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Reserve Fund - 6,000,000
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RESERVE FUND, - 345,000

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Carman, Man	Morden, Man	Virden, Man
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Hastings, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
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Fortage la Prairie, Man	W. Bell, "
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National Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Detroit
National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank, Minneapolis,
Northwestern National Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers and
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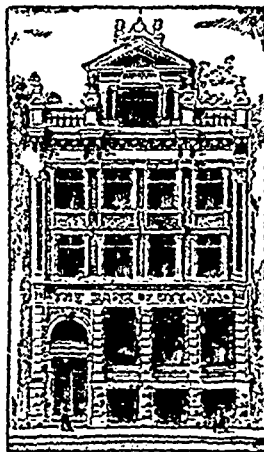
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Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties.
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Reserve - \$1,000,000

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A General Banking Business transacted.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.

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Reserve Fund - \$275,000 "

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Lyonnais, Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. and
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RESERVE FUND - 1,500,000

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R. G. GAMBLE, - GENERAL MANAGER

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THE COMMERCIAL

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially 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.

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D. W. BUCHANAN,
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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, NOVEMBER 29, 1897.

LAKE MANITOBA

At the last session of the Dominion parliament, a vote was made of the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of increasing the outflow from Lake Manitoba, to prevent the overflow of the lake. It is well known that the waters of this lake have had a habit of rising to such an extent as to occasionally overflow large areas of land in the vicinity. This is said to be due to the somewhat circumscribed outlet of the lake. Nothing has been done, however, towards undertaking the work this season. Recently it was announced that Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the department of public works, would make a further investigation of the matter, with a view to reporting upon the advisability of going on with the work. It is to be hoped a very thorough investigation will be made, before any work is undertaken toward lowering or controlling the level of this lake. Considerable difference of opinion seems to exist as to the advisability of attempting to reduce the level of the lake at all. Some authorities like Prof. Tyrrell, of the Dominion geological survey, for instance, believe that the water is of more value than the land which would be reclaimed by the lowering of the lake. Then there is also the question of the value of the lake for the purposes of navigation. Lake Manitoba is a shallow lake and

any considerable reduction of the level would render it more difficult to navigate.

The work necessary to materially reduce the waters of Lake Manitoba would be quite an expensive operation. Thos. Guerin, who made an investigation for the Dominion government, estimated that it would cost \$281,000. This involved the cutting of a canal from Lake Manitoba to a point on the Fairford river, below the rapids, on that stream, and a second canal from Lake St. Martin to Lake Winnipeg. The provincial government also proposed cutting a canal to enlarge the outflow of Lake Manitoba into Lake St. Martin, but the provincial proposals did not cover the extension of the outlet from Lake St. Martin to Lake Winnipeg. The former work would cost about \$25,000, which is the sum voted by the Dominion government. It is claimed however, by expert opinion, that the enlargement of the outlet of Lake Manitoba to Lake St. Martin, without providing the additional and more expensive outlet from the latter lake to Lake Winnipeg, would simply result in flooding a large area of land about Lake St. Martin. If this is the case, what would be gained in one place would be lost in another.

About a year ago, The Commercial published a series of articles upon this question in which we advocated the opening of a canal from Lake Manitoba to the Assiniboine river, not only for the purpose of controlling the level of Lake Manitoba, but also as a link in a valuable and extensive system of inland navigation. The Commercial has had the opinion of three competent engineers upon the question; who are all convinced of the feasibility of the latter plan. A survey of the route from Lake Manitoba to the Assiniboine river was made by Colonel Ruttan, Winnipeg city engineer, some years ago, in connection with proposals to utilize the water power of the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg, and it was found quite feasible. Geo. H. Webster, C. E., claims that all the advantages which could be gained by the proposed canals at Fairford, could be secured by a canal from the southern end of the lake to the Assiniboine river, besides which the latter canal could be made of inestimable value for transportation and waterpower purposes. Before the proposed large expenditure is decided on in cutting the canals at the northern end of the lake at Fairford, the advantages of the southern route should be fully considered.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS

It is reported from Ontario that Dr. Bell, of the government geological survey department, has discovered another promising gold territory. He

says that the section between the head waters of the Ottawa River and James Bay is more promising for gold mining than Rainy River district. Canada is fast coming to the front as one of the greatest mineral countries in the world. We have many thousands of square miles of country yet almost unexplored, so that we may go on discovering rich mineral districts for many years, at the same rate as for the past few years. If judiciously handled, the wealth of our rich mineral regions should provide the means for building railways and canals and otherwise developing the country. Why should the people of Canada be paying thirty or forty per cent. duty on many of the necessaries of life, to provide revenue for the nation, while our wealth is being carried away in millions to foreign lands?

THE WATER-WORKS

In referring to the situation in Winnipeg regarding the water-works proposals, The Commercial has already enunciated the principle, that the avoidable destruction of property is not good business policy. As a declaration of principle, free from any local influences or side issue, the statement is one which would be accepted as a proposition needing no proof or argument. The Commercial is in favor of a system of water-works for Winnipeg, owned and controlled by the city. The establishment of a new system, independent of the present water-works company's system, will certainly result in rendering valueless a large amount of property. It is not possible to operate two systems in Winnipeg to advantage or profit. If all or a portion of the present system can be used to advantage, and can be acquired on reasonable terms, we believe it should certainly be acquired. It will pay the city in the long run, to deal fairly, if not liberally, with the company. The idea of referring the question to arbitration, as suggested by Mr. Georgeson, should be a fair and reasonable way of settling the bickerings between the city and the company.

The Commercial does not wish to be understood as making any defence for the Winnipeg Water-Works company. It is simply a good business principle we contend for, that there should be no destruction of property that can be reasonably avoided. Any such destruction would certainly result injuriously to the interests of the city. The citizens may have grievances against the company, but that does not alter the principle at stake in this matter. While asking for all reasonable consideration for property interests, The Commercial believes it was a serious mistake on the part of the company to threaten an advance in rates, should the citizens of Winnipeg

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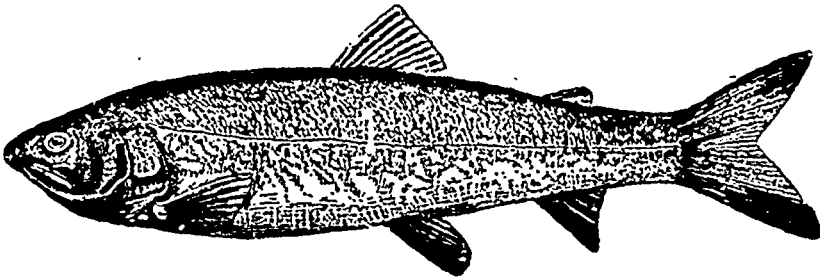
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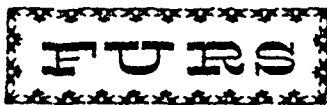
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decide, as they have every right to do, to establish a municipal water supply system. A threat of this nature can only cause a feeling of resentment, which will bode no good to the company. The threat has certainly had the effect of calling unusual attention to the water-works by-law, and no doubt was instrumental in securing a much larger vote in favor of the by-law.

BY-LAW CARRIED

The by-law, authorizing the issue of debentures for the sum of \$700,000, to establish a municipal system of water-works in Winnipeg, was carried by popular vote on Wednesday last. At one time there was some fear that a sufficient number of votes to carry the by-law would not be polled, but the action of the Winnipeg Water-Works company, in threatening to raise the water rates if the by-law were carried, put the citizens on their metal, with the result that the by-law was carried with a rush.

The adoption of the by-law is a matter for congratulation. Firstly, because the city is in need of an efficient water service, preferably controlled by the city. Secondly, the adoption of the by-law places the city in a position to deal with the Winnipeg Water-Works company, which company has heretofore controlled the water supply of the city, providing the said company is willing to negotiate on reasonable terms for the disposal of any portion of its plant which the city may think of acquiring. The Commercial, on another page of this issue, refers favorably to the proposal to arbitrate any differences between the city and the company. Such arbitration would be understood as subject to the opinion of experts, as to the advisability of acquiring any part of the existing plant for the use of the city. This is the position first taken by The Commercial, to which we still adhere. If any portion of the present plant can be used to advantage by the city, and can be acquired on reasonable terms, it should be so acquired, in order to prevent any unnecessary destruction of property. The action of the company has alienated sympathy which would otherwise have been extended to them, and if the announced advance in rates is put into effect, public opinion will probably be aroused to such an extent as to render very unpopular any negotiations whatever with the company.

THE CHANGES IN TOBACCOS

There is some complaint regarding the changes in the weight of the staple plug tobaccos, rendered necessary by the late changes in the tariff. The object is to get plugs to retail at even prices, such as 5, 10 and 25 cents.

T & B, for instance, were formerly made 3 to the pound, to retail at 25 cents per plug. The increased cost of the tobacco made it necessary to either advance the price of the plug or make the plug smaller. The manufacturers of this tobacco put a smaller plug on the market to sell at the old price of 25 cents and made them four to the pound. The old size of three to the pound are still being made, but they would have to be sold at 30 to 35 cents per plug, instead of 25 cents as formerly. The new plug of four to the pound is not received favorably, because it is thin. It is the same size as the old plug of three to the pound, except in thickness. The trade would prefer that the reduction in size should have been made in length and breadth, instead of in thickness. The answer to this is, that new steel dies would have to be made

TALK ON FURS

P. C. Small, manager of the fur manufacturing department of John W. Peck & Co., arrived in the city recently from Montreal, on a business trip. Mr. Small says they have been busy though the fine, warm weather retarded business somewhat. They expect a good season's trade, however. Speaking in regard to manufactured furs, Mr. Small said there was not much change in staple fur goods this season. In men's coats the coon is still a favorite with those who wish a good coat, without going into the very high priced kinds. Beaver, Persian lamb, otter and seal include the very costly lines, which, of course, have only a limited sale. The coon coat is the happy medium between the very costly article and the cheaper lines. A staple fur coat which continues to have a large sale is the wombat, made



CHIEF DAY—A Territorial Indian

to change the dimension of the plug, except in thickness, and these dies would cost some thousands of dollars. Manufacturers do not like the idea of changing their dies, when a few months hence further tariff changes might be made, which would necessitate further changes in the size of the plugs. T & B is now put on the market in nines, as well as in fours and threes.

from the fur of an Australian animal of that name, an immense number of which are annually shipped from the island continent. These wombat coats are largely purchased by farmers. Wombats are costing somewhat higher this year. A coat called the Russian buffalo, is also having a free sale. This coat has been handled by the firm for several years, and as the sale has been increasing steadily, it



THE AMERICAN BISON—Wild Cattle of the Western Plains.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LATH SHINGLES,
BOXES AND PACKING CASHES


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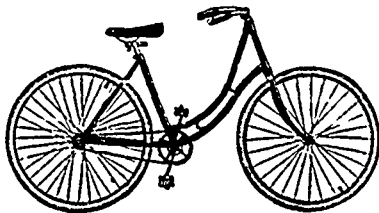
We have a complete modern and improved plant for the manufacture of Sash and Doors, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

Mills and Offices, Rat Portage, Ontario.

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Makers of the following HIGH GRADE . . .



PERFECT
GARDEN CITY
DOMINION

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AGENCIES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

In writing mention The
Commercial

Winnipeg Agents **TURNBULL & McMANUS**

GRANULAR

Ogilvie's Hungarian FLOUR

CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

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 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

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Turner MacKend & Co

Wholesale
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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

PORTER & CO.

Direct Importers of

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Glassware, China, Silverware,
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330 Main Street, WINNIPEG

seems to be a favorite. It sells about the same price as the wombat. This coat is made from an imported calf, and is a serviceable article. Another coat put on the market by this firm a few years ago is called the African buffalo. It has a considerable sale in the lower priced class of goods. Goat skin coats, which are about the cheapest line in the market, also sell to a considerable extent, but not as well as the other lines mentioned. A few Astrakan coats are sold, but they are not serviceable, the skins being damaged in the dyeing, which makes them tender. Bulgarian lamb and other goods of a similar appearance, have a moderate sale. A neat dressy coat, and at the same time a very warm one, is a beaver cloth, lined with rat, and trimmed in otter. This makes a coat nice enough for any one to wear.

In the warehouse of J. W. Peck & Co. may still be seen a number of the real buffalo coats, made from the skin of the now almost extinct American bison. Within the memory of quite young people, buffalo rugs and coats were cheap and in almost universal use. Now a good buffalo coat is worth money. The firm seem to have a corner on buffalo coats. Mr. Small said they were the only ones he knew of now. Since the buffalo disappeared from our western plains, we have no native fur suitable for staple coats. Our native furs are all too costly for common wear. Fur coats in several other lines, such as half seal, fur seal, onossum, etc., are shown, but their sale is limited.

Since the introduction of cloth and imitation fur caps, the sale of fur caps has been somewhat curtailed. For a good cap at not too high a figure, the beaver is a favorite, while the Persian lamb, otter and seal are the leading varieties in high priced goods. Cheaper caps are made of western beaver, a dyed fur, coney, German otter, also a dyed fur, etc. Imitation lamb and imitation seal are the favorites in cloth goods.

Speaking of buffalo, there is something almost pathetic in the thought of the destruction of these fine animals. Vast herds of these wild cattle were swept out of existence within a few years, by the most wanton slaughter. The very bones of the animals, which were strewn over the plains in all directions, and which were such a familiar sight, to the traveller passing through the country by rail after the construction of the C. P. R., have fast disappeared from view. The bones have been gathered up and shipped away to the United States, where they have been used for various commercial purposes. Many tons of buffalo bones have been shipped from a single railway station on our western plains. The writer re-

members, a few years ago, of having made an estimate that the bones of not less than 20,000 buffalo had been shipped from a single railway point. This was arrived at by obtaining the aggregate weight of bones shipped from the place, and estimating so many pounds of bones for each buffalo. It may not be out of place to put in a plea here for the preservation by the government of the few remaining buffalo now in the country. As many of our readers have never seen a real buffalo, we may say that the accompanying cut is a good one, and true to nature. There is something historically at least, almost inseparable, between the Indian of the plains and the buffalo, and we therefore, present a view of a real western brave.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY

The latest new industry of importance to be established in Winnipeg is



LATEST THING IN BAKING POWDERS

the spice and coffee mills now running under the name of the Blue Ribbon Manufacturing company. This industry has been established by the wholesale grocery firm of G. F. & J. Galt, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted in a vigorous and enterprising manner. The premises on Elgin avenue, formerly occupied as a packing house, have been secured, and fitted up to meet the requirements of the industry. A full line of the best machinery procurable has been put in, under the direction of J. D. Roberts, who has been appointed manager of the new enterprise. Mr. Roberts has been manager of the Pure Gold Manufacturing company, of Toronto, for the past five years and from the wide opportunities which he has had of acquiring knowledge in

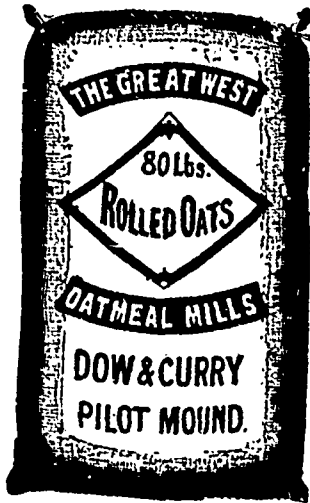
this particular line, he may be considered an expert at the business.

The building has been fitted with machinery for grinding spices, roasting and grinding coffee, and preparing baking powder, etc. The upper story contains the hoppers, from which the material is fed to the machines on the lower floor. The sifting and cleaning of the raw product is also done here, before it is placed in the hoppers. This floor also contains a machine called the cracker, through which spices and other materials for grinding are run once or twice, before going into the hoppers for distribution to the machines on the lower floor. A large quantity of raw material is carried on this floor. The Commercial representative was shown three kinds of ginger, for instance, one coming from Jamaica, another from Japan, and the third from Cochinchina. All parts of the world, in fact, contribute something in the spice line to make up the long list of varieties on hand.

On the lower floor one room, kept at a high temperature, is used exclusively for putting up baking powder. A new line of baking powder which has been named the Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, is now being put on the market and will doubtless receive fair consideration from the trade. The process of putting up baking powder is first thoroughly drying, then weighing, after which the ingredients are put through a combined sifter and mixer and are then ready for putting into cans.

One of the principal features of the establishment is the coffee roaster. One of Burns' Improved roasters, with revolving cylinder, has been put in. The furnace is fired with coke, to give a regular heat. Coffee roasting may be considered a very simple thing, but it is a most particular job. A few seconds one way or the other in roasting will make a great difference in the coffee, and it requires expert handling to do the work properly. During the roasting process, a man stands constantly at hand sampling the coffee. When the process is finished, the coffee is quickly dumped into a large cooling pan, with perforated bottom. A current of cold air is turned upon the hot coffee, and the cold air passes through the coffee, thence through the perforations in the bottom of the pan and is quickly carried away by draft pipes. When cool the coffee is shovelled into large galvanized iron tanks, with air tight covers. Each roasting of coffee is tested at once by infusing. Later the coffee is put up in tins, both ground and whole, and labeled and packed ready for the trade.

In grinding spices, after the material has first been put through the cracker upstairs, it is placed in a



E. NICHOLSON

Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co.

Wholesale Commission Merchants

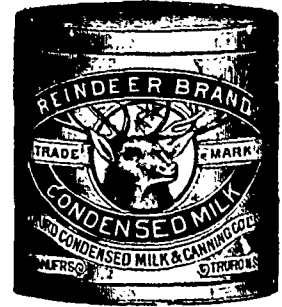
AND BROKERS

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Teas | Canned Goods | Molasses |
| Coffees | Dried Fruits | Syrups |
| Spices | Starches | Condensed Milk |
| Salmon | Bags | Beans |
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Wholesale Trade and Millers only Supplied

124 Princess Street, - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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A TRADE WINNER

The Marvel Furnace

Is without doubt the
BEST COAL FURNACE
in the market.

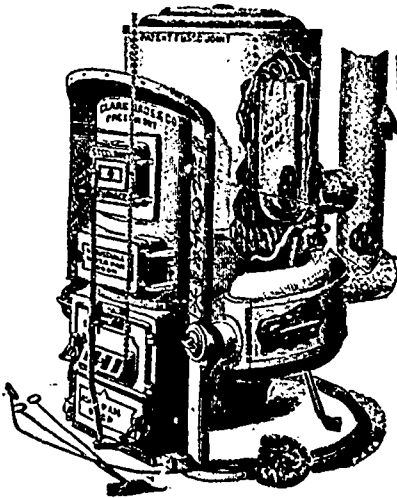


CLARE BROS. & CO.

180 MARKET ST., WINNIPEG.

P.O. Box 1406

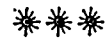
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PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, SHORTHAND AND
TYPEWRITING, and general office work.

Write for our Annual Announcement
and Journal.

C. W. DONALD, Secretary.

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

POULTRY

CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED



We have a large demand for Dressed Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens, and can
pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

We handle a full line of SMOKED AND PICKLED FISH, HADDIES, BLOATERS, HERRINGS
CODFISH.

Orders filled promptly. Consignments received and given careful attention.

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO.

WHOLESALE

175 McDERMOTT STREET EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

hopper and conveyed to the second grinding machine below. From this machine it is conveyed by an elevator to the sifter, and the finished portion goes from the sifter through spouting to a vessel placed for its reception. Any material not ground sufficiently fine passes on through another shaft to a third stone grinding mill and from this is again carried back to the sifter, only to repeat the process again if any part is not ground fine enough, in a sort of perpetual motion way, until the entire mass has been reduced sufficiently to pass from the sifter to the vessel placed for receiving the finished product. The machinery is operated by an electric motor. In the packing room the goods are placed in cans and packages of various sizes and labelled.

One feature of this new enterprise is, that it not only means the establishment of another industry here, but it also furnishes work for other local industries. A large quantity of cans and boxes are required for use in putting up the goods for market and these are secured from the tin box factory of Ed. Gullbault, of the suburban town of St. Boniface. A large amount of work is also made in the line of lithographing and printing labels, which also goes to local concerns. Thus one industry creates work for another and helps to build up the city.

Along the C.P.R. West of Winnipeg

TERRITORIAL TOWNS.

MOOSOMIN.

Substantial progress has been made by this town during the past season. Much improvement has been made in residential building, a number of fine houses having been built. The principal building improvement in business circles is the new Queen's hotel, a handsome brick building erected on the site of the one which was burned. It is built with all modern hotel conveniences and is a credit to the place. Mr. T. D. Cavanagh, formerly of Elkhorn, is landlord, and his experience in hotel business and acquaintance with the travelling public is such that he secures a splendid trade.

The stores of R. D. McNaughton, one of the pioneer merchants of Moosomin, deserves special mention as being an example of a departmental store of the right kind. From a modest beginning as a general merchant in 1882, Mr. McNaughton has found his business increase until he has now five large stores, all in one block, it is true, but separate stores none the less. Each store represents a department of his trade, one being devoted to groceries, a second to dry goods, a third to

furnishings, furs, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, etc., a fourth to hardware and the fifth to heavy hardware, flour and feed, etc. A basement under the whole block is devoted in one part to paints, oils, etc., while the remainder contains reserve stocks of groceries, crockery and similar goods. The upper flat is a reserve stock depot for the dry goods and furnishings departments, and also has a large stock of carpets and house furnishings. One part of this upper flat is a very good hall, fitted in opera house style, for public entertainments. This block which is of brick and stone throughout, was commenced in 1885 when a part, 64x10, was put up. In 1891 Mr. McNaughton found it necessary to enlarge to present dimensions, by building a block, 87x60. It takes three of the largest coal furnaces to heat this big building, an item giving a fair idea of its dimensions. The firm has a harness shop across the street from the main block, also two or three warehouses for storing heavy goods.

Wheat growing has given splendid results this year, though the crop is not very heavy, some farmers in the Moosomin district having 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat. Some 200,000 bushels will be marketed but the bulk is not yet in. The live stock shipping trade of Moosomin is something enormous this year. On Saturday, October 23rd, some 10,000 bushels of wheat were marketed and 700 head of cattle were brought in to this point for shipment; 440 head went east, the rest went west to the ranches. During the season fully fifty cars besides the above were shipped. Some four or five cars of hogs were also shipped. The buyers and shippers complain greatly, and with considerable reason, of the very poor shipping facilities for the extent of the trade. Only one car can be loaded at a time and the yards are so small that it is necessary to herd all night when a large lot is waiting shipment. In addition to this drawback, there are no conveniences for feed and water, such as exist at other points. The cattlemen have invoked the aid of the powers, but hitherto without avail. They want large yards with a modern shipping deck, allowing the convenient loading of half a dozen cars at a time, such as there is at Moosejaw and other points and they earnestly desire that their vigorous "kicking" may be felt or heard!

WAPPELLA.

This town has now a very substantial appearance on the grain market, having two new double delivery elevators built this year, one by the Dominion Elevator company, the other by Messrs. Knowles and Nixon, local business men. Each is

30,000 bushels capacity, and the deliveries have been so great that they have been fully taxed. Messrs. Hughes, Hart & Morris, proprietors of the Wapella roller mills, are also buyers at this point, so that with local and other buyers the market has been very strong. Mr. W. J. Tudge has been buying cattle and a good many have been shipped from here. Alex. Knowles continues in general merchandise, while C. E. Magrath is newly established in that line. Thompson & Sutherland are a new firm handling hardware and harness. Geo. E. Nugent is opening a new lumber yard, and will also deal in farm machinery. Between Moosomin and Wapella, Red Jacket is now becoming quite a wheat point, two buyers being there all season.

WHITEWOOD.

Wheat market is good here this season, J. Saunders, the local miller, Brigham & James of Moosomin, and the Dominion Elevator Co. being the buyers. About 200,000 bush. are expected to be marketed here this season. The crop is fair in comparison with other parts of the country. The mill of 75 barrels capacity is owned and operated by Mr. J. Saunders, and as there are few mills very near he finds trade very good, a local market at points east and west taking all his surplus product. The mill ran nearly eleven months night and day during the past year. Whitewood has a creamery this year established by the government. The Hudson's Bay Co. has a very substantial block for the accommodation of its general store. Mr. J. J. Knowler has built an addition, more than doubling the capacity of his store. B. Limoges, another old time Whitewood merchant, continues at the old stand north of the railway. Duquette & Co. are a new firm of general merchants, A. Biggins having sold out. J. E. Henry and Street & Co. are now in the cattle and butcher business.

GRENFELL.

Considerable business changes have occurred in the past year in Grenfell. Messrs. Love & Tryon, general merchants, have sold out to Chisholm & Copeland, Mr. Copeland having retired from the Granite hotel to take up mercantile life. Messrs. Love & Tryon are in the well-known grain firm of Bready, Love & Tryon, and have removed to Winnipeg. J. E. Howson, formerly of Regina, has leased the Granite hotel from R. A. Copeland. Messrs. Luxton & Copeland have built a large livery barn, 44x100 feet, and they have also bought out the business of the Grenfell Meat Co. There have been a large number of residences erected in Grenfell this year, but perhaps the most notable building is the handsome new Masonic temple. A two-storey

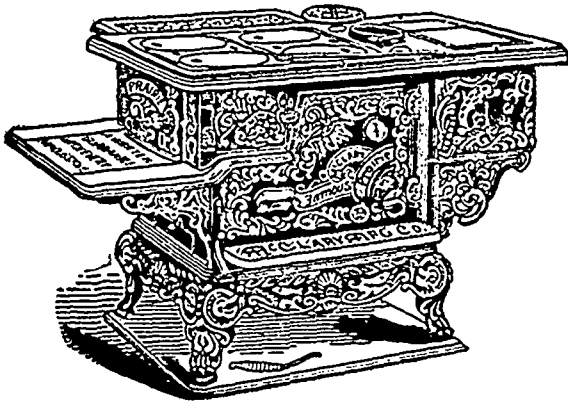
G. F. & J. GALT

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

230 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
TELEPHONE 450

FUR TALLOW

HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED

SENEGA ROOT

SHEEPPELTS

DICK, BANNING & CO.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Shingles and Lath

OAK BASSWOOD, FIR, DOORS, SASH
AND PICTURE HAKING

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

Ask for Quotations Drawer 1230.

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

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Fancy Groceries

Special attention given to Teas, Coffees,
Dried Fruits, Canned Goods,
Butter, etc.

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, 1895

ASSETS - - - - \$6,868,144 00
INCOME FOR 1896 - - - 1,886,258 00
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE 38,196,890 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 536.

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.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Fruit and Produce

A perfect system of Cold Storage

230 ABBOTT ST., VANCOUVER

P. O. Box 276.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or
consign it to us and get top market prices

W.M. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th ST., BRANDON

stone building, 36x52 feet. The upper story is devoted exclusively to the use of a lodge room for the society, while the ground floor is fitted with stage and seating to make a very comfortable theatre. The building presents a very handsome appearance and is a matter of considerable justifiable pride to the promoters. The Grenfell creamery is a new institution erected and operated this year. Brandy, Love & Tryon have built a large elevator. There have been three buyers on the market and something like 125,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed. Enough remains to bring the total up to nearly 200,000. The average yield this year is placed at 12 to 14 bushels per acre.

WOLSELEY.

The Wolseley Milling Co. have built a 25,000 bushels elevator this year, and the Dominion Elevator Co. have also built an elevator. The mill has been greatly improved this year, considerable money having been spent in refitting it and adding machinery. It is now running night and day to its full capacity of 100 barrels. The average yield of wheat around Wolseley, is placed at 15 bushels per acre. Tributary to this point are thought to be about 200,000 bushels. Last year 275,000 bushels were marketed. Local improvements have been going on to some extent. Lang & Campbell now occupy a nice brick building, erected this year, next A. DesBrisay's general store. F. Hockin is a new merchant and he occupies a new brick store at the east end of the town built by S. V. Bray. Messrs. Magee & Thompson and Banbury Bros. continue in business and John Handley has retired. The hotel is vastly improved in the capable hands of Stewart Mandell.

Northwestern Ontario Gold

An English financial journal recently published the following article on the gold fields of Northwestern Ontario:

The discovery of gold simultaneously in several parts of North America has come as a surprise to a world which was settling down seriously to a consideration of the possibility of running short of that metal. Regardless of cost, of dangers, of difficulties, a succession of parties are rushing headlong for the newly opened gold fields of the Klondike, and mining stocks are being widely advertised to induce the man of slender means to buy 10-cent shares in British Columbia mines. Meanwhile a steadily increasing amount of development is being done in the less advertised, but none the less rich, gold-fields of West Ontario.

It is strange that although the Canadian Pacific railroad line was pushed through the rugged hills of this re-

gion sixteen years ago, the idea of there being gold concealed in these rocks hardly crossed the minds of those who assisted in the great engineering work. A few, and very few indeed, did a little prospecting along the line of the railroad; but their discoveries were either of little value, or the discoverers themselves were not able to judge of the value of a mine. Thus the Ontario quartz veins were untouched till five years ago, when some work was undertaken upon the Lake of the Woods, and a few locations were taken up upon the Wabigoon lakes. The Ontario government, then beginning to take some cognizance of the mineral wealth in the hitherto despised northwest corner, sent geologists to investigate, and an adverse report by this commission gave the country a setback which lasted several years. Development work, however, was still prosecuted on the Lake of the Woods; and Rat Portage, so far only known for its lumbering, its flour mills and water power, began to loom up as a mining city.

Meanwhile steady encroachment was being made upon Canadian territory by American prospectors in the Seine River and Rainy Lake districts, and it was due to these men, who trusted to their rough and ready mining experience, and not to government reports, that the first claims were taken up in the southern part of the fields, where the Foley mine is now keeping 20 stamps dropping, and several other mines are now in readiness for the machinery to extract the yellow metal.

Till the spring of 1896 the extent of the gold bearing formation was hardly realized, and even now there are new areas constantly being added, some of which bid fair to rival and outstrip earlier discoveries.

At present the districts being opened up may be roughly divided into three main portions. First the Lake of the Woods district, extending over the shores and islands of a vast body of water lying south of the Canadian Pacific railway track at Rat Portage, and comprising within its limits the Sultana, Mikado, Regina, Scramble, and other mines now working, and the Engledue concessions, two large tracts of land granted to Colonel Engledue's English syndicate, and likely to prove valuable, if only by attracting the attention of other English capitalists to the country.

The second district may be defined as the Rainy Lake district, and embraces those water stretches which extend just north of the international boundary, where valuable veins of gold bearing quartz are now being worked on the Sawbill and Bad Vermilion Lakes, and the Seine River. This district is connected at its western extremity with the Lake of the

Woods. Steamers ply regularly between Rat Portage and Fort Frances, the east end, which extends towards Lake Superior.

The third, and newest gold mining district is the Manitou, and extends from Fort Frances northward, following the line of the Manitou lakes, and thence into the Wabigoon Lakes, which lie just south of the Canadian Pacific Railway track.

The summer of 1897 has seen an immense amount of prospecting work done in this region, and the pioneers have been gradually edging their way from the shore line of the Manitou and Wabigoon Lakes into adjoining lakes and rivers, where finds are being made week after week, which augur a great future for the whole northwest of the Province of Ontario. It may not be long before a fourth district will be added to these three, under the title of the Minnetakie district, lying northeast of the town of Wabigoon, and extending along the shores of Lake Minnetakie, out in the direction of Lac St. Joseph. The boundaries of this region cannot at present be well defined, as the country is only just opened up, and no reliable map of it has yet been made; but the importance of this district has been so far recognized that a wagon road is now being built from Wabigoon to Lake Minnetakie, and arrangements are made for a steamer to ply on the lake itself.

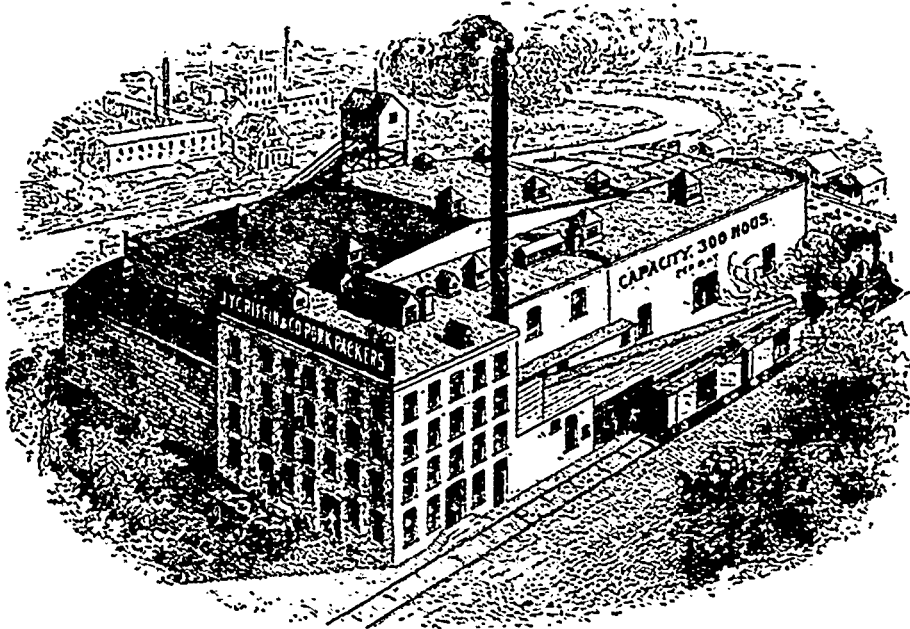
From Wabigoon three lines of steamers run south, making connections with steamers on the Manitou and Rainy lakes, so that travelling can be done fairly at one's ease.

The country rock consists for the most part of green schists, slate and granite, many of the strongest and best defined veins being found at the contact between the granite and slate or schist, and occasionally feldspars, or highly mineralized schists, are met with, which carry a very large quantity of gold to the ton, as is the case in the Scramble mine near Rat Portage.

One distinctive feature of the quartz in Western Ontario is that such a large proportion of it is free milling; the 1896 report issued by the Ontario bureau of mines, stated that 83 per cent of the gold could be extracted by the simple process of stamping and washing. The concentrates, in such a case, are allowed to accumulate until there is a sufficient quantity of them to pay for a chlorination plant upon the first run.

Visible, or free gold, is found on a very great number of the claims recently staked out in the Manitou district, and it is quite common for prospectors to have large quantities of nuggets and "free-gold" specimens, taken out by the pick, or after a single shot of dynamite, from the sur-

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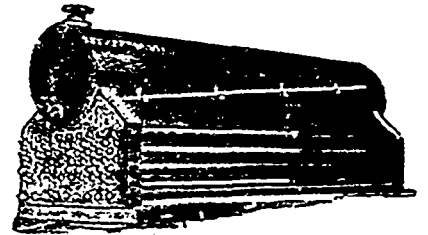
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DAVID WALKER, Proprietor.

Cor. York and Fort Sts., Toronto; Ont

face of their claims. One prospector panned with an ordinary cast-iron mortar and a gold washing pan nearly \$100 worth of gold from his claim during the spare time and evenings of last winter.

An encouraging feature of the mining operations in the Ontario fields is that wherever sinking has been done to, say, the 200 foot level, the results have always been satisfactory, and so far, wherever common judgment and caution have been employed, it has never been found necessary to abandon a hole sunk at great expense lest it should swallow up more and more capital and give no return.

The country itself is one vast waterway; those who know the nature of the country can travel from lake to lake, portaging their canoe now and then over the narrow strips of land which separate the lakes, or up some rapid where it is impossible to paddle the light birch-bark or cedar shallop against the current. Two or three men in a large canoe can travel with ease all through the ramifications of the lake system, camping wherever night overtakes them, and waking every day to feel that it is good to be alive among these lovely island-dotted bays, where the purest of crystal waters reflect the sombre grandeur of the dark pines that fringe the shores.

Manufactured Furs

Donald Fraser & Co., Winnipeg, who are western agents for L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co., fur manufacturers, Montreal, are showing a very fine line of furs this season. The Montreal firm mentioned, are noted for the high quality of their furs. Mr. Fraser says that they have had a big demand for coon coats of the better class this season, and their main difficulty has been in keeping their stock assorted up to meet the demand. Another coat which has had a large sale is made from imported calf skins. This is a very warm and serviceable coat, which sells at a moderate price, and is not a bad looking coat either. Fur lined beaver cloth coats have sold well for the city trade. Some very nice coats are shown of this class.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—Wholesalers report business brisk and money fairly easy. Prices in dairy produce keep firm, with an upward tendency. Fresh eggs are almost unobtainable. Bananas and Japanese oranges arrived by the last steamer. In the flour and feed market there are no changes in prices. Fresh meats have not changed in price, but the price of hogs and sheep will likely advance within the next ten days. The market is almost

glutted with game, and in another week prices will be much lower. This is the season for the slaughter of deer, duck and grouse by the Indians, and the supply is far in excess of the demand.

British Columbia Mining Notes

The stock market in British Columbia is somewhat demoralized and stocks are selling for what they will bring, not for what they are worth, while companies having no development work done and no money in the treasury can sell no stock.

The Excelsior, next to the Golden Cache is looking well, the main tunnel is now in 100 feet and drillings from the face assayed to-day, went \$71 in gold, so that the same high values obtain. A quantity of rock was brought in from this claim this week which was literally splattered with visible gold. This stock has advanced from 30 to 50 cents.

The Golden Cache mill has been running for three weeks and the clean up will take place in another week, the results of which mean a great deal to the province and the Dominion as the Golden Cache is the most talked of mine in England and should it fall to come up to expectation it would check capital coming into this country for mine development.

The Tin Horn mill has been running now for ten days at the company's properties in Fairview, Okanagan district, Fairview Camp seems full of promise, all the best claims are to be developed and worked for dividends and the public are backing the different companies in establishing mills and waterways, etc. Excavations are being made for the Joe Dandy mill, while the ore of the Winchester and Stenwinder claims is to be milled next summer. There is further news to the effect that the allotment of 100,000 shares sold by the Comstock-Mammoth company was sold in one week and the company are now pushing work on the Mammoth sinking shafts on the vein matter. It is also reported that the Fairview-Consolidated shares allotted for working expenses, \$325,000 at \$1 a share are being rapidly sold in England and Canada. Enough will be sold to establish electric machinery and erect a huge stamp mill, capable of treating the ore from the 17 claims of the company, and perhaps the ore of other claims in the camp. More concentrated energy is being centered on Fairview camp at present than any other camp in B. C.

British Columbia Items.

G. A. Owens, grocer, is opening business at Vancouver.

Rosland has another new paper. It is called the Times.

A. Miller & Co., confectionery, has opened business at Kaslo.

The Klondyke Trading & Outfitting Co., Ltd., has started business at Vancouver.

The following business items are reported from Rosland: Kirk & Scott, livery, dissolved.

W. M. Lawrence has opened a plumbing department in connection with his hardware store, at Revelstoke.

Burritt & Kane, music hall, dissolved; E. H. Kane continues. T. B. Gamson, hotel, has opened. Geo. C. Patterson has opened business in flour, feed and produce. Henry Forde & Co., produce, have begun business. L. Levy & Co., cigars, are opening business.

The steamer Empress of China arrived this week with a fair passenger list and a full cargo. The Australian steamer Warrimoo also reached port with a fair cargo and full passenger list, among whom were several Coolgardie miners, bound for Klondike.

The board of trade in Vancouver are having splendid success among the merchants raising subscriptions for the purpose of advertising Vancouver as an outfitting point for the Klondike. Fourteen hundred dollars a month was guaranteed after the first day's canvass.

The real estate market is very active at present in British Columbia. In Vancouver several business lots changed hands this week. One on Hastings street sold for \$17,000 and two on Water street, next to the Hudson's Bay waterworks, for \$150 front foot.

Work has been commenced on the double wagon road which Brackett and other Minneapolis capitalists are building over White Pass. A horse tramway over Skaguay has also been commenced. A party of surveyors sent up by the Humbert expedition are thirty miles in over the Dalton trail surveying the route for a railway which their company propose to build.

Victoria, Nov. 13.—Five miners, who arrived here to-day, coming out via Stikine, report that just before they left Dawson, on October 4th, a rich strike was made on a side hill near Dawson, gold being found under the moss. A number of good nuggets were brought in. They say the Hootan napa river is navigable for boats drawing three feet at lowest water, which means that steamers can run from Teslin Lake to Dawson by merely discharging cargo at Five Fingers and making a short portage.

Rosland, Nov. 13.—Hon. C. Sifton and H. Bostock, M. P., who are touring Kootenay, visited Rosland on Thursday, and remained till yesterday morning. A public meeting held here presented the minister with an address. It pointed out the unexampled growth of the city; that the postoffice had earned \$25,176.80, and the customs house \$239,141.13; the advisability of establishing a Canadian mint and a government metallurgical school; a minister of mines in the Dominion cabinet, and the creation of a railway commission.

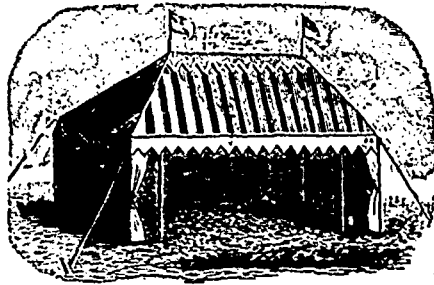
R. P. Ritchet & Co., Victoria, in their last monthly shipping report, give a detailed statement of the season's catch of seals by Canadians. The report shows a total of 30,410 seals taken, compared with 55,677 last year, 74,124 in 1895, and 94,174 in 1894. This shows a large falling off each succeeding year. Two schooners were wrecked during the season, and one burned. Slightly over half the total number of skins taken this season, or 15,607, were secured in Behring Sea; 7,321 were taken on the Japan coast; 6,100 on the British Columbia coast, and 1,332 off Copper island.

The Canadian Mining Exhibit company have opened an office at Montreal, and are open to receive samples, information, etc., relating to mining matters.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Manitoba. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Department Y, Chicago.

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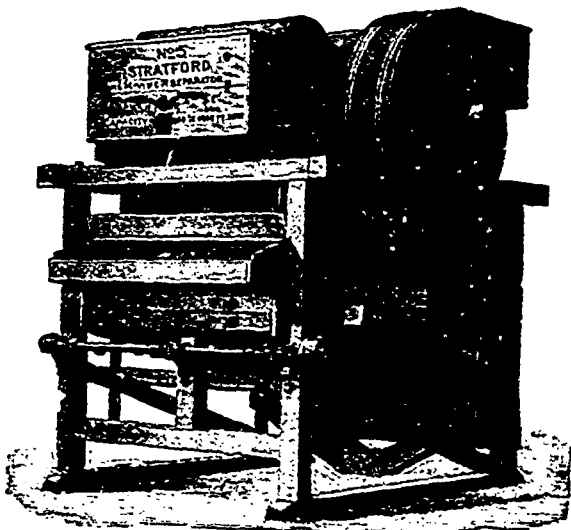
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Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Representatives: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

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Grocery Trade Notes.

Molasses is very firm at Montreal.

The tone of the spice market is firm and values have an upward tendency in sympathy with the strong advices from abroad.

Owing to the big yield of the Brazil coffee crop, the coffee market has been very weak and a sharp decline in prices has taken place for Rio, with other varieties tending lower.

A deputation representing the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' association visited Ottawa recently and had an interview with Hon. Mr. Paterson and Sir Henry Joly, when they urged that the customs duty be computed on the standard weight of package in place of the actual weight, so as to make allowance for moisture. They also asked a rebate of 14 cents per pound on export cuttings.

A local importer sends us the following on the tea situation: Everything points to a shortage of supply at all the primary markets. Greens are likely to be 8,000,000 lbs. short. What remains of this season's manufacture in China and Japan is debarred by the new standards. From Calcutta we learn shipments are very short of original estimates owing to the earthquake which occurred early in the season, and subsequent unfavorable harvest weather. From Colombo the shipments since August have fallen short of demand, causing a rise of 25 per cent in value. Dealers here still hold out against any rise in price, but the statistical position indicates this as inevitable.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says of sugars: The market for refined sugar is very strong and yellows have been advanced 1-16c to 1-8c, the lowest price now being 33-8c, to 3 3-4c as to grade, and at the advance a good business has been done. Granulated is firm at 41-16 to 41-8c, the inside figure being for lots of 250 bbs, and over, with 21-2 per cent cash discount, and the outside figure for lots up to 150 bbs., with cash discount of 31-2 per cent. An advance, however, may take place at any moment. Refined in New York is very strong, at an advance of 1-8c to 3-16 on the week. Raw sugar is also firm and advancing, beet having gone up on the other side 9s 3-4d. November being a rise of 43-4d within the past month or so. Cane sugar has also moved up about the same. The sharp advance in beet sugar is said to be due to a powerful European syndicate and still higher prices are expected.

Dairy Trade Items.

Very favorable reports have been received by the department of agriculture at Ottawa, regarding the quality of the butter shipped to British markets from the government creameries in the Territories.

British butter markets have been depressed by unusually large shipments from Denmark, Russia and the United States at a time when very open and mild weather prevailed. For one week the shipments from these countries amounted to about one thousand tons of butter greater than during the same period of last year. The market is now slightly improved and Canadian butter is in better demand.

J. Beusfield & Co. closed their creamery at Brandon on Nov. 15. Some thirty patrons were sending cream up to the date of closing the factory.

But for the high price of feed this season the factory would have been kept running for some time longer. The season's make was 60,443 pounds. Mr. Beusfield believes creameries can be operated in the winter in Manitoba, in favorable seasons.

A Calgary correspondent writes the Winnipeg Free Press to the effect that the patrons of the government Territorial creameries will net 21 cents per pound for their butter, after paying all expenses. This is of course a mistake, as every one must know who is familiar with the dairy trade. It is quite impossible that the patron could clear any such money. Every now and again a report like this is published, about the patrons of some factory realizing an entirely impossible figure for their butter. Several such reports have been published regarding the government creameries, in the past, which The Commercial showed to be wrong. These false reports cause dissatisfaction among the patrons of other factories, and consequently care should be used to prevent the publication of such misleading statements.

Financial and Insurance Notes

The Victoria block at Brandon, Man., took fire and a considerable portion was gutted. The building is the property of the Confederation Life association and is insured.

E. E. Webb, the general manager of the Union bank of Canada, and J. Sharples, one of the directors and a well known lumberman, arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday last. They will visit the other branches of the bank.

The by-law to authorize the issue of debentures for \$700,000, to construct a system of waterworks in Winnipeg, has been carried. The debentures are payable in forty-three years, with interest at 31-2 per cent.

On December 21st, Winnipeg taxpayers will vote upon a by-law to raise \$30,000 by debentures, for the purchase of property and the erection thereon of a fire hall. Debentures payable in forty years, with interest at 31-2 per cent.

A telegram from Toronto says negotiations are almost completed for the amalgamation of the Central Canada Loan and Savings company and the Manitoba and Northwest Loan company. The former company is represented in Winnipeg by Arthur Stewart, manager, and the latter is a local company of which G. A. Nuttlebury is manager.

T. C. Livingston, a well known insurance man, has been appointed resident secretary for the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada. As mentioned in The Commercial last week, this company has decided to open an office in Winnipeg as headquarters for the west. The Northern is a comparatively new company. It secured a Dominion charter two years ago, and is now opening in Winnipeg with the intention of working the western field actively. This is the company of which the Hon David Mills, the new minister of justice, is president. Lord Strathcona and many other well known names are mentioned among the officers and directors. The company has a capital of \$850,000 of which \$150,000 is paid up and a further \$100,000 will be paid up shortly. The Winnipeg offices are located on the ground floor of the Livingston block, corner Portage avenue and Main street.

The manager of the Canadian Life insurance companies met recently at Toronto. The situation created by the action of three of the large United States companies in advancing rates was discussed. The opinion of the meeting was decidedly against any increase in life rates by Canadian companies, and the opinion was expressed that there was no likelihood of any advance for a year at least. The managers feel that the present rate is sufficient with our low rate of mortality to meet the requirements of a lower valuation. They believe, however, that what they require is to give more attention to the reduction of expenses in other directions, and this matter will be seriously taken up at future meetings of the association. As a result of a resolution passed, the British companies doing business in Canada are now eligible for membership in the Canadian association, which was formerly confined to Canadian companies only. The officers of the association were re-elected as follows: President, A. G. Ramsay, of the Canada Life; vice-president, J. K. Macdonald, of the Confederation Life; Secretary, H. Sutherland. The next meeting will be held during February next in Hamilton, where the members will be the guests of the president of the association.

The Lumber Trade.

S. McLeod, saw mill, Prince Albert, has sold out to Keith & Co.

Mr. Cameron, of the Rat Portage Lumber company, says they have 600 men at work in their lumber camps, getting out logs for next season's cutting. They expect to cut between forty and fifty million feet of logs this winter.

The Minneapolis Lumberman says: The trade in west coast red cedar shingles has gone out at the bottom. Consignments of shingles kept coming after the bulk of the trade was over and the result has been the natural one of a fall in prices. For stars, \$2.00 probably now represents the top of the market and they may go lower. The manufacturers out west have shut down for the winter in an endeavor to save the market and the result cannot but be beneficial.

Grain and Milling News.

Fleming, Assa., is likely to have a flour mill next year.

Band & McDonell, Balduf, millers, advertise their business for sale.

There are now five elevators and three grain warehouses in South Edmonton, Alberta, which is the most distant grain market in the Territories.

The Commercial has had several complaints as to the correctness of prices quoted for wheat at country points. One letter from Oak Lake says the quotation should have been 76c instead of 74c, and 76c at Warden, instead of 80c. The feeling in country markets is very keen in regard to wheat quotations. If one market is quoted higher than another in the same district, it is naturally concluded that farmers will go to the point which is quoted the highest.

To meet the popular demand for information upon the subject of the gold fields of Northern Canada, Messrs Allan, the well-known ship-owners, have issued a pamphlet dealing with the mineral wealth of Canada.

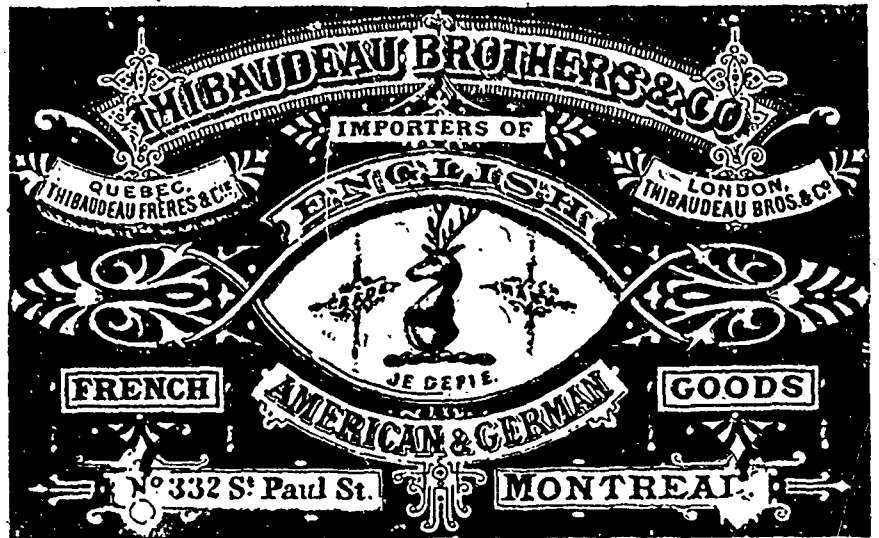
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Oak Lake
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METCALFE & SON

Millers of the finest quality of

Rolled, Standard and Granulated **Oatmeal**

Also Roll Wheat, Chop or Ground Feed, etc.
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THE COMMERCIAL
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Important Questions Engage the Assembly

Regina, Nov. 22.—The assembly met again to-day, Speaker Betts in the chair.

Mr. W. Eakin, Saltcoats, brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider the extension of the M. & N. W. and the M. & N. W. Central, and moved that the same be printed and considered in committee of the whole. Carried. The following is the report:

Your committee appointed to consider questions affecting or affected by the extension of the M. & N. W. from its present terminus at Yorkton to the Saskatchewan river, and the extension of the G. N. W. Central to and through that portion of the N. W. T. extension to and through which is provided for in its charter, beg to report.

1. That relying on the conditions as to extension of their railway lines, laid down in the charters of these railway companies, people settled in the Northwest Territories in localities through which it was provided that these railways should respectively be extended;

2. That for various reasons these companies have from time to time been relieved of the obligation to extend their lines of railway, until finally the parliament of Canada vested the governor-general-in-council with power to prescribe, within certain limitations, the amount of railway construction that should be undertaken by these respective companies in any year and that the governor-general-in-council has not yet prescribed any such railway construction;

3. That both these railways are now more or less under the control of receivers appointed by the courts of Manitoba;

4. That both companies are involved in litigation on the issue of which the ultimate control of them in some measure depend;

5. That after more than ten years of disappointment and delay, these settlers have still no information as to the time when railway accommodation will be provided them;

6. That they have no guarantee that a fair regard for their rights will be had by these railway companies when their lines are extended;

7. That the measure of prosperity that has attended these settlers, notwithstanding the lack of railway accommodation, is good evidence of the adaptability for settlement of the country through which these railways are respectively intended to pass;

8. That it would afford some relief and encouragement to these settlers if the lines of these railways were surveyed and finally located, their rights of way expropriated, and their station sites finally located;

9. That such final determination of the route of these railways would be likely to result in a further settlement along those routes;

10. That definite knowledge of the final location of these railway lines and their station sites is necessary to decide the best locations for roads and bridges to serve the said settlers;

11. That in view of these facts, and as a small measure of justice to these settlers, the parliament of Canada should, at its next session, so amend the charters of the aforesaid railway companies as to compel them during the year 1898 to survey and finally locate and expropriate their respective rights of way through the

whole country covered by their respective charters, and finally locate the railway station sites on their respective rights of way, and should further grant to such railway companies whatever aid may be necessary to enable them to so survey and determine their said respective rights of way.—Wm. Eakin, chairman

Dr. Brett, Banff, brought up the report of the delegation appointed to interview the hon. the minister of the interior to urge the construction of the overland route from Edmonton to the Yukon. The report was to the effect that the delegation had interviewed Mr. Sifton, and the matter was pressed upon the minister by different members of the delegation. Mr. Sifton replied that he would instruct Mr. McArthur, one of the best surveyors of the department, to investigate, and if that gentleman reported favorably, that the proposed route was a practical route, then he (Mr. Sifton) would do his best to have the route opened up. Dr. Brett concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Live Stock Items.

New stock yards have been established on the north side of the river at Medicine Hat.

G. B. Murphy and H. E. Waller, shipped eight car loads of stocker cattle to Minneapolis from Carberry.

Mr. Rankin, cattle buyer for Gordon & Ironsides, shipped two hundred head of beef cattle from Maple Creek.

John Dixon and D. J. Wylie, of Maple Creek, shipped three car loads of fat stock from Dixon Bros.' ranch to Winnipeg.

The recent sale of horses by the Boyd Ranching company, at Carberry, Man., proved that there is a demand for good horses. As high as \$500 was paid for some of the animals.

On November 12, Gordon & Ironsides shipped 400 head of cattle from Medicine Hat. The cattle were from the Red Deer ranch. It was the intention to have shipped double the number, but the drop in the old country market rather influenced the shippers against sending more than 400 head.

J. Elchriet of Elchriet & Munro, and H. A. Mullins, of Mullins & Wilson, eastern live stock dealers, have returned east for the season. They have been buying and exporting western cattle during the season now over.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—(Montreal Gazette correspondence)—There can be no question as to the scarcity of really prime cattle in the principal markets of Britain. They sell readily at satisfactory prices to the feeder, and, for that matter, to the butcher, for he can get anything he likes to charge. But for secondary grades of stock an exceedingly slow trade prevails, and people who do not know any better say: "Cattle dealers are doing well this year. I see bullocks quoted up to 63-4d (13 1-2c)." Our Canadian exporters are now sending very plain cattle to this country, where the chief demand is for neat, well-fleshed bullocks, and this at a season when the principal distributive home markets are filled with secondary and medium grades of stock. And to make matters worse, it is announced in our local paper, the Liverpool Mercury, that Gordon & Ironsides have still 1,000 carloads of Manitoba cattle to ship. As this means probably close on 18,000 head to get through before the end of December, the wily Woodside dealers are chuckling over the prospect of glutted markets, and "any price you like." I am rather doubtful about this "1,000 carload" story, and should prefer some more authentic confirmation before operating on the market.

Wheat Supplies

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

Montreal...	231,000
Toronto...	51,000
Kingston...	10,000
Winnipeg.....	248,000
Manitoba elevators	4,250,000
Port William, Port Arthur and Keewatin.....	1,992,000

Total Nov 13..... 6,782,000
Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's, on Oct. 13, were 48,062,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 80,300,000 bushels according to Bradstreet's report.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains on Nov. 20, was 32,708,000 bushels, being an increase of 735,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 59,974,000 bushels, two years ago 62,221,000 bushels, three years ago 83,944,000 bushels, four years ago 77,288,000 bushels.

Manitoba Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ending November 20, aggregated 864,478 bushels, the shipments by water from that port were 908,524 bushels and the quantity in store at Fort William was 1,381,615 bushels. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 498,000 bushels, and shipments 466,000 bushels.

Freight Rates.

Freight rates on wheat from Fort William and Duluth to Buffalo, advanced to 2 1-2c early last week.

Chicago Trade Bulletin says: The gulf line continues to make low rates and eastern lines are taking grain, and especially provisions, at low figures.

Rates on provisions are 13 to 20c, and grain 13 to 15c per 100 lbs. from Chicago to New York. The through rate to Liverpool was 16.18c per bushel on wheat, and 15 7-8c on corn, 27 1-2 to 29.37c per 100 lbs. on flour, and 36.28 to 38.28c on provisions. Through rates, lake and rail, from Chicago to New England are at 3 1-2c on corn, 5 1-2c on oats. Lake rates were higher at 1 5-8c for wheat, 1 1-2c for corn, and 1 1-4c for oats to Buffalo.

Argentine Wheat Crop.

According to a dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, the damage to crops from frost having been estimated, it is now expected that a million tons of wheat will be available for export.

Reduced to bushels this would be equal to say 33,000,000 bushels, compared with only 2,000,000 bushels from last crop, 18,000,000 two years ago, 37,000,000 bushels three years ago, 56,000,000 bushels four years ago, 33,000,000 bushels five years ago and 16,800,000 bushels six years ago.

A general meeting of the Commercial Travelers' association is called for Saturday, November 27, at the board of trade rooms, Winnipeg, for the nomination of officers for 1898, and the election of auditors for 1897, etc.

IT REACHES THE TRADE



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THE COMMERCIAL



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

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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 hustlers 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,

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

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Manitoba. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Department Y, Chicago.

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

Pure High-Class CONFECTIONERY

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

FACTORY AND OFFICE

262 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Live Stock Markets.

A cable from Liverpool on Nov. 22 reported the market stronger for choice United States cattle at 11c; choice Canadians at 10 1-2c, and sheep at 11 1-2c.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards, Montreal, on Nov. 22, the supply of cattle was small. The receipts were hogs were small and prices were steady at \$4.60 per 100 lbs., live weight.

The Montreal Gazette, of Nov. 23 says: The export season for 1897 will be over in a few days now and it has without a doubt been one of the worst if not the worst in the history of the trade. In regard to ocean freight there has been a good demand for the same and all the Glasgow space from Portland for December, January and February has been let.

London, Nov. 22.—Supplies of stock were short owing to the delay in arrivals on account of the fog, consequently the market was strong, especially for Canadian cattle and sheep, and prices advanced 1c, while States and Argentine only improved 1-4c to 1-2c since this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 11 1-2c; Canadians at 10 1-2c; Argentine at 10c, and Canadian sheep at 11 1-2c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on November 22, the market was firmer. A fair trade was done in common bulls and young steers on Buffalo account, and the former sold at 11-4c to 11-2c, and the latter at 2c to 2 1-2c per lb. Choice cattle sold at 4c to 4 1-4c; good at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c; fair at 3 to 3 1-4c; common at 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c, and inferior at 1 1-4c to 2c per lb. The demand for shipping sheep was good and prices ruled firm at 3c to 3 1-4c per lb. Lambs sold freely at 4 1-4c to 4 1-2c for choice, and fair to good at 4c per lb.

The feature of the dry goods trade in the United States has been the further decline in the price of print-cloths, which has affected the whole market to some extent particularly that on printed fabrics. Sales have been made at 25-16c., which is the lowest price on record. Cotton goods have been dull and easier on account of the decline in the price of print-cloths. Plain and bleached goods have been very dull, while brown has continued to drag and prices have been in the buyers' favor. American shirting prints have been put down to 3 1-2c, and other reductions are expected. There is a moderate movement in woollen dress goods at firm prices, the mills being kept busy on orders. Flannels are very firm.

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, November 27, 1897.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 10@20c; Manitoba creamery 23 1/2@25c. per lb.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 18 1/2@19c. per doz. Local, 40c.

Cheese—Manitoba 11 1/2@12 1/2c. per lb.

Cured Meats—Hams 13c; breakfast bacon 14c; backs 12 1/2c; long clear 10c; short rolls 10 1/2c, smoked sides 11 1/2c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per lb, in pails and tubs 9 1/2c lb.

Fish—Flounders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; spring salmon 14c each; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 16c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; finnan haddie 10c; kippered herring 12c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c; coloe salmon 4c lb.

Vegetables—Potatoes \$12@14 per ton ashcrofs \$19.50; California onions 2c lb, onions 1 1/2c lb; cabbage 1 1/2c 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, 55c.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.75; 2 1/2 pounds sacks \$2.80; 4 2 1/2 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, \$22 ton; shorts \$21.00 ton; bran \$19.00, oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff.

Hay—\$13.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef \$5.75 @ \$6.25; mutton 7 1/2@8c; Australian mutton, 6c; pork 6@7 1/2c; 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 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, 5c lb; grouse, 75c brace; mallard, 50c brace.

Evaporated Fruits—Apricots, 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums, 9@10c; prunes, French 5@7 1/2c; loose muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 8@8 1/2c lb.

Nuts—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12 1/2c; walnut, 13c lb.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C. 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3 1/2c lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gallon kegs \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$4.75 case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2c; good 18c; choice 29c. 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.

En Route to Yukon.

Four Englishmen and a German cook passed through the city Saturday afternoon on their way to Klondike. The party were very anxious to interview the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay company, but as that gentleman was going on west that evening to Calgary and Edmonton they decided to accompany him and get all the information obtainable about the route via Edmonton. The gentlemen were distinguished in many respects.

Capt. E. H. Bernard, of the Indian staff corps will lead the party. He is an experienced woodman and explorer. He has hunted grizzly bears in the Rockies and shot tigers in India. He prefers the latter sport. The captain is a nephew of Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe.

The second in command is a dashing young soldier, Mr. W. Purdey, who participated in the Jameson raid. He has two wounds as the result of his flying trip to that part of the Boer domains. Mr. Purdey is a warm admirer of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of the Cape Colony, and declared that the U. S. and others will in time possess the territory extending from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean. He is an enthusiastic Englishman and says that German influence in Africa is on the wane. Mr. Purdey is a practical miner.

Mr. H. Thomas, the third member of the party was a member of the reform committee in Johannesburg, and served a six months' term for aggressive conduct. He speaks unkindly of the Boers.

Mr. H. Whitfield, of Australia, is also of the party.

Mr. Charles Filsner, the German cook, with a Parisian education, will be a leading feature in the party.

The Hudson's Bay company, through the influence of Baron Rothschild, has given Capt. Bernard every facility to reach Dawson City early in May. Two years' provisions have been purchased here. Dogs will be secured en route, and after a week's stay in Edmonton the party will go forward. Capt. Bernard proposes to travel a thousand miles before February 1st, 1898; then he will go into camp until the Mackenzie River becomes navigable.

In a special colonist car there passed through the city on Sunday the largest party of Klondikers that has yet reached the west. There were twelve in the party, and each man was dressed according to his ideas of the correct thing in the west. It was the nearest approach to a Buffalo Bill aggregation ever seen here, and the sight of the expedition as the men passed across to the nearest hotel for a "warming up" made the small "newsies" around the C. P. R. shout for very joy, every one looking like a small boy's hero.

"Not a uniform for 60 degrees below zero," remarked one gentleman, who stood watching the party come up, and as he spoke the sharp November wind whistled around a corner of the station, with just a touch of cold in its make up, and the group of Klondikers shivered and looked blue.

"The correct thing," worn by each person, was modelled after the latest cowboy cut, with here and there a dash of color and gaudy vestments which had just a tinge of light opera about them—light-colored corduroys with immense brass buttons set

in rows down the front of the coats. Big brimmed hats a la Mexican, with a silk scarf twined about the brim. Then there is the leather reinforced trousers, such as the rough riders of the west find so serviceable, and then, of course, there were top boots.

This is the expedition Captain Jno. Hall was the advance buyer for, and supplies have been purchased for a five years' residence in far northern Yukon. The cost to each is \$500, and their destination is the Peace river until spring. Ponies, 100 in number, have been purchased from the H. B. Co. at Edmonton, and provisions were bought in Montreal, Edmonton and here. The party go over the Edmonton route, starting on the 1st of next month.

Manitoba

A. Quarril, livery, Oak Lake, advertisements selling out.

J. E. Gellay, formerly a well known Winnipeg contractor, is dead.

G. E. Duchene, merchant, Starbuck, has added lumber to his business.

D. M. McMillan, insurance agent, Brandon, is adding wood and coal to his business.

The Manitoba Liberal Printing Co., of Portage la Prairie, has been incorporated.

J. H. Binns, of Winnipeg, has purchased the hardware business of W. T. Phillips at Killarney.

W. J. Ross, of Plumas, has sold his blacksmith business to Mr. Colborne, late of Pembroke, Ont.

J. Dresser's store, Winnipeg, was burglarized recently and a small quantity of goods taken.

The Lac Du Bonnet Prospecting, Mining and Manufacturing company, of Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

Walker, auctioneer and variety dealer, Carberry, has sold out his merchandise department to R. D. Morris and G. H. Green.

David White, a well known western traveller, representing Tooke Bros., committed suicide in the Winnipeg general hospital on Saturday, Nov. 20, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Assiniboia.

W. S. Cameron has opened in the grocery business at Medicine Hat.

The Commercial hotel, Medicine Hat, has been taken over by Mr. McCarthy, of Rat. Portage.

Messrs. McGregor & Mullen, blacksmiths, Fleming, have dissolved partnership. McGregor continues the business.

D. A. Black, druggist, has purchased the business of the Maple Creek Drug company. He has also purchased from the merchants their several stocks of patent medicines, and will in the future control the drug business at Maple Creek.

Prices on Coffee

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Prices of Brazil coffees are now ruling at about the lowest figures in the history of the trade. In December, 1892, February delivery sold at 5.24c. Since that date until the current year the range has been between 6 7-8c and 19c. During this year, however, there has been a gradual decline, and on the 9th instant November was quoted on the exchange at 4.45 to 4.60c. W. H. Crossman & Brother, authorities on coffee matters, say: "The decline is the result of a coffee produc-

tion greater than the consumption. The quality of this crop in both Rio and Santos is the best that we have seen for twelve or fourteen years. The average is better than any crops, except the large ones of 1881-82 and 1882-83. It is proof positive that it is the product of young trees and not old trees. The quality of the old trees was so poor that during the years of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 any coffee grading better than No. 7 commanded a heavy premium, and resulted in the high differences made on the Coffee Exchange last year. On the basis of the receipts up to date nobody can figure less than 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bags Santos and 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 bags Rio. From two parties in Santos estimates have been received that the growing Santos crop is as large as 6,000,000 bags. In one case it was estimated that, including the new-crop coffee, which comes in during May and June, the receipts for the twelve months could not be figured at less than 6,000,000 bags. The coming crop has been estimated as high as 6,500,000 bags for Santos and 4,000,000 bags for Rio. And for the present crop, as there are new trees and a large number that will bear fruit for the first time next year, it does not seem so unreasonable. It will certainly, I should say, ensure low prices for a long time to come."

British Trade.

London, Nov. 24.—The Rt. Hon. Chas. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, made an important speech before the chamber of commerce yesterday, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against United States competition, now "ousting British trade." Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the Dingley tariff and the engineering trade dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and after pointing out that Great Britain had no weapons against the tariff, there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a much more serious competitor, the United States.

"The facts are serious," he continued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world. There is no doubt the United States are executing orders which ought to be executed here, as we all know. A United States firm obtained the contract for the Central Uderground railway, of London, and its bid was lower than those of English concerns, and it could deliver the supplies three months ahead of the British tenders. Many continental orders have gone to America.

"The same is to be said of Egypt and Japan, where the Americans are doing work that Englishmen should have done. In consequence of the engineering dispute, many orders are leaving the country; and, unfortunately, these orders seldom return.

"America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but it is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy of employing the best machinery and working it in the most economical manner, untrammelled by the restrictions which have hampered manufacturers here. Every one having his country's interests at heart, must hope that to-morrow's conference will lead to a settlement of the unfortunate engineering dispute."

Klondike Prospectors.

The following sensible letter appears in the Victoria Colonist of a recent date.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct., 25.—The facts contained in the following lines will be of interest to some of your readers, many of whom will wish to go into the Yukon next spring.

We left Boake, Mono county, Cal., nineteen months ago, intending to go to Cook's Inlet. Reaching Juneau we changed our minds, and went by way of Chilkoot Pass into the Yukon. We reached the Stewart river without accident, but had to go through great hardships, packing our supplies around the rapids and canyons, as we did not wish to lose all by upsetting our boats. We made our way up the Stewart river for nearly 200 miles or more, and worked the bars here and there, with some success, during the summer and fall of 1896. We went into winter quarters on the left bank of the river, where it becomes very shallow and rocky. We do not know the name of the smaller river which flows into the Stewart from the Pelly mountains, where we wintered. We prospecting during the winter here and there without making a strike, never dreaming that not more than 200 miles from our camp a bonanza had been discovered.

As soon as the ice broke up in the spring we crossed the river to the right bank and commenced prospecting along every creek and gulch, and succeeded in locating good pay ground, paying us as high as \$150 per man per day, with indications for doing still better. We were four men in camp, and did not meet with a living soul, white or Indian, since we left the Yukon in 1896.

After fixing up a log house, two of us had to go down the river for supplies. We took about \$2,500 in gold dust with us, intending to buy as much as we could, and whatever we could, so we would be enabled to work our ground for all it is worth for a couple of years. We opened our eyes wide when we got to Dawson and heard about the rich strike in the Klondike, but as we have, maybe, just as good a pay streak on our ground, we did not wish to locate any bench claim, or buy an interest in a claim already located, or work on a lay or percentage, which we could have done. We were terribly disappointed by not being able to buy sufficient supplies to last all four of us for at least a year, because the storekeepers had already so many contracts ahead for the better class of canned goods that we would have had to wait till the middle or end of September, and then we were not sure we would get what we wanted. We got only 350 pounds of flour, at \$80 per 100 pounds, 200 pounds of beans, at \$95 per 100 pounds, 100 pounds of rice, at \$100 per 100, 25 pounds of sugar, at \$1.50 per pound, 20 pounds of tea, for \$3 per pound, 100 pounds of bacon, for 75 cents a pound, and a little ginger and pills for medicine, and 25 pounds of salt, for 50 cents a pound. We had, as you see, to pay pretty stiff prices for these goods, and had to give a liberal tip to the storekeeper as a bribe besides, or we would have got nothing. We would have willingly given \$5 for every pound of chocolate we could get, but there was none. We would have given \$50 for a mosquito bar. There was plenty of whisky, but as we had no use whatever for the stuff, and had done without it for a year and a half, concluded we

would not buy a drop. Besides, the price was \$60 per gallon.

The Yukon country is a good country to break whisky guzzlers from from the habit. Women who have drinking husbands are advised to send them to the Yukon—they quit when they cannot get a drop for a year or two. We blame the trading companies for shipping so much whisky into the country instead of food.

There are millions in it for half a dozen trading companies that are willing to put up the right class of goods in the right shape for the Yukon, and bring in a sufficient supply. We are ready and willing to give any information desired on that subject to any company wishing to enter this field next year. We know what a man wants, and in what shape he is. God pity the poor fellows from outlying districts who will reach the trading posts late in the season with their buckskin bags full of gold and will find nothing to buy with it.

We made our way back to the Yukon and the Stewart very slowly, poling the boat all the way. Our partners were the most surprised people when we told them the news, but did a good deal of cussing and swearing when they saw we brought only barely provisions enough for two men for one season and no canned vegetables at all. We had to do something. We made four strips of paper, marked a cross on two of them, folded them up, put them in a covered hat and the two of us drawing the marked slip had to quit camp, and got a chance to go back to civilization, promising to be back as early as possible with a full load of supplies in 1898.

We left the Upper Stewart on the 15th of August, reached the Yukon on the 22nd, and came up the Yukon, Lewis river and the lakes in twenty-two days. We had to pull our boat all the way with a rope. We met hundreds of boats bound for the Klondike, some tough women, some children, some parades with good outfits, some with poor outfits, some with no outfits at all, the last named class in the majority. I asked some why they did not bring provisions enough, furs and good substantial clothing, fur sleeping bags, etc., etc. They laughed at me, and told me they had sold their outfits at Dyea and Skagway because they were unable to get them over the passes. I wonder what all these people, most of whom were totally unfit for hard work, speculators, gamblers, women, doctors, lawyers, second-hand actors, capitalists, are going to do in the Klondike.

We do not need any capitalists; we have capital enough—dig all the capital we want out of the ground. Bring us only grub, plenty of good, substantial grub; grub put up so it will not spoil, as part of ours did. The bacon is too salty and not smoked enough. For eight months in the year chunks of ice and snow have to be melted for water over the stove, and to soak bacon and beans in water over night don't go. It is impracticable to use yeast cakes for making bread, the stuff is frozen solid before you know it, and it takes too much time anyhow so it is flap-jacks 1095 times in the year. We did not have any salt for two months, but a person can get along without a good many things. The tea leaves from breakfast are boiled over for lunch and supper. Everything has to be spun out as long as possible. There will be untold misery and star-

vation throughout the Yukon country next winter because most of the crazy people rushing in now will not be able to get out again till May or June next, and they are without sufficient food, clothing or shelter.

The Yukon country is a hard, cruel country in summer on account of rain and swamps, gnats and mosquitoes, but more so in winter in the long nights without light, because the candles soon give out, without reading matter, etc.

Now, before I close, let me write a few lines about outfits. I have seen so many people with outfits put up at Seattle that I can truly say what a Seattle merchant doesn't know about fitting out a man for the Yukon would fill a book. How could he have this knowledge, having never fitted out men for the arctic before? The Seattle supplies are mostly put up in unhandy packages, boxes, etc., and cannot be carried on a man's back for any distance without repacking. They are very poorly protected from the wet and rain. All goods are bound to get wet sometimes during the trip, the sugar will run out of the sacks, the suit ditto, the bacon will get souky and mouldy. The sooner a man cuts loose from soap and toothbrushes and fancy pocket combs and frills and dainties, the better he is off in the Yukon.

I see men here now daily returning from Chilkoot Pass, where they lost heart. A good man is able to make enough money in two years in the Yukon to last him for the rest of his life by hard work and by saving his money.

We would like to see about eight or ten good men who can outfit themselves for two years go in with us next spring, about the first of March. We will give them all the information needed about outfits, etc., if they will write to us and address

R. W. SCHEMIDT,
J. L. EDWARDS,

Makes a Trip West.

Montreal Gazette, Nov. 22nd: Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's telegraph, who has been absent about a month on a tour of inspection, arrived back on Saturday evening and was interviewed yesterday regarding his business run across the continent.

Mr. Hosmer visited the leading telegraph points between Montreal and Vancouver, taking in the Kootenay country as well, besides going over the country traversed by the Pacific Postal Telegraph, extending his journey as far south as Los Angeles in southern California. The Canadian Pacific is interested with Mr. Jno. W. Macdonay, the western silver king, in this last mentioned line, the same interest also embracing another line from Los Angeles to Chicago, so it goes without saying that Mr. Hosmer saw a good deal of Canada and the United States during his absence. He said that the revival of business, both east and west, and the tremendously rapid development which has been going on in British Columbia of late necessitated a thorough going over of the company's telegraph system in order to ascertain the exact requirements of this new and busier order of things. New and increased settlements of a country, as well as a consequent increase in trade, calls for more extensive traffic accommodation on the part of a railway company, and by the same rule it is absolutely necessary

that the telegraph, which is the complement of the railway, should be extended, its facilities widened and its field of usefulness enlarged.

With this end in view Mr. Hosmer visited the Kootenay and other newly opened districts of the west, and saw for himself all that was going on, and, with that foresight and energy which has brought the once obscure operator to the position of general manager of one of the first telegraph systems of the world, he, no doubt, took mental notes, when, being imparted to the directors behind him, will result in new offices and new lines commensurate with the unparalleled growth of the Canadian west.

Developing this theory Mr. Hosmer said no one could believe without seeing for himself the increased activity which is now so plainly visible all along the railway, not only on the main line, but on all the branches. On every stream, saw mills are being started up to supply lumber for the home and foreign market. Lumber has increased \$2 per thousand within a few weeks, and heavy shipments are being made, including ties for China, where railway building will soon be carried vigorously along. The same regain of life and business activity was also noticed away from the railway, so every part of the country will, no doubt, come in for a share of the good luck which the legitimate mining boom has brought to the Pacific province.

Mr. Hosmer was then asked if the company had come to any definite decision as regards the proposed telegraph line to the Klondike, and out of this query came a perfect mine of information from the general manager on the telegraph question. He, however, dwelt upon the past and present rather than the future, for, as he added, the question of a telegraph line to the Klondike depends upon the action of the government to a very great extent.

"What will they probably do in the matter?" Mr. Hosmer was asked.

"I am not in a position to say, but I am under the impression, from what I have heard, that the government looks upon the enterprise with very considerable favor."

He then explained that prior to the laying of the Atlantic cable, large sums of money had been spent in surveying a telegraph route from Europe to America, via Siberia.

The Behring's Straits and Alaska, or Russian American, as it was then called, and through what district do you suppose it passed on the way to the Straits? asked Mr. Hosmer.

The reporter giving it up, the general manager stated that the survey went through Dawson City at the mouth of the famous Klondike, and that Telegraph Creek, now so much spoken about in connection with Canadian Pacific projects, was named by that or, at least, on account of that former telegraph expedition.

The line ran north from Ashcroft, now an important station of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the Cariboo country and on to the Behring Straits. George Kennan, whose book on Siberia has been much quoted, was engaged on the Asiatic end of the expedition, and he relates that one day they received word that the Atlantic cable was a fait accompli, that the overland telegraph scheme would be abandoned, and for all to come home.

Mr. Hosmer was asked if he had come into contact with many believers in Klondike, and he replied: "I should think so. The fever is raging all over the country. I used to have it for breakfast, dinner and supper, all of which indicates that the movement at the opening of spring will be of extraordinary proportions."

"What does your friend, Mr. Mackay, think of the outlook?"

"He believes, with every other experienced man in the West, that it is a question of physical endurance, self-reliance and a little money. The country is certainly full of gold."

Mr. Sifton Talks.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the Interior, arrived in the city Thursday at noon in Mr. W. W. Baker's private car, which was attached to the express from the west. Mr. Sifton spent Tuesday and Wednesday on the M. & N. W. line and returned to Portage la Prairie in time to connect with the east bound train. Mr. Sifton went to Government House after greeting several friends at the train, where he remained until Saturday, on which day he expected to continue his journey to Ottawa. Thursday afternoon Manitoba's representative in the Dominion cabinet gave an audience to a Free Press representative, and as he was very busy and many persons were waiting patiently their turn to be heard the interview was necessarily hurried. In the first place the reporter asked the minister for his impressions of the country he had traversed leading into the Yukon. It was too long a story, he said, to give in detail and his speeches in the west covered the ground. So Mr. Sifton confined his time to answering questions that did not require long answers.

"Which route into the Yukon do you think is the best?" he was asked.

"Well, that all depends. Do you mean a winter route or one that will be more serviceable when the waters are open? I think the White and the Chilcot pass routes are the best in the winter and the Stikih route is the best when the waters are running and the river is open."

"Do you think Major Walsh and party will get in safely?"

"They are there now. We will not know how the new laws on mining are being administered until we hear from him. We will, however, send in more men, as our force is not sufficiently large. Our postal service will run regularly once a month and it will depend on the major's report whether it will be increased when travel is easier and the difficulties to be overcome are not so great."

"Will the government aid a line of telegraph into the Yukon?"

"Not this winter. We do not know what we may do next year."

"Do you expect that there will be a large influx of gold seekers into the new country next spring?"

"Yes, the general indications look that way. This is also the opinion of railway, steamship and other transportation companies who naturally receive the most inquiries about the country and have a better knowledge of the numbers who contemplate going."

"Do you think the country is rich in mineral wealth?"

"Yes, I think there is a large amount of gold in the Yukon country."

"Where is Mr. Ogilvie, the surveyor?"

"I left him on the coast. He returned to Ottawa via the Southern Pacific railway and will there prepare his report for the government on the Yukon. I do not know whether he will return to Klondike or not."

"Will Dawson City be the headquarters of the Dominion officials?"

"No; Major Walsh has instructions to look around for a more suitable location to establish himself and his party, one that will be more in the centre of the mining regions. Where that will be is not known, and action will not be taken until the Major is heard from."

"Is there anything new regarding the boundary line between Alaska and Canada?"

"Not yet. There are certain phases of the question which have to be looked into carefully, and Mr. King, our chief astronomer, went out with me for that purpose. As to whether there will be a commission on the question appointed by the United States and ourselves, I do not know. The subject is a very grave one."

"What is the feeling in the Kootenay towards the advent of the Crow's Nest line?"

"It is one of great satisfaction. It is felt that the railway is necessary to solve the question of the profit of mining in the Kootenay. The cost of mining is very great, considering expense of smelting and conveying ore to smelters. The treatment of ore at the smelters is now very expensive and the building of the new line will lessen largely this expense."

"Did you visit any of the farming settlements in the Territories?"

"Only at Yorkton, where I drove 25 miles and inspected the Gallican immigrants. I found them well housed and well prepared to stand the winter. Their stock was also protected, and I think this class of new arrivals will make a good showing next year."

Mr. Sifton said it was also the policy of his department to cancel all overdue time sales on government lands purchased many years ago, and which had not been improved. By this means a larger area would be open to bona fide settlers. He declined to express an opinion on the reported decision of the pope regarding the Manitoba school question.

Engineer's Strike.

London, Nov. 24.—There is a widespread interest in the conference between the representatives of the employers and the delegates of the striking engineers which commenced this morning behind closed doors after many weeks of negotiations. The discussions are expected to be prolonged and it is hoped that some satisfactory understanding will be arrived at in view of the great injury the strike has inflicted upon the engineering trades of Great Britain. The employers discussed the freedom of the management of their works without the interference of trades unions and submitted a resolution on the subject embodying their views. The engineers submitted amendments to this resolution and no agreement had been reached when the conference adjourned.

The Montreal market for Ontario bran and shorts was weaker and prices declined 50c per ton on Tuesday with sales slow. Manitoba mill-feed was unchanged.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

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

Tin Plates—Charcoal plates, 1 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, \$3.50@9; I X, box, 20 x 28, 112 sheets, \$10.50@ \$11.

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$3.50 @ 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 @ \$3.15.

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaina, 3.00 @ \$3.15.

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.

Ammunition—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, 30 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; 1/2 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, \$6.60, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$8.50, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.25; Dupont Rifle FFG, 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, 1/2 canisters, \$1.00.

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

Rope—Sisal, lb., 6 1/2c 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, \$5 75 box No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount of above list prices 5 per cent.

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—Glue, S. S., in sheets, lb 12 1/2 @ 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16 @ 25c. Stove 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 \$1.75 per box of 50 feet and \$2 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 eocene 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; 2x6 to 2x12, 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, \$16.00; 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, \$26.00. Extra dressing \$1.50 per M.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$38.00; 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, \$1.00; 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, \$38.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$32.00; B.C. cedar clears, \$55.00; 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, \$38.00, 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 1/4, 100 feet lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25, ditto, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 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.

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GROCERIES		Dried Fruits		Tobacco		DRUGS	
Prices to retail dealers for ordinary lots, with usual discounts for cash or large lots.		Per pound		Per pound		Following are prices for parcel lots with usual reductions for broken packages.	
Canned Goods		Raisins, Val., box of 25 lbs. 1 70 1 90		T. & B., 48, Cuds. 00 76		Alum, lb. 3 3/4 4 1/2	
Apples, 35, 2 doz. 2 25 2 50		Raisins, Val. Layers, per box 2 25 2 55		T. & B., 9, Cuds. 00 76		Alcohol, gal. 5 50 5 75	
Apples, preserved, 35, 2 doz. 3 25 3 50		Loose Muscatels, 2 crown 0 7 0 7		Lily, 88, Cuds. 00 63		Bleaching Powder, lb. 06 08	
Apples, Gallons (per doz.) 3 00 3 25		Loose Muscatels, 3 crown 0 7 1/2 0 9		T. & B. Black Chewing, 88 or 165 00 64		Bluestone, lb. 06 07	
Blackberries, 25, 2 doz. 3 25 3 50		London Layers, 20 lb Boxes. 1 75 2 00		T. & B. Mahogany Chewing, 88 or 165 00 64		Borax 11 13	
Blueberries, 25, 2 doz. 3 25 3 50		Apples, Dried. 0 9 0 7		T. & B. in 12 pkg, cut. 00 89		Bromide Potash 65 75	
Beans, 25, 2 doz. 1 80 2 00		Evap. Apples, finest quality 10 11		T. & B. in 1 1/2 tins 00 99		Camphor 05 75	
Cherries, red, pitted 25, 2 doz. 4 75 5 00		California Evaporated Fruits		T. & B. in 1/2 tins 00 90		Camphor, ounces 80 90	
Pears, Arrowflat, 25, 2 doz. 1 90 2 00		Peaches, peeled 18 20		T. & B. in 1/4 tins 00 87		Chlorate Potash 25 30	
Pears, Arrowflat, 25, 2 doz. 1 90 2 00		Peaches, unpeeled 11 13		T. & B. in 1/2 tins 00 85		Citric Acid 55 65	
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25		Pears 11 12		Orinoco, 1-12 pkg. 00 91		Copperas 03 1/4 04	
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25		Apricots, new 10 11		Orinoco, 1/2 tins 00 86		Cocaine, oz. 4 50 5 00	
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25		Pitted Plums 11 12		Tuckett's Cherub Cigarette 1-12 00 87		Cream Tartar, lb. 30 35	
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25		Prunes, 100 to 120 5 1/2 6		Derby, 75, Cuds. 00 65		Clove 20 25	
Pears, California, 2 1/2 doz. 3 50 4 00		Prunes, 60 to 100 6 1/2 7 1/2		Derby, 35, Cuds. 00 68		Epsom Salts 03 1/4 04	
Pears, Bartlett, 25, 2 doz. 2 00 2 25		Prunes, 60 to 90 7 1/2 8		Derby, 75, Cuds. 00 68		Extract Logwood, bulk 14 18	
Pineapple, 25, 2 doz. 4 50 5 00		Prunes, 70 to 80 8 1/2 9		P. & W. Chewing, Cuds. 00 68		Extract Logwood, boxes 18 20	
Pineapple, imported, 25, 2 doz. 5 00 6 00		Prunes, 60 to 70 8 1/2 9		P. & W. Chewing, Butts. 00 68		German Quinine 35 45	
Peaches, 25, 2 doz. 3 50 4 00		Prunes, 40 to 50 10 11		Wooden Ware		Glycerine, lb. 30 35	
Peaches, California, 2 1/2 doz. 4 50 5 00		Matches		Pails, a hoop clear. 1 50 1 60		Ginger, Jamaica 30 35	
Peaches, Canadian, 35, 2 doz. 5 00 5 50		Telephone 3 60		Pails, wire hoop. 2 25 2 40		Ginger, African 20 25	
Plums, 25, 2 doz. 3 50 4 00		Telephone 3 40		Pails, Star fibre. 4 00		Howard's Quinine, oz. 45 55	
Plums, California, 2 1/2 doz. 4 50 5 00		Tiger 3 25		Tubs, No. 0 common 9 50 10 50		Iodine 5 00 5 50	
Pumpkins, 35, 2 doz. 2 25 2 50		Nuts		Tubs, No. 1 common 8 50 9 00		Insect Powder 35 40	
Raspberries, 25, 2 doz. 3 00 3 25		Brazil 12 1/2 15		Tubs, No. 2 common 6 50 7 00		Morphia, sul. 2 10 2 25	
Strawberries, 25, 2 doz. 3 50 4 00		Taragon Almonds 13 15		Tubs, No. 3 common 5 50 6 00		Opium 4 50 5 00	
Tomatoes, 35, 2 doz. 2 25 2 50		Peanuts, roasted 10 12		Tubs, No. 3 common 5 50 6 00		Oil, olive 1 25 1 40	
Salmon, talls, 18, 4 doz. 4 50 5 00		Peanuts, green 10 12		Tubs, nests (3) 1 65 1 75		Oil, U.S. Salad 1 25 1 40	
Salmon, Coho, 18, 4 doz. 4 50 5 00		Grenoble Walnuts 15 18		Tubs, wire hoop (3) 2 25 2 40		Oil, lemon, super 2 75 3 25	
Sardines, domestic 1/4s 06 08		French Walnuts 13 15		Per doz.		Oil, peppermint 4 00 4 50	
Sardines, imported, 1/4s 09 15		Sicily Filberts 11 14		Tubs, fibre, No. 0 16 50		Oil, cod liver, gal. 1 50 2 00	
Sardines, imp. 1/4s, boneless 10 35		Shelled Almonds 25 30		Tubs, fibre, No. 1 14 50		Potass Iodide 3 75 4 00	
Sardines, Dom., mustard 1/4s 10 13		Syrup		Tubs, fibre, No. 2 12 50		Paris Green, lb. 15 20	
Imported Fresh Herring, 15, 1 doz. 1 50 1 75		Extra Bright, per lb. 3 1/2c 4c		Tubs, fibre, No. 3 10 50		Saltpetre 10 12	
Imp. Kipperd Herring, 15, 1 doz. 1 50 1 75		Medium, per lb. 3c 3 1/2c		Tubs, fibre, No. 3 10 50		Sal Rocelle 30 35	
Imp. Herring, Tom. Sauce 15, 1 doz. 1 50 1 75		Maple, case 1 doz. 1/2 gal. tins 87 00		Butter Tubs, wire hoop (2) 50 55		Shellac 35 40	
Imp. " Auch. Sauce 15, 1 doz. 2 00 2 00		Molasses, per gal. 35c 45c		Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3) 75 80		Sulphur Flowers 3 1/2 4 05	
Imp. " Shrimp Sauce 15, 1 doz. 2 00 2 00		Sugar		CURED MEATS AND LARD		Sulphur Roll, keg 3 1/2 4 05	
Corn Beef, 15, 2 doz. 3 00 3 25		Extra Standard Granulated 4 1/2c 4 1/2c		Lard, pure, 20 lb pails \$1 70		Soda Bicarb. keg of 112 lbs 3 75 4 25	
Corn Beef, 25, 1 doz. 2 75 3 00		German Granulated 4 1/2c 4 1/2c		Lard, pure, 50 lb pails 4 25		Soda 4 00 3 00	
Lunch Tongue, 15, 2 doz. 6 50 7 00		Extra Ground 6 c 6 1/2c		Lard, pure, in 3 5 and 10 lb. tins, per case of 60 lbs 6 00		Tartaric Acid, lb. 45 55	
Lunch Tongue, 25, 1 doz. 6 25 6 50		Powdered 6 c 6 1/2c		Lard, Tierces, per lb. 5 8 1/2		Strychnine, pure crystals, oz. 85 1 00	
Brawn, 25, 1 doz. 6 00 6 25		Bright Yellow Sugar 4 1/2c 4 1/2c		Smoked Meats		LEATHER	
Pig Feet, 15, 2 doz. 6 00 6 50		Maple Sugar 12 1/2c 15c		Hams 12 12 1/2		Per pound	
Roast Beef, 25, 1 doz. 7 75 8 00		Salt		Breakfast bacon, bellies 12 12 1/2		Harness, oak 28 30	
Chicken, Duck or Turkey, 15 2 doz. 50 5 00		Rock Salt 1 1/2c 1 1/2c		Breakfast bacon, backs 10 1/2 11		Harness, union oak No. 1 28	
Potted Ham, 1/4s 75		Common, fine 1 90 2 00		Spiced rolls 9 9 1/2		Harness, hemlock No. 1 27	
Devilled Ham, 1/4s 75		Common, coarse 1 90 2 00		Shoulders 8 1/2 9		Harness, hemlock No. 1 R 28	
Potted Tongue, 1/4s 75		Dairy, 100-3 3 25 3 50		Long Clear 9 9 1/2		Sole, union oak 32	
Potted Ham, 1/4s 1 50		Dairy, 60-5 3 15 3 30		Dry Salt Meats		Listowell, sole 26 30	
Devilled Ham, 1/4s 1 50		Dairy, white duck sack 00 50		Long clear bacon 8 1/2 8 1/2		Penetang, sole 27 28	
Potted Tongue, 1/4s 1 50		Common, fine jute sack 00 45		Boneless Shoulders 8 8 1/2		B. F. French calf 1 25 1 30	
Coffee		Spices		Backs 9 9 1/2		B. F. French kip 9 1 15	
Green Rio 12 15		Per doz.		Barrel Pork		Canada calf 65 85	
Cereals		Per pound		Heavy mess 14 50 15 00		Karn Kip 80 85	
Split Peas, sack 95 2 25 2 50		Allspice, whole 15 20		Shortcut 16 00 16 50		Wax upper 32 45	
Pot Barley, sack 95 1 50 2 00		Allspice, pure ground 18 20		Meat Sundries		Kangaroo, per foot 25 50	
Pearl Barley, sack 95 4 00 4 50		Allspice, compound 15 20		Fresh pork sausage, lb. 07		FUEL	
Rolled Oats, sack 80 1 75 1 80		Cassia, whole 18 20		Bologna sausage, lb. 07		Coal	
Standard Oatmeal, sack 95 2 00 2 10		Cassia, pure ground 20 25		Ham, chicken and tongue, doz. \$1 20		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.	
Granulated Oatmeal, sack 95 2 00 2 10		Cloves, compound 13 18		Pickled hocks, per lb. 03		Per ton	
Beans (per bushel) 1 25 1 30		Cloves, pure ground 25 30		Pickled tongues 05		Pennsylvania anthracite—	
Cornmeal, sack 95 1 45 1 55		Cloves, compound 18 20		Pickled pigs feet, pail 1 50		Stove, nut or lump 10 00	
Cornmeal, 1/2 sac 49 (per 1/2 sac) 0 75 0 80		Pepper, black, whole 10 15		Sausage casings, lb. 20 25		Pea size 7 50	
Rice, B.		Pepper, black, pure ground 13 15		FRESH FISH, OYSTERS		Western anthracite, stove 9 50	
Rice, Japan 4 1/2c 4 5c		Pepper, white, compound 10 13		Whitefish, lb. 5 1/2		Western anthracite, nut 7 25	
Rice, Japan 5 c		Pepper, white, pure ground 20 25		Pickered, lb. 04		Lethbridge bituminous 7 50	
Sago 4 c		Pepper, white, compound 18 20		Trout, lb. 09		Hocking 7 50	
Tapioca 4 c		Pepper, Cayenne 30 35		Salmon, lb. 12		Souris Lignite 4 50	
Cigarettes		Ginger, whole, Jamaica 25 30		B.C. halibut, lb. 10		Souris, car lots F.O.B. mines 1 50	
Old Judge 8 90		Ginger, whole, Cochin 20 25		Smelts, lb. 10		Wossburg smutting 9 50	
Athlete 8 90		Ginger, pure ground 25 30		Cod, lb. 10		Cordwood	
Sweet Caporal 8 90		Ginger, compound 15 25		Findon haddock, lb. 8		These are prices for car lots, on track Winnipeg.	
Sweet Sixteen 5 70		Nutmegs, (per pound) 60 1 00		Smoked goldeyes, doz. 30		Tamarac, good dry 5 00	
Derby 6 80		Mace (per pound) 1 00 1 25		Oysters, standard, gal. 1 90 2 00		Tamarac, partly dry, last winter's cut 4 50	
Cured Fish		Toas		Oysters, select, gal. 2 00 2 25		Tamarac, poor or mixed 4 25	
Codfish, whole cases, 100 lbs. 6 00		Per pound		Oysters, extra select. 2 25 2 40		Pine 4 00 4 50	
Codfish, boneless per lb. 04 06		China Blacks—		Oysters, shell, barrel 7 50 7 75		Poplar, green cut dry 3 25 3 50	
Codfish, Pure per lb. 07 08		Choice 35 40		Salt Whitefish, per 1/2 bbl. 6 50		Poplar, dead cut 2 50 2 75	
Herrings, in kegs 3 50 3 75		Medium 25 35		Salt Trout, per 1/2 bbl. 7 50		Oak 4 50 4 75	
Dried Fruits		Common 15 20		Young Hysons—			
Currants, Prov'l Barrels 06 6 1/2		Indian and Ceylon—		Choice 35 45			
Currants, Prov'l 1/2 Barrels 06 1/2 6 1/2		Choice 32 40		Medium 25 32			
Currants, Prov'l Cases 07 7 1/2		Medium 25 32		Common 23 28			
Currants, Vostizza Cases 07 1/2 08		Japan—		Choice 35 45			
Currants, Filiatria, bbls 06 1/2 07		Finest May Picking 35 40		Medium 25 35			
Currants, Filiatria, cases 07 7 1/2		Choice 30 35		Fine 25 30			
Dates, Cases 06 07		Good Medium 20 25		Common 15 20			
Figs, Eleme, 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							

15c. Will secure THE COMMERCIAL for balance of the year

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The leading futures closed as follows

Wheat, No. 2—Nov., new, 34 3-4; Dec., new, 95; May, 90 5-8.
Corn, No. 2—Nov., 26 to 26 1-8; Dec., 26 to 26 1-8; May, 29 1-2 to 29 5-8.

Oats—Dec., 20 3-4; May, 22.
Pork—Dec., \$7.27 1-2; Jan., \$8.22 1-2.

Lard—Dec., \$4.12 1-2; Jan., \$4.27 1-2.

Ribs—Dec., \$4.20; Jan., \$4.22 1-2.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Nov. 95 1-2c, Dec., 95 3-4c, May, 91 1-4c.
Corn, Nov. 26c; Dec., 26c; May, 29 1-2 to 5-8c.

Oats, No. 2, Dec., 20 1-2c to 5-8c; May, 22 to 1-8c.
Mess pork, Dec., \$7.17 1-2; Jan., \$8.12 1-2.

Lard, Dec., \$4.10; Jan., \$4.22 1-2.
Short ribs, Dec., \$4.15; Jan., \$4.15.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Nov., 95 7-8c; Dec., 96 1-8c; May, 91 3-4c to 91 7-8c.
Corn, No. 2, November and December, 26c, May, 29 1-2c.

Oats, No. 2, Dec., 20 5-8c; May, 22 1-8 cents.
Mess pork, December, \$7.20; January, \$8.12 1-2.

Lard, December, \$4.10, January, \$4.22 1-2.

Short ribs, December, \$4.15; January, \$4.15.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, Nov. 99c; Dec., 99 1-2c; May, 93 1-8c.

Corn, No. 2, Nov. and Dec., 26 1-8c; May, 29 5-8c to 29 3-4c.

Oats, No. 2, Dec., 20 1-2c to 20 5-8c; May, 22 1-4c to 22 3-8c.

Mess pork, Dec., \$7.25; Jan., \$8.15; May, \$8.40.

Lard, Dec., \$4.12 1-2; Jan., \$4.25; May, \$4.37 1-2.

Short ribs, Dec. and Jan., \$4.15; May, \$4.27 1-2.

(See Saturdays Markets on another Page)

New York Wheat.

New York, Nov. 22.—Wheat receipts 304,850 bushels; exports, 82,175 bushels; sales, 2,015,000 bushels futures, 152,000 bushels spot. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 99 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 99 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.01 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, New York, 98 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened easy under big northwest receipts, rallied and ruled generally firm all day on better late cables, small addition to the visible supply and covering, closed 1-8 to 1-4 net higher. No. 2 red, Jan. closed 37 3-8; May, 92 15-16 to 93 5-8, closed 93 5-8; Nov. closed 97; Dec., 36 11-16 to 97 1-4, closed 97 1-4.

New York, Nov. 23.—Wheat receipts, 257,650; exports, 161,122; sales, 1,855,000, futures, 320,000 spot. Spot firmer; No. 2 red, 99 3-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, \$1.00 7-8 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.02 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, New York, 99 5-8c f.o.b. afloat. Options opened firm on Argentine crop damage and higher cables, ruled firm all day on light offerings and closed 1-2c to 5-8c net higher. Sales included No. 2 red, Jan. closed, 98c; May, 93 7-8c to 94c, closed 94 1-8c; Nov. closed 97 5-8c; Dec., 97 5-8c to 98c, closed 97 7-8c.

New York, Nov. 24.—Wheat receipts, 310,875 bushels; exports, 206,551 bush.; sales, 1,385,000 bushels futures, 160,000 bushels spot. Spot firm. No. 2 red, \$1.00 1-4 f.o.b. afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, \$1.01 5-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.01 3-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, \$1.00 3-8 f.

o. b. afloat. Options opened firm on higher cables and small Northwest receipts; ruled strong all day on light offerings and closed firm at 1-2 to 3-4 net advance. No. 2 red, Jan., 98 1-2 to 98 7-8c, closed 98 7-8c, May, 94 7-10c to 94 3-4c, closed 94 5-8c; Nov., closed 98 3-8c; Dec., 98 1-8c to 98 3-4c, closed 98 5-8c.

New York, Nov. 26.—Wheat receipts, two days, 536,400 bushels; exports, 117,741 bushels; sales, 3,375,000 bushels, futures; 232,000 bushels spot. Spot firm; No. 2 red, \$1.01 7-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, \$1.03 3-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, \$1.04 3-8. No. 1 Northern, New York, \$1.02 1-8 f. o. b. afloat. Options opened firmer on cables, advanced during the day on a big scare of December shorts and closed unsettled at 13-8c to 15-8c advance. December having once more passed the dollar mark. No. 2 red, Jan., 99c to \$1. 3-8, closed \$1.00 3-8; May, 94 3-4 to 96 3-16, closed 96c; Nov. closed \$1.00 1-8; Dec., 98 11-16c 9c \$1.00 3-8, closed \$1.00 3-8.

Friday's Wheat Prices.

The reports of wheat deliveries at C. P. R. points yesterday were very incomplete, only 14,950 bushels having been reported. The shipments were very small. The deliveries at Portage la Prairie amounted to 2,700 bushels at other points they were under 1,000. The price of oats is increasing, 30 cents being paid for 200 bushels at Pilot Mound yesterday. The prices at C. P. R. points for wheat were as follows:

Main line — High Buff and Portage la Prairie 79c, Bagot 75c, Carberry and Brandon 79c, Douglas 76c.

Suri branch — Beresford 75c, Souris 76c, Hartney 80c.

Glenboro branch — Carman 75c and 76c Nos. 1 and 2 hard, Rathwell 74c, Holland 77c, Glenboro 79c, Methven 75c, Reston 75c.

Deloraine branch — Gretne 76c, Afton and Winkler 77c, all three No. 2 hard, Morden 79c, Pilot Mound and Crystal City 76c, Clearwater 73c, Killarney 75c, Niaga 76c, Rolseval 77c.

Stonewall branch — Stonewall 77c to 79c, Nos. 1 and 2 hard.

Emerson branch — Emerson 76c and Dominion City 75c, both No. 2 hard.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Nov. 26.—Bank clearing totals at eighty-seven cities for the week ended Nov. 26, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances \$1,058,422,298, an increase of 13.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$420,161,741, an increase of 25 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$11,304,976, increase 23.9; Toronto, \$6,556,265, increase 25.4; Winnipeg, \$2,333,357, increase 53.1; Halifax, \$958,369, decrease 3.8; Hamilton, \$570,672, decrease 7.0; St. John, \$544,177, increase 29.5.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings.		Balances.	
Week ending Nov. 26, 1897	\$2,883,357	\$619,878	
Week ending Nov. 26, 1896	1,867,467	412,374	
Week ending Nov. 26, 1895	1,937,339	351,988	

According to a dispatch to the London Times from Buenos Ayres the damage to the crop from frost having been over estimated, it is now expected that 37 1-2 millions bushels wheat will be available for export.

Legal Decisions

Wednesday at the court house, Mr. Justice Bala delivered judgment in Whittla vs. Phair. The plaintiffs, R. J Whittla & Co., sued defendant, who formerly carried on business at Fort Francis to recover \$3,296 due to them for notes given and goods supplied. Plaintiffs were also holders of notes of defendant indorsed to them by Thompson, Codville & C., J. W. Peck & Co., and J. R. Ashdown. They sued for these amounts a/o, so that their total claim was \$7,259. Defendant alleged he owned a mining location near Rat Portage and that at a meeting of his creditors it was agreed that they spend \$1,000 in developing the mine and should accept a half interest in it in discharge of defendant's indebtedness. The creditors took hold of the mine and a company was formed with the object of working it, but after some time the parties interested decided not to go on with it; and before the action was commenced the creditors came to the conclusion and notified the defendant that the mine was not likely to be valuable and that they would not accept the half interest in it.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, held that there had not been a satisfaction and discharge of the defendants' indebtedness, and that as defendant had failed to establish the defence he set up, the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for \$7,259.45, the amount sued for, with the interest that the parties agreed upon. Mr. Elggart, Q. C., and Mr. Whittla, for plaintiffs; Mr. Patterson and Mr. Howard for defendants.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

New York, Nov. 26.—After several weeks of unsatisfactory markets "dollar wheat" in the speculative acceptance of the term was realized on change to-day. The December option early attained that figure and soon passed it, reaching \$1.00 3-8 in the afternoon, which was also the final price. A bad squeeze of the shorts was chiefly responsible for local strength, although higher cables had much to do with the early advancing tendency of local markets.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot firm. Corn—Spot firm. Wheat—Spot No. 1 red northern spring 7s 8 1-2d to 7s 9d. Corn—Spot American mixed 3s 3 1-4d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days were 202,000 cwt., including 172,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the past three days were 95,300 cwt. The weather is cloudy and threatening.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Close—Wheat—Spot No. 1 red northern spring firm at 7s 8 1-2d. Corn—Spot American mixed steady at 3s 3 1-4d. Nov. steady at 3s 3 1-8d; Dec. steady at 3s 3 3-8d; Jan. steady at 3s 2 5-8d.

BRITISH STOCKS.

London, Nov. 26.—The market for American securities advanced somewhat, but weakened later, on New York selling. The tone was easy and the demand generally light.

4 p.m.—Consols for money 113 7-16 consols for the account 113 1-2. Canadian Pacific 82 1-2. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills was 3 per cent. Bar silver quiet at 27 1-8d. Money 2 1-2 to 3-4 per cent.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Montreal, Nov. 26.—Commercial cable in Montreal, 181 1-2; C. P. R. in London, 82 1-2.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has been strong this week. Moderate advances were made in prices the first three days of the week. Thursday was a holiday. On Friday prices made a sharp advance, December option advancing 3 1-8c at Chicago. The strength was most noticeable in the cash market, and December option, influenced by good spot and export demand. Exports of wheat from this continent continue very heavy. Shipments of wheat from all countries last week aggregated 9,877,000 bushels, of which 6,654,000 bushels were from North America. This week exports are also heavy. The latest estimate of the new Argentine crop, which will be harvested next month, is an export surplus of about 33,000,000 bushels, which is large compared with the last two years, but smaller than the two previous years. (See statement on another page.) But the crop may yet be materially reduced in quantity and quality by bad harvest weather.

In Manitoba country markets, deliveries of wheat by farmers have been moderate, averaging under 50,000 bushels per day in the aggregate, or about the same as last week. From 75 to 78c per bushel covered about the range of prices paid to farmers at most points. The outward movement has kept up this week, and a number of charters have also been made with vessel agents to load wheat at Fort William next week, but the cold dip at the end of the week causes some doubt as to whether or not all these boats will be able to get through. Freight rates have advanced 1c, charters having been made at 3c, Fort William to Buffalo, to load next week, compared with 2 1-2c at the beginning of the week and 2c last week.

In this market No. 1 hard sold at 91 1-4c to 91 1-2c, a float Fort William, on Monday, and 91 1-2c to 92c was quoted on Tuesday. On Wednesday 92c was quoted, but 92 1-2c could have been made for spot stuff to fill space engaged. Yesterday (Friday) 92 1-2c was quoted, but if anything had been wanted to fill space no doubt a higher price would have to be paid. Business now will only be done when the wheat is actually required to fill space, and prices will vary materially according to the urgency of the demand. If the boats which have been chartered arrive all right, there will be some further demand for spot stuff and higher prices may be paid, but in the absence of space to fill there will be little or no cash demand.

FLOUR—No change was reported in the flour market here. Reports from the east mention some good sized sales of Manitoba flour for export and local trade. We quote patents, \$2.55 per sack of 98 pounds; Strong Bakers, \$2.35, second bakers, \$1.80 and XXXX \$1.40. Prices to local dealers here less 5c per sack for net cash.

MILLFEED—The demand is good on local account, and owing to the high price of coarse grain, a large demand is expected throughout the season. Prices are firm. We quote \$8 for bran and \$10 per ton for shorts.

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 \$15 to \$17 per ton. Oil cake \$17 per ton. There is a good

demand for corn feed, which is now the cheapest feed in the market.

OATMEAL—Imported rolled meal is being sold at \$1.55 to \$1.60 in round lots, and a considerable quantity is coming in from the south. Prices to retail dealers, \$1.80 per sack.

OATS—There has been no improvement in the supply of oats. Very few car lots are offering, but the demand has been largely reduced by the consumption of corn. As much corn is now being used locally for feed as other varieties of feed grains, and at all points where oats are subject to local freights, the corn is the cheaper feed. About 37c is quoted here for cars of feed oats, per bushel of 34 pounds. The street price to farmers here is 34 to 36c as to quality. In Manitoba country markets 27 to 30c per bushel has been paid to farmers. Oats have been firmer east, owing to good export demand, but the local market is not affected by outside conditions, as prices here are far above a shipping basis.

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 car lots on track as to grade. This makes it a cheaper feed than oats. There is a considerable demand from country points also for corn for feed purposes, and car lots are moving freely to many provincial points.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 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 79 to 82c 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 21 to 22 1-2c 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, and quite a number of lots have been offering. The feeling is decidedly less eager to purchase than it was some weeks ago and hardly anything would bring the outside price of 16c, quoted recently. Fresh rolls quoted at 16 to 18c.

CHEESE—Nothing doing in cheese, except in a very small way, in the line of purchases of local retail dealers. Dealers quote 11 to 11 1-2c.

EGGS—Dealers are offering fresh cold storage stock at 18c and limed are offering at the same figure.

POULTRY—There is a good demand. Some eastern turkeys and geese have been brought in. Dressed chicken bring 7 to 8c per lb., old fowl about 7c. Turkeys bring 11 to 12c, and geese and ducks 8 to 9c per lb. dressed.

GAME—Some very fine wild ducks are in the market, and held at 20c. to 25c per pair. Buyers 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—Packers quote from 4 1-2c for heavy rough hogs up to 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c for choice weights, and as high as 6c has been paid by butchers for choice hogs. Dressed hogs

are offering fairly freely, and are rather easier. Beef is steady at 4 to 4 1-2c as to quality. Mutton easy at 5 to 6c, and lamb 6 to 7c. Veal 5 to 6c.

HIDES—We quote No. 1 city hides, 7c; frozen country hides, 6 to 6 3-4c; flat rate, uninspected; kip. hides, 6 to 7c; calf, 7 to 8c lb; sheep and lambskins, 35 to 50c each; 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 bush., 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 11-2 to 2 per lb.

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

TALLOW—Quoted steady at 8 1-2c for No. 1 and 2 to 2 1-2c for other grades as to quality.

HAY—Held at \$6 for cars on track here, of baled, or about \$5 to \$5.50 per ton at point of shipment. Quite a quantity of hay has been shipped west from this district lately, for the Crow's Nest railway construction.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The export season for cattle is now practically over. Only a few odd cars went out this week. Outside buyers who have been here during the shipping season have closed up their business and taken their departure. There is very little doing either for the local market as butchers are heavily stocked up. A few fancy cattle will be wanted for the holiday trade. The feeling is a little firmer. We quote 2 to 2 3-4c for butchers stock, as to quality.

SHEEP—The quotation is nominal at 21-4c live weight. Lambs 23-4c to 3c.

HOGS—There has been no change in prices here. Receipts are fairly liberal. 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, off cars here

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

Barrel churns have been advanced by eastern manufacturers, the discount having been reduced from 70 per cent to 60, 10 and 5 per cent.

Stocks of cement at Montreal are light and prices are very firm.

Winnipeg dealers are putting in very heavy stocks this season, to carry them over until navigation opens next spring. As an indication of what is being done in this direction, G. F. Stephens & Co. say their fall importations will exceed last year by twenty car loads.

WINNIPEG RETAIL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the association was held on Tuesday evening. Owing to some misunderstanding as to place of meeting, the attendance was not large. Some discussion took place on the municipal situation, but it was decided to adjourn until Friday evening, for further consideration of the question.

The November number of the Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal, of Toronto, is a splendid issue of a trade journal. It is a credit to the trade which it so ably represents.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 27.
The only change in staple groceries this week is an advance of 1c on molasses. Prices are mostly firm and steady. Quotations are: Gran. sugar, 4 1-10c in lots of over 250 barrels, and 4 1-8c for 100 barrel lots, at the refineries; yellows, 3 3-8 to 3 3-10c. Molasses 26 to 27c. Syrups, 1 3-4 to 2 1-2c as to quality. Valencia raisins from 4 3-4 to 5 1-2c. Valencia layers 6 1-2c. Currants, 5 1-8 to 6 1-2c, as to brand. Coffee, Rio, 7 to 10c; 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, Nov. 27.
Prices in staple lines are without any change this week. The general feeling is one of firmness in all lines.

White lead, government standard, \$5.37 1-2c; No. 1, \$5. Linseed oil, raw, 43c, boiled 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, 4 1-4 to 4 3-10c; lead, \$3.75 to \$4; iron pipe, \$3.90 to \$4; putty in bulk, \$1.50; in bladders, \$1.65.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Special to The Commercial.

The range on flour has slightly narrowed. Eggs have advanced 1 to 2c. Butter is slow. Cheese quiet. The export season from this port has now closed and shows 220,250 packages of butter, and 2,094,586 boxes of cheese exported. Receipts of cheese for the season were 2,510,587 boxes, and stocks in store are estimated at 416,001 boxes.

Oats—No. 2 white in store, 26 to 26 1-2c.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Manitoba patents, \$5.10.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$11.50 per ton. Shorts, \$12.50.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bag.

Hides—8 1-2c for No. 1.

Eggs—Candled, 14c; now laid, 19c.

Butter—Dairy, 14 to 16c.

Butter—Creamery, 18 1-4 to 18 3-4c.

Cheese—8 1-4 to 8 5-8c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.
Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Nov. 27.
Choice cattle were a shade higher and hogs were somewhat higher. Sheep unchanged. Exports for the season are given below:

Cattle—Choice 4 1-4c, ordinary butchers, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 1-2 to 2 3-4c per lb.

Hogs—4 1-4 to 4 1-2c.

Exports for the season, ending Nov. 24, are as follows: Cattle, 120,809; sheep, 61,476; horses, 10,051.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.
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, November 26.

Toronto, Nov. 27.

Eighty-one carloads were offered yesterday, including 6,000 hogs and 1,046 sheep and lambs.

Export cattle were nominal, as none were offered. Butchers' cattle ranged 1-4c lower. The sharp advance predicted a week ago in hogs took place, prices being 1-2c higher. There were large receipts of hogs and prospects are for a much lower market next week.

Cattle—Export cattle, 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c. Butchers' cattle 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c. Export bulls, 3c to 3 1-2c. Stockers, 2 to 3c. Feeders, 3c to 3 1-2c. Stock bulls, 2c to 2 1-2c.

Sheep—Export sheep, 3c to 3 1-4c lb., bucks 2 1-2c, lambs 4c.

Hogs.—Hogs, best bacon, 4 3-4c lb; thick fat, 4 1-2c, and light fat, 4 1-2c per lb., weighed off cars.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat—Sales of red winter at \$30 middle freights and 82c and 82 1-2c north and west. Manitoba wheat at \$1.04 to \$1.04 1-2 for No. 1 hard grinding in transit, and 96 1-2c Goderich and Midland.

Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$4.05 to \$4.10 Toronto freights in wood.

Millfeed—Steady at \$11 to \$12 for shorts and \$8 for bran west.

Barley—is quiet at 31c to 32c, for No. 2, 27c for No. 3 extra and 25c for feed outside.

Oats—There were sales of white today at 25c east and 24 1-2c west.

Butter—There is a good demand and the market is firm for the best dairy tub and large rolls at 15c to 16c; medium butter is quoted at 12c to 13c.

Eggs—The market is firmer at 15c to 16c for fresh, 12c to 13c is held for fresh and 13 1-2c hmed.

Poultry—Quotations were 7c to 8c for turkeys, 5c to 6c for geese per lb., 40 to 60c for ducks and 25 to 40c for chickens per pair.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour is up 5c. Eggs are 1-2c lower. Butter 1-2c lower. Poultry easier, except turkeys, which are temporarily higher.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$5 to \$5.20; second patents, \$4.25 to \$5.05.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$7.50 to \$7.75; bran in bulk, \$7.25 to \$7.50; corn feed, \$9.75 to \$10.75 per ton.

Corn—Quoted at 24 to 24 1-2c for No. 4, 24 1-2 to 25c, for No. 3, and 25 to 25 1-4c for No. 3 yellows per bushel of 56 pounds.

Oats—Held at 21 3-4 for No. 3 white and 21 1-2c for No. 3, per bushel of 32 pounds.

Barley—Feed quoted at 24 1-2c.

Flax seed—\$1.06 per bushel.

Eggs—14 to 15c for strictly fresh, the latter including cases.

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

Butter—Creamery, 20 to 21 1-2c; seconds, 17 to 18c; dairy, 12 to 19 1-2c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 4c to 6c; lambs, 5 to 9c; hogs, 3 3-4 for heavy, and 4 to 4 1-4c for medium to choice.

Potatoes—Car lots, mixed 28 to 30c; choice, named varieties, 32 to 40c.

Poultry—Chickens 6c; old fowls, 4c to 5c; turkeys, 8 to 11 1-2c; ducks, 9 1-2 to 9c; geese, 7 to 8c.

A FALL IN SUGAR.

London, Nov. 22.—Sugar easier. The price for beet fell off 3-4d on nearby position, and 1s 1-2d on position, so that November and December are now quoted at 9s. Cane was quiet, but steady with prices unchanged, with Java quoted at 10s 9d and fair refining at 9s.

WINNIPEG CLOSING GRAIN.

Wheat—Wheat may be quoted today—Saturday—at any where from 92 to 9 1-2c for spot No. 1 afloat, Fort William to fill space. Prices depend upon the urgency of the demand to fill space. Prices will be lower when navigation closes.

Oats—Easier, as corn is supplying the place of oats largely for feed purposes. Car lots have been offered at equal to 36c, Winnipeg.

D. LUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—Dec. 88c, May 88 3-4c.

Tuesday—Dec. 88 5-8c, May 89 1-4c.

Wednesday—Dec. 89 3-8c, May 89 7-8

Thursday—Dec. —, May —

Friday—Nov. 93 3-4c, Dec. 91c, May, 91 1-4c.

Saturday—Nov. 92 1-4c, Dec. 90c, May 90c.

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 92 3-4c and Cash No. 1 Northern at 92 1-4c.

Last week December option closed at 87 7-8c.

A year ago December option closed at 80 3-4c, and two years ago at 53 3-4c, three years ago December option closed at 59c, and four years ago at 60 1-2c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, November 27, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 92c for November, 90 3-4c for December and 89 1-2c for May option. A week ago December wheat closed at 83 1-2c.

NEW YORK CLOSING WHEAT.

On Saturday, November 27, wheat closed at 99 1-2c for December, and 95 3-8c for May option. November option was quoted at 99 1-4c. A week ago December wheat closed at 97 1-8 cents.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports were 5,650,000 bushels.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND PRODUCE.

On Saturday, Nov. 27, wheat opened at 99c for December option and ranged downward to 97 3-4c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Nov. 97 1-2c, Dec. 97 3-4c, May 91 3-4c.

Corn—Nov. 26c, Dec. 20 1-2c May 25 5-8c.

Oats—Nov. 20 1-2c, Dec. 20 1-2c May 22c.

Perk—Dec. \$7.25, Jan. \$8.17 1-2,

Lard—Dec. \$4.12 1-2, Jan. \$4.27 1-2.

Ribs—Dec. \$4.15, Jan. \$4.17 1-2.

Flaxseed—Cash, \$1.10 1-2, Dec. \$1.05 1-4 May \$1.90 3-4.

A week ago December wheat closed at 95 1-2c. A year ago December wheat closed at 80 1-2, two years ago at 56 1-2c, and three years ago at 55 5-8c.

New York, Nov. 26.—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 strong with actual business in banker's bills at \$4.85 3-4 to 7-8 for demand, and at \$4.81 to 1-8 for sixty days. Posted rates \$4.83 1-2 to \$4.84. Commercial bills, \$4.82 1-2. Bar silver, 58 1-4c. Mexican dollars, 45 3-4c. Government bonds easier.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 22.—The factory men have submitted to the inevitable, and sold September and October cheese generally on a basis of eight cents. One factory in this district got 8 1-16c, while two others have been offered 8 1-8c. The Listowel factories also have sold, the ruling price being 8c.

To Extend the Road.

Duluth, Nov. 24.—The Duluth & Iron Range will build the long hoped for railroad to the boundary. The Iron Range officials returned yesterday from St. Paul, where they presented arguments before the state railroad and warehouse commission in support of their petition for permission to increase the capital stock of the corporation from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The privileges asked for was granted and yesterday a meeting of the stockholders was held in the company's offices in the First National Bank building, at which a resolution was adopted authorizing the board of directors to proceed with making an additional issue of stock to the extent of \$7,000,000. The contemplated improvements as outlined before the commission include the construction of an extension from a point near the Ely terminus, in St. Louis county, north and east, between Snowbank and Wind lakes, across the north end of Lake county, a distance of about sixty-three miles to the western end of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western road at the Gunflint iron mine. In addition the company means to prosecute the work of what is known as the Mesaba Short Line, plans and map of which were filed some time ago with the state authorities. The short line will extend from Two Harbors in a northwesterly direction inland for a distance of sixty-six miles to the Fayal and Adams mines near Eveleth and a short distance beyond there. This line will materially lessen the distance between the two mines named and Two Harbors. The new lower grade line that is now building around was also referred to in the arguments.

The extension of the Iron Range road from Ely to a connection with the Duluth Port Arthur and Western road is said to be the proposed manner of reaching the boundary by the Iron Range road. This will take the road through a vast territory of which there is an endless quantity of magnetic ore. The magnetic ore is not especially desired, however, so far as is known, but it is the desire to make connection with the Port Arthur road. From some point on the line it is the purpose to reach the gold country.

Mr. Chandler says that none of the new stock will be issued immediately. The company could make none of its contemplated improvements very well before another year at any rate. No stock will be issued until there is some large expenditure in the line of improvement about to be made.

British Columbia Items.

J. H. Robinson, clothing, Rossland, has assigned.

W. H. Walsh, fruit, etc., Kaslo, is out of business.

Sinclair & Co., boots and shoes, Trail, have moved to Nelson.

Cunningham & Graham, hotel, Rossland, have dissolved.

The Trail, Morris Produce Co. have commenced business at Kaslo.

Turrer & Lambert, physicians, Kamloops, have dissolved partnership.

Mearns & Co., shoemakers, Vancouver, have moved to Chilliwack.

Hall, Ross & Co., Victoria, advertise their flour mill property for sale.

Malette & Peterson, hotel, Nelson, have dissolved; Mrs. Malette continues.

Trelford & Stainard, men's furnishing, Nelson, are selling out by auction. R. J. McIntosh, boots and shoes, Chilliwack has removed to Fairview. W. G. Hopworth, & Co., drugs, Grand Forks, have sold out to Goode's Bros.

Russell & Co., hardware, Greenwood, have dissolved. J. A. Russell continues alone.

Booth & Perry, fruit, Nelson, have dissolved. Thomas Booth continues alone.

Fitzsimmons & Co., grocers, Rossland, have dissolved. H. D. Turner continues.

Cousins & Cavanagh, clothing, Slocan City, are succeeded by J. H. Cavanagh.

Marvin & Tilton, hardware, Victoria, have sold out to Wm. B. Fraser & Co.

Sanders & Devlin, saloon, cigars, etc., Kaslo, have dissolved; W. J. Sanders continues alone.

Northwest Ontario.

John Brennan is opening business at Rat Portage as fuel dealer.

Jas. Miller, of Hamilton, Ont., has opened business, in groceries at Fort William.

Hilliard & Gilkinson, hotel, Rat Portage, have dissolved. Hilliard continues alone.

C. H. Spencer, is opening business at Fort William in boots and shoe, and men's furnishings.

In its last issue the Rat Portage Miner publishes a list of the buildings and improvements which have marked the progress of Rat Portage during the past twelve months. The total value runs up to over three-quarters of a million.

Western Business Items

Mrs. Wm. Brown is opening a general store in Selkirk, Man.

Mrs. E. Cameron has opened in groceries at Indian Head, Assa.

Ross & Vance have started a confectionery store in Moose Jaw.

M. Finklestein, general storekeeper, Carberry, Man., is selling out.

Samuel Hanna, a well known Manitoba farmer, of Griswold, is dead.

John Houck is re-opening in the butcher shop line at Hamiota, Man.

Punkett & Hamilton, butchers, Neepawa, have sold out to Geo. Hamilton.

M.A. Kerouack, stationery and fancy goods, St. Boniface, Man., has assigned.

A. J. Crighton, teas, Portage la Prairie, contemplates adding groceries.

Mr. Dormer expects to have his new machine shop at Pilot Mound, Man., in operation shortly.

O. E. May & Co., implements, Carberry, have dissolved partnership, Arthur Mack retiring.

The Slocan News company's building and stock at Slocan City, B. C., was partly burned Thursday night. Loss about \$4,000; no insurance.

The Lumsden safe robbery has been cleared up. There was no robbery at all. Simply a mistake in book-keeping, owing to omission to enter sums paid out.

Dr. Fleming, of Brandon, Man., one of the most widely known physicians of Manitoba, died suddenly on Nov. 26 from heart trouble. The doctor also carried on a drug business at Brandon.

Travis & Beddome, butchers and live stock shippers, Minnedosa, Man., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by T. H. and Ben. Beddome.

Rolland Seeley has opened a harness shop at Plumias, Man.

A local board of the Western Co-operative Loan and Investment company, of Winnipeg, has been organized at Souris, Man., by Wm. Smith, manager. The following are the officers: President, W. A. Dalmage; vice-president, W. H. Meneray; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Hetherington; collector, H. Acheson; valuator, A. R. Van Someren; director, R. I. Crisp. Mr. Hetherington has been appointed general agent for Southwestern Manitoba.

Winnipeg city travellers held their annual meeting on Friday evening for the election of officers and other business. The following officers were elected: President H. G. Spurgeon; vice-president, J. H. Dickie; secretary, W. W. Burke; treasurer, John Horn; executive committee, D. M. Horn, D. M. McDonald, W. R. Watson, W. G. Lock, W. Blackadder. A meeting is called for Tuesday, December 7th, at the city hall to consider the annual entertainment.

MOVEMENTS OF BUSINESS MEN.

A. E. Spera, of Cornell, Spera & Co., left last week for the east.

W. Georgeson left Friday afternoon for the west on a business trip.

Commissioner Chipman of the Hudson's Bay company, left recently for Edmonton.

Jas. Mundie, of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing company, returned Friday from a western trip.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

The Globe, Toronto, is making a strong bid for circulation. Finding that the reduction in the price of paper and the introduction of typesetting machinery have made it possible to publish the paper at a less cost, the price has been reduced from \$6 per annum to \$4 per annum for the early morning edition, and the second edition has been discontinued. There is to be no reduction in the size of the paper.

Hides were a shade higher at Toronto last week, 9c being quoted for No. 1 green.

Hon. Mr. Patterson says the government have decided that three cents shall in future take one ounce of mail matter to any part of the British empire. At present it requires five cents to take half an ounce to the United Kingdom and a higher figure to most other parts of the empire. Three cents for one ounce is the present home letter rate.

London, Nov. 26.—A count of ballots cast in a majority of the cotton spinning districts of Lancashire upon the question of the acceptance of the reduction of wages proposed by the employers shows an overwhelming majority against the proposal of the cotton manufacturers to submit the wage question to arbitration, and a general strike of employees in the cotton industries now seems inevitable. The employers a month ago stated that the emergency demanded a reduction of five per cent. in wages, asserting that without a reduction of expenses their business could not be continued at a profit. If the cotton masters are firm in their intention to impose the five per cent. reduction it is impossible to see how a general strike, involving 200,000 operatives, which will paralyze the greatest industry of the empire, can be averted.