents, Prov'l 1/2 Barrels | 06 1/2 6 1/2 |
| Currents, Prov'l Cases | 07 7 1/2 |
| Currents, Vostizza Cases | 07 1/2 6 1/2 |
| Currents, Filiatria, bbls | 06 1/2 6 1/2 |
| Currents, Filiatria, cases | 07 7 1/2 |
| Dates, Cases | 06 07 1/2 |
| Figs, Elene, about 10 lb box | 12 1/2 15 |
| Figs, Cooking, Sax | 05 1/2 06 |
| Prunes, Bosnia, Cases | 08 09 |
| Prunes, French, Cases | 06 07 |
| Sultana Raisins | 10 12 |

| Dried Fruits | Per pound |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Raisins, Val., box of 23 lbs | 1 70 |
| Raisins, Val. Layers, per box | 2 25 |
| Loose Muscatels, 2 crown | 06 1/2 07 |
| Loose Muscatels, 3 crown | 07 1/2 08 |
| Loose Muscatels, 4 crown | 08 1/2 09 |
| London Layers, 20 lb Boxes | 1 00 |
| Apples, Dried | 07 07 |
| Rvap. Apples, finest quality | 11 12 |
| California Evaporated Fruits | |
| Peaches, peeled | 18 20 |
| Peaches, unpeeled | 11 13 |
| Pears | 11 12 |
| Apricots, new | 10 11 |
| Pitted Plums | 11 12 |
| Prunes, 100 to 120 | 5 1/2 6 |
| Prunes, 90 to 100 | 6 6 1/2 |
| Prunes, 80 to 90 | 7 7 1/2 |
| Prunes, 70 to 80 | 7 1/2 8 |
| Prunes, 60 to 70 | 8 3 1/2 |
| Prunes, 40 to 50 | 10 11 |
| Matches | Per case |
| Telegraph | \$3 60 |
| Telephone | 3 40 |
| Tiger | 3 25 |
| Nuts | Per pound |
| Brazils | 12 1/2 15 |
| Paragona Almonds | 13 15 |
| Peanuts, roasted | 3 15 |
| Peanuts, green | 10 12 |
| French Walnuts | 15 18 |
| Sicily Filberts | 13 15 |
| Shelled Almonds | 25 30 |
| Syrup | |
| Extra Bright, per lb. | 3 1/2c |
| Medium, per lb | 3c |
| Maple, case 1 doz. 1/2 gal. tins | \$7 00 |
| Molasses, per gal. | 35c |
| Sugar | |
| Extra Standard Granulated | 4 1/2c |
| German Granulated | 4 1/2c |
| Extra Ground | 6 c |
| Powdered | 6 c |
| Bright Yellow Sugar | 4 1/2c |
| Maple Sugar | 12 1/2c |
| Salt | Per pound |
| Rock Salt | 1 1/2c |
| Per barrel | |
| Common, fine | 1 90 |
| Common, coarse | 1 90 |
| Dairy, 100-3 | 3 25 |
| Dairy, 60-5 | 3 15 |
| Dairy, white duck sack | 00 50 |
| Common, fine jute sack | 00 45 |
| Spices | Per doz. |
| Assorted Herbs, 1/2 lb tins | 75 90 |
| Allspice, whole | 18 20 |
| Allspice, pure ground | 18 20 |
| Allspice, compound | 15 20 |
| Cassia, whole | 15 20 |
| Cassia, pure ground | 20 25 |
| Cassia, compound | 13 18 |
| Cloves, whole | 18 25 |
| Cloves, pure ground | 25 30 |
| Cloves, compound | 18 20 |
| Pepper, black, whole | 10 15 |
| Pepper, black, pure ground | 13 15 |
| Pepper, black, compound | 10 13 |
| Pepper, white, whole | 20 25 |
| Pepper, white, pure ground | 25 35 |
| Pepper, white, compound | 18 20 |
| Pepper, Cayenne | 30 35 |
| Ginger, whole, Jamaica | 25 30 |
| Ginger, whole, Cochin | 20 25 |
| Ginger, pure ground | 25 30 |
| Ginger, compound | 15 25 |
| Nutmegs, (per pound) | 60 1 00 |
| Mace (per pound) | 1 00 1 25 |
| Teas | Per pound |
| China Blacks— | |
| Choice | 35 40 |
| Medium | 25 35 |
| Common | 13 20 |
| Indian and Ceylon— | |
| Choice | 35 40 |
| Medium | 25 32 |
| Common | 22 28 |
| Young Hysons— | |
| Choice | 35 45 |
| Medium | 28 35 |
| Common | 22 30 |
| Japan— | |
| Finest May Picking | 35 40 |
| Choice | 30 35 |
| Fine | 25 30 |
| Good Medium | 20 25 |
| Common | 15 20 |

| Tobacco | Per pound |
|--|-------------|
| T. & B., 3s, 4s, and 9s Cads | 00 76 |
| Lilly, 8s, cads | 00 63 |
| Crescent, 8s, cads | 00 60 |
| T. & B. Black Chewing, Sorol's | 00 64 |
| L. & B. Mahogany Chewing, Ss or 16 | 00 64 |
| T. & B. 1-12 pkg, cut | 00 89 |
| T. & B. 1-5 pkg, cut | 00 91 |
| T. & B. in pouches, 1-4 | 00 91 |
| T. & B. in 1-5 tins | 00 99 |
| T. & B. in 1/2 tins | 00 90 |
| T. & B. in 1s tins | 00 87 |
| Orinoco, 1-12 pkg | 00 85 |
| Orinoco, 1-5 tins | 00 91 |
| Orinoco, 1/2 tins | 00 86 |
| Tuckers Cherub Cigarette 1-12 | 00 87 |
| Brier, 7s, cads | 00 65 |
| Derby, 3s, cads | 00 68 |
| Derby 7s, cads | 00 68 |
| P. & W. Chewing, Cads. | 00 68 |
| P. & W. Chewing, Butts | 00 68 |
| Wooden Ware | Per doz. |
| Pails, 2 hoop clear | 1 50 |
| Pails, wire hoop | 2 25 |
| Pails, Star fibre | 4 00 |
| Tubs, No. 1 common | 9 50 |
| Tubs, No. 2 common | 8 50 |
| Tubs, No. 3 common | 5 50 |
| Tubs, nests (3) | 1 65 |
| Tubs, wire hoop (3) | 2 25 |
| Tubs, fibre, No. 0 | 16 50 |
| Tubs, fibre, No. 1 | 14 50 |
| Tubs, fibre, No. 2 | 12 50 |
| Tubs, fibre, No. 3 | 10 50 |
| Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3) | 50 55 |
| Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3) | 75 80 |
| CURED MEATS AND LARD | |
| Lard, pure, 20 lb pails | \$1 70 |
| Lard, pure, 50 lb pails | 4 25 |
| Lard, pure, in 3, 5 and 10 lb tins, per case of 60 lbs | 6 00 |
| Lard, Tierces, per lb | 5 3 1/2 |
| Smoked Meats | per lb. |
| Hams | 12 12 1/2 |
| Breakfast bacon, bellies | 12 12 1/2 |
| Breakfast bacon, backs | 10 1/2 11 |
| Spiced rolls | 9 9 1/2 |
| Shoulders | 8 1/2 9 |
| Long Clear | 9 9 1/2 |
| Dry Salt Meats | |
| Long clear bacon | 8 1/2 8 1/2 |
| Boneless Shoulders | 8 8 1/2 |
| Backs | 9 9 1/2 |
| Barrel Pork | Per barrel |
| Heavy mess | 14 50 |
| Short cut | 16 00 |
| Meat Sundries | |
| Fresh pork saw-gee, lb | — |
| Bologna sausage, lb | 07 |
| Ham, chicken and tongue, doz | \$1 20 |
| Pickled hocks, per lb | 03 |
| Pickled tongues | 05 |
| Pickled pigs feet, pair | 1 50 |
| Sausage casings, lb | 20 25 |
| FRESH FISH, OYSTERS | |
| Whitefish, lb | 5 1/2 |
| Pickrel, lb | 01 |
| Trout, lb | 09 |
| Salmon, lb | 12 |
| B.C. halibut, lb | 10 |
| Smelts, lb | 10 |
| Cod, lb | 10 |
| Finland haddock, lb | 7 1/2 |
| Smoked haddocks, doz | 30 |
| Oysters, standards, gal | 1 90 |
| Oysters, select, gal | 2 00 |
| Oysters, extra select, gal | 2 25 |
| Oysters, shell, barrels | 7 50 |
| Salt Whitefish, per 1/2 bbl | 6 50 |
| Salt Trout, per 1/2 bbl | 7 50 |

| DRUGS | Per pound |
|--|-------------|
| Alum, lb | 3 1/2 4 1/2 |
| Alcohol, gal. | 5 50 |
| Bleaching Powder, lb | 06 08 |
| Bluestone, lb | 06 07 |
| Borax | 11 13 |
| Bombyde Potash | 65 75 |
| Camphor | 65 75 |
| Carbolic Acid | 80 90 |
| Castor Oil | 40 65 |
| Chlorate P. ash | 15 17 |
| Citric Acid | 25 30 |
| Copperas | 55 65 |
| Cream Tartar, lb | 4 50 |
| Creosote | 30 35 |
| Epsom Salts | 20 25 |
| Extract Logwood, bulk | 14 15 |
| Extract Logwood, boxes | 13 20 |
| German Quinine | 35 45 |
| Glycerine, lb | 30 35 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | 30 35 |
| Ginger, African | 20 25 |
| Howard's Quinine, oz | 45 55 |
| Iodine | 5 00 |
| Insect Powder | 35 40 |
| Morphia, sul. | 3 10 |
| Opium | 4 50 |
| Oil, olive | 1 25 |
| Oil, U.S. Salad | 1 25 |
| Oil, lemon, super | 2 75 |
| Oil, poppy lint | 4 00 |
| Oil, cod liver, gal. | 1 50 |
| Oxalic Acid | 14 16 |
| Potass Iodide | 3 75 |
| Paris Green, lb | 18 20 |
| Saltpetre | 10 12 |
| Sal Rochelle | 30 35 |
| Shellac | 35 40 |
| Sulphur Flowers | 3 1/2 05 |
| Sulphur Mol, keg | 3 1/2 05 |
| Soda Bicarb, keg of 112 lbs | 3 75 |
| Sol Soda | 2 00 |
| Tartaric Acid, lb | 45 55 |
| Strychnine, pure crystals, oz. | 85 1 00 |
| LEATHER | Per pound |
| Harness, oak | 28 30 |
| Harness, union oak No. 1 | 20 |
| Harness, union oak No. 1 R. | 28 |
| Harness, hemlock No. 1 | 28 |
| Harness, hemlock No. 1 R. | 27 |
| Sole, union oak | 32 |
| Listowil, sole | 26 30 |
| Penang, sole | 26 28 |
| R. F. French calf | 1 25 |
| R. F. French kip | 95 1 15 |
| Canada calf | 65 80 |
| Canada calf, horseshoe | 60 |
| Horseshoe Brand Kip | 80 |
| Karn Kip | 80 85 |
| Wax upper | 32 45 |
| Kangaroo, per foot | 25 50 |
| Dolgon, per foot | 25 40 |
| FUEL | |
| Coal | |
| These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city, or 50c per ton less at the yards, except western anthracite nut size, which is 40c less at the yards. | Per ton |
| Pennsylvania anthracite— | |
| Stove, nut or lump | 10 00 |
| Per size | 7 50 |
| Western anthracite, stove | 9 50 |
| Western anthracite, nut | 7 25 |
| Lethbridge bituminous | 7 50 |
| Hocking | 7 50 |
| Souris Lignite | 4 50 |
| Souris, car lots P.O.B. mines | 1 50 |
| Hosburg smithing | 9 50 |
| Cordwood | |
| These are prices for car lots, on track Winnipeg. | Per cord |
| Tamarac, good dry | 4 50 |
| Tamarac, partly dry, last winter's cut | 4 25 |
| Pine, green cut, dry | 4 00 |
| Pine, dead cut | 3 50 |
| Poplar, green cut dry | 2 75 |
| Poplar, dead cut | 2 25 |
| Oak, green cut, dry body | 4 50 |
| Oak dead cut | 4 00 |

KLONDYKE Description of Land and Water Routes to Yukon via Edmonton, with maps, illustrations, and complete information as to necessary supplies, etc. One copy, 15c, 2 for 25c. As valuable as some publications sold at \$1.00. Address, The Commercial, Winnipeg, Canada.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Tin—Lamb and Flagg, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb 19@20c.

Tin Plates—Charcoal plates, I C, 10 x 14, 12 x 12 and 14 x 20, \$4.50@4.75; I X, same size box, \$5.75@6; I C, charcoal, 20 x 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50@9; I X, box, 20 x 28, 112 sheets, \$10.50@ \$11.

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50 @ 9.

Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 band iron, 100 lbs., \$2.65@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25 @6, sleigh shoe steel, 2.75@3; best cast tool steel, lb, 9@11c, imitation Russian sheet, 7@8c, genuine Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

Sheet Iron—10 to 20 guage, \$3, 22 to 24 and 26 guage, \$3.25; 28 guage \$3.50

Canada Plates—Garth and Blain, 3.00 @ \$2.15.

Galvanized Iron—American, 20 guage, \$3.75, 22 and 24 guage, \$4, 26 guage, \$4.25; 28 guage, \$4.50 100 lbs.

Iron pipe is quoted as follows per 100 feet: 1/2 inch, \$2.50, 3/8 inch, \$2.75, 1/2 inch, \$3, 5/8 inch, \$4, 1 inch, \$5, 1 1/4 inch, \$7, 1 1/2 inch, \$8.50; 2 inch, \$11.50.

Lead—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5c.

Sheet Zinc—In casks, \$6.00 lb., broken lots \$6.50.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb., 14@16c.

Amunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount 40 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 20 per cent, shot shells, 12 guage, \$6 @ 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 6c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 1/2c. Robin Hood powder, 17 lb kegs, \$10; 1 kegs, 4 1/2 lbs, \$3, Canister, 9 oz., 60c. Loaded shells, 12 guage, soft shot, \$18 per 1,000. No. 10 guage, \$20.70 per 1,000.

Dupont Powder—Dupont Rifle FFG, 25-lb keg, \$5.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$2.75, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$6.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$8.50, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.25; Dupont Rifle FFFG, 25 lb keg, \$5.25, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3.00, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$9.00, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.75; Dominion Rifle, 25 lb keg, \$5.75, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$11, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$12. Sea Shooting Fg, 25 lb keg, \$6; Manitoba Sporting, 25 lb keg, \$8.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$4.25, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs \$9.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$13.00; Eagle Ducking, 25 lb keg, \$11.00, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$5.75, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$12.00. Crystal Grain, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$14.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$17; Blasting, 25 lb keg, \$3.00. Dupont Smokeless powder 12 1/2 lbs, \$22.00, 6 1/2 lbs, \$11.25, 3 1/2 lbs, \$5.75, 1 canisters, \$1.00

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, \$2.70@2.75 100 lbs. Plain wire and staples, \$2.85@2.90.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 7c base, manilla, lb 8 1/2c base, cotton, 1/2 to 1/4 inch and larger, 16c lb.

Axes—Per box, \$6@9.

Nails—Cut, keg, base price, \$2.50 for 20 to 60d, with new classification of extras; common steel wire nails, 4 1/2@6 inch, \$2.65 per keg, with usual extras for smaller sizes

Horse Nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List price as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box No. 6, \$6.75 box, No. 7, \$6 box, No. 8, \$7.75 box No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount of above list prices 5 per cent.

Horse-shoes—Iron shoes, \$4.15, steel hoec, \$4.40. Snow shoe, \$4.40 per keg

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$6.25 100 lbs.

Prepared Paints—Pure liquid colors, gallon \$1.15@1.25.

Dry Colors—White lead, pound, 7c, red lead, kegs, 5 1/2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18@19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c, English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 4 1/2c lb.

Varnishes—No. 1 furniture, per gallon, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold-size Japan, \$1.50; coach painters' do., \$2 @2.25; No. 1 orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

Sundries—Gluc, S. S., in sheets, lb 12 1/2 @15c; gluc, white, for kalsomining, 16 @25c. Sove gasoline, case, \$4; benzine, case, \$4. Axle grease, imperial, case, \$2.50, Fraser's axle grease, case, \$3.75; Diamond axle grease, \$2.25 case. Coal tar, barrel, \$7. Portland cement, barrel, \$4@4.25; plaster, barrel \$3.25; plasterers' hair, P. P., 90c bale. Putty, in bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb., do., in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c, do., less than barrels, lb, 3c. Alabastine, cases of 20 pkgs., \$6.50@7.50 as to color.

Window Glass—First break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet and \$2.65 for second break.

Linseed Oil—Raw, gal., 52c, boiled, gal., 55c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels, 60c; less than barrels, gallon, 63c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

Oils—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25@30c gallon; clear machine oils, 33@40c, cylinder oil, 50@75c, as to quality, castor oil, 11c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gallon.

Refined Petroleum—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 18 1/2c, crescent, 22 1/2c, oleophene, 23 1/2c in barrels. Car lots, 1c gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 27c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

These prices are retail quotations at Winnipeg, such as contractors and others buy at. The mills quote delivered prices at various points.

Dimension and Timber—No. 1, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$18.50, 18 ft, \$19.50, 20 ft, \$20.50, 22 ft, \$21.50, 24 ft, \$22.50, 3x6 to 3x12, 4x4 to 4x12, 6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$20.00, 18 ft, \$21.00, 20 ft, \$22.00, 22 ft, \$23.00, 24 ft, \$24.00, 8x10 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$22.00, 18 ft, \$23.00, 20 ft, \$24.00, 22 ft, \$25.00, 24 ft, \$26.00; 2x4, 10 ft, \$20.50; 2 x 6 to 2 x 12, 10 ft, \$18.00. No. 2 dimension, \$1.50 less than No. 1. Dimension, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$26.00. Timber, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$28.00 \$1.00 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30.00 per M., 32 to 40 feet, \$33.00, 40 to 60 feet \$36.00. \$1.00

per M extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards—1st common, red pine, \$25.00, 2nd common, \$18.00, 3rd common, \$18.00; No. 1 cull, \$12.00, No. 2 cull, \$8.00; spruce, \$16.00. \$1.00 per M extra for stock boards. \$2.00 per M less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box, 14 in. and up, \$30.00, No. 2 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$20.00. Extra dressing \$1.50 per M.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine, \$28.00; 1st and 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$30.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$25.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$32.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$29.00; B. C. No. 3 fir, \$26.00, B. C. spruce, \$32.00, 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, native, \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$23.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling, \$36.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling, \$30.00, 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling, \$26.00. \$1.00 per M advance for dressing both sides.

Bevel Siding—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00, No. 2 red and white, \$23.00.

Shiplap—Pine, 6 inch, \$18.00, 8 and 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch, \$19.00, 6 inch, \$18.00; cull shiplap, \$16.00.

Shingles—B. C. cedar, per M, No. 1, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00; B. C. cedar dimension shingles, \$4.00, B. C. cedar dimension band sawed, \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00, No. 3, \$1.75.

Lath—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

Finishings—1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00, 3rd clear, \$55.00, selects, \$45.00, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clears, \$35.00; B. C. fir clears and stepping, \$45.00; \$5.00 per M advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker. One inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00, 3rd clear, \$48.00, selects, No. 1, \$35.00, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com) \$30.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak—Red and White—1/2 sawed, \$85.00; 1st and 2nd, 55.00 to \$65.00, common, \$40.00.

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, 100 feet lineal, 60c, lattice, 1x1 1/2, 100 feet lineal, 75c, 1x1 1/2, 100 feet lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25, ditto, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50, 1/4 round and 1/2 cove, 75c, 1 1/2 round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75, 2 1/2 round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 1/2 round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 1/2 round mould, \$3.00, 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00, 5 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$4.50, 6 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$5.25, 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50, 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 inch, \$2.35, 3 inch, \$2.75, paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

THE TARIFF

Every new subscriber to THE COMMERCIAL, sending not less than \$1.00 in advance, for 6 months subscription, will receive a free copy of the NEW CANADIAN TARIFF, in hands pamphlet form. A pamphlet of about 30 pages. Exact official copy complete. A useful reference for every business man.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 11

The weather has remained very mild all this week and all the boats chartered have had no difficulty in clearing from Fort William with wheat. All the boats chartered have now cleared, and it is doubtful if shippers will be able to make any more charters. So far as the weather is concerned, there would be no difficulty in the way as there is less appearance of navigation being closed now by ice than there was two weeks ago. There are very few if any boats available, however, on the upper lakes now, and it would only be a snap chance to secure any charters hereafter. The boats have mostly laid up or are on down trips and it would hardly be possible to induce them to return. It is understood there are a number of boats to clear from Duluth yet. There is a great rush to get wheat out of Duluth and one of the remarkable features is, that the wheat is going to Chicago instead of going to Buffalo, owing to the abnormal condition of December wheat at Chicago, the December option at Chicago being away above other markets.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 11

COAL.

A large demand for Souris coal is reported from country points as well as for the city trade, and the mining companies have found it difficult to supply the demand. In the city orders could not be filled promptly and the car lot demand from country points has been urgent. Prices are unchanged. See quotations on another page.

DRESS.

This branch is steady and without change in prices. No immediate change in any class of goods is looked for, and prices will not likely be materially revised until after the end of the year. See quotations on another page.

FISH.

There is no change in the price of fish. A large consignment of fresh Lake Superior herrings are in transit here. No winter caught whitefish in yet. See prices on another page.

GREEN FRUITS.

Mexican oranges are offering freely and are of good quality. New California naval oranges are in transit for this market. This is unusually early for the now season in California oranges and it is expected the stock will be very green. California lemons are offering, and are getting into better condition than first arrivals. Bananas are costing very high, as they now come in by express, and there is hardly enough in them to pay importers for the risk taken. Apples are steady. New arrivals, the first of the season, have come to land this week in Tarragona almonds and Grenoble walnuts. Further arrivals of new figs are in making a larger variety of this fruit now in the market. Ontario

butternuts are out of stock. No new dates yet reported. Lemons are 30c lower. Prices are as follows. Mexican oranges, \$5.00 to \$5.50, bananas, per bunch, \$3 to \$4; California lemons, \$4.50 to \$5.00 a box, Washington and Oregon pears, \$2 to \$2.25 per box; apples, Ontario stock, \$4 to \$4.75 per barrel; southern apples, \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per bbl.; sweet potatoes, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel; Malaga grapes, \$8 per keg for medium, and \$8.50 for heavy weights, Ontario black walnuts, 8c lb; coconuts, \$1 per dozen; Sicily filberts, large 11c to 12c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 13c; figs, fancy element, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 10 lb box, 30 lb boxes, 16c. 50 lb boxes, 17c lb.; imported celery, 60c dozen.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.

There are no further changes in this branch. Business is quieter. Jobbers are placing their heavy importations of goods for the spring trade and some houses will engage in stock-taking during the dull season. The general tendency of prices is one of great firmness on nearly every staple line.

LEATHER.

The market is very firm. There is talk of an advance of 1c on harness leather, owing to the advancing tendency in other markets. See prices on another page.

WOOD.

The supply of this article of fuel, unlike the Souris coal, has greatly increased as the season has advanced. Offerings are very liberal in all kinds and as a consequence dealers are now obtaining their stocks at prices much less than those ruling at the beginning of the season. See quotations on another page.

GRAIN AND PROD. CE.

WHEAT—Wheat markets have been firm this week, with an upward tendency on most days. The most remarkable feature of the week was the big bulge in Chicago wheat on Thursday, when the market for December option touched about \$1.09, being an advance of about 9c from the close of the previous day. The natural inference from such a remarkable movement was that there was a corner in the December option. The top price was not held, the market closing Thursday at \$1.07. Yesterday there was a further decline to \$1.03 for the December option at Chicago. The big premium at Chicago is leading to large shipments of wheat to that market. Duluth has been sending wheat to Chicago for some time, and lately there has been a great demand for boats to load wheat at Duluth for Chicago. It was even reported yesterday that charters had been made to ship wheat from Toledo and Buffalo back to Chicago. This shows the unnatural position which the Chicago market occupies. Turning from the speculative to the legitimate position of wheat, the most remarkable feature is the continued large exports. The Commercial report last week showed weekly exports aggregating nearly 6,700,000 bushels from Atlantic ports, and the report to-day will likely show an even heavier week. The exports this season are the heaviest on record.

In the local market there has been very little doing. A few sales were made to fill space at Fort William at 89s for No. 1 hard float, and it is said 89 1-4c was made on one transaction.

However, very little wheat was required. All the boats chartered are believed to have cleared, and it is doubtful if any more boats will be secured, though the weather has been very mild all week, and navigation is still open, if there were any boats to be had. Prices were lower in Manitoba country markets on Monday, owing to the fact that wheat cannot now be bought in the country to ship by water, and prices have been too high to buy to hold on a basis of quotations for May wheat in other markets. From 72 to 76c was the quotation to farmers in country markets, according to freights and local conditions.

FLOUR—No change in the flour market here. A fair demand is reported here and east, and some business is being done at Montreal in Manitoba brands for export. We quote patents \$2.55 per sack of 98 lbs.; Strong Bakers, \$2.35; second bakers, \$1.90 and XXXX \$1.15. Prices to local dealers here less 5c per sack for net cash.

MILLFEED—The demand is good and prices are firm. Top lots are held at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts, and \$9 per ton less in large lots, and the market is very firm.

GROUND FEED.—Pure grain feed is quoted at 20 to 22c for oats and barley, the outside price for rolled oat feed. Anything under \$20 per ton is inferior mixed mill feed. Corn feed is quoted at \$16 to \$17 per ton. Oil cake \$20 per ton.

CEREALS—The local mills are doing very little and the market is mainly supplied with meal imported from the south. We quote rolled oatmeal at \$1.80 per sack.

OATS—Have been offering rather more freely, and if anything the tendency is easier. Imported corn is cutting off the demand for oats for feed, and imported oatmeal has shut off the local mills to such an extent that they are taking very few oats, consequently the demand all around has been greatly curtailed and prices are easier. A car lot sold this week at 35c and 36c per bushel of 34 pounds is usually the top bid for choice car lots here. The street price to farmers here is 34 to 36c as to quality. In Manitoba country markets 25c to 30c per bushel has been paid to farmers.

CORN—Corn is coming in freely from the south. It can be laid down here at 39 to 41c per bushel of 56 pounds in cars lots on track as to grade.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 30 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds. No 32 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds. No cars are offering, but these prices are paid to farmers for loads. Up to 40c is being paid for making barley here.

WHEAT—Local farmers' market—From 80 to 81c has been paid by millers to farmers, for wheat, delivered here, as to quality, fancy samples bringing the outside price.

FLAX SEED—There is scarcely anything marketing, and 60c is quoted to farmers in country markets.

BUTTER—Creamery, quiet and easy. We quote dealers selling price at 21c to 22c as to quality and quantity.

BUTTER—dairy—The market is quiet and rather easy. Dealers quote 14 to 15c for round lots of country dairy. The outside quotation could only be realized for choice lots; and held goods are quoted at 13 to 14c, the latter being the very outside for well kept lots. Choice fresh dairy tubs or rolls will bring 15c net, and in a small way choice fresh has sold at 16c and up to 16 1-2c has been obtained for a

little fancy rolls and prints. There is very little business doing, as paints supplied with shipments from here were all filled up some time ago. Offerings are fairly liberal.

CHEESE—Nothing doing in cheese, except in a very small way, in the line of purchases of local retail dealers. Dealers quote 11c.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 18c net for receipts of fresh and selling at 20c. Laid are offering at 17c.

POULTRY—There is a good demand. Some lots of eastern turkeys and geese have been brought in. Some large shipments of eastern poultry are going through to the west. Dressed chickens bring from 7 to 8c per lb, and geese and ducks 8 to 9c per lb dressed. There is a plentiful supply of local chickens and ducks, but not nearly enough turkeys, and the offering are poor quality as a rule. Eastern turkeys are still selling at 11 to 12c.

GAME—Dealers are paying 5c each for rabbits. Jack rabbits quoted at 40c per pair.

LARD AND CURED MEATS—There is no change in these goods. See quotations on grocery list page.

DRESSED MEATS—There is quite a firm feeling in dressed meats, particularly in beef and pork, and the demand is good. There is a sharp demand for beef, and all the country beef offering is bought up quickly at good prices for shipment to the lumber and other camps in the woods east. Shipments have been made of frozen beef to the Crow's Nest railway construction camps. From 4c to 5c has been paid for country beef freely, and 5 1-2c for good city dressed meat. Fresh unfrozen beef is held at 6c. In dressed hogs there has been active speculative buying by parties who are buying to hold, and this has put up prices some. Good hogs have been taken quite freely at 6c, and heavy weights and 12-s desirable hogs at 5 1/2c to 5 7/8c. This shows good prices. Mutton is steady at 5c to 6c, and lamb at 5c to 7c.

HIDES—There has been pretty sharp competition in the hide market of late and high prices have been paid. For green city butcher hides 7c has been freely paid and 7 1-4c is reported to have been paid in some cases. One large lot of 1,000 hides is said to have been taken at a price over 7c. Even for country hides on the market 7 to 7 1-4c is said to have been paid by hucksters, but it is difficult to see how they get out on them unless they can make a considerable item in weight in some way. High prices have also been paid for sheep pelts, ranging up to 70c each for some lots. We quote kip, hides, 6 to 7c; calf, 7 to 8c lb.; horse hides 75c to \$1.25 each.

SENECA ROOT—Quoted at 18 to 20c.

Vegetables—Prices are: Potatoes, 35 to 40c per bushel, carrots 60 to 70c per bushel, onions 2 to 3c per lb., celery 40c to 60c per dozen bunches, cabbage \$3 to \$4 per 100, beets 30c to 40c bushel, turnips 15 to 20c bushel, parsnips 1 1-2 to 2 per lb.

WOOL—We quote 8 to 9 1-2c here for unwashed fleece, about nominal.

TALLOW—Quoted steady at 3 1-2c for No. 1 and 2 to 3 1-2c for other grades as to quality.

HAY—The market is firm and rather higher. Held at \$6.50 for cars on track here, of haled, or about \$5.50 to \$6.00 per ton at points of shipment.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The market is firm. Very few cattle are wanted, but better prices are being paid for the few be-

ing taken. A few loads are to arrive, of good butcher's cattle, and for such 23-4c to 3c is now the quotation. A firm market is looked for during the winter, as the number of cattle being fed this season is not thought to be large.

SHEEP—A few fed sheep have been bought for the holiday market, at 2 3-4 to 3c off cars here. There is a large supply of ordinary quality of frozen mutton held here, and none of this quality is wanted at present. Only a limited number of fancy sheep at the price quoted will find sale at present.

HOGS—There has been no change in prices here. Receipts are moderate and prices steady. We quote choice bacon hogs weighing 150 to 250 lbs., at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; 250 to 300 lbs., \$4.00; heavy hogs, over 300 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50, as to quality, live weight.

Wholesale Grocery Failure

The announcement at the end of the week of the failure of the old established wholesale grocery firm of Turner, Mackeand & Co., Winnipeg, came as a surprise to business people here. The firm is one of the oldest in the west. It was originally established as a branch of the Hamilton house of James Turner & Co. Later it was established as an independent business, the principal partners being James Turner, son of Mr. Turner, of Hamilton, Ont., and the late Major Mackeand. The firm name remained the same, notwithstanding the death of Mr. Mackeand a number of years ago, who was at that time one of Winnipeg's most popular citizens. Mr. Turner has been absent from the city for some time and Mr. Naismith has been manager of the business. The latter gentlemen went east a few days ago, and owing to his absence and the short time which has elapsed since the assignment was made, we are unable to make any statement as to liabilities, etc. It is said, however, that the statement will show a considerable surplus. The assignee is D. R. Michaud, the accountant of the firm. A meeting of the creditors will be held on December 16. Mr. Naismith is looked upon as a good business man, as well as a gentleman who is especially well posted in the wholesale grocery trade, and it was believed that he was successfully pulling the business through the difficulties which had arisen as a result of circumstances of previous years.

Alberta.

G. F. & J. Galt have moved their Edmonton branch wholesale grocery business into larger quarters. W. Richardson, of Winnipeg, is now in charge of the business.

A new paper has been started at Wetaskiwin, called the Free Lance, the first copy of which has been received.

McCallum & Blatchford have leased the gristing department of Fraser's mill at Edmonton for the season. Mr. McCallum has been miller and Mr. Blatchford engineer of the mill for some time.

Assiniboia.

The publishers of the Saltcoats Sitings have decided to publish newspapers at Yorkton and Russell.

A. E. Whiffen is applying for a wholesale liquor license to carry on business at Medicine Hat.

Thos. Healey, confectionery, Moose Jaw, has sold out to Jas. White.

Miss Simpson has opened in fancy goods and stationery at Moose Jaw.

The partnership existing between T. W. Robinson and J. A. Healey, carrying on business at Moose Jaw as general merchants, under the name of J. A. Healey and company, has been dissolved. J. A. Healey will continue the business.

Northwest Ontario.

J. Lugo is opening a blacksmith's shop at Rat Portage.

Wm. Colclough, druggs, Wabigoon, has sold out to Dr. White.

Western Business Items.

T. R. Vardon has opened a store at McGregor, Man.

Alex. Saunderson, from Port Arthur, has opened a butcher shop in Winnipeg.

H. Okes is opening a hotel at Deloraine, Man.

J. Chalmers has opened in implements at Pilot Mount, Man.

Geo. Harris is opening a blacksmith shop at Snowflake, Man.

R. Lewin has purchased H. Hurdman's bakery business at McGregor, Man.

W. J. Currie, caterer, will open a fruit and confectionery store at Brandon, Man.

D. McIntosh will open a butcher shop at Virton, Man., where he was formerly located.

A. L. Brown & Co. have opened business at Broadview, Assa., in fancy goods and confectionery.

A Carruthers, dealer in hides, etc., Winnipeg, has opened a branch at Montreal, for the sale of western stock.

Geo. R. Russell, butcher, Prince Albert, Sask.; is making arrangements to open a pork packing business in the early spring.

Another pork-packing and provision company is being promoted in Winnipeg. Considerable stock, it is said, has been subscribed for the proposed enterprise.

M. J. Tait has been appointed manager of the Carman branch of the Union bank. The bank has purchased the property owned by W. Blanchard at Carman, Man., for permanent premises.

R. A. Mather, manager of the Kewatin Lumber company, was in Winnipeg last week. Mr. Mather says that he expected his company will cut 10,000,000 feet of logs this winter, or about 3,000,000 more than last season.

Live Stock Markets.

London, December 6.—Owing to increased supplies an easier feeling prevailed in the market. Prices for both cattle and sheep declined 1-4c per lb. Choice United States cattle sold at 11 3-4c; choice Canadians at 10 3-4c, and sheep at 11 1-2c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on Dec. 6, choice cattle sold at 4 1-4c; good at 3 1-2c to 4c; fair at 3c to 3 1-4c; common at 1 1-2 to 2c. The supply of sheep was small and the demand good. Prices at 3c to 3 1-4c per lb. Lambs in steady demand at 4c to 4 1-2c per lb., live weight.

L. Godbolt, representing J. & T. Bell, of Montreal, left for a western trip yesterday.

Statistical Wheat Reports.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of Wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Montreal | 710,000 |
| Toronto | 32,000 |
| Kingston | 10,000 |
| Winnipeg | 241,000 |
| Manitoba elevators | 3,310,000 |
| Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin | 2,299,000 |

Total Nov. 27 5,963,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's on Oct. 27, were 49,859,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 76,433,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Pacific coast wheat stocks on December 1 were 6,944,000 bushels, compared with 6,548,000 bushels a year ago.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains for the week ended Dec. 4, was 34,845,000 bushels, being an increase of 1,189,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 56,312,000 bushels, two years ago 63,750,000 bushels, three years ago 85,978,000 bushels, four years ago 78,783,000 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS AT U.S. POINTS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Chicago | 5,287,000 bushels |
| Duluth | 3,284,000 " |
| Minneapolis | 9,826,000 " |
| New York | 3,497,000 " |
| Buffalo | 1,513,000 " |

STOCK OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 15,462,000 bushels, compared with 12,474,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 39,949,000 bushels, compared with 18,228,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

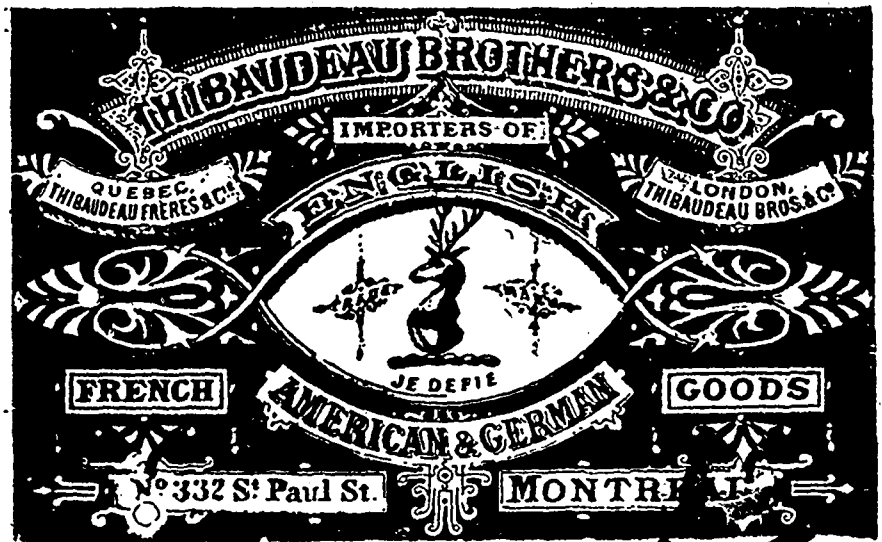
WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in the United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, on December 1, for a series of years, were as follows, Bradstreet's report: December 1, 1897, 129,603,000; December 1, 1898, 148,485,000; December 1, 1899, 164,348,000; December 1, 1894, 184,610,000; December 1, 1893, 190,386,000; December 1, 1892, 175,814,258; December 1, 1891, 157,748,775; December 1, 1890, 107,689,274; December 1, 1889, 117,255,000.

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

Prices as to size and color, for prime skins. Skins taken out of season range much lower:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Badger | \$.05 | @ | \$.50 |
| Bear, black | 5.00 | @ | 25.00 |
| Bear, brown | 4.00 | @ | 20.00 |
| Bear, yearlings | 2.00 | @ | 8.00 |
| Bear, grizzly | 5.00 | @ | 16.00 |
| Beaver, large | 5.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| " medium | 3.00 | @ | 4.00 |
| " small | 1.50 | @ | 2.25 |
| " cubs | .50 | @ | 1.00 |
| " castors, per lb | 2.50 | @ | 5.50 |
| Fisher, dark | 6.00 | @ | 9.00 |



| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| Fisher, pale | 3.00 | @ | 5.00 |
| Fox, cross dark, large | 5.00 | @ | 15.00 |
| " cross pale | 2.50 | @ | 5.00 |
| " kitt | .10 | @ | .50 |
| " red | 1.00 | @ | 1.60 |
| " silver dark | 40.00 | @ | 75.00 |
| " peale | 25.00 | @ | 60.00 |
| Lynx, large | 1.50 | @ | 2.00 |
| " medium | 1.00 | @ | 1.25 |
| " small | .50 | @ | .75 |
| Marten, dark | 2.50 | @ | 5.00 |
| " pale or brown | 1.50 | @ | 4.00 |
| " light pale | 1.00 | @ | 2.25 |
| Mink, dark | 1.00 | @ | 1.50 |
| Mink, pale | .75 | @ | 1.25 |
| Musquash, winter | .04 | @ | .10 |
| " fall | .04 | @ | .07 |
| Otter, dark | 6.00 | @ | 10.00 |
| Otter, pale | 5.00 | @ | 8.00 |
| Skunk | .25 | @ | .50 |
| Wolf, timber | 1.00 | @ | 1.50 |
| " prairie | .40 | @ | .75 |
| Wolverine | 1.00 | @ | 3.50 |

LEITCH BROS.

Oak Lake

"Anchor Brand" Flours

FROM NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

Bran, Shorts and all kinds of Chopped Feed and Grain.

ADDRESS

OAK LAKE, MANITOBA

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| Monday—Dec. 86c, May 87 3-4c. |
| Tuesday—Dec. 87c, May 88 5-8c. |
| Wednesday—Dec. 88 7-8c, May 89 5-8c. |
| Thursday—Dec. 91 1-4c, May 91 1-5c |
| Friday—Dec. 90 1-4c, May 90 3-5c. |
| Saturday—Dec. 89 3-4c, May 90 1-5c. |

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 91 3-4c and cash No. 1 Northern at 91 1-2c.

Last week December option closed at 86 7-8c.

A year ago December option closed at 78 1-2c, and two years ago at 53 5-8c, three years ago December option closed at 58 3-8c, and four years ago at 60 1-4c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT

To-day No. 1 hard is quoted at 89c afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard. No more charters reported and none likely. Navigation practically closed.

NEW YORK CLOSING WHEAT.

On Saturday, December 11, wheat closed at 97 1-4c for December, and 93 1-2c for May option. A week ago December wheat closed at 96c. Exports for the week from Atlantic ports were 6,005,638 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.
On Saturday, Dec. 11, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 91 1-2c for December and 83 7-8c for May option. A week ago December wheat closed at 87 7-8c.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND PRODUCE.
On Saturday, Dec. 13, wheat opened at \$1.04 for December option and ranged from \$1.03 7-8 to \$1.05. Closing prices were:
Wheat—Dec. \$1.04 1-2, May 91 1-4c, July 83c.
Corn—Dec. 25 3-8c, May 28 5-8c.
Oats—Dec. 22, May 22 3-8c.
Pork—Dec. 57.40, Jan. 58.35.
Lard—Jan. \$4.35.
Flax seed—Cash \$1.16, Dec. \$1.12, May \$1.15 3-4.
A week ago December wheat closed at 95c. A year ago December wheat closed at 79c, two years ago at 56 1-8c, and three years ago at 54 3-8c.

All kinds of furs are abundant, but in the late mining excitement the fact that B. C. is a great fur country was forgotten. There is only one fur buyer in Vancouver who buys for a Victoria firm. In spite of this there is no complaint, the hunters claiming to get fair prices.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour is lower. Oats 1-1 to 1-2c higher, Corn 1-1c higher; hogs practically unchanged. Butter and eggs higher. Potatoes are much higher.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$4.50 to \$5.05; second patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$7.50 to \$7.75; bran in bulk, \$7.25 to \$7.50; corn feed, \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Corn—Quoted at 23 3-4 to 24c for No. 4, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2c for No. 3, and 24 1-2 to 24 3-4c for No. 3 yellow per bushel of 56 pounds.

Oats—Held at 21 1-2 to 22c for No. 3 white and 21 1-2c for No. 3 per bushel of 56 pounds.

Barley—Feed quoted at 22c. Flax seed—\$1.08 per bushel. Eggs—16c for strictly fresh, the latter, including case; cold storage 12 to 12 1-2c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 9 to 10c; fair to good, 7 1-2 to 8c.

Butter—Creamery 20 1-2 to 22 1-2c; second, 17 to 18c, dairy, 14 to 20c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 4 to 6 1-2c; lambs, 5 to 8c; hogs, 3 1-4 to 3 1-2c for heavy and 4c for medium and light.

Potatoes—Car lot, mixed, 40 to 43c; choice, named varieties, 43 to 58c.

Poultry—Chickens 6c; old fowls, 4c 5 1-2. turkeys, 7 to 9 1-2c; ducks, 7 to 8c; geese 6 1-2 to 7c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—At the semi-weekly live stock market to-day a quiet business was done, receipts being light. In export cattle only a small amount of trade is being done, principally in fat bulls at prices ranging from 31-1 to 31-2c. Buffalo was in the market for stockers and feeders, the former sold at 23-4c, to 31-8c per lb, feeders \$3 to \$3.45 per cwt. In butchers' cattle offerings were light, prices unchanged, from 28-4c to 33-4c per lb, very few touching the latter figure.

Sheep sold at 3c to 31-2c per lb; lambs at 4c to 41-2c or \$2.50 to \$4.25 each.

Hogs advanced slightly owing to light offerings. Choice bacon hogs sold for 45-8c off cars, light and thick fat hogs 41-4 to 43-8c.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial. Mullins & Wilson wire The Commercial the following reports of prices realized at the semi-weekly live stock market at Toronto, on Friday, December 10.

Toronto, Dec. 11.

Forty-four caalods were offered yesterday, including 1,793 hogs and 275 sheep and lambs.

There was a wide range on cattle, the outside price being paid for fancy stock for the holiday market. Sheep were firmer. Hogs advanced 1-4c all around.

Cattle—Export cattle brought 31-2 to 41-1c. Butchers cattle 23-1 to 4c. Fat bulls, 3c to 31-2c, Stockers, 2 1-2c to 3c. Feeders, 3c to 3 1-2c. Stock bulls, 2 to 2 1-2c.

Sheep—Export sheep 31-2c per lb; bucks, 23-4c; lambs, 41-2c.

Hogs—Hog, best bacon, 45-8c lb; thick fat, 43-8c, and light fat, 43-8c per lb, weighed off cars.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat—In wheat there is fair demand, deliveries not large, market steady. Red winter wheat sales, 82c middle freights and 81c north and west freights. Manitoba wheat

steadily at \$1.03 for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit and 98c Sarada or Midland.

Flour—Fair demand for flour, prices steady, straight rollers quoted west \$3.90 to \$4, car lots.

Bran and shorts.—Unchanged, \$10 to \$11 quoted for the latter and \$7.50 to \$8 for bran west.

Barley—Dull, steady. No. 2 quoted 32c, No. 3 extra, 27c to 28c, feed 25c to 26c outside.

Oats—Are steady, and sold at 22 1-2c for mixed and 23c for white, north and west.

Butter in good demand. Receipts of large rolls more liberal at 14 1-2c to 15c. Choice dairy tub scarce and firm at 16c to 17c; medium sells at 13c to 15c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered scarce, demand active; market firm at 16c to 17c. Held fresh are quoted at 14c to 15c and lined at 13 1-2c.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Dec. 11.

Oats—No. 2 white in car lots on local account 26 1-2c.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Manitoba, patents, \$5.40.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$11.50 per ton. Shorts, \$12.50. Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bag.

Hides—8 1-2c for No. 1.

Eggs—Candled, 15c, new laid, 21c.

Butter—Dairy, 14 to 16c.

Butter—Creamery, 18c to 19c.

Cheese—8 1-4 to 8 3-4c.

Dressed Hogs—\$5.75 to \$5.90 per 100 pounds.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Dec. 11.

A further advance this week is reported in sugars of 1-16c on granulated and 1-8c on yellows. Rio coffee has recovered 1c to 1 1-2c from the recent heavy decline. Other lines are steady and unchanged.

Quotations are: Granulated sugar, 43-16 in lots of over 250 barrels, and 45-16c for 100 hbl. lots, at the refineries; yellows, 31-2 to 37-8c. Molasses 26 to 27c. Syrups, 13-4 to 21-2c as to quality. Valencia raisins from 43-4 to 51-2c. Valencia layers 61-2c. Currants, 51-8 to 61-2c, as to brand. Coffee, Rio, 81-2 to 11c. Mocha and Java 20 to 24c.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes, 85 to 90c; corn, 65 to 70c; peas, 80.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET. Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Dec. 11.

Prices in staple lines are without any change this week. Business quiet and prices steady.

White lead, government standard, \$5.37 1-2c; No. 1, \$5; dry white lead in kegs, 5c; red lead in kegs, 4 3-4c; linseed oil, raw, 43c, hulled 46c; turpentine, 48 to 49c; bar iron, \$1.35 to \$1.45; tin plates cokes, \$2.75 to \$2.90; I. C. charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Canada plates, \$2.10 to \$2.15; tern plates, \$5.95 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, 41-4 to 43-4c; lead, \$3.75 to \$4; iron pipe, \$3.90 to \$4; putty in bulk, \$1.50; in bladders, \$1.65c; ingot tin, 15 1-2 to 16c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES. Special to The Commercial.

There was rather an improved feeling in the live stock market and prices ranged higher for sheep and hogs,

the latter being 1-4c higher for choicest. Prices were:

Cattle—Choice 4 1-4 to 4 1-2c, fair to good 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 3-4 to 3 1-2c per lb.

Hogs—4 1-4 to 4 3-4c.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The last wool sale for 1897 in London closed on Tuesday. During the series 121,720 bales were offered and 105,000 were sold. Closing prices were firm. Continental buyers bought scoured eagerly. The offerings were from Australia, South Africa and Buenos Ayres. Prices realized were in most instances unchanged, though some lots went 1-2d to 1d lower. The next sales occur Jan. 18 and March 15.

LONDON SEALSKIN SALES.

At the London sealskin sale this week Japan coast skins brought \$10.10, Copper Island \$11 and Behring Sea \$11.50. This is twenty per cent. higher than the last sales. A telegram from Victoria, B. C., says this will lead to an increase in the number of schooners engaging in the trade next season.

FOR EDMONTON AND KLONDIKE TRADE.

Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers of Winnipeg, are opening a branch warehouse at Edmonton. The establishment of the new house is largely due to the development of the movement to the Yukon country via Edmonton. The Edmonton people and those interested in travel by that route should be pleased with the accession of this reliable and enterprising firm to the wholesale supply trade of that point. A firm of such standing will be an additional guarantee that supplies will be readily available for all travellers by that route. The firm have secured the warehouses in the Opera House block, opposite the Jasper House, Edmonton, and Sheriff W. S. Robertson will manage their business.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The annual winter excursion, \$10, round trip tickets are now on sale to Eastern Canada. This is your opportunity to visit the folks in Ontario and Quebec. In connection with these excursions the Northern Pacific railway have arranged to run on every Tuesday in December through Pullman Tourist upholstered sleepers to St. Paul charging at the rate of one dollar per double berth. This car makes direct connection at the same depot with all daylight trains to Chicago at which point connection is made the same evening with through trains of the Grand Trunk, Wabash and Michigan Central for all Canadian points. Any agent of the Northern Pacific will cheerfully give you any information or secure reservations in these cars.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

R. J. Whittle was in the west last week.

J. Cross, of Cross & Carson, general merchants, Killarney, was in the city last week.

A. Hallonquist, a Napinka merchant, was in the city several days last week. Mr. Hallonquist has recently built a large store and is just completing a building for a hotel.

Field & Birke, Senate hotel, Revelstoke, have leased to Lund & Default.