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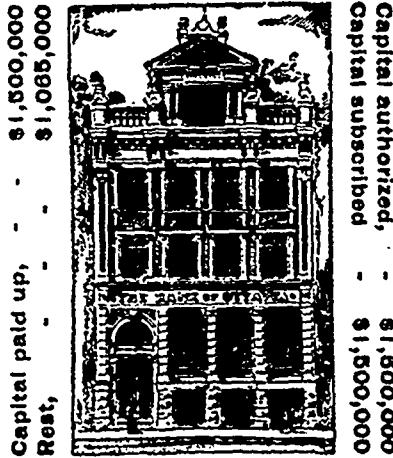
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Sixteenth Year of Publication

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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, SEPTEMBER 13, 1897.

SOFT COAL MINING

A recent article in Black Diamonds, a coal trade paper published at Chicago, gives an insight into the great coal miners' strike in the United States which could not be gleaned from reading the newspaper press reports. The journal referred to says: "Too many miners and too much coal, are facts which confront both operator and miner, and the more quickly the latter realizes and thoroughly grasps the situation the better it will be for his welfare. With 75 per cent. of the mines of Illinois and Indiana and 90 per cent. of the mines of those of Ohio shut down, and yet a plentiful supply of commercial coal obtains, it is about time miners and mine owners awake to the situation."

This would indicate that there has been an enormous over-production in the United States, and in order to keep their mines open and compete with others, the operators have been screwing the miners down to starvation rates. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see how any permanent good can be accomplished by the strike, unless a rate of wages can be kept up which would necessitate the closing down of many of the mines permanently. No matter how the strike is settled, it would seem necessary that a considerable number of the miners will have to find some other employment.

PRICE OF BREAD

The big advance in wheat has not been received with rejoicing everywhere. In France the increased cost of bread stirred up an agitation among those excitable people, which for a time threatened the existence of the government, and has only been collapsed by the remarkable outburst of excitement and jubilation in that country over the reported alliance with Russia. Thousands of striking miners in the United States also bewail the increased cost of bread. The saying "It is an ill wind which blows nobody good," also appears to have its counterpart.

WHEAT STOCKS

The regular monthly report of the world's stocks of wheat, prepared by Bradstreet's, makes a most bullish exhibit of the statistical position of that cereal. Total wheat supplies in the United States and Canada on September 1, (no account is taken of wheat flour), are placed at only 25,013,000 bushels, as compared with 61,000,000 bushels one year ago, 53,531,000 bushels two years ago, 88,358,000 bushels three years ago, 70,447,000 bushels on the like date in 1893, 40,464,000 bushels in 1892, 28,451,000 bushels in 1891, 27,710,000 bushels in 1890, and as contrasted with 27,892,000 bushels on September 1, 1889, making United States and Canadian wheat stocks aggregate the the smallest recorded on September 1 of this year.

Another strong feature is the continued shrinkage of stocks. Usually wheat stocks increase considerably during August, but this year there was a decrease of 1,027,000 bushels in stocks during August, while in August, 1896, there was an increase of 769,000 bushels, 13,468,000 bushels increase in August, 1894, and 12,384,000 bushels gain in that month in 1892. Stocks of wheat here and in Canada were practically unchanged during August, 1895, but fell off sharply in the like month of 1893.

The total quantity of wheat available for immediate distribution in the United States and Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, on September 1, for a series of years, as reported to Bradstreet's, were as follows:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Sept. 1, 1897 | 66,913,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1896 | 97,076,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1895 | 119,499,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1894 | 151,622,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1893 | 149,107,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1892 | 111,010,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1891 | 86,851,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1890 | 69,182,000 |
| Sept. 1, 1889 | 73,368,000 |

This shows that so-called world's wheat stocks were smaller on September 1, of the present year than at any time included in the tabulated statement given above.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES

In an interview with a representative of The Commercial a couple of weeks ago, Mr. W. A. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, expressed the opinion that a line of steamships from Montreal to the West Indies would be more valuable to Canada than the line to France. This opinion is one that can be well established by argument. Canada is above everything else a food-producing country. Of course we have wonderful natural resources in timber and minerals, but notwithstanding this, our exports show that our great surplus products for export are food-stuffs. We export wheat and other grain flour, butter, cheese, meats, poultry, eggs, fish, live stock, apples, etc. We are becoming noted as a food-producing country.

France is not an importer of these products. In seasons of a light crop, like the present year, she may be obliged to import wheat, but that is not the normal situation. France competes with us in exporting eggs, butter, etc., to the British markets. On the other hand, while the population of the West Indies is not large, the products which we have for export are not produced there. The islanders have to import their supplies of flour, oats and many other lines of foodstuffs. The islands also afford a good market for our fish, while the bounty-fed French fishing industry is the greatest drawback which the Newfoundland and Maritime province fishermen have to compete with.

At the recent meeting of the flour millers of Ontario in Toronto, a motion was passed appointing a deputation to wait upon the Dominion Government to urge the desirability of making an effort to increase our trade with the West Indies and British Guiana. The millers evidently believe that one of our best markets lies in that direction. This lends additional weight to the statement made by Mr. Hastings, regarding our trade with France. The islands undoubtedly afford one of the best markets for our surplus food products, and we should make an effort to secure a liberal share of the trade which they offer, which is now almost monopolized by the United States.

NEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

A new harvesting machine, which reaps and threshes at one operation, is reported from the east. It does not seem likely that such a machine could come into general operation in Manitoba, except in exceptionally warm and dry seasons. As a rule, grain is too soft and green to be threshed at the time it is cut here, and it is only fit to thresh after stand-



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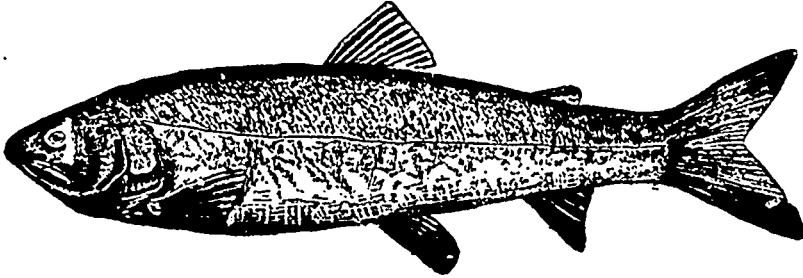
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ing for some time in the shock. In a southerly climate, or where grain is cut dead ripe, the machine might be useful.

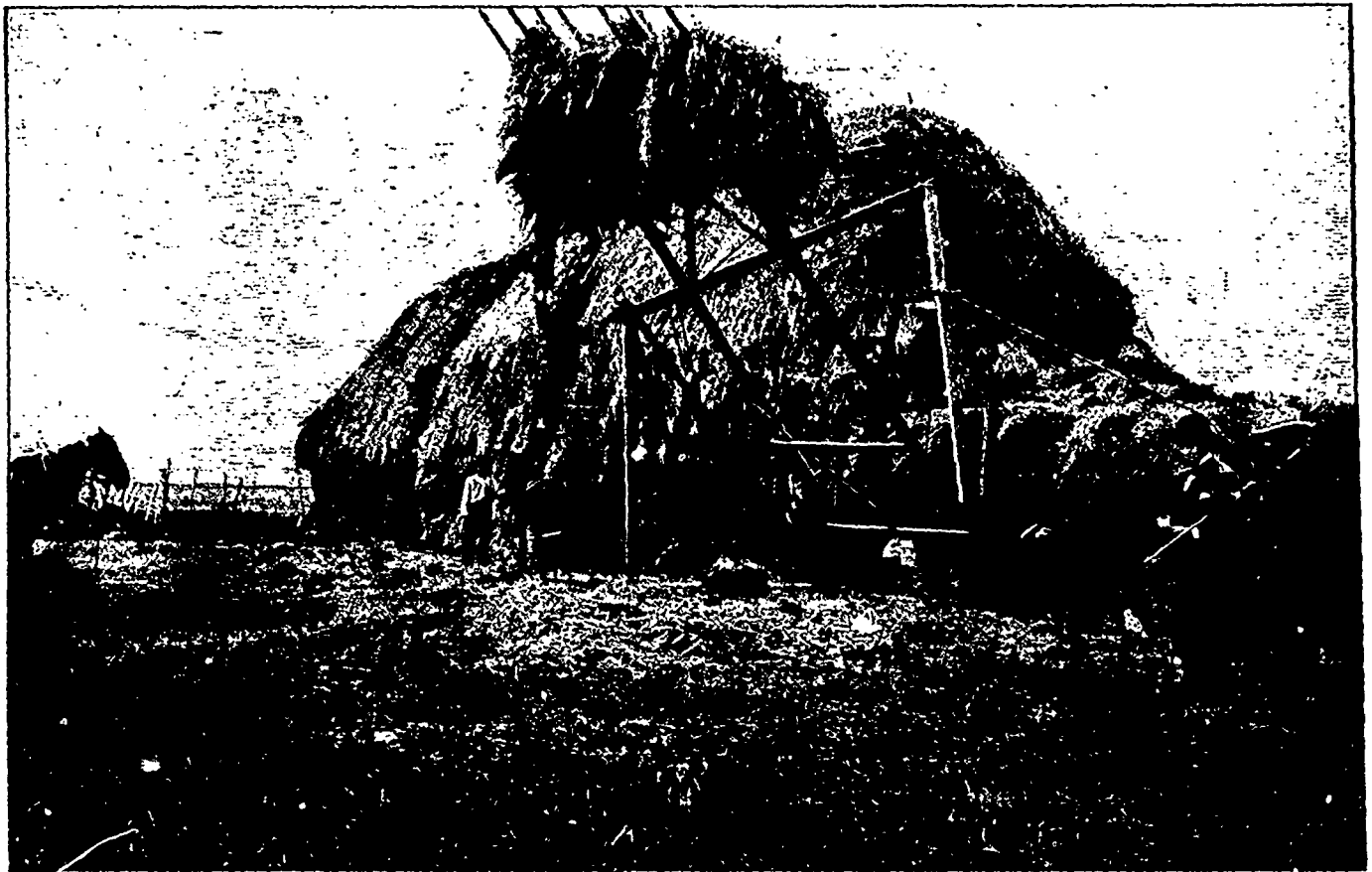
IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

Last week and the week previous we gave illustrations which were calculated to arouse interest in the question of irrigation in our western districts. This week we produce an illustration which will give an ocular demonstration of what can be accomplished by means of irrigation. The illustration shows the process of stacking a heavy crop of hay grown on irrigated land. This hay was grown on land which without irrigation

EXPORT LUMBER TRADE.

The lumbermen of eastern Canada held a meeting at Toronto and discussed the situation regarding the export lumber trade very fully. The principal point discussed was the advisability of prohibiting the exportation of saw logs from Canada. It is worthy of note that a resolution in favor of prohibiting the exportation of logs from Ontario was carried by a vote of forty-eight to eleven. The lumbermen are the principal persons interested in this question. They know that the prohibition of the exportation of logs from Canada would lead to the doubling of the present duty on lumber shipped to the United

deavored to give United States citizens an undue advantage over Canadians, in manufacturing Canadian forest products. United States citizens can come into Canada, cut our timber, raft it across the lake to the Michigan side, and there manufacture it into lumber free of duty, while the Canadian manufacturer is charged a duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber exported to the United States. The result of this anomalous and unreasonable situation is, that the Canadian lumberman is discriminated against in his own forest. Canadian raw material, shipped to a foreign country, has an advantage over the manufactured product made from the



IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

Automatic Stacker Handling Hay grown on W. R. Hull's Irrigated Farm.

would not produce anything but a grass crop, suitable only for grazing. In the range country irrigation has been reported to produce fodder crops for winter feeding with excellent results. Good crops of hay have been secured and excellent crops of vegetables have been produced. Grain crops have not been grown largely, except to cut green for fodder.

THE NEW TARIFF.

All new subscribers to The Commercial will be supplied with a free copy of the new Canadian tariff, in handy pamphlet form. The complete tariff is given, word for word, and not a mere summary of the act.

States, yet in the face of this fact, the lumbermen, who are the people upon whom the blow would fall, are evidently willing to face and suffer the consequences. There were a few among them who were willing to submit to the present duty, rather than provoke a further increase in the duty, but the great majority were manfully willing to submit to the entire destruction of their trade with the United States, rather than submit to the injustice of the present situation.

The Commercial, in a recent issue, showed what the injustice of the present situation is. The United States has not only undertaken to impose a duty on lumber, but congress has en-

deavored to give United States citizens an undue advantage over Canadians, in manufacturing Canadian forest products. United States citizens can come into Canada, cut our timber, raft it across the lake to the Michigan side, and there manufacture it into lumber free of duty, while the Canadian manufacturer is charged a duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber exported to the United States. The result of this anomalous and unreasonable situation is, that the Canadian lumberman is discriminated against in his own forest. Canadian raw material, shipped to a foreign country, has an advantage over the manufactured product made from the

same material. Michigan lumbermen, with logs cut in Canada, can shut out Canadian lumber from the United States, as they have a discriminating duty of \$2 per thousand feet in their favor. The very raw material, which goes from Canada, competes with and prevents Canadian lumbermen from doing a profitable export trade in lumber to the United States. This certainly is a situation which should not be tolerated. The fact is, the prohibition of the exportation of logs from Canada would work more to the detriment of the United States than it would to this country, though our lumber trade would of course suffer severely for a time. At the same time, the question of conserving our



GURNEY'S FURNACES

Every Furnace
Guaranteed

FOR WOOD AND COAL

... ASK YOUR NEAREST DEALER FOR THEM ...

WRITE US FOR PRICES

The Gurney Stove and Range Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LATH SHINGLES,
BOXES AND PACKING CASHES

LUMBER

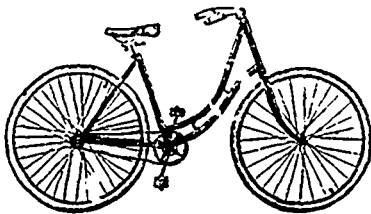
We have a complete modern and improved plant for the manufacture of Sash and Doors, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

Mills and Offices, Rat Portage, Ontario.

Welland Vale Manufacturing Co.

ST. CATHERINES
ONTARIO

Makers of the following HIGH GRADE . . .



PERFECT
GARDEN CITY
DOMINION

BICYCLES

AGENCIES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

In writing mention The
Commercial

Winnipeg Agents **TURNBULL & McMANUS**

GRANULAR

Ogilvie's Hungarian

CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

FLOUR

HAS NO EQUAL

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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

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

WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

IN HANDLING

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

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

forest wealth for the use of our own people is a very important matter, and it certainly does seem that in view of the present unreasonable enactments by the United States, the proper thing to do would be to prohibit the exportation of logs from Canada.

OUR SURVEY SYSTEM.

There has been some spasmodic discussion in the press regarding an improved plan of settlement for Manitoba and the Territories. It is easier to invent improved plans of laying out the country than to put the same into effect. An enormous blunder was certainly made when the Canadian Government copied the checker-board system of survey from the western states. While the system is convenient for the surveyor, and for showing the country upon the maps, it is about as undesirable a system as could be imagined for practical settlement. In a country of large farms and sparse settlement, as this country must long remain, the system is particularly unsuitable. The effect is to dot down the farm residences at random, here and there all over the prairie, as though the residences had been shaken down from the clouds. There is no community of interest in the system. It is inconvenient for school purposes, a disadvantage to the establishment of dairy factories, and tends to isolate the people one from another, thereby discouraging social intercourse. The effect is to enormously increase the number of miles which would have to be travelled to reach a given number of settlers. The system has also another very bad feature in that it discourages the construction of good roads, and the laying out and beautifying of the public highways by the planting of trees. It gives the country a deserted, uncivilized and unsocial appearance. If the farms were made a little longer and narrower, and were arranged to front along a main road, the country would have a much more civilized and inviting appearance. Schools, churches, dairy factories, etc., could be more conveniently reached, and there would be a greater incentive to improve and beautify the main highways of travel.

It is easy, we say, to find fault with the system, and easy to draw up an improved system on paper, but it is another matter to induce the settlers to agree to the dividing up of their lands and to the removal of their buildings, to such an extent as would be necessary in introducing a new system. Mr. Gabriel, a St. Charles farmer, has proposed a plan somewhat similar to the system followed in Ontario. This might be introduced to advantage in new districts

where the settlement is very limited but in the older settled portions it is difficult to see how the great blunder of the past can now be remedied.

THE GOVERNMENT CREAMERIES.

There is not a little dissatisfaction in the produce trade regarding the handling of the product of the government creameries. Produce dealers say they are pleased to see the government do everything possible to encourage the dairying industry in the country, but they think that the government should not undertake to do a jobbing trade in the products of the dairy factories. Recently a circular was issued offering to dispose of government creamery butter in ton lots, to any purchasers. This brought the government into direct competition with wholesale produce dealers and country merchants, who have round lots of butter to dispose of. If the government would arrange to dispose of the products of the factories through regular produce dealers, or in car lot quantities to wholesale dealers, it would cause less of a disturbing influence in the trade.

Another plan would be to export it in large lots. Placing the butter on the limited local market in small lots brings the government into undesirable competition with local merchants and private factories.

ADVANCE NEWFOUNDLAND.

The recent discovery of soft coal deposits in Newfoundland would seem almost like a romance. The construction of the railway across the island has led not only to the discovery of great coal beds but also to the finding of large deposits of iron and copper. Gold, silver, nickel, lead, asbestos, gypsum, marble and petroleum have also been found. It seems strange that it is only now that these discoveries are being made in the "ancient colony." Valuable forests of spruce and pine have also been found. The fact is, the interior of the island has remained for centuries practically a terra incognita. The inhabitants have given almost their complete attention to fishing, and the development of other resources of the island, which now appear to be very great, has been almost entirely neglected.

The construction of a railway across the island is expected to do great things for Newfoundland, towards opening up and developing the rich interior districts. It is also expected that the railway will lead to the establishment of a through route between Europe and America. The railway, when completed, will run from St. John's, on the east coast, to Port au Basque, a distance of 550 miles.

The latter port is only ninety miles from Sydney, Cape Breton, the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial railway. Via Sydney, Port au Basque and St. John's, the ocean trip to Europe would be reduced to about three days. The railway will be completed early next summer, and a fine steamer is now being constructed to convey mails and passengers from Sydney to Port au Basque in six hours. The opening of this fast route to Europe will awaken a new life in Newfoundland, besides bringing the island colony into close and active communication with Canada. In fact St. John's will then be practically the eastern terminus of our vast railway system, extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

THE CLONDYKE GOLD.

If the reports of the vast wealth of the Clondyke are even approximately true, the question arises, why should not this great wealth be conserved by the government of Canada (that is, by the people of Canada) for the obliteration of our public debt. In a young country, possessing great natural resources, it would appear to be a good policy to use these resources for the development of the country. This policy has been partly followed in appropriating a portion of the public lands towards the construction of railways in Manitoba and the Territories. If it were thought advisable to use the public lands in this way, surely the mineral wealth of the country could be used for the reduction of our national debt, or for the construction of needed public works.

Our debt has been largely incurred in the construction of public works, such as railways and canals. A vast expenditure is yet required for railways and canals, to provide the transportation facilities which the country now requires, or will require in the future. If the truth has been told about the Clondyke, there should be gold enough up there to pay off our public debt and build many needed railways and canals.

The gold of the Clondyke belongs to the people of Canada—to all the people. It does not belong to the few Canadians who may go there and make fortunes in a brief time, much less to the foreigners who simply carry the gold out of the country. It belongs to all the people. Of course discoverers and prospectors should be liberally dealt with, but the true policy would appear to be that the government should control this wealth for the benefit of all the people, to whom it justly belongs. If this vast mineral wealth were applied in the way proposed, the people of Canada would each and every one receive their just share of this wealth. Every individual has to

BUFFALO BRAND

Finest Quality
2 Bushel

Jute
Wheat
Sack

Weight 17 ozs.



Write for Sample and Price
Stock carried in Winnipeg

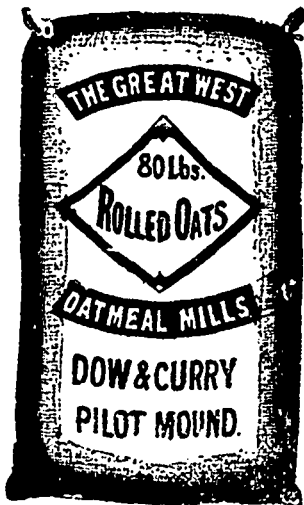
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MONTREAL, QUE.



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Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co.

**Wholesale Commission Merchant
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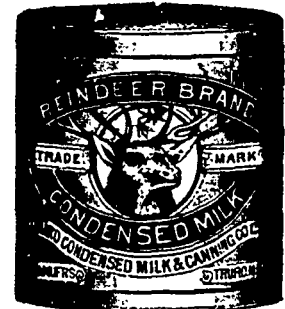
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TRURO CONDENSED MILK AND CANNING CO., TRURO, N.S.
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CANADA JUTE CO., MONTREAL, QUE., BAGS.
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WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

124 Princess Street, - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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And thus it is our list of Shippers
is ever increasing.

We want all the Butter and Eggs you have

We make prompt remittance after sales are made

Should accommodation be required on produce, it can be had at any time

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO.

175 McDEBMOY STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

bear his share of the public debt and the reduction or liquidation of that debt would relieve the people of so much or all of the obligation resting upon them.

There is another aspect of the case. This Clondyke excitement is demoralizing. It is unsettling men's minds and rendering them less capable of performing the ordinary duties of life. Men are throwing up good positions to rush away to the gold fields, with the hope of accumulating a vast fortune in a short time. All this is demoralizing to the community. If the government stepped in and decided to operate these gold measures in the interest of all the people, this demoralizing cause of unrest and excitement would be quenched, and each citizen would receive his legitimate share of the benefit from the wealth which belongs to all the people. It is not fair that such vast fortunes should be made out of the property of all the people, much less that a large portion of the wealth which belongs to the people of Canada should be taken out of the country by foreigners. The principle that the wealth belongs to the people is recognized in the fact that royalties are claimed on the Clondyke gold. If this vast wealth is there, almost the same official expenditure which is necessary to collect the royalties would provide the necessary oversight for the working of the mines by the government. If the Clondyke possesses the vast wealth which is associated with it in the popular mind at the moment, it would certainly seem a great mistake, and an injustice to the people at large, that foreigners should be allowed to carry it out of the country, or that even a few Canadians should be permitted to make vast fortunes out of the property of the people at large.

ONTARIO FRUIT.

Winnipeg fruit dealers have been experiencing the usual trouble with Ontario fruit. Shipments which have arrived here this year have not come in any better condition than in past seasons. In fact the condition of some car lots which arrived last week were just as unsatisfactory, if not more so, than shipments of British Columbia fruit. The first lot of plums which arrived ten days or so ago, were not so bad, though they were hardly fit for reshipment. Early last week another car came to hand, but in very bad shape. About half of the peaches and plums were completely worthless. Some of the balance looked fit for sale, and a number of country orders were filled, but in every case these shipments have proved entirely unsatisfactory, and demands for rebates have been made. One country dealer wrote offering \$5 for his entire lot as a compromise. Another

offered 50 cents per basket for part of his shipment, the balance to be considered worthless. So on all through the list. Mr. Scott, of the McPherson Fruit Co., who handled this car, said it would bring them a heavy loss, and he was sick of trying to handle Canadian summer fruits. The fruit appears to have no keeping quality. While some baskets may look passable when taken from the car, they seem to melt away in an exceedingly brief time. This car came through by express, and the country shipments were made on the same day, so that there was no delay in handling the stuff, but with the utmost despatch that could be made, the best baskets in the car could not be got into consumption before they were badly spoiled. The weather has of course been extremely warm this week, which is unfavorable for handling fruit, but California fruits are arriving every day in excellent condition, notwithstanding the warm weather, so that the weather is not alone to blame. California fruit arrives here in condition fit to ship to the most remote country points, without any danger of having demands for rebates.

The pears in the Ontario car were very poor quality. Many of them were soft, and they were black, scabby and apparently diseased. Altogether a most undesirable lot.

Ontario sends us the best apples we get here, as a rule, and also some very nice grapes, but peaches and plums seldom arrive fit to sell at market values, and even the pears and crabs often arrive in bad shape. One dealer was heard to remark that thank goodness, Ontario had no crabs to ship here this year, as it would relieve them of trying to handle spotted and damaged fruit.

Either Ontario fruit is naturally lacking in keeping quality, or shippers there do not take reasonable care in handling it. Possibly they think any rubbish will do for the western markets—but that is where they make a great mistake. With car lots of the choicest Pacific coast states fruits arriving here almost daily in excellent condition, it is impossible to handle the soft and damaged stuff coming from Ontario.

ROTTEN FRUIT.

A car of Ontario fruit, which arrived here on Thursday in an advanced stage of decomposition, was sold by the express company by auction, having been refused by the McPherson Fruit company here, to whom it was shipped. The bulk of the car consisted of plums, of which scarcely a basket was worth carrying away, yet they found purchasers at from 8 cents per basket up to 20 or 25 cents. Most sold about 4 to 6 cents per basket.

There were some grapes, pears and tomatoes in the car, which were not quite so far gone as the plums, and these brought from 10 to 60 cents per basket, but most of them were dear at any price. The consignment should have been confiscated by the authorities as unfit for food. The fruit must have been in an over ripe state when shipped, to reach here in such a mess, as it came through by express and was only about three days in transit.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The Commercial is pleased to see that the Winnipeg Free Press has taken up the cudgel in favor of suppressing the weed nuisance. This is a question of vast importance to Manitoba. The Commercial has devoted a few articles to this subject every season, but it will take a much greater force than we have at our command to arouse public opinion to a proper pitch upon this question. The law regarding the destruction of weeds may be all right, as far as it goes, but The Commercial will make the statement without fear of contradiction, that there might as well be no law at all, so far as its enforcement is concerned, in at least some parts of Manitoba, and that within an hour's drive of Winnipeg.

NEW UNIVERSITY.

The Cosmopolitan magazine has undertaken the founding of a university, with the special object of bringing liberal education within the reach of many who otherwise would not be able to obtain such education. President Andrews, of Brown University, will take charge of the new Cosmopolitan University, which will be opened on October 1 next. The Cosmopolitan for September tells about this new university, in a number which has many other interesting features.

WHEAT CROP OF NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

The wheat yield in South Dakota and the northern part of Minnesota is placed at 9.1-2 bushels per acre. The Red river valley in North Dakota and Minnesota is placed at 14 bushels per acre. The average yield for the three states named is placed at 12.1 bushels per acre. The best crops are in the Red river valley, and the northern portions of North Dakota, along the Manitoba boundary. The total crop of wheat for the three states is placed at 145,000,000 bushels, or about 15,000,000 bushels more than last year. This increased production is due to the larger area sown to wheat and not to larger yield. The amount of wheat available for consumption is estimated at 22,000,000 bushels less this year than last, as stocks of old wheat are 37,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

G. F. & J. GALT

Wholesale Grocers

PACKERS OF

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

VIGARS & CO.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

LUMBER

NEWELS, BALUSTERS, HAND RAILING, TURNINGS, MOULDINGS, FACINGS,
AND ALL FINISHING MATERIAL.

Delivered Price List on Application
August 1st, 1897

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario

Seneca Root

We are in the field to purchase the 1897 crop of Seneca Root. We will pay the highest market price and guarantee honest weight and prompt returns for all consignments sent us.

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.

DEALERS IN HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

Herman Telke, Manager.

230 King Street, Winnipeg.

Mention The Commercial Telephone 450

Wm. Ferguson

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th ST., BRANDON

DICK, BANNING & CO.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Shingles and Lath

OAK BASSWOOD, FIR, DOORS, SASH
AND PICTURE BACKING

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

Ask for Quotations Drawer 1230.

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ROYAL

STEEL ENAMELLED WARE

Tinware of every description
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The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., AGENTS.

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Wholesale
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MONTREAL

Dealers in all classes of
Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.
Quotations and samples on application.

WALKER HOUSE

The most conveniently located Hotel
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ONE BLOCK FROM UNION RAILWAY DEPOT

A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day.

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor.

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STEPHEN NAIRN

ROLLED OATS, OATMEAL, POT AND
PEARL BARLEY,

Rolled wheat and Breakfast Cereals.
Order through wholesale trade, or direct from the
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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

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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 598.

Agents D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock,
Ont.; Teller, Hathwell 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.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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A perfect system of Cold Storage

230 ABBOTT ST., VANCOUVER

P. O. Box 294.

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

MACKENZIE & MILLS

WHOLESALE

Fancy Groceries

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

244 Princess St., Winnipeg.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Sept. 4.—There are several important changes in the market this week. Eggs have advanced slightly, while in the provision market cured meats continue to climb, on account of the Klondyke demand draining the local supply. It is expected that the price of fruit will rapidly advance, as the numerous consignments of imported fruit, condemned by the government have caused shippers from Seattle and California to be chary about consigning goods to British Columbia. In fact more than one shipper, wholesalers say, have signified their intention of hereafter giving British Columbia the go by. Farmers are still very busy harvesting, and present high prices for oats and hay still prevail, but these will soon fall away. At this writing rainy weather prevails, but if it does not continue too long oats will not be affected. Trade generally is very brisk. Owing to the Klondyke trade shipping has increased by half and another sure indication is the fact that the provincial newspapers are carrying almost double the amount of advertising that they did this time last year. Very favorable reports have been received from all branches of industry, but mining is becoming the chief source of revenue to the province. There have been more actual results of late than ever before. The demand in England for Golden Cache stock has been the means alone of circulating in Canada about three-quarters of a million, and over a quarter of a million was controlled by Vancouver holders. If this result can be obtained from a mine that has not crushed a ton of ore, although this month crushing will begin, it would appear that British Columbia is on the edge of a very prosperous era.

In an interview with M. Oldroyd, who purchased in one block 100,000 shares of Golden Cache, your correspondent was informed that this amount was nothing to what would come to the seaboard if first investments were profitable. In other words that English money would flow into this province for a long time to come. Several mines operated from the seaboard are now fast approaching the dividend-paying stage. The Van Anda owned in Victoria, situated on Taxada Island, 40 miles from Victoria, has an immense amount of rich ore on the dump ready for shipment. The Fire Mountain mines on Harrison Lake, close to Westminster, will be crushing free gold from their mines in October. They have traced their vein for 1,500 feet on the surface and have pushed in a tunnel 85 feet, the vein increasing in width from 3 feet to 9 1-2 feet. It will be remembered that rock from this mine assayed in

Toronto, went over \$800 to the ton. The company have now sufficient on the dump to start crushing. The mill is half a mile from the mines, a distance which will be covered by an aerial tram. The vein is a true fissure.

The Tie Horn company, whose claims are situated in Fairview Camp, Okanagan, will be crushing by the 15th of the present month, with a twenty stamp mill almost established. Ore is being piled constantly on the big dump which now exceeds 1,500 tons. Mr. Wills, the engineer, claims that the dump is worth over \$65,000 and that the company can pay dividends from the start. The Athabasca has 24 men working. The company claim that all expenses have been paid by small shipments made to the Hall smelter. The company have a winze sunk on the 300 feet tunnel and in this winze, which has an actual depth of 100 feet the vein has widened. Three other veins on the property as rich as the first have been stripped. It is free milling. Next month the company will have facilities to ship 10 tons a day, when quarterly dividends are anticipated from then on. Most of these companies have taken their stock off the market so that little has been heard of their workings until this late news arrived, but should predictions be correct, their production will be of immense value to the seaboard.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Canned peas are reported to be very scarce in the east.

It is reported that as high as \$1.75 and even \$2 per barrel is being paid for apples in Ontario, in some sections.

The Scotch herring pack is said to be a failure this season, and it is doubtful if export orders for canned herrings can be filled.

Purchases of domestic canned goods for the Winnipeg market have been mostly made for the new pack. It is estimated that this market will take 50,000 to 60,000 cases.

A Montreal report says that the Canadian Sugar Refinery has advanced the price of syrup 1-4c per pound, to 13-4c to 21-2c as to quantity and quality.

According to advices from France the crop of prunes in that country will turn out a much smaller quantity of large sizes than was expected. The French markets are reported to be very firm.

The tone of the rice market is strong, especially for Patna and Indila grades, which have been advanced at the rate of 6d per cwt. a week owing to the famine, of which the strain is not yet passed over and will not until the new crop is marketed. The local mill is again in the market with new supplies of their own manufacture after being several months closed down. In teas a cable received from Colombo reported the market for Ceylons strong, and noted an advance of 3-4d. The demand on spot has been chiefly for low grade Japans, owing to the fact that stocks of these in second hands are small. Consequently, holders of such are very firm in their views. Sales of several

round lots have been made, including one lot of 500 packages, at 13 1-2c to 13 3-4c; 500 half-chests low grade Congoes, at 10c, and 200 packages of Japan at 17c.—Montreal Gazette.

The Grocer and Country Merchant of San Francisco says: The British Columbia salmon pack closed on the 24th ult. with a total of 900,000 cases, which though the largest on record is yet much less than the million and a half that was expected and prepared for, but for which the run of fish was too irregular. The Puget Sound and Point Roberts sock-eye salmon pack was also closed with a total of 275,000 cases. The Point Roberts contingent of this, 125,000, has been sold for the English and Australian markets. Outside packers expected three times the 150,000 that they actually realized, and prices on this description have been advanced to 90c; 42,060 cases arrived this week from Karluk, but were all previously sold. The pack of red fish will be light this year in Southeastern Alaska, but of pink there will be a good supply. Generally the Alaskan pack of the association will be a full one, but of others it will be light. The Columbia River spring pack has been 475,000 cases. Leading packers, such as Warren, Farrell and Hanton, are sold out of Chinook talls, and have but a small surplus of flats. Steel heads are about cleaned up. Fall packing commences on the 10th of this month, and heavy sales of the same have been made in advance.

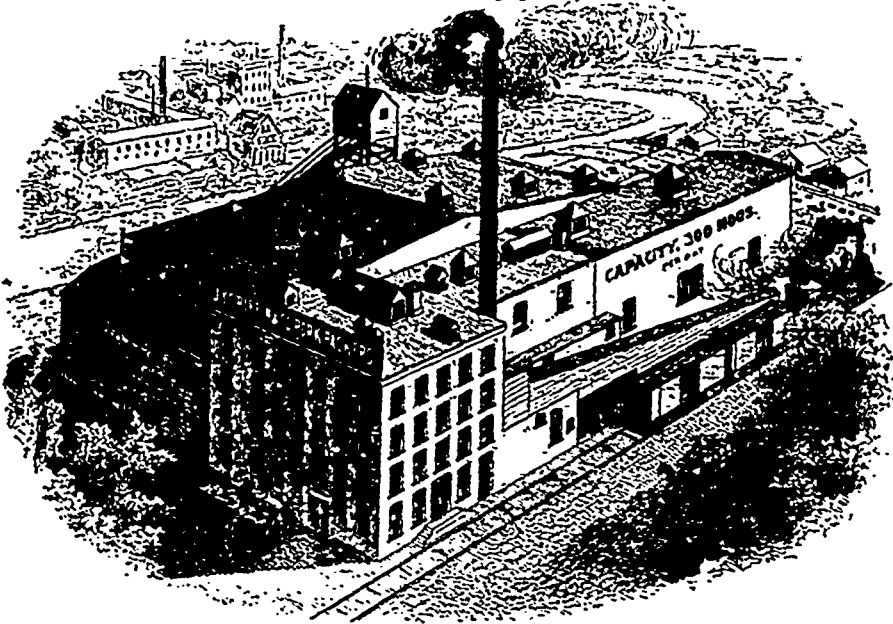
Currants will cost a good deal more for the first shipments than last fall, in fact almost double the price for 1896. Latest quotations on provincials were 15s, 3d, which is about the equivalent of 4 3-4c. Patras are offered at 19s, and Filiatros at 15s 9d. No figures have yet been named on Vostlzas. California raisins have been pointing much higher of late, the advance on the opening price being almost 1c per pound, and this week brokers representing leading brands had their quotations withdrawn, and there was too much difference between shippers' views and those of the growers. It is anticipated that four crown fruit especially will be scarce and difficult to obtain. California prunes were quoted for the first time this week for October shipments, and some contracts were put through which will cost 7c to 9c, according to size, for carload lots laid down in Montreal. Evaporated peaches are upward, and the first shipments are costing 10c by the carload, and apricots are steady, costing laid down in Montreal 9 1-2c to 10c. First offers on new crop Grenoble walnuts are 74 to 75 francs f.o.b. Havre, and advices state that the new crop appears to be very plentiful, and the fruit will be of an unusually good quality.—Montreal Gazette.

Dry Goods Trade.

The selling agents of the Dominion Cotton Mills company and the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills company now have their samples of prints and colored cottons for the spring season of 1898. The samples are usually on hand before the first week of September, but were a little delayed this year.

The Commercial has received a box of Bartlett pears from Thos. McNeely, of Landers Landing, B. C. The pears came through by express and were received in good condition.

A BANNER YEAR!



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Yukon Gold Fields.

The following special from William Ogilvie, Dominion surveyor in the Yukon, now en route to Ottawa, is published by the Chicago Tribune:

St. Michael's, Aug. 16, via steamer Portland to Tacoma, Aug. 29.—The first attempt at mining in the Yukon valley was made in the early seventies on the head waters of the Teslin river, commonly known in the district as the Hootalinqua. Nothing, however, was done at this time beyond establishing the fact that fine gold was to be found there. About ten years later mining was instituted on the Stewart with success, but at that time all the gold that was found was fine gold on the bars of the streams. The gathering of this gold requires more care than in the case of coarse gold and, besides, requires the use of mercury in its collection.

A few words describing the modus operandi will be interesting to the uninitiated. As gold is nineteen times heavier than water the attraction of the sands and gravel of the streams reduces it to so fine a scale that it is easily carried away by a swift current. It is a well known fact that mercury and gold form amalgam. Assume, now, an oblong box 30 by 12 inches wide, 6 or 8 inches deep, and 12 feet long. In the bottom are placed what are called riffles. That is a series of parallel strips running lengthwise of the box, a half inch or more apart.

WATER MUST HAVE FORCE.

Now place three of these boxes end to end so that one discharges into the other in such a position that there is a fall of about three inches to the foot. Direct a stream of water into these which flows the entire length of the three boxes. The water must have such a force as to roll down the incline of the sluice boxes stones weighing six or eight pounds, often more. In fact, anything that is not too large to get into the box.

Now convenient to the head of the set boxes is a pile of earth or gravel-bearing gold, technically known as the dump. The gravel and sand are swept along over the riffle by the course of the water. The heavy metalliferous constituents of the gravel sink between the riffle bars and remain there. When the spaces between the bars become clogged there is danger of the gold or other metalliferous parts running out into the tailings, the flow of water is stopped, the riffle bars taken out and all found in the sluice boxes carefully collected and cleaned up.

TECHNICALLY KNOWN AS A CLEAN UP.

This is technically known as a clean-up. One clean-up on a claim on El Dorado last spring gave 80 pounds avoirdupois, or over \$16,000, the product of some hours' shovelling.

Now, suppose that some of the gold contained in the gravel is so fine that it will be swept on and out of the boxes. This will be lost. To obviate this, quicksilver is used. To do this one of the boxes is prepared in a suitable way with small receptacles in which some quicksilver is placed. This box is at the lower end of the line of riffles and all the fine particles escaping the riffles are caught and held by the quicksilver. The quicksilver afterwards volatilized and re-collected, the gold remaining in the resort.

So far as I know this process with quicksilver has not been used on either El Dorado or Bonanza. In all the

mining on Stewart river or the tributaries of the Yukon no quicksilver has been found necessary. Coarse gold has been equally sought for and found in 1880 on Forty Mile River, about twenty-three miles above its mouth, just about where the one hundred and forty-first meridian or international boundary is crossed.

This discovery soon spread through the country and soon Forty Mile was the only camp on the whole Upper Yukon valley. Numerous good gulches were found on the side waters of Forty Mile, which were soon overcrowded and the overflow spread about and soon found Miller glacier and other creeks tributary to Sixty Mile, which joins the Yukon nearly 100 miles above Forty Mile, the latter being the distributing point for that region.

CLAIMS ESPECIALLY GOOD.

Some of the claims on Miller Creek were considered especially good, as much as \$40,000 being taken out by one individual. Archdeacon McDonald, and Anglican missionary who labored among the Indians along the Porcupine, visited the Yukon in the vicinity of Forty Mile in the seventies. In his rambles over the country he found gold on a creek tributary to Birch Creek, tributary to what is known as Circle City. The news soon spread and gold was discovered in large quantities in some of the gulches, and Circle City was born about 200 miles below Forty Mile. These two centres up to August, 1896, attracted the great bulk of the men entering the country.

Aug. 16, 1896, Geo. W. Cormack discovered coarse gold in what is now known as Bonanza Creek and panned out about \$12 in a few moments. On the next day he located Discovery Claim No. 1 below it for himself and No. 1 above for his Indian associate, Skookum Jim, and No. 2 below for his other Indian associate, Takleh Charlie. He then spread the report of the discovery, and before Sept. 1 upwards of 100 claims were staked and before October over 500 had been staked on this creek and on El Dorado and their tributaries.

GOLD BOTTOM DISCOVERED.

Gold bottom has been discovered below Bonanza, and one of its tributaries, Hunker Creek, had obtained some notoriety and might have been much more largely developed than it now is had not Cormack, about the middle of September, come down to Forty Mile with \$1,200 in dust, which he and his two associates washed out of Discovery in a few days with limited and crude appliances.

Rumor got to Circle City of the richness and extent of the new diggings, but was not credited till December, when authentic, reliable news was taken to that place and resulted in Circle City literally disgorging itself and to-day it and Forty Mile are practically deserted. Men from both places considered themselves extremely lucky to secure the working of twenty-five or more feet on some of the claims on what is termed a lay, that is, they take out the gold-paying dirt, wash it, and get a percentage, often of one-half of the output. In this way a man working a small fraction of claims, thirty or forty feet, has taken out a good home stake. I think it can be safely asserted that more substantial home stakes have been taken out in "lays" on Bonanza and El Dorado during the last season than were taken out of all Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, and Birch

Creek (Circle City) districts combined during their three best years.

MANY TRIBUTARIES ABANDONED.

In this way all the other creeks tributary to Klondyke, yes, even branches of the Bonanza and El Dorado themselves, were practically abandoned for the time being, so that all the rest of the Dawson district remained undeveloped. As all the claims located in Canada have to be represented within twelve months of the date of their record, the claims on the other creeks will have to be developed or abandoned. Few of them will be given up.

From this fact we will be enabled to state more definitely by the end of September next what these streams amount to. Bonanza Creeks joins the Troandik, commonly known as the Klondike, for two miles above its mouth, Bear Creek joins six miles above, Gold Bottom twelve or fourteen miles above, and Too Much Gold thirty-five or forty miles above. Bonanza is about twenty miles in length and El Dorado, one of its branches joining about midway of its length, is eight or nine miles in length. A claim is 500 feet in length, measured in the general direction of the stream.

Bonanza thus furnishes upwards of 200 claims, El Dorado about eighty, and the several tributaries of these two will give us nearly as many more, and should the hillsides prove remunerative and some of them have already done so a good many claims having been staked there, we will have about 1,500 claims on the above extent in the valley of the Bonanza.

SIX THOUSAND MEN NEEDED.

Now, we may assume that 1,000 of these at least will be worked with profit. Those 1,000 claims will require about 6,000 men, directly and indirectly, for their proper development. Now, we may safely assume that the other creeks mentioned tributary to the Troandik will furnish as many more claims, or, in all, say 2,000. Of course, much depends upon whether the hillsides will pan out as they have heretofore. If they do not, we can estimate at least 1,200 claims will be worked at the Troandik Valley.

Adjacent to the Troandik is the valley of Indian Creek. So convenient are the two water systems to each other that it is only the labor of an hour or two to cross from one of the other.

On Indian Creek, close to the head of Bonanza and El Dorado, two tributaries have been prospected, Dominion and Quartz Creeks, with fair success. We may assume, then, that considerable mining will be done on Indian Creek, possibly as much as on the Troandik. This will give us, say 2,500 claims combined with Troandik diggings.

DEMAND FOR FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN.

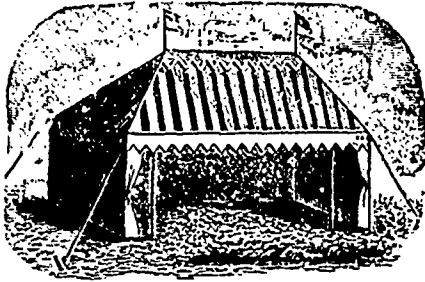
Assuming the same ratio per claim as before, we require 15,000 men for the proper development of this area. The emporium for this will no doubt be the town of Dawson, situated about half a mile below the mouth of the Troandik.

It cannot in the nature of things be seriously doubted that good paying quartz will be found in the vicinity of these placer claims which will more than double the importance of this district. Several quartz claims have already been recorded, but their value has not yet been determined.

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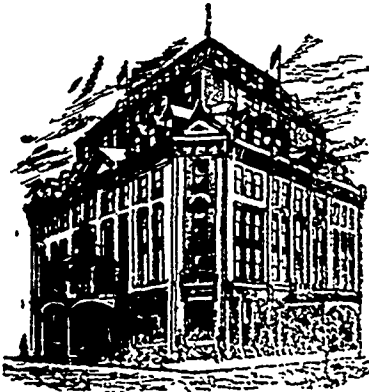


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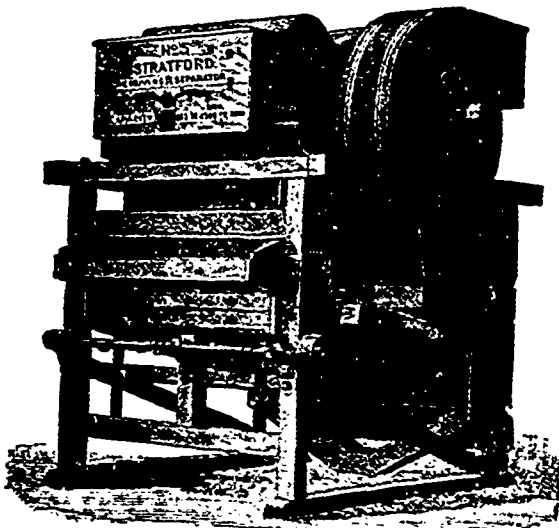
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a few points along the creek is any rock exposed. The tops of the higher hills and ridges are void of vegetation except arctic mosses and lichens, but all the rest of the country is covered with a thick layer of moss which, again, supports scrub spruce, some scrub white birch, and a thick growth of northern shrubbery. This completely conceals the surface of the rocks, and to remove to a sufficient extent to search for quartz prospects would entail a vast amount of labor—much more than the ordinary, every day prospector can afford.

DIAMOND DRILL THE CHEAPEST.

The cheapest and most expeditious method of quartz prospecting here would be by diamond drill. A light portable machine of that description, a compact light engine and boiler sufficient to work it, could be easily made and set up at various points along the various creeks. From the cones thus obtained experts could readily determine what the probabilities and prospects were. This requires capital, but I have no doubt a company formed with this object in view, prospecting in this way, would find it a profitable investment.

All the gold I have seen taken out of El Dorado and Bonanza, for that matter of other creeks, too, bears no evidence of having travelled any distance. Many, it might be said the majority, of the nuggets found are just as regular and irregular in shape as if they had been hammered out of the mother lode, instead of being washed out of the gravel.

MOTHER LODE ALONG THE VALLEYS.

I have seen no evidence of glaciation anywhere in that district, so I cannot help coming to the conclusion that much of the mother lode from which this gold came will yet be found along the valleys. Whether it is concentrated enough to pay for the expenses of quartz mining can only be determined by proper research. I cannot help thinking that much of it will.

Now let us take a glimpse of the country south of the Stewart river, some sixty-five or seventy miles further up and about 400 miles in length. Its tributary will easily double this. This gives us in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles of stream. On a great deal of surface, prospecting has been done and fine gold found everywhere.

Now, where fine gold is found coarse gold has generally been found too. Assuming this to hold good in the Stewart Valley, we will have here one of the largest, if not the largest mining areas in the world, upwards of 100 miles further up the Pelly joins. On this fine gold has been found, too. Above is the Hootalinqua, upon which fine gold has been found. Still farther south the Cassiar district, in British Columbia, was a famous gold field. Farther on yet the Cariboo district was famous.

GREAT GOLD-BEARING AREA.

Now, draw a line through these several points and produce it northward, you will find that the Forty Mile gold bearing area, Mission Creek and Seventy Mile Creek, below Forty Mile, Elch Creek, Minook Creek, and still farther down the Klondyke, is either in this line or close to it. The general trend of these points lie in the direction of an arc of a great circle of the earth and it is probable that gold will be found along its production as far as Behring Sea. It is likely the gold found in Siberia is a part of the same system.

This shows a most extensive area of vast possibilities. What it wants for its proper development is increased transportation facilities, with the certainty of sufficient food supply to sustain the number of people required. At present and during the past, a visit to the country entailed a long period of time and considerable expense and much uncertainty as to whether or not one can remain there more than a few weeks. Give us increased, quicker, and cheaper ingress and egress, with a certainty of food in this part of Canada, and Alaska will furnish employment to untold thousands.

FOOD SUPPLY NECESSARY.

At present food is so expensive that ordinary, every day diggings, which would prove remunerative in more favorably situated localities, are entirely neglected. At present the food supply available at Dawson and to be laid down there this season will not much if any more than furnish the requirements of those now there.

If the rumors concerning the number seeking access to the country are true there will be much dearth of provisions. To make one's way out of that country during the winter to the nearest point where supplies are available, which is at Dyea or Juneau, is an arduous labor, requiring about one month with a good dog team for its completion.

Now, the people making this trip consume much more food while doing so than they otherwise would. The dogs, too, consume a tremendous amount. The old adage that the cure is worse than the disease is particularly applicable. If those on their way succeed in reaching Dawson they will either have to make their way down the river at once and return to Seattle or remain at Dawson and run the danger of starvation unless they have brought with them sufficient food for one year's use.

SHOULD GO WELL PREPARED.

I would emphatically warn all contemplating coming into this country for the betterment of their fortunes to come well prepared with provisions, clothing and miner's tools, with a few necessary carpenter tools.

In saying this, I do not wish to be understood as at all reflecting upon the companies now trading there. They are making strenuous efforts to meet the new requirements, but the transition from two small mining camps to such a world-famous one as Dawson was so sudden that it found them for the purpose unprepared. Next year their freighting facilities will possibly treble that of this year, but even that will probably be found short.

Then again, the ocean voyage from Seattle or San Francisco to St. Michael's, and from St. Michael's to Dawson, some 1,600 miles, is long, tedious and expensive. More important still, is the shortness of the time in which this route is available. Steamers seldom reach St. Michael's before the end of June, owing to the ice in Behring Sea, and captains of vessels care little about risking a voyage there after the middle of September, as storms are so violent and so shallow is Behring Sea.

ROUTE AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

From these causes it cannot be claimed that the route via St. Michael's is available for more than three months in the early—July, August and September. The ice in the Upper

Yukon river breaks up about the middle of May. Generally about the 20th the river is clear enough for steamboat navigation. Ice begins to run again about the middle of October, so that we can count on nearly five months' steamboat navigation in that river, as against three via St. Michael's.

Give us some easy continuous route for the south down the river to these points and we nearly doubled our time available for transport and this, were there no difference in cost, would be quite an item in the development of the country.

But it will probably be found that the cost will be considerably reduced, too. Of course, the cost will be regulated considerably by the amount of demand, but give us the facilities and I firmly believe the demand will rise and meet it more than half way.

To those coming into the country contemplating getting a claim on Bonanza or El Dorado I would say do not think of it. As I said before, both these creeks were located last fall, and if you have money enough to purchase an interest in any of them you have money enough to remain where you are, possibly with as much benefit and assuredly with much more comfort to yourself.

ONLY ONE BONANZA.

The rich claims which have given these two creeks world-wide reputations aggregate 130 in number. From these spring all the stories of fabulous wealth of this region, and these stories are largely true. But as far as I know, up to the present time, there is only one Bonanza and one El Dorado. The other creeks I have mentioned prospected good, but as I have already stated they are practically undeveloped. That other creeks as rich as these two will be found I can neither assert nor deny. That there is an extensive gold bearing area here which will be an important factor in the world's supply of that metal for many years to come I am positive. But I would solemnly warn you to come prepared.

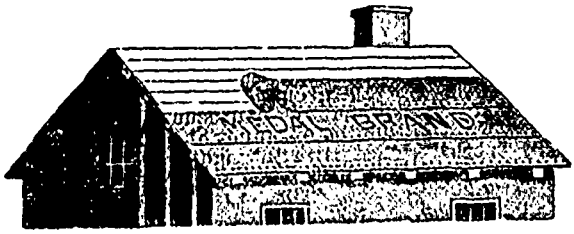
No gold mining camp ever yet found in world enriched more than a few of the miners, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will prove an exception in that way.

I must qualify this by saying that much of this failure can be attributed to the life the average miner leads. A man with \$2,000 or \$3,000 generally is careful to take steps to keep it in his possession and to increase it. Not so with the average miner, however. It seems to me that he vies with his associates in spending his money as fast as he possibly can, and in most mining camps the facilities for doing so appear to be created and sustained with an ingenuity that is almost diabolical.

FEATURES OF MINING CAMPS.

Drinking the worst brands of liquors, gambling almost unlimited, and prostitution of the lowest order are prominent features of all the mining camps I have ever seen. In Canada efforts will be made to repress these conditions, but with the best efforts in the world only a measure of success can be achieved in that direction. What the majority of the community wants it will obtain, if not openly, then secretly.

If the majority did not want those things, certainly they would not exist to the extent they do.



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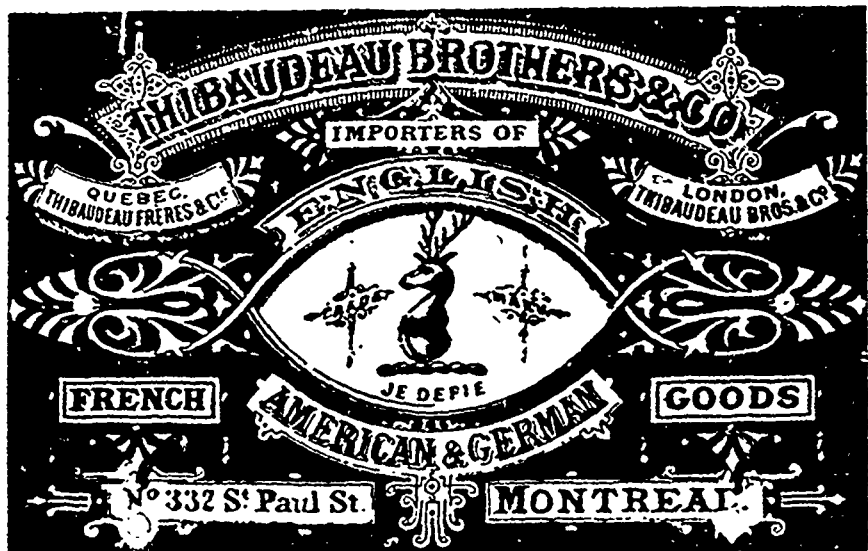
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I know the majority would decry this and say not so. In reply I point to the numerous saloons, dance houses, and gambling appliances flourishing as proof of what I say. I have seen and conversed with men while at work on their claims whom I thought to be shrewd, level-headed, sensible men. I have seen these same men in town afterwards and could not help thinking that they were at least temporarily insane. Their one idea seemed to be to get rid of their money in the quickest and most disgusting way possible. The conduct of some of them was worse than beastly.

To those having young relatives viciously inclined, contemplating sending them here out of the way of temptation, I would say do not do it. At home you can impose some restraint on them. Here you cannot. I do not mean this picture to include all the miners, but I certainly assert that there is a much larger percentage of vice and vicious life is more popularly considered the correct thing in a mining camp than elsewhere.

Increased Grain Storage Facilities.

Two months ago the statement that forty new elevators were to be erected during the summer at points in Manitoba and the Territories, was received with some doubt in certain circles. But now that the season is over and information obtainable as to the actual construction of the past few months, the aggregate is even greater than estimated by the most sanguine, and it is learned that the number of new elevators erected in the west is about eighty, the largest number ever erected in the Northwest in a single season. Besides, there were at least eleven grain warehouses constructed at points on the C. P. R. including the large steel elevator of the C. P. R. in course of erection at Fort William, it is estimated that additional grain storage facilities for 4,000,000 bushels will be provided by the structures of the past season, increasing the storage capacity of the Northwest from Fort William to the western limits of the grain belt, to 19,000,000 bushels. The increase from 1891 to the end of 1896, five years, was 7,000,000 bushels, so that the past summer's work is more than one-half the aggregate of that long period. In the following list only those erected at points on the C. P. R. and N. P. R. are recorded, though it is known that several new elevators were also built at stations on the M. & N. W. R., the G. N. W. C.R. and along the L. M. R. & C. Co.'s line, which will bring the total to eighty.

On the C. P. R. main line elevators were erected, or are in course of construction, of the capacity of 25,000 bushels or more, at Burnside, by Manitoba Grain company; Bagot, Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; McGregor, Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Sidney, 2, Manitoba Grain Co., E. O'Reilly; Carberry, 3, Northern Elevator Co., G. Rogers, M. P. P., Bready, Love & Tryon; Alexander, Northern Elevator Co.; Griswold, Northern Elevator Co.; Oak Lake, Bready, Love & Tryon; Virden, S. S. Coulter; Hargrave, 2, Manitoba Grain Co., Northern Elevator Co.; Fleming, Brigham & James; Wapella, 2, Dominion Elevator Co., Noles & Nixon; Whitewood, Dominion Elevator Co., Brigham & James; Grenfell, Bready, Love and Tryon; Wolsley, Dominion Elevator Co.; Sintaluta, Bready, Love & Tryon; Indian Head, Northern Elevator Co.; Qu'Appelle, Lake of the

Woods Co.; McLean, Northern Elevator Co.; Balgonie, Northern Elevator Co.; Moose Jaw, Bready, Love & Tryon; Boharm, Bready, Love & Tryon; Carroll, Bready, Love & Tryon.

On the Prince Albert branch—Brown's Sidling, Manitoba Grain Co., Lumsden, Bready, Love & Tryon.

On the Emerson branch—Otterburne, 2, Northern Elevator Co., J. McVicar.

On the Glenboro branch—Carman, Northern Elevator Co.; Rathwell, 2, Northern Elevator Co., W. Robinson; Cypress River, Canada Northwest Elevator Co.; Glenboro, J. W. Cochrane.

On the Deloraine branch—Altona, Northern Elevator Co.; Plum Coulee, Bready, Love & Tryon; Winkler, Bready, Love & Tryon; Thornhill, J. H. Weldon; Clearwater, Bready, Love & Tryon; Cartwright, Northern Elevator Co.; Killarney, Leitch & Deyell; Ninga, Northern Elevator Co.; Whitewater, Lake of the Woods Co.

On the Souris and Pipestone branches—Beresford, Bready, Love & Tryon; Souris, Manitoba Grain Co.; Hartney, Canada Northwest Elevator Co.; Lauder, Lake of Woods Co.; Pearson, 2, Manitoba Grain Co., Lake of the Woods Co.; Elva, Lake of the Woods Co.; Gainsborough, Manitoba Grain Glenewen, Bready, Love & Tryon; Findlay Northern Elevator Co.; Pipestone, Deyell & Co.; Reston, Northern Elevator Co.

On the Northern Pacific elevators were erected at Letellier, by Manitoba Grain Co.; Myrtle, Northern Elevator Co.; Roland, Manitoba Grain Co.; Rosebank, Dominion Elevator Co.; Miami Dominion Elevator Co.; Balder Northern Elevator Co.; Hilton, Manitoba Grain Co.; Rounthwaite, Manitoba Grain Co.; Altamont, A. Turner; Ashdown, Manitoba Grain Co.

Warehouses were constructed at Rosser, Broadview, Summberberry, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Fannystelle, Elm Creek, Estevan, Mather, and two at Red Jacket.

In addition, the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. erected elevators at Forest on the G. N. W. C. R.; and Arden, on M. & N. W. R.; while the others were built at different points on these lines and along the Dauphin railway. The number erected by the respective companies is shown by the following table:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Northern Elevator Co. | 17 |
| Bready, Love & Tryon | 13 |
| Manitoba Grain Co. | 12 |
| Lake of the Woods Milling Co. | 9 |
| Dominion Elevator Co. | 5 |
| Canada Northwest Elevator Co. | 2 |
| Individuals | 13 |

Both the C. P. R. and N. P. R. authorities intimate that they have further applications for sites, and say it is possible additional elevators may yet be erected along their lines this season. Among the points likely to receive new grain buildings are Oak Lake and Lumsden, where the farmers have organized a joint stock company and already selected a site. There are now seven elevators at Carberry and six at Virden.

During the summer a flour mill was erected and fitted by Messrs. Winkler & Peters, at Carman, having a capacity of 100 barrels per day.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—John Charlton, M. P., W. A. Charlton, M. P. P., and forty Michigan lumbermen waited on the Ontario government to-day to protest the proposed prohibition of the export of saw logs. They had a conference of nearly an hour. The government gave no indication of their decision.

Live Stock Markets.

London, Sept. 6.—The cattle market was firmer, owing to supplies being somewhat smaller and an improved demand. Prices advanced 1-2c since this day week, choice States cattle selling at 11 1-2c, choice Canadian at 11c, ranchers at 9 1-2c, and Argentine at 10 1-2c. Sheep were 1-2c higher, at 11 1-2 for choice Canadian.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.—There was a strong feeling in the market to-day for Canadian cattle, and prices advanced 1-2c, choice selling at 10 1-2c and United States cattle at 11 1-2c. Sheep 10 1-2c.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 6 says. The feature of the live stock trade of late has been the buying of choice export cattle at Western Ontario points by United States shippers, which is due to the high prices ruling for choice cattle at Chicago. This action on the part of United States shippers has been the means of stiffening prices up considerably at country points in Ontario, and accounts for the very few of this class coming to this market, and at the same time practically shutting Canadian shippers out, as United States exporters can afford to pay more for the stock on account of the low rates of freight ruling from Boston, by which port the stock is being shipped, and at the same time our own vessels are sailing with light cargoes, the exports for the past week alone having fallen off 1,273 head. At Ontario country points shippers state they have paid 4 1-4c to 4 1-2c per lb. for choice export cattle, which means they cost fully 4 1-4c to 5c by the time they were on board the vessel. In regard to ocean freights the market is much firmer, space to Liverpool now being quoted at 42s 6d to 45s, and some agents being firm at 50s. Glasgow is unchanged at 42s 6d. At Boston all the ocean space has been engaged up to the 1st of January on the three leading steamship lines, the Warren, the Leyland and the Cunard, by the three largest shippers at 35s for September, and at 30s for October, November and December.

At the East End abattoir market, Montreal, on Sept. 6, the heavy receipts of common to fair cattle had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices declined 1-4c. The supply of good cattle was only fair, and choice stock scarce. There was some demand from shippers and a few good cows were picked up at 3 1-2c. The demand for stockers for shipping to Buffalo continues, and a few car loads were bought at 2 1-2c for steers and heifers, and at 1 1-4c to 1 1-2c for bulls. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4c; good at 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c; fair at 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c, and common at 2c to 2 1-2c. The receipts of sheep were larger, for which the demand was somewhat better from shippers at 3c to 3 1-4c, and butchers paid \$3.75 to \$5 each. Lambs 3c to 4c. At the Point St. Charles stock yards on the same day, the receipts of hogs were small, there being only 100 head, which met with a ready sale at 5 3-4c.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: Large freight engagements have been made for wheat at 2 1-2c from Duluth to Buffalo, and considerable business has been put through in corn at 3 1-4c from Chicago to Kingston with an upward tendency in rates. The through rate from Duluth and Fort William to Montreal is quoted at 5 1-2c.

British Columbia Fruit.

The Commercial received a box of Bartlett pears recently from Thos. McNeely, of Ladner's Landing, B. C. The pears were rather too firm for immediate use when they arrived and they were set away for ten days. At the end of that time the pears were found to be in excellent condition and ready for use. Only one pear in the box was spotted. The pears were of the Bartlett variety. This shows that if British Columbia fruit were picked before becoming too ripe, and carefully handled it would ship all right. In this case each pear was wrapped separately in paper, and they evidently had been carefully handled.

Hides, Wool, etc.

Lambskins have advanced 10c at Montreal, to 45c each.

Fleece wools at Toronto are quoted at 19 to 20c washed.

Tanners have advanced the price of slaughter leather 1c at Toronto.

Hides were quoted at 81-2c for No. 1 green at Toronto.

Bradstreet's says of the United States wool market. Manufacturers are buying in large lines at 2c per scoured pound over last week on territory grades. About 5,000,000 pounds of these wools were sold in Boston this week, the market at the close being firm on the basis of 45 to 46c for fine medium and fine scoured, with choice staple up to 50c. Few washed fleeces sold, but the price is 1c higher. Australian wools are higher.

Grain and Milling.

The new steel elevator at Fort William will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company have finished work on their new elevator at Bagot and the men have moved on to Qu'Appelle, where the last one will be built. This will make seven new elevators built by the company this season.

The large warehouse of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., in Winnipeg, is being converted into an elevator. The company will buy wheat direct from the farmers, in this market.

Thos. Kellett, of Deloraine, is erecting a grain warehouse at Elm Creek, Man.

Manitoba.

W. C. Van Nostrand has purchased the hardware and lumber business, carried on by Rex Bros. at Elkhorn, and will conduct the business in future.

The Standard Oil company has let a contract for two new warehouses to be built in Winnipeg, to replace the burned buildings.

Labor day was celebrated in Winnipeg by a big parade and general holiday events.

Wm. Hufner, a young man lately engaged in the hardware business at Bolsevaln, is dead.

Track-laying on the extension of the Dauphin railway is now about completed to Lake Winnipegosis. A new townsite has been surveyed at the terminal.

W. A. Finlay, station agent at Yorkton, Assa., is relinquishing his position and moving to Shoal lake, where

he will go into business in lumber and furniture.

The residence and workshop of Mr. Millmit, mattress maker, Winnipeg, was damaged \$400 by fire last week.

The Union bank will open a branch in Minnedosa on Sept. 15.

Carriages Crossing the Frontier

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The minister of customs has approved of the new regulations respecting carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise crossing the frontier. When teams cross from the United States to the Canadian side they are to be duly reported inwards at the customs frontier port with a description of the horses, carriages and harness, and their valuation, such as will enable the customs officer to identify them on leaving. The horses, harness and carriages must pass outwards within thirty days of passing inwards, and in default will be liable to duty. The exemption from duty prescribed in these regulations will not apply to teams or carriages used in local traffic or employed in Canada, nor to outfits of peddlers with goods for sale nor to goods or samples of commercial value, in all of which cases duty is to be collected. Teams, carriages, etc., of tourists and travellers entering Canada for health or pleasure may be permitted to return and pass outwards free of duty within six months from the time they come in, subject to regulations as to reporting and as to security for due return of outfit across the frontier.

What Higher Wheat Means.

Wheat in the pit has passed the dollar mark, and the fact probably means prosperity for the farmers; but in this great country there are others, and even farmers, who do not raise wheat; general attention is just now drawn to the fact that there are many coal miners who are earning nothing, and for whom dollar wheat has no particular interest; there are also tailors, cloak makers, mill hands and unorganized workers who are not employed. Dollar wheat will necessarily lead to demands for higher wages, and if the higher selling prices are maintained these demands will have to be granted; when labor is generally employed at wages gauged by the cost of living, general prosperity will ensue.—Fur Trade Review.

Clothing for Klondyke.

The rush to Klondyke ought to prove of considerable advantage to the manufacturers of furs of certain grades, and the advantage ought to be quite general as prospectors are starting out for the Klondyke from nearly every city in the country. The fact should be made known that no one ought to attempt to visit that section of the frozen north in search of gold without being provided with a supply of fur clothing and fur blankets. All successful miners who have returned from the Yukon and who intend to again venture into that region advise prospectors to provide themselves with such articles as a necessity. The size of the Yukon blanket is seven by eight feet. A fur robe of these dimensions will be found indispensable. Furriers in various sections of the country may find it to their interests to have these facts communicated to their local papers.—Fur Trade Review.

BIG LEATHER DEAL.

What is said to have been the largest sale of sole leather ever made in Canada was made by Shaw, Cassils & Co., recently to James McCready & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, of Montreal. The transaction involved the transfer of 28,900 hides for a consideration of about \$75,000. This looks as though the Montreal shoe firm are aiming for a big business next season.

LABOR DAY.

Monday was observed as a holiday throughout the United States and Canada, consequently the exchanges were closed and there were no markets to report for that day.

THE LABOR MARKET.

There was still considerable demand last week for men for threshing and harvest work, which could not be readily supplied, showing that there has been no over-supply of labor, though there was a temporary over-supply at some points after the arrival of the big harvest excursion party from Ontario, owing to an unequal distribution of the men. This, of course, is practically unavoidable.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The firm tone of the hide and leather market appears to be keeping boot and shoe manufacturers as a rule stiff on prices. The amount of orders for the fall trade compares very favorably with last year's business at this time; in fact the principal of one large firm states that his orders are considerably ahead of those of a year ago. Remittances are coming in fairly well for the season.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE NOTES

Thos. Gilroy, manager of the Sun Life, Winnipeg, returned last week with Mrs. Gilroy from a trip to Eastern Canada.

I. E. Bowman, of Berlin, Ont., late president of the Ontario Mutual Life, is dead.

THE CROPS.

It is said that some fields of wheat at Bird's Hill, near Winnipeg, will yield 40 bushels per acre.

W. C. Graham, of Portage la Prairie, says that wheat threshing returns are very disappointing, not averaging fifteen bushels per acre, and some going as low as six bushels per acre. Other reports from the districts are more hopeful, putting the yield at 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

The Cypress River Prairie says: The wheat is yielding about twenty bushels to the acre. In some cases thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre are obtained and all the grain is an excellent sample.

Tees & Perese, commission brokers, Winnipeg, received information by wire on Wednesday that all California fruits except peaches were advanced 1c.

W. J. K. Osborne, of Winnipeg, has been appointed western representative of A. S. Campbell & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers of Montreal.

Geo. T. Tuckett, of the Tuckett Tobacco company, of Hamilton, was in Winnipeg last week on his way to the coast.

A daily train service has been established by the C. P. R. on the Macleod and Lethbridge branches, which is a great convenience as compared with the previous service.

Winnipeg Grocery Prices.

| Canned Goods | Per case | Cereals | Per sack | Nuts | Per pound | Teas | Per pound |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|
| Apples, 3s, 2 doz. | 2 25 | Split Peas, sack 98 | 2 25 | Brazils | 12 1/2 | China Blacks— | |
| Apples, preserved, 3s, 2 doz. | 3 50 | Pot Barley, sack 98 | 1 50 | Taragon Almonds | 13 15 | Choice | 35 40 |
| Apples, gallons (per doz.) | 3 25 | Pearl Barley, sack 98 | 1 00 | Peanuts, roasted | 13 15 | Medium | 45 35 |
| Blackberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 25 | Standard Oatmeal, sack 98 | 1 75 | Peanut, green | 10 12 | Common | 13 20 |
| Blackberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 2 50 | Granulated Oatmeal, sack 98 | 2 00 | Greenoble Walnuts | 15 15 | Indian and Ceylon— | |
| Beans, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 50 | Beans (per bushel) | 1 25 | French Walnuts | 13 15 | Choice | 32 1 |
| Corn, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 50 | Cornmeal, sack 98 | 1 45 | Sticky Filberts | 12 1/2 | Medium | 25 32 |
| Cherries, red, pitted 2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 | Cornmeal, 1/2 sac 49 (per 1/2 sac) | 0 75 | Shelled Almonds | 25 30 | Common | 22 28 |
| Peas, Marrowfat, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 50 | | | | | Young Hysons— | |
| Peas, sifted, 2s, 2 doz. | 2 25 | | | | | Choice | 35 45 |
| Peas, Bartlett, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 | | | | | Medium | 25 35 |
| Peas, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 | | | | | Common | 22 30 |
| Peas, Bartlett, 3s, 2 doz. | 5 50 | | | | | Japan— | |
| Pineapple, 2s, 2 doz. | 4 50 | | | | | Finest May Picking | 35 40 |
| Pineapple, imported, 2s, 2 doz. | 5 50 | | | | | Choice | 30 35 |
| Peaches, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 | | | | | Fine | 25 30 |
| Peaches, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 75 | | | | | Good Medium | 20 25 |
| Peaches, Canadian, 2s, 2 doz. | 5 50 | | | | | Common | 15 20 |
| Plums, 2s, 2 doz. | 1 50 | | | | | Tobacco | |
| Plums, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz. | 4 50 | | | | | T. & B., 7s, Cads | 00 63 |
| Pumpkins, 3s, 2 doz. | 2 25 | | | | | T. & B., 8s, Cads | 00 60 |
| Raspberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 25 | | | | | Lily, 7s, cads | 00 60 |
| Strawberries, 2s, 2 doz. | 3 50 | | | | | Cresant, 8s, cads | 00 65 |
| Tomatoes, 3s, 2 doz. | 2 25 | | | | | Brier, 7s, cads | 00 65 |
| Salmon, talls, 1s, 4 doz. | 5 50 | | | | | Derby, 3s, cads | 00 68 |
| Salmon, Colocoe talls, 1s, 4 doz. | 5 00 | | | | | Derby 7s, cads | 00 68 |
| | | | | | | P. & W. Chewing, Cads. | 00 65 |
| | | | | | | P. & W. Chewing, Butts | 00 65 |
| | | | | | | Cigarettes | |
| | | | | | | Old Judge | 88 90 |
| | | | | | | Athlete | 8 00 |
| | | | | | | Sweet Caporal | 8 00 |
| | | | | | | Sweet Sixteen | 5 70 |
| | | | | | | Derby | 6 60 |
| | | | | | | Wooden Ware | |
| | | | | | | Pails, 2 hoop clear | 1 50 1 60 |
| | | | | | | Pails, wire hoop | 2 25 2 40 |
| | | | | | | Pails, Star fibre | 4 00 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, No. 0 common | 9 50 10 50 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, No. 1 common | 8 50 9 00 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, No. 2 common | 6 50 7 00 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, No. 3 common | 5 50 6 00 |
| | | | | | | | Per nest. |
| | | | | | | Tubs, nests (3) | 1 65 1 75 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, wire hoop (3) | 2 25 2 40 |
| | | | | | | | Per doz. |
| | | | | | | Tubs, fibre, No. 0 | 16 50 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, fibre, No. 1 | 14 50 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, fibre, No. 2 | 12 50 |
| | | | | | | Tubs, fibre, No. 3 | 10 50 |
| | | | | | | | Per nest. |
| | | | | | | Tubs, fibre, (3) | 3 20 |
| | | | | | | Butter Tubs, wire hoop (2) | 50 55 |
| | | | | | | Butter Tubs, wire hoop (3) | 75 80 |

WINNIPEG DRUG PRICES

Following are prices for parcel lots, with usual reductions for broken packages.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Alum, lb | 3 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Alcohol, gal. | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| Bleaching Powder, lb | 06 | 08 |
| Bluestone, lb | 06 | 07 |
| Borax | 11 | 13 |
| Bromide Potash | 65 | 75 |
| Camphor | 65 | 75 |
| Camphor, ounces | 50 | 60 |
| Carbolic Acid | 40 | 65 |
| Castor Oil | 13 | 15 |
| Chlorate Potash | 25 | 30 |
| Citric Acid | 55 | 65 |
| Copperas | 03 1/2 | 04 |
| Cocaine, oz | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Cream Tartar, lb | 30 | 35 |
| Cloves | 20 | 25 |
| Epsom Salts | 03 1/2 | 04 |
| Extract Logwood, bulk | 14 | 18 |
| Extract Logwood, boxes | 15 | 20 |
| German Quinine | 30 | 40 |
| Glycerine, lb | 30 | 35 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | 30 | 35 |
| Ginger, African | 20 | 25 |
| Howard's Quinine, oz. | 45 | 55 |
| Iodine | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Insect Powder | 30 | 40 |
| Morphia, sul. | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| Opium | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Oil, olive | 1 25 | 1 40 |
| Oil, U.S. Salad | 1 25 | 1 40 |
| Oil, lemon, super | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| Oil, p. peppermint | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| Oil, cod liver, gal. | 1 75 | 2 25 |
| Oxalic Acid | 13 | 16 |
| Potass Iodide | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Paris Green, lb | 18 | 20 |
| Saltpetre | 10 | 12 |
| Sal Rochelle | 30 | 35 |
| Shellac | 35 | 40 |
| Sulphur Flowers | 3 1/2 | 05 |
| Sulphur Roll, keg | 3 1/2 | 05 |
| Soda Bicarb, keg of 112 lbs | 3 75 | 4 25 |
| Sal Soda | 2 00 | 3 00 |

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W. G. FONSEGA, 705 Main St.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Tin—Lamb and Plagg, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb 19@20c.

Tin Plates—Charcoal plates, I C, 10 x 14, 12 x 12 and 14 x 20, \$4.50@4.75; I X, same size box, \$5.75@6; I C, charcoal, 20 x 23, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50@9; I X, box, 20 x 23, 112 sheets, \$10.50@11.

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50@9.

Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 band iron, 100 lbs., \$2.05@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25@6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3@3.25; best cast tool steel, lb, 9@11c; Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

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

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaina, \$3.15.

Galvanized Iron—American, 20 guage, \$4; 22 and 24 guage, \$4.25; 26 guage, \$4.50; 28 guage, \$4.75 100 lbs.

Iron pipe is quoted as follows per 100 feet: 1/2 inch, \$2.50; 3/8 inch, \$2.75; 1/2 inch, \$3; 3/4 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, \$5.75 lb., broken lots \$6.

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 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 FFFg, 25 lb keg, \$5.25, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3.00, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7.00, cases of 24 1 lb canisters, \$9.00, cases of 48 1/2 lb canisters, \$9.75; Dominion Rifle, 25 lb keg, \$5.75, 12 1/2 lb keg, \$3, cases of 4 6 1/2 lb kegs, \$7, cases of 24 1/2 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, \$2.60@2.65 100 lbs.; Plain wire and staples, \$2.75.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 6 1/2@6 1/2c base; manilla, lb., 7 1/2@8c 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, \$2.05 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 off above list prices 45 per cent.

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$6.00 100 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, 1b 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 \$2.25; 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., 53c; boiled, gal., 56c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels, 55c; less than barrels, gallon, 58c. 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; neatsfoot 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.

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, \$23.00. \$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, \$16.50; No. 1 cull, \$12.50, No. 2 cull, \$8.50; 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, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine, \$28.00; 1st and 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$30.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$25.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$20.50; B.C. No. 1 fir, \$32.00; B.C. No. 2 fir, \$29.00; B.C. No. 3 fir, \$26.00; B.C. spruce, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, native, \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$23.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling, \$36.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling, \$30.00; 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling, \$26.00. \$1.00 per M advance for dressing both sides.

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

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

Shingles—B. C. cedar, per M, No. 1, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00; B.C. cedar dimension shingles, \$4.00; B.C. cedar dimension hand 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 and 2 inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00, 3rd clear, \$55.00, selects, \$45.00, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$32.00; B.C. cedar clears, \$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 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 1/4 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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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Live Stock Items.

The following live stock shipments are reported: Nelson & Kennedy, shipped a car of stock from Glenboro. A train of eighteen cars of cattle was shipped east on Sept. 3 from Minnedosa, by John Wake. The cattle were said to be some of the finest that ever left Minnedosa. S. L. Head shipped three cars of cattle from Dauphin and three more from points along the line. Four cars of these are being shipped direct to Scarforth, Ont., and the other two to Hochelaga, Que. Geo. Hamilton shipped a carload of cattle from Minnedosa, and another from Newdale. Geo. Van Norstrand shipped a car of sheep from Elkhorn. Robt. Cummings, shipped two hundred sheep to Bond, of Winnipeg, from Whitewood. Mr. Cumming is going out of sheep. Three trains of cattle were shipped east from Calgary for England by Gordon & Ironside. Bickerdike, of Montreal, shipped two trains of cattle

from Lethbridge. Con Bently went in charge of the shipment to England. R. Johnston shipped several carloads of fine cattle from Moose Jaw. A train of fifteen cars of cattle left Whitewood, of which five were hooked on at Whitewood for Gordon & Ironside, for export, and a car of sheep from De Quereze's ranch, for Winnipeg. W. H. Upton handled the cattle.

The growth of the live stock industry in Manitoba and the Territories is shown by the establishment this season of stock yards at the following points. On the C. P. R. new stock yards have been established at Carn-duff, Glenboro, and Stockton. Along the M. & N. W. R. stock yards have been built at Churchbridge, Langenburg, and Midway, while those at Yorkton, Saltcoats, Binscarth, Russell, Solsgrith, Strathclair, Newdale, Minnedosa, Arden and Westbourne were enlarged.

The Hardware and Paint Trade.

The Montreal Gazette says of oils. In oils the feeling has been stronger and prices are higher, with an upward tendency. Linseed oil has advanced 1c per gallon, boiled now being quoted at 45c to 46c and raw at 42c to 43c. The stock of steam refined seal oil at points of production and on spot is light, the bulk of the output having been shipped to the United Kingdom, and for round lots the inside price is now 41-1-2c. Cod oil is quiet, but prices are much firmer. Gaspe now being quoted at 31c to 32c, and Newfoundland at 33c to 35c. Canadian refined petroleum has advanced 1-2c to 13-1-2 to 14-1-2c.

A Toronto report says that quotations on iron pipe have been withdrawn.

It is reported from Montreal that owing to the competition of United States bar iron, makers here have been obliged to put down their price to \$1.25 for round lots, the lowest price ever before known in that market.

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York says: "With an advance of fully fourteen cents per gallon in the price of linseed oil during the past sixty days the prospects for an advance on paints for which it constitutes the vehicle become an interesting question for the trade. The corrodors of lead have to contend not only with this advance, but with the still more serious one of about seven-eighths of a cent a pound on pig lead. The combined increase making the lead in oil cost fully one cent a pound more than it did at the time the present card rates were issued, some six months ago. This is equivalent to about 20 per cent.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

Henry L. Brown, taxidermist, lately of Portage la Prairie, has opened at Rat Portage.

G. W. Smith, stationer, Rat Portage, is adding musical instruments and music.

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, September 11, 1897.

Butter has continued very firm. Dairy grades have advanced 2 to 3c per lb. Eggs are firm and tending higher.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 18@20c; Manitoba creamery, 24 to 25c.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 17½c.

Cheese—Manitoba 10½ to 11c.

Cured Meats—Hams 13½@14c; breakfast bacon 13½c; backs 11½c; long clear 10½c; short rolls, 10½c; smoked sides 10½c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10½c per lb, in pails and tubs 10c lb.

Fish—Founders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; spring salmon 10c each; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; finnan haddie 10c; kippered herring 12c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c; sockeye, 4½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$12.00 per ton; onions 1½c lb; cabbage 1½c lb; carrots, turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$4.00 @ 4.25; bananas \$2.75 per bunch; cucumbers, 6 doz. box \$1.25; peas, 30 lb crate \$1.70; plums, 20 lb boxes, 30@40c; peaches, \$1.00; Grapes, \$1.50 box; Melons, \$3.00 per dozen; California plums, 90c@\$1.00.

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

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.50; strong bakers, \$6.25; Oregon jobbers price \$6.00.

Grain—Oats, new, 18@20 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. Higher prices for bran and shorts next week.

Hay—\$14.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef 7@7½c; mutton 7½@8c; Australian mutton, 5c; pork, 7½@8c; veal 7@8c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, grass fed \$3.75 per 100 lbs; sheep, \$3.75 per 100 lbs; hogs \$5.50 per 100 lbs; cows \$2.75 @ \$3.00.

Poultry—Chickens \$4.00@4.50 a doz. spring chickens, \$3 00; ducks, \$3.50.

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

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

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

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

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c; choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good 30c; choice, 35c lb.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat—No. 2, Sept. 96 1-4c; Dec. 96 1-8c, May 96 1-2c.
 Corn—No. 2, Sept. 31 3-4c; Dec. 33 1-2c; May 36 5-8 to 3-4c.
 Oats—No. 2, Sept. 19 3-8c; Dec. 20 3-4c, May 23 1-4c.
 Mess pork—Oct. \$8.75; Dec. \$8.85.
 Lard—Oct. \$4.80; Dec. \$4.87 1-2.
 Short ribs—Sept. \$5.62 1-2; Oct. \$5.62 1-2.

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

Wheat—No. 2, Sept. 96 3-4; Dec. 95 7-8; May 96 3-8.
 Corn—No. 2, Sept. 31; Dec. 33; May 36 1-8 to 1-4.
 Oats—No. 2, Sept. 19 1-2; Dec. 29 7-8; May 23 5-8.
 Mess pork—Oct. \$8.57 1-2; Dec. \$8.62 1-2.
 Lard—Oct. \$4.71 1-2; Dec. \$4.85.
 Short ribs—Sept. \$5.47 1-2.

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

Wheat, Sept., 98 1-2c; Dec., 97 3-4c; May 97 5-8c.
 Corn, No. 2, Sept., 31 1-2c; Dec., 33 3-8c to 39 1-2c; May, 36 1-2 to 5-8c.
 Oats, Sept., 20c; Dec., 21 1-8c to 21 1-4c; May, 24c.
 Pork, Oct., \$8.62 1-2; Dec., \$8.70.

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

Wheat, No. 2—Sept., 98 1-2; Dec., 98; May, 97.
 Corn, No. 2—Sept., 31; Dec., 33 1-8; May, 36 1-4.
 Oats No. 2—Sept., 20; Dec., 21 1-4; May, 24.
 Mess pork—Oct., \$8.42 1-2; Dec., \$8.47 1-2.
 Lard—Oct., \$4.67 1-2; Dec., \$4.75.
 Short ribs—Sept., \$5.32 1-2; Oct., \$5.32 1-2.
 Receipts—Hogs, 17,000.

New York Wheat.

New York, Sept. 7.—Wheat—Receipts, 299,700 bushels; exports, 364,100 bushels; sales, 4,465,000 bushels futures; 1,040,000 bushels spot, at all ports. Spot wheat was strong; No. 2 red \$1.04 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard \$1.04 delivered. Options opened strong and higher, on active foreign buying and bullish cables; eased off at noon under realizing, but recovered later on heavy export buying, and closed 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c higher. No. 2 red closed \$1.00 3-4; Sept. \$1.01 3-8 to \$1.02 1-4, closed \$1.02 1-4; Oct. \$1.00 to \$1.01 1-8, closed \$1.01; Dec. 99c to \$1.00 1-4, closed \$1.

New York, Sept. 8.—Wheat receipts, 140,600 bushels; exports, 115,963 bushels; sales, 3,385,000 bushels, futures; 50,000 spot. Spot active, No. 2 red, \$1.05 afloat; No. 2 hard, \$1.04 1-2 delivered. Options opened firm and advanced on higher cables, sold off under realizing, recovered on heavy export business, but reacted again under liberal offerings and closed only 3-8 to 1-2 cent higher. No. 2 red May, \$1 to \$1.01, closed \$1.00 5-8, Sept. \$1.02 1-4 to \$1.03 1-16, closed \$1.02 3-4; Oct. \$1.01 7-8 to \$1.02 1-4, closed \$1.01 7-8, Dec., 99-8 to \$1.00 3-4, closed 1.00 3-8.

New York, Sept. 9.—Wheat made a gain of about two cents a bushel today, December reaching the highest point since August 23rd, when it sold at \$1.04 1-4. Shorts were active buyers, inspired by Hungary being a large purchaser of Russian wheat to

supply home deficiencies. Foreign houses bought futures in the forenoon and later took about thirty loads of actual grain, including a fair business for French ports. Some of the local bulls were taking \$1.25 for September in New York, but conservative traders scouted the idea. A belief that to-morrow's government report would be bullish helped along the bull sentiment.

Wheat receipts, 91,575 bushels; exports, 144,994 bushels; sales, 4,685,000 bushels futures, 240,000 bushels spot. Spot market strong. No. 2 red \$1.06 1-2 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 delivered. Options opened lower in consequence of weak cables, but turned strong and advanced all day on reports that Hungary was buying wheat in Russia, coupled with a fair export demand and general covering, closed 1c to 1 1-2c net higher. No. 2 red, May, \$1.00 1-4 to \$1.01 3-4, closed \$1.01 5-8; Sept., \$1.02 1-2 to \$1.04 1-4, closed \$1.04 1-4; Oct., \$1.02 1-8 to \$1.03 1-8, closed \$1.03 1-8; Dec., \$1 to \$1.01 15-16, closed \$1.01 5-8.

New York, Sept. 10.—There was a spirited fight between the bulls and bears for supremacy of the wheat pit this morning with odds fully in favor of the former contingent. They jumped prices up a cent a bushel on first sales, elevating December to \$1.08. Then the bears took a hand and pounded values down to \$1.01 3-8, getting themselves badly short in their efforts. Matters looked pretty dark for the bulls at this juncture when, without warning, somebody sprung a rumor that the French duty had been reduced. The effect was magical. The bears tumbled over one another in their efforts to cover and prices whizzed up to \$1.02 7-8 for December in rapid bounds. Many traders discredited the report, but being a short market there was no stopping the buying movement once it gained headway. Foreign houses were buyers early and cables opened firm, afterwards easing off a little. Corn opened up with wheat but sold off under realizing.

Wheat receipts, 24,450 bushels; exports, 274,271 bushels; sales, 5,515,000 bushels futures; 200,000 bushels spot. Spot, No. 2 red, \$1.06 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 5-8 delivered. Options opened strong on higher cables and foreign buying, weakened under realizing, rallied on reported reduction of French duty, but declined and closed weak in consequence of disappointing export demand at 1-8 to 1-4 net loss. No. 2 red, May, \$1.00 1-2 to \$1.02 7-8, closed \$1.00 1-2; Sept. \$1.03 15-16 to \$1.05 3-8, closed \$1.04 1-8; Oct., \$1.03 to \$1.04 5-8, closed \$1.03 1-4; Dec., \$1.01 7-8 to \$1.03, closed \$1.01 5-8.

Business in Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in Canada: General reports of business in the Montreal district are of a more favorable character on the whole, the demand in several lines showing some improvement, and country merchants being evidently more cheerful in their views as to collections this fall, and their own ability to meet their obligations. The fall millinery openings this week have attracted a good many visitors from Eastern Ontario, the Ottawa valley and in Quebec generally the large purchases are exceptional; business is reported to be gratifying. Dry goods warehouses give evidence of a fair degree of business

and wholesale grocerymen report some improvement. Metals and hardware do not show any great activity but oils and paints are in rather better request, and some very fair recent transactions are reported in leather, which shows a tendency to advance, in common with a good many other lines.

The weather has been most favorable to the completion of harvesting operations, and exports of cheese and butter continue active at what may be considered fairly satisfactory prices.

The money market has no new features, and call funds are still readily available at 3 1-2 per cent. There is an improvement in the wholesale trade at Toronto. Some lines in fact are good; the city is full of visitors Toronto's exhibition is the chief attraction, but among them are many country store-keepers, who are leaving lots of orders. The sentiment in business circles is much healthier than for years, and it would seem that confidence is again fully restored. Farmers are getting good prices for their produce and with the increased movement of grain later on, the outlook is indeed very encouraging. The trend in prices for all staple products is upward, and the increasing demand on the part of consumers will eventually result in good paying profits to manufacturers. The labor market ought in consequence to improve.

Money is cheap, the rate of discount being 6 per cent, and call loans 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. No change is yet reported in the Bank of England discount rate, which is 2 per cent, while the open market rates are higher at 2 1-8 to 2 1-4; bank shares have been in good demand during the week with sharp advances in prices of many issues. The cheapness of money and the encouraging prospects for general trade are at the basis of the bull movement in securities.

There were 35 failures last week as against 47 a year ago.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Sept. 10.—Bank clearings totals at 87 cities for the week ending Sept. 9, as telegraphed to Bradstreet, show total clearings \$1,104,680,650, an increase of 45.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$434,900,027, increase 28.4 per cent. The clearances of the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal \$11,986,156, increase 34.5 per cent; Winnipeg \$1,425,255, increase 48.1 per cent; Toronto \$6,494,402, increase 35.4 per cent; Halifax \$1,081,141; Hamilton \$59,800, decrease 6.1 per cent; St. John, N. B. \$597,677, increase 1.8 per cent.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending Sept. 9, are as follows:

| Week ending | Sept. | 1897 | 1898 |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Week ending | Sept. | 9, 1897 | 9, 1898 |
| | | \$1,425,275 | \$322,348 |
| Week ending | Sept. | 9, 1896 | 9, 1896 |
| | | 962,432 | 186,567 |
| Week ending | Sept. | 9, 1895 | 9, 1895 |
| | | 935,549 | 187,431 |

Reports from Alaska say the salmon run in the north breaks all previous records. The pack will be large.

Manitoba can produce plums. The Frankland, of Stonewall, twenty miles from Winnipeg, sold fifty bushels of Manitoba plums in the city last week. Mr. Frankland has seedling apples which show signs of being hardy.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Saturday, Sept. 11.

The continued favorable weather for harvesting has practically ensured the safe gathering of the crop. There has been ample time now for the ripening of the the most backward patches of grain, without damage. The warm weather experienced lately brought on any late grain very fast, and fields of oats, sown late in the season, with the object of cutting them for green fodder, have now ripened and been cut for grain crops. A great deal of the wheat crop is now safely in stack, though considerable of course remains to be done yet. The warm breezy weather put the grain quickly in condition for stacking and threshing. The advanced condition of the harvest under favorable conditions and the continued outlook for high prices for agricultural products, makes a very cheerful outlook. New grain is beginning to move quite liberally, and money will soon be circulating freely. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue large.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 11.

DRUGS.

Glycerine is easier. Cream of tartar is firm in sympathy with the late advance abroad. Castor oil is very firm. See quotations on another page.

FISH.

Local jobbing prices are as follows for fresh fish: White 51-2c, pickerel 4c, trout 9c, salmon 12c, halibut, 10c per lb.; kippered goldeyes, 30c per doz. Oysters are quoted at 70c for select in cans and \$2.50 per gallon in bulk.

GROCERIES.

The strength in dried fruits continues to be the feature of greatest interest. Brokers were instructed to advance prices again this week 1c on all lines of California fruits except peaches, which makes prices now about 13-4c up from the lowest point all around on California fruits. New lists on tobacco have been issued.

GREEN FRUITS.

Oranges are practically out of the market, and there will be few, if any obtainable until Jamaica oranges begin to come to hand, in November, when the new orange season opens. Mexicans will follow later, and then the California season will open again. It is not expected that Florida oranges will cut any figure in the market, as the groves have not recovered from the freeze of a few years ago, though there may be a few, to offer next winter from that state. California lemons are more plentiful and lower. There is still a scarcity of red apples. All apples offering are southern stock. Ontario apples are held too high to ship here, and it looks now as if the bulk of our apple supply for the next year will have to come from the States. Peaches have been in rather short supply this week, and the market was low yesterday, but cars to arrive will make an abundant supply for the first of

the week. Pacific coast plums continue to arrive in choice condition, but they are nearly all blue varieties, which, however, are the best preserving sorts. Only a few boxes of red and yellow varieties are usually found in a car, and they are inclined to be riper and softer than the blue sorts. There is a good demand for plums for preserving, the season being now in for canning and preserving fruits. Watermelons are out of the market and are not wanted anyway. Bananas are arriving in small lots. They are slow sale at present. Very fine Montana crabs have been offering this week, in bushel boxes. It is not expected there will be any Ontario crabs in, and these now offering had better be taken for putting up for winter use, as there will likely be a shortage later. Pears are easier. There is considerable demand for Ontario pears and grapes from country dealers. The Ontario grape season has not opened yet, and the few Ontario pears so far received have been poor quality, but there may be a better quality to come in the later varieties. Southern Concord grapes are down to 50c for the small baskets. California grapes are lower. They are very fine quality, arriving in choice condition as a rule. Prices are as follows: Bananas per bunch, \$2 to \$2.50; California lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 a box; tomatoes, \$2.00 per bushel baskets; Pacific coast plums \$1.25 to \$1.40 for four basket crate; California peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per box; Washington and Oregon pears, \$2 box; blueberries very scarce, 8 to 10c lb.; apples, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per barrel; nutmeg melons, \$2.50 crate; Southern grapes, 50c for 8lb basket. California grapes, \$3 per crate for tokays, and \$2 to \$2.50 for muscat. Montana crabs, \$2.50 per bushel box.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Prices are very firm and a further advance on leads and linseed oil may come at any time. Linseed oil seems almost sure to go higher. Glass is firm in sympathy with the advance of 20 per cent. in primary markets some time ago.

HARDWARE.

The principal feature of interest this week is the advance in shot of 1-2c per lb. This is owing to the very strong position of lead for some time back. Pig lead has been advancing for some weeks, with the result that all lead products are very strong in sympathy and have an upward tendency. Shot manufacturers have recently made two advances, which has necessitated an advance in local prices, as stated, and even at this advance prices are said to be very close. Lead pipe is also very firm and tending higher. Iron pipe is very firm, in sympathy with the recent advances in the east. Advances generally are firm on metals.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has continued firm in leading markets this week and prices have worked up sharply again. Prices made a sharp advance Tuesday, held steady on Wednesday, advanced again sharply on Thursday, and made a slight gain on Friday. Monday was a holiday in the United States and Canada. Alarming reports have come from Russia about the short crop there, even to the extent of predicting a famine, but Russian crop reports are always unreliable. The Russian crop is undoubtedly short, but how short it is

difficult to say. Harvest weather has been unfavorable in Great Britain, owing to much rain. The French and Hungarian crops are undoubtedly very short, and Europe will have to import more wheat than for many years. The Argentine crop does not come in until January, and by that time the American surplus will be well reduced at the present enormous rate of exports.

The local situation has been firm. Most of the shipping firms and millers now have their buyers located in country markets, and quite a liberal quantity of new wheat has been moving, through farmers' deliveries are not general yet. At some primary markets deliveries this week were large, while at other points marketing has scarcely started yet. The favorable weather for threshing has led to large deliveries at a comparatively early date. From 100,000 to 200,000 bushels were marketed daily by farmers. Considerable of this wheat has been placed in store by farmers, and has not been sold by them yet. The quality shows up very good, so far as inspection returns indicate to date. The quantity of old wheat has been reduced very low, there being about 300,000 bushels at Fort William last Saturday. Good prices have been paid in country markets, to farmers. About 82c per bushel for No. 1 hard is the price paid farmers to-day at Manitoba points, on the Brandon freight rate, but prices vary considerably. The most of the week about 78c was the usual rate. In this market No. 1 hard was quoted, afloat, Fort William, at about 95 to 96c on Monday for new wheat, and there was no material change on Tuesday. On Wednesday there was an advance to about 97c for new No. 1 hard, afloat, Fort William, and yesterday (Friday) values were about the same. Old wheat was quoted yesterday at about \$1.02 1-2, afloat, Fort William.

FLOUR—The market holds firm. Prices to the local trade here are quoted as follows as to brand: Patent \$2.60 to \$2.65; bakers', \$2.40 to \$2.45; XXXX, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per sack of 98 lbs, to the local trade delivered in the city. Feed grade of flour, \$1 per sack.

MILLEED—Bran is quoted at \$8 per ton and shorts at \$10 per ton. Small lots about \$1 per ton more.

BARLEY—A load of new barley sold to-day at 30c, the first of the season, street price here.

OATS.—Prices are unchanged. Holders ask 28c to 29c for cars of feed oats on the track here, per bushel of 34 pounds, as to quality. In the country car lots are held at 20c to 24c as to quality and position, the latter depending on freight rates to point of consumption. The local demand is moderate. No new have been offered on spot yet, but some have been offering to ship, but are not wanted.

GROUND FEED—Ground feed is held at \$16 to \$18 per ton, as to quality.

OATMEAL—The market is very firm and \$1.75 is asked in lots to retail dealers for rolled.

BUTTER—Creamery—The local market has held very firm, and the easier tendency in the east has not affected the situation materially here. Higher prices have again been paid this week, choice late made goods having brought as high as 18 1-2c, which shows a further gain of 1-2c, this price having been paid to factories.

BUTTER—Dairy—There has been rather a better demand for dairy

RICHARD & Co.

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Grain and all kinds of country produce handled

CERTAIN CURE FOR INDIGESTION.

DR. PAGET, the famous English practitioner, says the only cure as well as preventative for dyspepsia is:—

- "1st.—Eat slowly.
- "2nd.—Drink weak whisky and water with your meals. The WHITE HORSE CELLAR—bottled in Scotland—is in my opinion the best for purity and age.
- "3rd.—Give over drinking tea with butcher meat; it is a certain source of indigestion, and so are cheap wines and spirits.
- "4th.—Rest half-an-hour after eating, and take plenty of exercise in the cool of the day; and, bar accident, one may live to a mellow old age."

The Old Blend
Whisky
of the
WHITE HORSE
CELLAR



DIRECT FROM DISTILLERS.
ALWAYS 7 IN BASK. PURE MELLOW,
NATURAL SCOTCH MALT.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Being a high priced Whisky, many don't keep it if they can sell another brand, therefore insist on getting it.

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Is without doubt the
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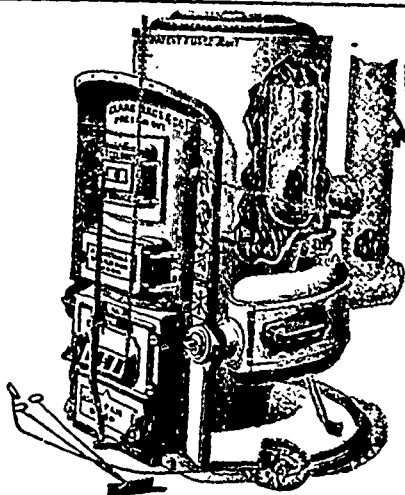


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The Famous Lagavulin Distillery—Island of Islay, Scotland

THE LAGAVULIN WHISKY is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage for Sportsmen. It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required. Ask for the Lagavulin.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland—10 Years Old

Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by G. Velic, Strang & Co., G. F. & J. Galt, J. M. Carey, Hudson Bay Co., Richard & Co., W. Ferguson, Brandon.

Situation in Raisins.

The course of the market of late and the general situation gives promise of higher prices when the consuming season opens. A review of market conditions since 1894 shows that the crop of 1895 was the largest ever produced on the coast, and that the price of California loose muscatel raisins, taking three crowns as a basis, was lower in that year than at previous season or has been since. Now that the foreign markets are showing an upward tendency, though crops are earlier than usual and the output promises to be good, the higher rates of duty entailing higher cost to lay the goods down here, are said to be checking the demand for these imported goods, and the sellers on the coast expecting to have the market largely to themselves this year are reported to be entertaining views that would be, it is held by large handlers, untenable under the old tariff, and may not be realized under the new.

Prices opening in 1891 at 3 1-2c to 4c tended steadily downward until at the close of the season in the summer of 1895 the quotation for 3 crowns was 2 3-4c to 3c delivered. The season of 1895 was almost a repetition of that of 1894, excepting that during the last two months of the 1895 crop prices advanced from 3c delivered to 5 3-4c and in some instances sales were made as high as 6c. The course of the market for the 1896 crop has been somewhat different, as, owing to a shortage of 20 to 25 per cent, immediately after the opening prices advanced, and during the fall went up to 4 1-2c, but subsequently showed a steady decline until during the spring and early summer of this year the price dropped to 3c for three crowns. Since then there has been

a reaction, prices steadily advancing up to 4 1-2c for the best three crowns.

It is currently reported to-day that some of the large packers who were sellers at low opening prices had sold short to the extent of some 250 cars, and are now trying to cover. The situation at the close is unsettled, but the tendency of the market seems to favor the buyer, for while a number of buyers have covered their early wants, the increasing demands of consumption are causing a considerable increase in the enquiry for forward shipment.—No. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

The Lumber Trade.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman says Yellow pine prices have advanced \$3 a thousand feet since spring. There is hardly a southern pine mill that is not a month behind on orders. Out on the Pacific coast the red cedar single mills are running night and day and can't keep up with the demand. The tendency of lumber is to stiffen and the advance in white pine of from fifty to seventy-five cents that has recently been put in effect is very modest compared to the advances made in southern pine.

Prices were advanced from fifty to seventy-five cents a thousand feet last week by the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's association.

White pine lumber has been advanced 25 to 50 cents per thousand feet at Chicago.

At the recent convention of lumbermen at Toronto, Dr. Spolin moved, seconded by Mr. Charlton, that the Dominion government be requested to impose an import duty on lumber coming into Canada equal in amount to the United States import duty. This was carried by a vote of 35 for and 5 against.

grades, for the western trade, but the advancing tendency here is checked by the recent tendency in eastern Canada to lower prices, as in the event of prices advancing much here, western buyers would be bringing butter in from the east. The local market, however, is firm, at 12c for choice round lots, this price having been paid in the country, and we quote 10 to 12c as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is very firm. We have heard of as high as 9c having been paid to factories, which shows a further advance of 1-2c this week, 8 1/2-2c having been the highest quotation a week ago. The sharp advance is caused by demand from some who were light in stocks, and to concentration of stocks in strong hands, as well as to the belief that the make will not be materially in excess of western requirements, though some claim there will be a small surplus of Manitoba cheese over the requirements of the western trade. At any rate, the market has been very strong in the face of the late decline in Eastern Canada markets.

EGGS—The local market is very firm. The upward tendency has continued strong, showing a further advance this week of 1c. We quote 14c net this week.

POULTRY—The tendency is easier. Old fowl bring 45c per pair, a decline of 5c, and spring chicken 30 to 40c, which is also a lower quotation on the outside. Ducks are offering freely at 50 to 60c per pair. Turkeys nominal at 9 to 10c per lb. live weight.

GAME—A good many wild ducks have been offering, but they have been hard to handle on account of the warm weather. Dealers have paid 15 to 25c per pair for them, as to quality.

LARD—Lard is firmer. An advance of 10c is quoted on 20-pound pails, 1-4c on tierces and others in proportion. Prices are: Pure, \$1.70 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4.15 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard, in 8, 5 and 10 lb. tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds; tierces 7 3/4-4c per lb.

CURED MEATS—Prices are very firm stocks are well cleared up, and importations from the United States are coming in. The prices are: Smoked meats, hams, assorted sizes, 12 1/2 to 13c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 12 to 12 1/2-2c; do., backs, 10 1/2 to 11c; short spiced rolls, 9 to 9 1/2-2c; shoulders, 8 1/2 to 9c; smoked lean clear, 9 1/2 to 10c; dry salt meats are quoted; long clear bacon, 8 1/2 to 9c per lb.; shoulders, 8 to 8 1/2-2c; boneless shoulders, 8 to 8 1/2-2c; backs 9 to 9 1/2-4c, barrelled pork clear mess, \$13 to \$13.50; short cut, \$15.50 to \$16; rolls \$14.50 to \$15 per barrel. Pork sundries, Bologna sausage, 6 1/2-2c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage castings, 20 to 25c; per lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is selling at 4 1/2-2c to 5c as to quality. Very little brings over 5c. Mutton ranges from 5 1/2-2c to 6 1/2-2c as to quality, with a lower tendency, and the price will probably drop to 6c on Monday for the best. In fact 6c is now the general price for mutton. Dressed hogs firm at 6 1/2-2c; veal 5c to 7c; lamb 7 to 8c as to quality.

HIDES—The market is irregular. Buying is mostly on a flat rate at about 5 1/2-2c to 6c in the country. Green city hides, 6 1/2 to 7c. Calfskins 8 to 15 pound skins 6c to 8c per lb.; deskins 10c to 20c each; kips, 5c to 7c; sheepskins, fresh take off,

20c to 30c; lambskins, 20c to 25c; horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

SENECA ROOT—Slow at about 19c per lb here.

WOOL—Some small lots are coming in. The market is steady. We quote 8 to 9 1/2 here for unwashed fleeces.

TALLOW—Quiet and easy at 3 1/2-2c for No. 1 and 2 to 2 1/2-2c for other grades, as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are selling at 20 to 25c per bushel for load on the street. Onions are lower. Tomatoes are abundant and easy, the recent warm weather having ripened them very fast. Beets, turnips, car-rubarb, lettuce, radishes and onions in bunches, 5c to 8c per dozen bunches; peas in pod 2c per lb.; beans 2c per lb.; cauliflower 1 3/4-4c per lb.; cabbage 20 to 25c per dozen; celery 15 to 20c per dozen bunches; onions per lb., 1 to 1 1/4-4c; cucumbers, 10c to 12 1/2-2c per dozen; green corn 6 to 8c per dozen ears; tomatoes 2 to 2 1/2-2c per lb.; green tomatoes 30c per bushel; citrons 60c to \$1 per dozen.

HAY—Loose hay on the street market sells at \$4.00 per ton and shippers are asking \$4.50 to \$5 for baled in the country, equal to \$5.50 to \$6 here.

BERRIES—Wild plums are offering freely at 50c per pail. High bush cranberries 10 to 15c pail.

WOOD—Tamarac, \$1.50 to \$4.75; pine, \$4.25 to \$1.40; poplar, \$3 to \$3.25 for car lots on track here, per cord. The poplar offering is either dry cut or green wood of last winter's cut.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Buyers from the United States are still operating freely throughout Manitoba and are picking up all the young cattle they can get hold of to ship to the States. They are paying \$10 to \$12 per head for yearlings, and 15 to \$18 for two years old, for the ordinary run, with higher prices for choice cattle. These prices are equal to about 3c per lb live weight, which is more than butchers' cattle are bringing here now. Butchers' cattle range from 2c for rough common, up to 2 1/2-2 for the ordinary run of cattle, and 2 3/4-4c for choice. Exporters, 3 to 3 1/4-4c. Exporters are shipping a good many cattle.

SHEEP—Three loads were in from a provincial point yesterday, but they had not sold at latest report. A couple of loads were in the first of the week for Bond. We quote sheep at 2 1/2-2 to 2 3/4-4c. Lambs rather scarce at \$1-2 to 4c. No export business doing in sheep.

HOGS—The market is firm and deliveries are light, as farmers are busy with the harvest. We quote Choice bacon hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds, \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; 250 to 300 lbs., \$4.25; heavy hogs over 300 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75, as to quality, off cars here.

British Columbia Business Notes

Alex. Begg, publisher of the British Columbia Mining Record, died at Victoria on Sept. 6. Mr. Begg was formerly a resident of Winnipeg, where he was quite a prominent person in the early days. He was author of several books, which gave him more than local prominence.

At a meeting of the Roseland board of trade J. B. McArthur was elected president, vice J. F. McLaughlin resigned.

A. & J. McCrae, hotel and store keepers, Quesnelle Forks; stylo now J. McCrae.

J. G. Well is opening in dry goods at Nelson.

The estate of R. M. Woodward, gentleman taken over by John H. Brigham. D. McArthur & Co., furniture, is closing out his Kaslo branch.

S. J. Mighton, commission, etc., has opened a cigar store at Nelson.

C. F. Gallon, harness, Roseland, assigned to F. R. Twigg.

Langley & Repass, brokers, Roseland, have dissolved, J. McT. Repass retiring.

Thos. Wilson & Co., general store, Roseland, have dissolved, Thos. Wilson retiring.

E. L. Wilson, hotel, Slocan City, has sold out to A. E. Teeter.

The Kootenay Brewing, Malting and Distilling Co., Ltd., of Trail, have established a wholesale liquor and beer depot at Sandon.

P. J. Shea has opened the Victoria hotel restaurant at Trail.

L. Gold, wholesale groceries and liquors, Vancouver, is reported out of business.

Manitoba Country Markets]

Deliveries of wheat at country points are increasing, and the total for the week will aggregate 1,000,000 bushels. This is early for any perceptible movement of new grain, and the indications are a considerable quantity of this season's crop will be shipped out before the close of navigation, as on an average from 80 to 100 cars are daily forwarded from interior points to Fort William. The deliveries at elevators along the C. P. R. yesterday aggregated nearly 250,000 bushels, Griswold leading with 10,000 bushels and Burnside second, where 9,000 bushels were received. It is evident many farmers are storing their wheat, for the shipments are only a small proportion of the deliveries, and it is estimated that not more than one-quarter of the grain placed in elevators has yet been sold, though the prices are high compared with previous years. The prevailing quotations yesterday were in advance of Thursday, and following are the prices offered at different points on the C. P. R. or No. 1 hard wheat:

Main line—Poplar Point 80c, High Bluff 82c, Portage la Prairie 83c, Burnside 80c, McGregor 82c, Austin 80c, Sidney 80c, Douglas 81c, Brandon 80c, Kenney 78c, Alexander 80c, Griswold 80c, Oak Lake 80c, Virden 78c, Mcosomin 78c, Wolsley 78c, Indian Head 80c, Balgonie 80c, Moose Jaw 75c, Lumsden 77c.

Souris branch—Souris 80c, Lauder 81c, Napinka 80c, Pierson 80c, Gainsborough 80c, Oxbow 80c.

Glenboro branch—Alameda 80c, Carman 79c, Rathwell 80c, Treherne 80c, Holland 80c, Cypress River 80c, Glenboro 80c, Stockton 80c, Methven 80c, Pipestone 80c, Reston 80c, Carroll 80c.

Deloraine branch—Rosenfeld 80c, Greta 80c, Plum Coulee 80c, Winkler 80c, Morden 80c, Manitou 80c, La-Riviere 80c, Pilot Mound 80c, Nings 80c, Bolsevain 80c, Whitewater 80c, Deloraine 80c, Altona 80c, Carrivale 80c.

Ratray & Skolding are building an addition to their hardware store at Pipestone, Man., and will add furniture to their business.

F. M. Rogers is opening a grocery store at Innisfail, Alberta, where he has been appointed agent for the Hartford Insurance company.

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, Sept. 10th.

Toronto, Sept. 11.
Eighty-one car loads in to-day, including 1,287 hogs and 1,194 sheep and lambs.

The market for cattle was rather dull. Prices paid were about the same as a week ago. Lambs were easier on the inside. Sheep unchanged. Hogs were firm at unchanged prices.

Cattle—Exporters paid 4 to 4 1/2-2c. Butchers' cattle sold at 3 to 3 1/2-2c. Bulls, 3 to 3 1-2c. Stockers, 2 1/2 to 3c. Feeders 3 to 3 3/4c.

Sheep—Export sheep brought 3 1/2-2; bucks, 2 3/4 to 3c; lambs, 3 1/4 to 4c.

Hogs—Hogs, singers, 5 3/4-4c per pound; thick fat, \$5, and light fat, \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, Sept. 11.

Prices are the same in all the lines quoted as reported last week. Quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Strong.

Oats—No. 2 white in store 29.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.50; Manitoba patents, \$5.50 to \$5.85.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$11 to \$11.50 per ton. Shorts \$12 to \$12.50.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.60 to \$1.05 per bag.

Hides—unchanged at 8c for No. 1
Eggs—Fresh, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2c.

MONTREAL DAIRY MARKET.

Hodson Bros. & Co., wire The Commercial this (Saturday) morning as follows:

Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, Sept. 11.

Butter—Creamery, 19 1/2 to 20c; fresh western dairy 13 1/2 to 14c; markets decidedly easier.

Cheese—Finest Ontario, colored, 9 3/4-4c; white, 9 5/8-8c; French or Quebec grades, 9 1/2-2c. The market has been firm, but easier prices are expected next week. The hot weather has affected receipts.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, Sept. 11.

Sugars steady and firm. Granulated sugar, 4 1/2-8c; yellows, 3 3/8 to 3 3/4c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Special to The Commercial.
Montreal, Sept. 11.

There was no change in prices paid for cattle this week. Sheep were steady and unchanged. Hogs ranged about 1-4c higher than a week ago for best.

Cattle—Export, 4 to 4 1/4-4c; choice shippers, 4 1/2-2c; cattle, butchers, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 3/4 to 3 1/4-4c.
Hogs—5 to 5 3/4-4c. Good demand at steady values.

Exports this week were as follows. Cattle, 3,975; sheep, 3,091. Total exports for the season to date: Cattle, \$1,000; sheep, 37,000; horses, 6,159.

An expert accountant estimates the loss by fire of the John Eaton Co., of Toronto, at \$100,000 less than the estimate made by the company.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.
Flour is 25c higher than a week ago. Shorts declined \$1 per ton. Oats 1-2c higher. Flax seed 2c higher. Barley declined 1c. Eggs and butter declined 1-2c. Other prices unchanged.

Prices are:
Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$5.45 to \$5.65; second patents \$5.30 to \$5.50.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$8.50 to \$9; bran in bulk, \$7.50 to \$8.

Corn—Quoted at 27 to 29c for No. 3 and No. 4, and no grade at 28c to 25c.

Oats—21 to 21 1/2-2c for No. 3, and No. 3 white as to quality.

Barley—New, held at 25 1/2 to 26c, as to quality, per bushel of 50 pounds, and old at 28c to 30c.

Flax seed—\$1.04 per bushel.

Eggs—11 to 11 1/2-2c for strictly fresh candled.

Butter—Creamery, 12 to 16 1/2-2c; dairy, 10 to 15c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 6 to 9 1/2-2c. Dressed meats—Mutton, 5c to 6 1/2-2c; yearlings, do., 7c; lamb, 6a to 9c.

Dressed hogs—4 1/4-4c for heavy; choice 4 3/4-4c to 5c.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—Holiday.
Tuesday—September 97 1/4-4c; December 93 1/2-2c.

Wednesday—September 97 1/4-4c; December 93 3/4-4c.

Thursday—September 99 1/8-8; December 95c.

Friday—September 99 1/4-4c; December 95 3/8-8c.

Saturday—September, 97 1/2-2c; December, 93 1/2-2c.

Cash—No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 99 1/2-2c, and cash No. 1 northern at 98 3/4-4c.

Last week December option closed at 90 1/2-2c.

A year ago December option closed at 59 5/8-8c, and two years ago at 56 1/4, three years ago September option at 55 3/4-4c, and four years ago at 67 1/4-4c.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Sept. 7.—Eighteen factories boarded 1,700 boxes of white cheese. The sales were at 9 5/8-8c.

Ingersoll, Sept. 7.—Offerings to-day 2,645 boxes of colored, and 310 boxes of white; no sales, 9 1/2-2c bid for colored and 9 3/4-4c for white.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot steady; demand fair; holders offer freely. Corn—Spot steady; demand moderate. Wheat—Spot, No. 1 California 8s 6 1/2-2d to 8s 7d; No. 1 red northern spring 8s 1d to 8s 2d. Corn—Spot, American mixed new 3s 6 1/2-2d; old mixed 3s 6d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 361,000 cwt., including 323,000 American; corn, 73,000 cwt.

Closing—Wheat—No. 2 red western winter firm at 8s 1d; No. 1 red northern spring firm at 8s 9 1/2-2d. Corn steady; American mixed spot, new, steady at 3s 5 1/4-4d; old mixed 3s 5 3/4-4d; Oct. 3s 5 1/2-2d; Nov. 3s 6 3/8-8d.

NEW YORK CLOSING WHEAT.

On Saturday, Sept. 11, wheat closed at \$1.02 5/8 for Sept. and \$1 for December. A week ago September wheat closed at \$1.

Exports from Atlantic ports this week, 5,462,000 bushels.

Montreal, Sept. 10. — Commercial Cable 163 1/4; C. P. R. in London 75 7/8; C. P. R. in Montreal 73 1/4.

WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS.

John D. G. McClung, grocer, Arden, Man., has assigned.

Jas. Murphy has opened a blacksmith shop at Minnedosa, Man.

E. O. Denison & Co., bankers, Minnedosa, Man., have dissolved partnership, V. H. G. G. Pickering continuing alone.

L. O'Dell has opened a harness shop at Minnedosa, Man.

Mr. Bradford has opened a butcher shop at Thornhill, Man.

C. H. Cranston, druggs, Winnipeg, has admitted W. Whitehead into partnership.

Aikins & Boyd, blacksmiths, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, J. W. Aikins continues the business.

Wm. McKinnon, general store, Rat Portage, has assigned to Louis Hilliard.

Fisher & Co., of Russell, Man., have disposed of their general store business to a Mr. Hill, from Ontario.

G. Silvester, formerly manager of the Massey-Harris branch business at Virden, has purchased the hardware business in Elkhorn and will open out there at once.

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

On Saturday, Sept. 11, wheat opened at 97 1/2-2c, for December option and ranged from the opening price downward to 95 1/2-2; most business was done about 95 5/8 to 96 3/4-4c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Sept. 96 5/8-8c, Dec. 96 1/8-8c, May 95 1/2-2c.

Corn—Sept. 30 1/8-8c, Dec. 31 7/8-8c.

Oats—Sept. 19 5/8-8c, Dec. 21c.

Pork—Sept. \$8.20, Dec. \$8.27 1/2.

Lard—Oct. \$4.37 1/2-2; Dec. \$4.45.

Ribs—Oct. \$5.22 1/2-2, Dec. \$4.77 1/2.

Flax seed—Cash \$1.07 1/2, D cc. \$1.07 1/2.

A week ago September wheat closed at 94 1/2-2c. A year ago September wheat closed at 58 1/4-4c, two years ago at 56 1/8-8c, and three years ago at 53 1/8-8c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Wheat closed very strong yesterday, selling up to 99c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William. Country buyers were notified to advance prices 2c on Thursday and again 2c more this (Saturday) morning, making the price 82c to farmers for No. 1 hard, at average freight rate points. The decline in outside markets to-day, however, will likely lead to a recall of the last advance in the country. No. 1 hard sold 2c lower to-day, afloat Fort William, at 87c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, September 11, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 95c for September, and 91 5/8-8c for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 91 1/4-4c.

MONEY RATES.

New York, Sept. 10.—3 p.m.—Money on call easy at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 3/4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 85 3/4 to 4 80 for demand, and at \$4.83 1/2 to \$4.83 3/4 for sixty days. Posted rates 4 81 1/2 to \$5 days. Posted rates 4 81 1/2 to \$4.85 1/2, and \$4.86 1/2 to \$4.87 1/2. Commercial bills \$4.82 1/2 to \$4.82 3/4. Bar silver 54. Mexican dollars 42 1/2-2. government bonds strong.

Thos. Clearing, of Brockville, Ont., dealer in gloves, mits, etc., arrived in Winnipeg on Wednesday, on a western business trip.