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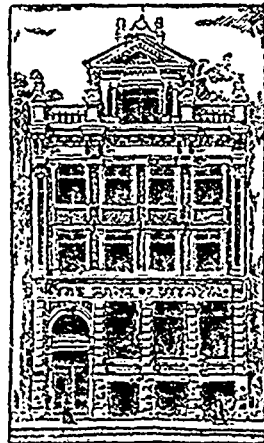
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 30, 1898,

THE WAR.

The black war cloud which has so long hung upon the horizon, has at last burst, and two Christian nations are now pouring out the vials of their wrath upon each other, and each is doing its best, or rather worst, to shed the blood of the subjects of the opposing power. This is the first war which has occurred between two Christian powers, save such petty strifes as the South American countries have indulged in, since the Franco-Prussian war. To all right thinking persons the civilized world over, this war must be a cause of serious concern. It is a most lamentable thing, from whatever way it is viewed. It is nothing less than a blow at civilization. The wheels of civilization and Christian progress have been turned backward—how far only the future will tell. Next to defeat in war, the greatest evil which a nation could be called upon to endure is victory. Possibly in some cases the greater evil may fall upon the victor. In this very case it is doubtful if the United States will not be the greater sufferer from the war, though there is hardly any room for doubt but that she will be victor.

But the war is on and there is little use of moralizing over the situation now. Wrath and hatred are having their full play. Neutrals can only express their sympathy for those who are bound to suffer. Canadians, and

the British people generally, will sympathize with the United States in this horrible affair. At the same time there is much that can be said to lead to sympathy with Spain. There is first that natural sympathy which is always felt with the weaker contestant, whether the combat be between a small boy and a large one, or between a powerful nation and a feeble state. In this case the disparity in power and resources is so great, that the struggle can hardly fail to evoke much sympathy for Spain. Another reason for sympathy with Spain is the fact that the United States is clearly the aggressor, notwithstanding that Spain made important concessions. A third point is, that the resources of diplomacy were not exhausted at the time the decision was arrived at at Washington that nothing short of the expulsion of Spain from Cuba would suffice. Indeed, it seems from an impartial study of the case, that this war is altogether unnecessary. Spain appeared to be willing to give up everything but the name, in this Cuban affair. She appeared to be willing to grant the Cubans practical independence, retaining only nominal sovereignty such as appertains in the relations of Canada to Great Britain. If the United States had accepted some such arrangement as this and had co-operated with Spain in endeavoring to carry it into effect, giving the Cuban insurgents to understand that they could expect no sympathy unless they accepted the situation, peace and order would no doubt have been soon restored. Under such an arrangement the United States would have been able to do humanitarian work to a thousand times better advantage than by declaring war. Autonomy would no doubt have been better for the Cubans themselves than independence, and at any rate it would have prepared them for complete independence later on. Cuban independence without some strong outside control, would simply mean anarchy and riot. The United States will be morally bound to maintain order in Cuba, after the Spaniards are driven out until the people become competent to govern themselves.

The course taken more recently by the United States in this trouble does not seem creditable to the justice, good sense and peace loving disposition of our neighbors. Latterly the people of the United States, or at least a large portion of them, seem to have abandoned reason. Nothing but blood would seem to appease them. This feeling, which has developed so rapidly since the Maine disaster, would lead to the conclusion that the war has really been brought about by this lamentable occurrence,

rather than on humanitarian grounds. A large section of the press and many politicians have used the Maine disaster continually to arouse hatred against Spain and force the nation into war. At the same time nothing could be more unjust than a war on this account. It is not at all clear yet what led to the explosion which destroyed the Maine. Spain's offer to have an investigation by foreign experts, and to settle the question of liability by arbitration, was all that any nation could do under like circumstances.

It is true the most important concessions offered by Spain came late, but that should not have prevented their acceptance. The people of the United States may deceive themselves in their talk of humanitarian motives, but the world will not be deceived thereby. The creation of a vastly greater evil for the suppression of a lesser one, is not the way to move on humanitarian lines. Certainly the most humanitarian and best element of the people were not the ones who were shouting for war. The noisy, demagogic element, who have succeeded in forcing the war, were probably influenced more by passion, and revenge at the supposed destruction of the Maine by Spanish design than by humanitarian views.

As for Spain, her record is bad. Her history is black with cruelty, bloodshed and treachery. There will be few to mourn her complete expulsion from the western world. The great cause for regret is that this expulsion has to be brought about by a demoralizing war, when it might have been attained in a peaceful and more honorable way. While we sympathize with our neighbors, we cannot overlook the fact that there is much that has been harsh and unreasonable in their conduct, and that instead of trying to bring about the passification of Cuba by peaceful methods, a large section of the press and people labored rather to force on the war in which they are now engaged.

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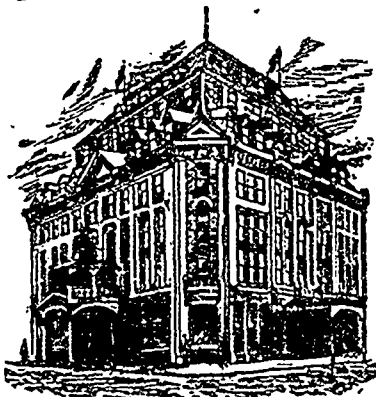
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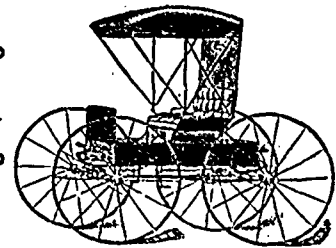
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Gretna, Man.

The railway bill proves to be a sort of double barrelled measure, dealing as it does with two apparently distinct propositions, though both are controlled by the same persons. The first proposal is to guarantee the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds, to the amount of \$8,000 per mile, at four per cent., for a road from Sifton station, a point on the Dauphin railway, to a point on the Saskatchewan river. The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co. (the Dauphin road) is to receive this guarantee. The proposed road will really be an extension of the Dauphin road to the North Saskatchewan river. A portion of this road will extend beyond the northern boundary of Manitoba, and for every mile so extending beyond the province, the government is to be given 2,133 acres of land, in Manitoba, as security for the payment by the company of the obligation guaranteed by the government. The government is further to receive 256,000 acres of land, on account of aid granted the Hudson Bay railway some years ago. It will be understood by this that the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal company now controls the Hudson Bay charter, and in view of the aid now granted by the government, the province is to be recompensed for its outlay in connection with the Hudson Bay road. Through a blunder at the time this aid was granted, the province did not receive the security which it was intended it should have received on account of this aid. The company is to further receive exemption from taxation upon its property for thirty years. The length of the proposed extension is about 140 miles.

Of course a great deal will be made of this proposed extension of the Dauphin road to the Saskatchewan river, as a big link in a road to Hudson Bay. To this extent the proposed road may be valuable for political campaign purposes. The company which is to construct this railway already has a heavy land grant from the Dominion besides a mail subsidy of \$80,000 per year, \$40,000 of which has been earned by the construction of the Dauphin road, and the remaining \$40,000 when the road is extended to the Saskatchewan river. This added to the guarantee from the Manitoba government, and exemption from taxation, gives it a pretty good thing. Whether or not the road will be extended to Hudson Bay, is a matter the future will decide. At present it cannot be considered as a feature of the bargain. The best that can be said is, that for a portion of the distance the road will develop a good agricultural region.

The second part of the railway bill provides for the same amount of aid to the Winnipeg and Southeastern railway, for a road from Winnipeg to

a point at or about the Lake of the Woods. The important feature of this road is, that it is expected to become a part of a through line to Lake Superior. The unfortunate thing about the measure, however, is that the government has no guarantee that it will ever become a through line, and further there is no guarantee as to rates should it become a through line. For a long time back the people of Manitoba have been kept in suspense by rumors that the government had an important railway enterprise in hand, by which the province was to secure a competing line to Lake Superior, with guarantees of great reductions in freight rates. It was even alleged that a rate of ten cents per bushel on wheat had been secured. The measure has been presented to the legislature and adopted, but the province receives nothing by this bill but a local road through the muskeg and rocky country lying east of the Lake of the Woods. The members of the legislature may have great faith in the ultimate extension of the line to Lake Superior, with guarantees of freight rates to be secured in the future, but the actual fact as the case stands at present, is, that the province has assumed a heavy liability without securing any guarantee either as to the extension of the road or reduction of through rates. The only guarantee the province secures, applies to freight rates on cordwood and sawlogs. The rate on logs is not to exceed \$2.50 per thousand feet from the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg. On cordwood the rate is not to exceed 2 1/2 cents per 100 lbs. for 25 miles, for 50 miles or less 3 cents, for 75 miles or less 3 1/2 cents and for 100 miles 4 cents. It is questionable if the guarantees secured are worth the heavy obligation assumed by the province in this matter. Besides, it would appear that by giving this aid without securing any guarantees either as to the extension of the line to Lake Superior or regarding through freight rates, the province is really throwing away any opportunity which the government may have had to secure any such guarantees. The promoters of this road will prove themselves very different from the general run of humanity, if they come meekly to the government and give a guarantee of freight rates, after they have pocketed the provincial aid. This whole railway business has been bound up in the popular mind with the belief that a great reduction in through freights to Lake Superior was to be secured. Not only is there no such guarantee as to freight rates, but there is no guarantee that the road will be anything more than a local line to the Lake of the Woods. The whole thing seems to be a most

dismal failure and a total collapse of the high hopes which have been built up by the rumors of a through line and low rates to Lake Superior. It would appear that the province has simply thrown away its case in a most unbusinesslike way, at the very beginning of negotiations in this matter. The road may be of some value by reducing the price of wood fuel in Winnipeg, and if it leads to the establishment of a large lumber industry here, it will add very materially to the prosperity of the country. The great central point in the matter, however, was low rates to Lake Superior, but as regards this there is simply nothing in it. If the road is to be simply a local line to the Lake of the Woods, it should be considered on its merit as such. If it is expected to become a through route to Lake Superior, which is to bring great reductions in freight rates, the time to give the aid would be when the company is in a position to give the necessary guarantees. By giving the aid in advance the province has simply lost the opportunity of securing a guarantee of rates, in case this road ever becomes a through line.

Successful Manitoba Farmers.

W and J. Fulton are successful farmers of the Portage la Prairie district of Manitoba—the famous Portage Plains' country. They came from Scotland originally and settled in Ontario, moving to Manitoba in 1873. Mr. W. Fulton said to a representative of the Portage la Prairie Liberal: "We had about \$1,000 when we came here, but everything was so high that the money did not go far in making a start. We first built a house in the village, to live in until we could get some improvements made on our land. As to the price of building material, I will just quote a few. Floorboards were then \$40 per 1,000; flooring and siding, \$50; shingles, \$8; nails, \$13 per 100 lbs. These were the prices in Winnipeg, and the freight by wagon to Portage was one-half as much more. We bought two yoke of oxen, for which we paid \$180 per yoke; two breaking plows, at \$40 each; one wagon, \$90, a small stove was \$50; and as for furniture, we had to make it ourselves, as there were no house furnishing shops in the province at that time. The first year we broke and backset twenty acres of prairie land and put in wheat. The next spring, the second year, we broke an additional thirty acres, and harvested what we had in crop, and it was very good. On the 17th of July, 1874, the grasshoppers came in clouds from the southwest, and overspread the whole face of the country. They injured the crop to such an extent that the yield was about twenty bushels per acre. The season of 1875 was the year of the great grasshopper plague. The eggs deposited in the ground the previous year commenced to hatch out about the 24th of May, and in a month the whole country was covered with them.

Very little grain was raised that year. These were Manitoba's darkest days. Hundreds were so discouraged that they left for other parts,

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SOLE AGENTS
IN CANADA

but those who remained have been thankful that they did so. The next year the crop was very heavy but prices were low, as there were no railroads and produce could not be shipped out. Wheat sold at 25 cents per bushel. When the railroad arrived prices of farm produce went up but the price of what we had to buy was correspondingly high. The first two binders that we bought, which was in 1881, were \$350 each; binding twine 17 cents per lb.; wire for fencing, 16 cents; horses, \$200 each.

The crops of all kinds have done well ever since we came here. The yield has varied considerably from year to year. Since 1873 we have raised twenty-two crops on our farm up to the present time, and I would say that the average yield for the twenty-two years for wheat would be twenty-five bushels per acre; oats fifty bushels; barley, thirty-five bushels. Potatoes have always been a good crop; garden stuff and roots, with a few exceptions, have been splendid. Hay can be got on the prairie meadows in abundance. The few years that the crops were light, when the average yield was about twenty bushels per acre, was caused by the lightness of the rainfall in the early part of the growing season. The crops of 1885, 1887, 1891 and 1895 were

filament of purchases made in advance, and farmers can get no offers, but they need not despair, the price is not changed, and hay in California is going up. As soon as navigation opens on the Stikine a fresh demand will be created, and in any event California can take British Columbia's surplus stock at good prices. There is no more imported poultry coming in, local chickens are selling at 80 cents each.

The steamer Tartar inaugurates the C. P. R. service to Wrangell by sailing for that port on the 28th connecting with the Stikine river steamers.

Alaska steamer rates continue very low, each steamboat company charging what ever suits their own interests, or whatever they can get. The freight business is in the same demoralized condition. When navigation opens up north this state of affairs will right itself, and rates it is expected, will reach a paying basis again.

Nelson Board of Trade.

The South Kootenay board of trade held its annual meeting at Nelson, B. C., recently. President John A. Turner submitted the following report, reviewing the work of the board:



MANITOBA FARM HOMES
Farm Buildings of Fulton Bros., Portage la Prairie.

wonderful in their yield. On some fields were often fifty bushels per acre of wheat, and very few yielded less than thirty bushels. In the years 1887, 1891 and 1895 we had 400 acres of wheat sowed each season, and in each year threshed thirteen thousand bushels. In the year 1891 a piece of land that we had summer fallowed the year previous, off 110 acres we had, by weight, 5,000 bushels of clean wheat, for which we received 75 cents per bushel, making altogether \$3,750.

The Commercial is indebted to the Manitoba Liberal newspaper, of Portage la Prairie, for both the illustration and matter given herewith. The Liberal recently published a very handsome illustrated number.

Business at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.—Trade is still quieter this week on the Canadian Pacific coast, but prices remain very much the same. In dairy produce there is no change. In the vegetable market, local onions have advanced, as the California article is out of the market. Flour and grain has advanced. Hay remains stationary. There is no demand, as dealers are well supplied, owing to the falling off in the Klondike trade, and the full-

Gentlemen,—On the 5th of January last we held our first meeting since the re-organization of the board. We then had sixteen members. During the three months from the above date we have held seven meetings and our membership has increased to seventy. We have discussed a number of important questions, and among others have acted on the following:

1. A petition to the Dominion government re public buildings for Nelson; in this connection 1,000 circulars were printed and distributed among members of parliament and others in the east and in England, giving a great deal of information with regard to the commercial importance of Nelson.

2. A petition to the Postmaster-General urging the establishment of a mail service from Kuskonook on the Kootenay lake to Fort Steele and other points on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

3. A petition to the Postmaster-General re better mail facilities between Nelson and Slocan lake points.

4. Passing a resolution in favor of an Insolvency Act, a copy of which was sent to the Dominion government.

5. A petition to the Dominion government re wagon roads up Crawford and Six Mile creeks, also re-opening up the old N. & F. S. wagon road to Ymir.

6. A petition to the Provincial Government asking for a Land Registry office for Nelson.

7. The appointment of a freight rate committee, who brought in a report showing that every railway doing business with Nelson were in certain classes of goods discriminating against Nelson and thereby opposing the commercial interests of the town. I am glad, however, to be able to inform you that one of the railway companies, the N. & F. S. has reduced the rate complained of to that suggested by the committee. Whether the other lines will adopt the suggestions of the committee or not remains yet to be seen.

9. Passing a resolution supporting the city engineer and city health officer in the stand they took with regard to the disposal of sewerage.

10. Passing a resolution in favor of granting a charter to the Kettle River Valley railway.

11. Passing a resolution in support of a petition to the Dominion government with regard to lead smelting in Canada.

I congratulate the board on the large amount of work done during the past three months, and I sincerely hope that the members generally will continue to take an active interest in all matters with which it is the province of the board to deal. This is absolutely necessary in order to make the board of trade a success, and a power of influence in Kootenay, but in order to do this we must keep out politics, factions and any petty differences that may exist among us, and work together for the good of South Kootenay in general and of Nelson in particular. I do not advocate the cultivation of a spirit of narrow sectionalism, but I do advocate a spirit of local patriotism that will induce us to stand up together.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, J. Roderick Robertson; vice-president, James Lawrence; secretary-treasurer, John A. Turner; council, H. E. Crossdale, H. B. Thompson, H. J. Evans, J. Gibson, Fred Irvine, John Houston, F. Fletcher, W. H. Grant, M. DesBrisay, H. G. Holt, T. G. Proctor, Geo. Kydd.

On motion of F. W. Peters, seconded by H. R. Bellamy, it was resolved that a copy of the resolution passed by the board in favor of an import duty on lead and lead products be sent to G. O. Buchanan at Ottawa with instructions to represent the South Kootenay Board of Trade in urging the government to impose such duties.

British Columbia Fisheries.

Mr. Dudley, U. S. consular agent at Vancouver, says in the course of a recent report to his government on the fisheries of British Columbia, his remarks being here summarized. The sturgeon fishery of the province only began six years ago, but there are already three large sturgeon packing establishments on the Fraser river, which with its tributary streams and lakes, includes the finest sturgeon fishing grounds in British Columbia. The fish taken are large, but delicately flavored, running from 100 pounds to 1,000 in weight, many scaling between 400 and 500 pounds, most of the fish are packed in ice and sent to Chicago and points in the Eastern States. The United States will this year import from 800,000 to 1,500,000 lbs. of these fine fish. About 5 per cent. of the sturgeon weight shipped, con-

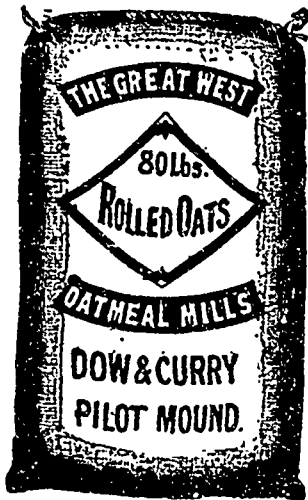
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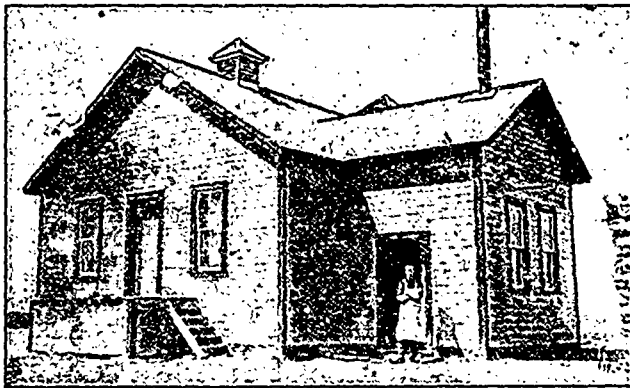
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lists on an average of the roe of the female, which is consigned to Europe for caviar making. The spinal cord of the sturgeon is sold to China, but no efforts are made to utilize the remainder of the fish, which is all dumped into the river as offal. Mr. Dudley thinks that profitable use might be made of much of the sturgeon that is now wasted, thus adding largely to the profit of the industry. The heads, tails and fins would make good glue and out of the skins strong harness leather might be tanned. Mr. Dudley also suggests that much of the sturgeon, now wasted as offal, might be used for Alaskan dog biscuits and recommends to American industrialists the taking up of some of these bye industries of the sturgeon fishery of British Columbia.

As regards the British Columbia salmon fishery, Mr. Dudley speaks highly of the effect upon it of the salmon hatchery at New Westminster, showing by statistics that since 1890, during which period to date the hatchery has turned out nearly 42,500,000 young salmon, the salmon canning of the province has increased from a yearly pack of 240,633 cases to one of 879,116 cases. The latter figure represents the pack of 1897.



MACDONALD CREAMERY

Macdonald Creamery.

The above creamery company was organized in the spring of 1895 and manufactured that year 17,000 lbs. of butter, which realized 17 cents per lb. In 1896, 22,000 lbs, realizing 15 1-2 cents, 1897, 18,000 lbs. realizing 18 cents. It is operated on the co-operative system. The cream is supplied by about fifty patrons, covering a radius of about twenty-five miles. The creamery is situated at McDonald station on the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, ten miles from Portage la Prairie. The butter manufactured has always been of a high standard, as shown by the number of prizes taken at the last exhibition held in Winnipeg. The company has a number of orders on hand now for weekly shipments. M. L. Martin, of Gladstone, Man., has been secured as butter maker for the coming season. Jas. Bray, of Longburn, was president for the first two years and Robert Coulter, Portage la Prairie, has been president since. D. W. McCuall has been secretary and manager since organization.

Navigation is open at Montreal. The Scotsman arrived from Liverpool on April 26.

Manitoba Railway Projects.

Following are reports of the two principal speeches made in the Manitoba Legislature on the railway aid bill.

Hon. Mr. Greenway, on rising to move the second reading, said that this question of affording increased railway facilities was one in which the government had for some years taken a very deep interest. Though the government had not made any specific announcement as to what policy they were pursuing, it had for a long time been very well understood that they were in negotiations with certain people for the purpose of getting another outlet to Lake Superior. For two or three years that question had engaged the attention of the government. For a long time they had done the very best they could with the view of securing the construction of a line from Winnipeg to Duluth. From a purely commercial standpoint, if that could have been secured, he was strongly in favor of the Duluth road. They continued negotiations for a long time, but it was announced long ago that the government were determined to secure, if possible, that the rates which were desired should always be maintained.

the Ontario and Rainy River, in which the government of the Dominion and the government of Ontario were both interested, and which they proposed to subsidize to a very large amount; and in entering upon the negotiations with regard to securing a Canadian outlet, this government had this in view that they would have the co-operation of those two governments. They had not been able to complete the arrangement they desired, but they had gone as far as they could. In 1894 a proposition for the purpose of constructing the Manitoba and Southeastern railway to the Lake of the Woods was very strongly supported by a very large delegation of prominent gentlemen of Winnipeg and from outside of the city. It was represented that very great advantages would accrue to the city and the province if the proposition then made were accepted. That proposition was for the purpose of constructing a line from the city of Winnipeg in a southeasterly direction to the Lake of the Woods. The advantages were to be certain reductions of freight upon sawlogs and upon cordwood. The government was asked to give \$1,500 a mile cash bonus and second mortgage bonds to the extent of \$5,500 per mile, at 4 1-2 per cent interest for a period of 25 years, subject to first mortgage bonds, which the company were empowered to issue, of \$6,000 a mile at 5 per cent per annum. He had no doubt at the time that it was

A PROPOSITION ENTITLED

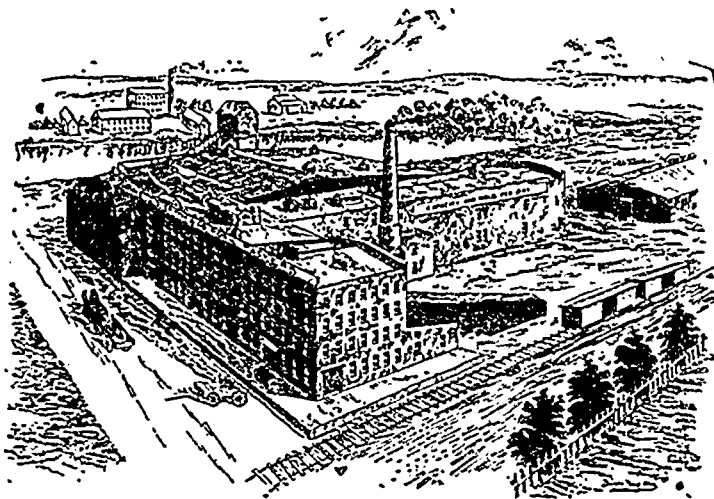
to some consideration, at the same time the government did not feel like undertaking the construction of that line of road purely for the purpose of the trade that would accrue. For this reason, because there was no prospect of through connection, the proposition was declined at that time. Now it was proposed to adopt the plan which had been so successful in connection with the Dauphin deal, in the building of 125 miles of road into the Dauphin country, as far as Lake Winnipegosis. Hon. gentlemen would remember the adverse criticism in reference to that. It was pointed out that the aid and the terms upon which it was given were extravagant; and that the province would be liable for the entire amount of money. He had taken the ground, that if the railway were built, and not capitalized for any larger amount than \$8,000 per mile, the government to have a first mortgage on the road, and to have all above the operating expenses for interest, in a very short time—he was so satisfied of the character of the country, and the amount of trade that would be secured—the province would not have to pay a single cent to meet the interest of \$320 a mile. He was pleased to state that his most sanguine expectations had been more than realized; because, as stated by the provincial treasurer in his budget speech, the province had not been called upon to pay a single cent. This, he thought, was a very good bargain, one of the best ever made in railway construction in this Dominion; so it was taken as a basis of the arrangement proposed to be made at this time. The company were asked to give, so far as they were able, some guarantee as to the rates they proposed to charge. Some had said a through rate ought to have been secured, but that was a very difficult thing to do, as a deal could not be made for a through line. This govern-

That was the difficulty that stood in the way, the absolute impossibility of getting such control as would give the security we desired. The hon. attorney-general, the other members of the government, had devoted a great deal of time to the consideration of that question, and it was thoroughly discussed with very eminent American lawyers, gentlemen who were well qualified to deal with the subject. After very full and careful consideration they came to the conclusion that it was quite impossible to be absolutely secured in that regard. Then it was they set themselves about trying to secure an outlet to Lake Superior in Canadian territory. Of course from the bill which had been presented, hon. members would see that, in that respect, they had not, up to date, been entirely successful: that is to say they

HAD NOT BEEN ABLE

to make a bargain which included all that was necessary for the protection of the province, for a road to Lake Superior. No one, he fancied, could doubt the propriety of the government and the legislature trying, if possible, to secure the advantages they desired in Canadian territory, if it were possible. They found there was a line of road projected called

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Representative for the Northwest and British Columbia

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ment had been the first to secure a reduction of rates in giving a bonus to a railway. Some members would have a very lively recollection of the contract with the Northern Pacific, then for the first time in the history of Canada a reduction of rates was sought and secured. That was kept in view in this bargain; a reduction was asked in reference to something

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

to the city, the matter of cordwood. Fifty or sixty miles from Winnipeg the line reaches a country which furnishes a large supply of cordwood, something a reduction of the price of which is of great importance to the city, so much so that gentlemen representing the board of trade in memorializing the minister of public works at Ottawa in reference to the St. Andrew's rapids, urged their improvement on the ground of the reduction of the price of fuel they expected to secure by its being brought from Lake Winnipeg. The cordwood which now costs \$5.50 could be delivered from Lake Winnipeg for \$3.50 and an average saving effected of \$1.50 per cord, making \$375,000 per annum. He did not claim to have effected so great a reduction as this, but, to keep within the mark, of \$1 per cord. At present the freight on manufactured lumber from Keewatin and Rat Portage to Winnipeg is \$2 per 1,000 feet. The offer now made is for \$2.50 per thousand, a better reduction than had ever been hoped for from any other company; he believed it would have the effect of transferring the manufacture of lumber from the present locality to the city of Winnipeg. A gentleman said the other day that the reduction was not much, that green lumber was drawn now for that price. But it must be remembered that the logs came down Rainy river and are boomed and rafted across the Lake of the Woods to Rat Portage at—he fancied he was within the mark—say 75 cents per thousand feet. It would be quite an easy matter to intercept the logs at the mouth of the Rainy river and bring in for \$2.50 6,500 lbs., the offal of which, slabs, etc., would pay for the expense of manufacture. That was not the only great advantage; the lumber brought here at less expense would be distributed at less cost because of the shorter distances. One of the great things required throughout the province, especially now when we are entering upon

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

is lumber to build; so not only is an advantage given to the city, but to every individual in the province of Manitoba who wants to purchase lumber. Another advantage would be that places in the east, such as Mine Centre which got their supplies at certain seasons from Canadian cities, but in the winter from Duluth and other American cities, would have winter connection with Winnipeg. One of the most important things the government could undertake was to provide all the facilities they could to make this city of Winnipeg the great distributing centre for all the surrounding country. Hon. Mr. Greenway proceeded to read extracts referring to timber and other resources, extent of agricultural country, etc., in the Rainy river district, from reports by Surveyor Dawson, Hon. Mr. Hardy and others, showing that there is a rich, alluvial valley stretching 80 miles in length and reaching back 10 to 20 miles on both sides of the river, of unparalleled fertility and capable of supporting a population of 500,000

people. This should be made tributary to the city of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba. Some doubt had been expressed about crossing the narrows of the Lake of the Woods; but it was not an established fact that it could not be done. One gentleman estimated that a crossing could be effected for \$250,000. For the purpose of making no mistake the government asked the gentlemen engaged in promoting both ends of the line, to make a common point 80 miles south-east of here, north of Whitemouth Lake, from which they could afterwards decide, if they chose, to go around over the narrows, beyond the Northwest Angle and down through the Rainy river country; or, finding that impracticable, to go south of the Lake of the Woods, passing through 35 or 40 miles of territory in the state of Minnesota. The government propose to take in this arrangement the power to decide which they will ask the contractors to do; that is to say, before the 1st of January next

THEY WILL DECIDE

whether to ask them to go a little to the north of east about 25 miles, or through a part of Minnesota, about 60 miles, making the distance from Winnipeg in the one case, by the Canadian line, 105 miles, and in the other, by the American, 140 miles, to the mouth of Rainy river. He noticed that in Ottawa and Toronto it was always assumed that the road was going to Fort Frances; but he fancied the most direct line was to go north of Rainy Lake, a considerable distance north of Fort Frances. Then it would be necessary to connect with Rainy River, but this could be done by a spur line. The distance this line would traverse was very similar to the distance now traversed by the C. P. R., or a little shorter if the line spoken of were adopted. It was said the \$3,200 a mile from the Ontario government had been secured for the purpose of assisting a line to Fort Frances. The government would not have undertaken this act at this time but for the object of securing another outlet to Lake Superior. It had been suggested by a paper published in Winnipeg that it would be advisable, instead of doing this, to subsidize the C. P. R. for the purpose of double tracking their line between this city and Fort William, as they could get this for less money, and secure, possibly, the same rates. He did not care whether he was dealing with the C. P. R., or any other company, so long as he secured the rates he desired for the people of Manitoba. That was the primary object he had in mind. It was apparent that before long we must have another outlet, and in the very fact that the C. P. R. were contemplating duplicating their line, they admitted it was necessary to get another outlet. But in view of the other advantages pointed out, and the opening up of a fertile country, it appeared to him the best thing under the circumstances would be to construct the proposed line. He referred to the government crop reports as showing that the area of wheat sown was being increased this season to 1,500,000 acres. This meant, he said, if there should be only the average crop of the past eight years, 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels of wheat for this year. But the period of great development was not come; it had

ONLY JUST BEGIN.

People are buying up acres of wild land and breaking them by hundreds

of acres, on account of the impetus given to the wheat business by the increased price. He predicted that, with favorable conditions, before 1900 there would be 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. It was not a question of rates, but of getting the crop out. The government that would neglect its duty of trying to provide facilities would be little less than criminal. The government prepared an exhaustive report at the time of the tariff commission, showing that we are entitled to a reduction of wheat rates, one of the principal rates in which we are interested. Some one says, You are going to secure a 10 cent rate for Winnipeg, of what use will that be for the province? He was surprised that any intelligent individual should take that position. When this government came into office the wheat rate from Winnipeg to Fort William was 24 cents per 100 lbs. As soon as they made the bargain with the N. P. R. it was reduced to 21 cents; this was to Winnipeg, and a proportionate reduction was made to all the rest of the province. The rate from Winnipeg was afterwards reduced to 17 cents; in his own little village, where there was no other railway for miles, the proportionate rate was 19 cents. A 10 cent rate for Winnipeg means a 12 cent rate for Brandon or any other point at an equal distance from Winnipeg. When you reduce the rates to Winnipeg you reduce them all over the province. He would be pardoned for a little pride in speaking of the record of this government on the question of affording increased railway facilities. Twelve years ago the first association of Manitoba Liberals adopted a platform. He referred to one of the planks, that of liberal encouragement to railways for local development and for outlets for competition, including that of Hudson's Bay. Two years afterwards a change of government came, and since that time this government has aided, for competition and local development over 600 miles of railway. In 1885 a bonus of \$1,000,000 of Manitoba debentures, for 25 years, interest 4 per cent, was voted for the H. B. R. In 1886, a guarantee of interest at 4 per cent for 25 years, the company's bonds for \$4,500,000 fixing on the province \$150,000 a year.

Besides mentioning other offers to the H. B. road, he spoke of the aid given to various branch lines, aggregating a little less than \$5,000,000. He proceeded to say that they had several reasons for proposing to the house to make the bargain for extending the Lake Dauphin road northwest to the Saskatchewan river. The arrangement was desired for the purpose of opening up a very fine country, that of the Swan river, which was explored last year. It was peculiarly adapted for successful agriculture. It would be remembered that in 1886 bonds of Manitoba were issued for \$256,000 for the purpose of aiding in constructing a line north of the city 40 miles. Through some misunderstanding, or want of understanding, the land the the company should have earned was not handed over, and the claim of the government was not worth the paper it was written upon. When the present company came to negotiate they were told that one of the first conditions was that they must hand over the 256,000 acres. Putting the value at \$2 an acre, the government had a little over half a million dollars for which they had nothing before; this was one inducement which led



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them to go into the bargain. Since he had first given attention to the subject he had believed that the Hudson Straits were navigable for four months of the year and that the route was to a considerable extent practicable. Also he found that west of the line, outside of the province there is

A LARGE FERTILE DISTRICT

having, it was estimated, over a million acres of land, a large portion of which would be occupied and the trade would at once become tributary to this city. Now that the federal authorities were coming to take a more reasonable view of our position he hoped they would extend our boundaries clean away to Hudson Bay. Aside from the question of growing grain there were vast areas of pasturage and cattle can be fed up to within 200 miles of the bay, from which not only cattle but dairy products may be shipped out of the country in that direction. For the purpose of securing the government it was provided the surplus of earnings on the Dauphin line shall apply to any deficiency on the other part of the line, and it was arranged that 2,133 acres of Dominion government land should be given as security for every mile outside of the province of Manitoba. The lands are to be fairly fit for settlement, selected within the province on alternate sections in alternate townships, in alternate ranges. He presented the bill to the house with the utmost confidence that it would be accepted almost unanimously. He thought that in making the experiment they did two years ago they had solved the problem of railway construction. Provided railways were built and capitalized for what they cost and the government hold the first mortgage upon the entire road, they had come to the conclusion that, under such conditions, it was their duty to build railways where they were necessary.

Mr. Fisher regretted that his Hudson Bay report was not ready to be submitted. He explained his position and admitted that he had been paying more attention to the study of the lake route for some time before he was invited to join in the Diana exploration. He had found the trip most interesting. Like Commander Markham in 1886 he had not thought it sufficient to go through the straits, but he had since continued to read about it and study it. Not twenty-four hours had passed but he had tried to get further information. He found that no one living had ever gone through the straits in June. Though the straits had been navigated for 200 years or more, no ship of the Hudson Bay company had ever entered until the end of July. He would as soon be there in August or September as on Lake Superior or the Atlantic ocean. The ship that is in the bay now entered the east end of the straits on July 23rd and reached Churchill on the 6th of August. He believed the settlement of the question of Hudson Bay and Hudson straits navigation would be when the great Northwest opens up; insofar as the present bounds of Manitoba are concerned that route would never be a factor in the carrying of the products as it could not compete with the lake route. As to the bill, no one more warmly or heartily sympathized with the premier than he. He realized the difficulty of the problems. But for the international difficulties that might arise, there was no route like the route to Duluth. He

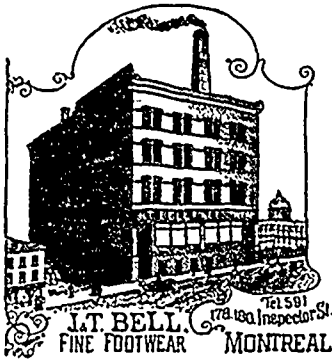
agreed perfectly that it mattered not whether it was the C. P. R. or any other company; what was wanted was reduced rates. He could imagine there might be an arrangement with a great corporation like the C. P. R., they might be more sure of permanency. He had no objection to the route to the south-east. He was perfectly willing to join in putting a pretty heavy charge upon the province, so long as we get the road and rates that will be satisfactory. He did not understand whether the aid given to the first part of the road was to be conditional upon a through road being obtained. He would not be willing to saddle this province with an enormous possible liability under existing circumstances unless we get a road through to the lakes. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

At the evening sitting of the legislature Mr. Fisher continued the debate. He spoke of the agitation four years ago for a line to the Lake of the Woods. There was an objection to it because it was not a through line. We were now dealing with the strongest financial combination and the shrewdest contractors in Canada, which changed the situation considerably. They controlled two charters, one running easterly from Winnipeg and the other westerly from Port Arthur, with a gap of some miles between. They were anxious to build a line of railway and were seeking subventions from the province. We had the whip hand and this was the position we ought to take, let us not give what they want until we get a completed system through to the lake. It appeared that no one is authorized to construct a through line. We are asked to endorse bonds to the amount of \$8,000 per mile for 80 and 26 or 60 as the case may be. Then where are we? We will have nothing of the completed scheme. He had full confidence in the government, but we were putting ourselves in the hands of those people. We had the whip hand and should hold it. We should not be in a hurry; the contractors, perhaps, were. The future must be looked to. We want to avoid every liability possible in attaining the object aimed at. One object was to reach the timber belt, but does that object justify us in endorsing bonds for \$800,000 or \$1,000,000? He considered that it did not. As to Rainy River trade, Toronto, and not Winnipeg, would get it, and Manitoba would be helping to build up Ontario. Even cheaper lumber and cordwood would not justify the proposed liability. We could manage to get along until we had more assurance of a through line, and then play the trump card which we hold, and take the game we are after. As to reduced rates, what did we know of those rates? Who knew when the railway company will say, "We have made these rates too low?" Who runs risks? Why, the province of Manitoba. The contractors did not care whether the road pays, because the interest on the bonds is guaranteed by the government. That was one of the weaknesses of the arrangement. To what end are rates to be reduced, and to what effect? In two years the company may be asked to raise the rates, and if Manitoba refuses, we will have to pay the interest. Manitoba will be put in the extraordinary position of being anxious to advance the rates. Were we to gather that because we were safe for one year with the Dauphin road that we would be

safe in the future, and safe on the extension in a new district? Was it wonderful that the Dauphin road paid? Not at all. They get from the Dominion government yearly \$40,000, just the amount of their interest on their bonded liabilities. That, of course, was part of their earnings, but with an income from such a source it was not surprising that the company paid their interest obligations. They certainly would not default in their payments while they are applicants at the treasury of Manitoba. McKenzie and Mann are too level headed Scotch for that.

Mr. Burrows—"I am in a position to know that the company paid their interest from the actual earnings, and did not appropriate one cent of the \$40,000 mail subsidy for the purpose."

Mr. Fisher said he did not question that. Really he believed that the contractors had sold the notes for the annual subsidy, as they had authority to do, and put the money in their pockets. It would not do for them to allow the road to default; but we cannot build on what they have accomplished in the past. Everything is rosy just now, but can we say that between now and thirty years hence days of adversity will not come. We are calculating on a new road built on the credit of the province, and with such subsidies that he believed allowed the contractors to put half a million dollars in their pockets. When days of adversity come, when the equipment has to be renewed, the earnings will be in a different position than to-day. Nearly all the U. S. railways had gone into the hands of receivers and not one was paying its bonds. He admired the easy way in which Mr. Roblin could accept the responsibility of endorsing these proposals. The company had plenty of security to sell their bonds, without coming to the government. The Dauphin railway bargain was the most audacious transaction he ever heard of. He said so when it was made; and he took the same position to-day. Why all this hurry? The government might find they have to wait. They cannot proceed if they consult the law. The company had no right to mortgage the line without authority of the Dominion government, and there was no power to his knowledge to issue preference bonds. They did so in the case of the Dauphin line, but the arrangement had to be ratified by the Dominion parliament. Without such ratification the mortgage was not worth the paper it was written on. He would not put reliance on the standing of McKenzie & Mann; they had taken no responsibility. A railway could only be made to pay when it wanted to. The government could not resort to any remedy if the terms were not fulfilled. No court would foreclose a mortgage on a road run for public policy. The courts in this province have held that a road could be sold under mortgage, but the courts would not order the sale of a part of a road. The courts could only recognize one complete system. The province should not enter into any obligations until arrangements were made for a completed through line and for through rates, and until the freight rates were fixed absolutely. These points complied with he would have no objection to the project. As to the extension to the Saskatchewan, he was opposed to it. For the line to be built the company had a land grant and \$40,000 per



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year. If the gentlemen want to build the line they can do so without government aid. He took it for granted that the present road paid; but were we to make sure that the next 140 miles would pay? He was not so innocent and guileless as to think that when the company sell those notes for the mail subsidy they will care whether the line pays or not. But he admired their audacity. These men would get rich and build castles in the highlands and entertain those friends here who were now helping them. Perhaps one of them might become the Earl of Dauphin. We should show some of their shrewdness. We did not want 140 miles of road north of Dauphin, where nothing but cayoates howl. We did not want any more boom experiences. Let us stop this. As to the province receiving lands for old H. B. railway bonds, with Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Clifford Sifton in the cabinet, did it ever occur to any person that they would have allowed the grant to go to any company without protecting the interests of Manitoba. He was opposed to the Saskatchewan line scheme, because it was unnecessary and could serve no purpose; but he was heartily in accord with the Southeastern railway project, providing the important conditions he previously referred to were insisted on. He had every confidence in the government, but he begged them to protect the interests of the province as to a through line and fixed rates before the bonds are issued.

Acts of Manitoba Legislature.

The following bills have been passed during the session and received the assent of his honor, the Lieutenant-governor Wednesday:

- To amend the over-holding tenants act.
- To amend the Manitoba evidence act.
- To amend the special survey act.
- To amend an act respecting the great seal of Manitoba.
- To amend the land drainage act.
- To amend the lunacy act.
- To amend the mutual fire insurance act.
- To amend an act to authorize the changing of the names of incorporated companies.
- To amend the oaths act.
- To amend the plans cancellation act.
- To amend the devolution of estates act.
- To amend the real property act.
- To amend the assessment act.
- To amend the liquor license act.
- To amend chapter 42 of 53 Vic., being an act respecting the town of Gladstone.
- To amend the public schools act.
- To amend the agricultural societies act.
- To amend the executions act.
- To amend an act respecting life insurance for the benefit of wives and children.
- An act to incorporate the Winnipeg and St. Andrew's Rapids railway.
- An act to incorporate the Menno-nite educational institute.
- To amend the woodman's lien for services act.
- An act for the better protection of neglected children.
- To amend an act respecting wolf bounty.
- An act to provide for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

An act respecting the Winnipeg & Fort Alexander Railway company.

To amend the charity aid act.

To revive certain acts incorporating insurance companies.

An act respecting bake shops.

To amend the legislative assembly act.

To amend the municipal hall insurance act.

To amend an act to incorporate the Brandon general hospital.

An act for granting certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government, etc.

An act to confer additional powers in the executors under the will of the late Alex. McIntyre.

To amend an act respecting compensation to families of persons killed by accident.

To amend an act respecting the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association and amendments thereto.

An act to incorporate the Central Canada Fire Insurance company.

An act for granting further sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of civil government, etc.

To amend the Manitoba railway act.

To amend the foreign corporations and Trust company limited.

An act respecting the Western Loan act.

To amend the surrogate court act.

An act respecting aid to railways.

To amend the noxious weeds act.

To amend the joint stock companies act.

To amend the municipal act.

To amend the Manitoba railway act.

An act respecting aid to the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway company.

An act to legalize by-law No. 179 of the rural municipality of Assiniboia and to extend the time for its operation.

To amend chap. 23 of 54 Vic., being an act to authorize the city of Winnipeg to construct and operate water works in said city and for other purposes connected therewith.

An act to further amend the public schools act.

An act respecting liens of mechanics wage earners and others.

To amend the game protection act.

To amend the Queen's bench act, 1895.

To amend the county courts act.

An act to amend the municipal act to provide for the use of the Macdonald voting machine instead of ballots.

To amend the Manitoba building societies act.

To amend the medical act

The Manitoba legislature was prorogued on Wednesday afternoon.

Keewatin Industries.

Mr. John Mather in his interview with the Free Press on Friday stated in regard to gold mining on the Lake of the Woods and in the vicinity of the C. P. R. from Ingolf to Wabigoon that it shows promise of great activity during the coming season as soon as the ice leaves and navigation opens. There is now no doubt as to the richness of the mines that are in operation and assays from many quarters where development is only beginning give very great encouragement. The C. P. R. are preparing a tariff that when arranged will enable miners who are developing properties within ten miles of the road to keep or working even in winter as they can send ore to Keewatin for milling and receive its value as they go on. The new reduction works at Keewatin

are in operation and are doing excellent work, the result being that considerable bullion has been shipped east. The Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining company have prepared a fleet of barges to convey ore to the works, each barge carrying thirty tons. The tariff rates for both freight and milling are very low. The company is enabled to give exceptionally low milling rates as they have water power to move the entire machinery, concerns run at the mines being forced to use steam, which is very costly with wood at \$2.50 to \$3 a cord. It is likely that electric power will soon be produced at the new dam and transmitted to the various mines within twenty or thirty miles distance.

The large new dam is not yet utilized, but negotiations with the view of erecting a very large pulp and paper mill are pending with a probability that before many months operations may begin on a plant that will produce 100 tons daily.

It is also probable that ere long an English company may build large flouring mills for the purpose of grinding Manitoba wheat entirely, and shipping direct to Britain the entire product of flour, bran, etc., as the fine quality of the Manitoba flour exported is forcing itself upon the attention of the British public. The Lake of the Woods Milling company finds such a demand for its product that it had to run full capacity the whole of last year and only lost seven days, on which it had to make necessary repairs. At present the mill is closed down for a few days to get in some improved and new machinery, when it will again start up with orders ahead to keep it going till the middle of June. The proposed transmission of electric power to Winnipeg may be completed at any time as tenders for construction are in the hands of the power company. It has been offered to the people of Winnipeg at very low rates, but hitherto they have been apathetic, apparently being mixed up in their ideas and desires to use power derived from the St. Andrew's rapids or the Assiniboine.

"The Keewatin Power company will supply all the power that may be required; the citizens of Winnipeg have only to say that they want it and agree to take it, and they will get it in short order," concluded Mr. Mather.

Freight Rates and Railway Matters.

Extraordinary activity, says the Montreal Gazette, has prevailed in the ocean freight market this week and prices have advanced. Strength at this season of the year is unusual, but is traced almost directly to the scare over the war, the heavy demand for grain, and the taking out of the market of a large number of boats by the government. All freights have been taken quickly at advancing rates for nearly all markets.

A later report from Montreal says rates will be advanced about 50 per cent.

Scott & Peter, Winnipeg, are pushing the introduction of the Empire tobaccos in Winnipeg.

The price of bread has been advanced at Toronto two cents a loaf, consequent on the rise in flour. The three pound loaf now retails at 12c; four pound loaf at 14c.

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Fine Woolens and
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR IMPORT ONLY—Ladies' Tailoring Materials, Mantle Cloths and Curls, Velveteen and Corduroys, Men's Waterproofs, Hosiery and Underwear.

34 Wellington Street West, - - TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba

Thos. Milhard, butcher, will open business at Carroll.

Work on the Southwestern railway, it is said, will be started at once.

Chas. Lawrence, wholesale butcher, Winnipeg, has gone to the Yukon country.

J. M. Armstrong & Co., dealers in vehicles, etc., have opened business at Brandon.

James White, hardware merchant, Rapid City, has erected an implement warehouse.

Winnipeg plumbers are demanding an advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

I. N. Mathers has sold his furniture business at Glenboro to Chas. Arncliffe, of Manitoba.

Mr. Ross has leased his hotel at Winnipegosis, to Telford and Wright, of Portage la Prairie.

Capell & Paul, grocers, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Robt. Paul continues the business.

Jos. Carman has opened business at No. 312 McDermott street, Winnipeg, as manufacturers' agent, etc.

S. Slater is opening a grocery store at St. Andrew's, where Mr. Smith is going out of the business.

Hickling & Kay, of the Windsor hotel, Rapid City, have dissolved partnership. Hickling will continue the business.

Winnipeg city council is calling for tenders for 500,000 to 1,500,000 feet of lumber, for civic purposes for the current year.

Alex. Speers and J. E. Paul are making arrangements to open a general store at Griswold, where they have purchased the stock of the estate of C. E. Pinceo. The firm will be Speers & Paul.

The Bole Drug company, of Winnipeg, has applied for incorporation. The applicants are: D. W. Bole, J. Y. Griffin, Alex. Macdonald, Robt. J. Campbell, Kenneth Mackenzie, and Wm. Georgeson.

E. F. Hutchings, wholesale saddler and leather merchant, Winnipeg, proposes building a mammoth factory and warehouse in Winnipeg this year. The building will be located on Market street east, and Mr. Hutchings says it will be the largest establishment of the kind in Canada. Work will be commenced in May. The cost is estimated at \$10,000.

The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway company are seeking to be relieved of their liability to the provincial government. They propose to hand over sufficient of their land grant at a valuation to cover the amount due the province. At present the government pays \$45,000 in interest annually on the company's guaranteed bonds.

The failure of A.G. Monroe, of Stockton, does not look very promising for the creditors. The liabilities are over \$9,000, and the estate shows a deficit of assets compared with liabilities, which, will, of course, be largely increased in the closing out process. The estate will not pay more than 30 to 35 per cent. The proprietor appears to have made the somewhat common mistake of spreading his accounts too much, there being no less than 61 creditors, which is out of all proportion to the magnitude of the business. Individual losses however, cannot be very heavy where there are so many to share the losses.

Grocery Trade Notes.

On Wednesday Canadian refiners advanced the price of granulated 1-16c.

The recent tariff changes on tobacco will not affect the price of manufactured tobaccos.

British Columbia salmon canners will try to advance prices, as they claim prices this season have been below cost of production.

The shipment of a considerable lot of tea to the United States is reported from Toronto and Hamilton in anticipation of the United States government placing a duty on tea.

The advance in sugar foreshadowed in The Commercial telegrams on Saturday last, took place later on the same day. All yellows were advanced 1-16c on Saturday last by Canadian refiners, but no change was made in the prices of granulated, the policy of refiners being to check the sale of foreign sugars in Canada. In New York on Saturday last there was an advance of 1-8c in the price of refined sugars.

A Toronto report of Monday last, says: A decidedly better feeling in regard to Japan teas has developed during the past week or two. Medium grade teas at from 15 to 17c per lb. are scarce and wanted in both Canada and the United States. In Canada the price for this grade is fully 1-2c per lb. higher. There does not appear to be any more low grade Japans than will be sufficient for requirements until the new season's teas arrive, and that will not be in any quantity until September or October. This grade of tea has not changed in price and it is firm. In fine teas the demand is fair and prices firm.

Grain and Milling News.

It is rumored that the oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound, Man., will be moved across the border to the United States, as the duty discrimination has rendered oatmeal milling unprofitable in Manitoba.

The clause in the bill to amend the Manitoba municipal act giving the municipality of North Cypress power to bonus a flour mill of less capacity than 300 barrels per day, to the extent of \$8,000, has been favorably reported by the law amendments committee of the provincial legislature.

The Noxious Weeds act in the Manitoba legislature has been passed by the committee with the addition that under a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, the cleanings from elevators or mills are not to be sold, but must either be burnt, or boiled and fed. Inspectors are empowered to enter mills and elevators in the performance of their duty.

The feature of the flour market today, says the Montreal Gazette of Monday last, was another advance in prices of 15c to 25c per barrel all round. There was enquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba grades, but owing to the scarcity of ocean freight for May and June shipment, millers cannot make further sales. A sale of 10,000 bags of straight roller was made at \$2.35. Extras sold at \$2.20 to \$2.25. Winter wheat patents, \$5.25; straight rollers, \$1.85 to \$5; bags, \$2.35 to \$2.40; Manitoba patents, \$5.90; and strong bakers', \$5.50.

In the Manitoba legislature Mr. Myers moved the third reading of his

bill to amend the municipal act, the object of which was to allow the municipality of Strathclair to bonus a flour and oatmeal mill. Mr. Roblin asked the ruling of the speaker as to whether, the house having already passed unfavorably on the principle, a bill with the same object would be in order again at the same session. The speaker ruled in reference to both this bill and Mr. Rogers' bill to allow the bonusing of a mill at Carberry, that they were out of order, being in the same position in that the principle had already been rejected during this session.

The Lumber Trade.

The Dauphin Lumber Co., will cut about \$1,000,000 feet of logs at Dauphin, Man.

The Minneapolis Lumberman says: The lighter demand has been responsible for a falling off in prices, and singles are now going easily at \$2.20.

The Assiniboine Lumber Co., of Brandon, are closing their branch business at Souris. T. H. Patrick, their manager, will start business on his own account at Souris.

Representatives of coast milling firms are finding a better market for fir lumber as the season advances and everything promises well for a good trade throughout the season.

The city council has repudiated the acceptance of the tender of Dick, Banning & Co., for the city's supply of lumber, and is calling for tenders over again. The cancellation of this lumber contract seems to be a very peculiar transaction, and one which will work much hardship to Dick, Banning & Co., as they had made arrangements to fulfill the conditions of the tender and had already ordered supplies.

The Live Stock Trade.

Chas. Lawrence, Winnipeg, shipped 52 oxen for Dawson City this week.

David Balcoskie, of Winnipeg, is buying up Manitoba stockers to ship to the States. He has forwarded 1,500 and expects to ship 1,000 more, to a range on the Missouri.

A good many horses from the United States, both range and domestic, have been brought into Manitoba this spring and sold here. In Parliament at Ottawa, recently, Mr. Martin read a complaint from Pincher Creek, that recently 3,000 head of horses had been brought from the United States at a valuation of only \$10 per head, while in the United States horses cannot be entered for less than \$30 per head. This is not considered fair treatment for our horse breeders.

Tenders.

Tenders are called for improvements to the Central school, Winnipeg.

Tenders are asked for provisions and supplies for the mounted police for the Yukon district.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a lighthouse at Gull harbor, Lake Winnipeg.

Tenders for a stone and brick building to be erected on the corner of Fort street and Portage avenue, Winnipeg, are asked for.

Tenders are called by the Winnipeg civic corporation for the construction of macadam pavements on McDermott avenue, and Smith, Edmonton and Carlton streets.

THE SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL OF CANADA

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

POSITION OF COMPANY
31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

ASSETS	\$6,358,144 66
INCOME FOR 1896	1,856,258 00
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE	38,196,890 92

A STRONG AND POPULAR HOME COMPANY

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

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WHOLESALE

**Boot and Shoe
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WM. FERGUSON

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS

Choice California and Local Fruits

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

TRY US.

THE CHESTER SEED CO.

Carry a full Stock of

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

Can fill Mail Orders from the Trade
promptly.

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

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There are no conditions as to residence, travel or occupation, in the
Unconditional Accumulative Policies issued by this Association.
They guarantee Extended Insurance, Paid-up Policies, and Cash
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J. K. MACDONALD, Man. Director
Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main St.
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Capital \$1,000,000
Deposit with Dominion Gov't. Over (Market Value) 250,000
Being the largest Deposit made by any Canadian company

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FURS

We wish to advise our customers and the trade that our MR. W. G. RICKERT
is at present in the North-West with a full line of our own manufacture of FURS,
CLOTH CAPS, ETC.

We can offer exceptional value in WOMBAT COATS, as well as in
RACCOON, as our purchases were made largely before the recent marked advance
in the price of such furs.

MONTREAL, QUE.

Address letters for Mr. Rickert, up to June 1, to Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg

H. S. Howland Sons & Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS, TORONTO

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LUMBERMEN, BUILDERS	HOUSE FURNISHINGS
CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS	HARNESS TOOLS, ROPE
BLACKSMITHS, MACHINISTS	IRON, STEEL, ETC.

WHOLESALE ONLY

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SEND FOR OUR LATEST CATALOGUE



THE SUN LIFE.

The annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada was held at Montreal recently. The report presented shows the splendid record of the Sun Life for the past year. This company claims to have lead all companies in the amount of business done last year, both in the home and foreign field. Its total home and foreign business was considerably more than double that of any other Canadian company.

President R. Macaulay, of the Sun Life, who has been absent some time on a tour around the world, passes through Winnipeg to-day, going east, on his way home. While in England Mr. Macaulay organized a board of trustees for his company in Great Britain. This board contains such distinguished names as the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava who is chairman, the Earl of Albemarle and Sir Charles Dalrymple, M. P.

CARELESS LIFE ASSURANCE.

When the public comes to understand that the money it invests in life assurance is an investment, and not a speculation and a gamble, it will proceed with as much caution in this matter as it does in buying a house, a bill of dry goods or groceries. The reckless manner in which persons take up life assurance in doubtful, risky, and even bankrupt concerns is simply amazing. Persons who do this sort of foolish business will watch the grocer's scales to see that they get full weight when they buy a pound of coffee or sugar, but at the same time will permit some smooth-tongued agent to beguile them into taking out a life assurance policy which does not assure.—"The Hermit" in Leslie's Weekly.

Mining in Ontario.

The seventh report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, recently published, shows a gratifying increase in the mining industry of the province generally. That portion of the report relating to West Algoma, including the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and Saw Bill Districts, is especially interesting to Free Press readers, serving to prove that gold in paying quantities lies ready to be won from nature by the skilled and intelligent miner. Mr. Archibald Blue, director of the Bureau of Mines, says of the gold mines:

None of the mills connected with the gold mines were running the whole year, and only two or three of them ran day and night when in operation. The old mill at the Sultana mine was idle for some time during the construction of the new one, and when working it treated only low grade ore. The Mikado mill was not started until August, and the Regina and Foley, while not running continuously during the year, were worked only twelve hours per day. All the other mills, except the one of the Canadian Gold Fields (Limited), were in operation for a few weeks each toward the end of the year. Four out of the nine mills are connected with mines in which a considerable amount of development

has been done, although in the case of three of these it was late in the year before compressor drills were supplied to take the place of hand drills in the workings. Yet these four mills show a substantial excess of gold value over the cost of labor. In the other five mines a large amount of development work had to be done, which is properly a charge against capital, but it is difficult to procure returns from which a correct classification can be made of charges against capital and production.

The total quantity of ore treated in the six years was \$59,079 tons, and the total yield in bullion is valued at \$165,509, being an average of \$7.90 per ton. This appears to show that the ore is low-grade; but as in the stages of development not much pains is taken to select the ores sent to the mills it is probable that better results will be obtained when the mines are efficiently opened up. The fact that at nearly all the mines, such as the Sultana, Regina, Mikado, and Foley, the shafts and workings prove the veins to increase in width as depth is attained, encourages the hope that immense ore bodies are available, and if this is found to be the case an average of \$7.90 per ton of free milling ore is ample for the building up of a great gold mining industry. At the Hammond Reef mine there is no doubt whatever of the existence of an ore deposit of enormous extent, and there are several others in the region of the Upper Seine, as well as in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods, near Jackfish Bay, on Lake Superior, in the country north of Lake Wahnapiatae, and in the county of Hastings, on which the reports are quite as favorable as on the Hammond Reef.

The weight of the bullion product is given in the table only for the five years, 1893-97, and for three years the average per ton is 0.4572 ounces. The value per ton in fine gold in the same period is \$7.74, and the value of an ounce of gold by the returns is \$16.93 or \$19 of fine gold. Discussion has taken place recently on the basis to be adopted in publishing the weight of bullion as returned by the gold mills, some writers strongly contending that the only proper basis is fine gold. But there is something to be said in support of the other view. It is worth knowing what the quality or degree of fineness of the gold of any particular mine or of the mines of a district is as determined by its mint value, and having its weight as produced and the mint value it is a simple matter to calculate the equivalent quantity in fine gold, whereas if the latter only is given with the mint value no calculation can be made of the former.

DEVELOPMENT WORK.

Only partial returns have been collected of gold properties in process of development, and no estimate can be formed of the cost of the work done. In some cases the labor expended has reached \$8,000 to \$10,000 during the past year, and the whole amount must be large. The reports of the inspectors show that development operations have been carried on upon nearly fifty locations:

District.	No. of Sales.	Acres.	
Rainy River	412	26,739	\$53,985
Thunder Bay ...	9	917	2,160
Algoma	5	448 1-2	747
Elsewhere	16	1,690	2,586
Totals	472	29,794 1-2	\$59,478

The mining locations leased were:

District.	No. of Leases.	Acres.	
Rainy River	703	74,154	\$74,154
Thunder Bay	38	7,063	7,063
Elsewhere	42	4,797 1-2	3,694
Totals	783	86,014 1-2	\$84,821

SALES AND LEASES.

The following table shows the number of locations sold during the year by districts, with their area and the amounts paid into the treasury as purchase money:

Schedule.	1896.	1897.
No. mines worked	8	9
No. men above ground ...	103	222
No. men under ground ...	86	216
Ore treated, tons	13,292	27,589
Gold product, ounces ...	7,154	11,412
Gold value	\$121,848	\$190,244
Wages paid for labor ...	91,210	217,766

A GENERAL REVIEW.

The remainder of the report, after a brief review of mining accidents and their causes, gives a very voluminous description of the mines of every kind all over the province by the several inspectors employed by the government. The reading matter is most interesting, and will be more so to the public because of a number of fine illustrations and cuts which are dispersed throughout the book. The second part of the report will be issued within a few days.

Legal

A deputation waited on the law amendments committee of the Manitoba legislature and asked that county court executions against traders be placed on the same bases as Queen's court executions under which all creditors are placed on an equal footing. The request will be acceded to. At present a creditor securing an execution in the county court against a trader has all preferences in respect to the distribution of the assets.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

The weekly report of the Winnipeg clearing house was issued yesterday as follows:—

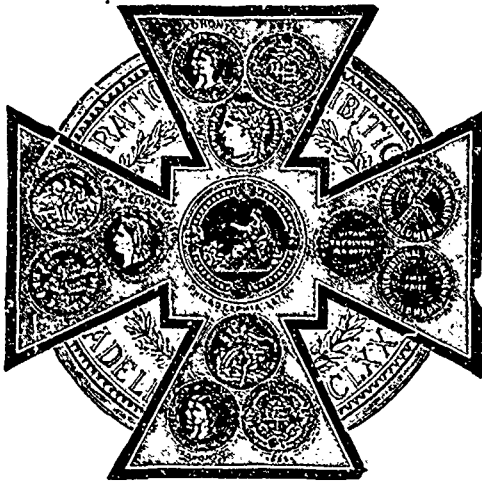
Week ending April	Clearings.	Balances.
28th, 1898	\$1,344,108	\$200,790
Corresponding week, 1897	870,599	183,265
Corresponding week, 1896	710,051	112,339

The Toronto Mail and Empire, in order to furnish its readers with the most complete and reliable news of the Spanish-American war, has entered into an agreement with the New York Herald and London Times whereby it will receive identically the same service as will be furnished those two papers. More than twenty special correspondents will be employed and a fleet of special dispatch boats is already in commission.

A Carruthers, hide and wool dealer, Winnipeg, is visiting the city. Mr. Carruthers some time ago opened business in Montreal, in addition to his Winnipeg business, and he now spends most of his time in the east. He says the war has completely flattened out trade in hides and wool, and these commodities are for the present practically unsaleable. He says the Montreal inspection of hides is very close. Butchers here grumble about allowing a little tare, but Montreal hides are trimmed very much closer than here and a liberal tare is taken. Winnipeg prices at present, he says, appear low compared with Montreal, but the difference is more than made up by the closer inspection at the latter place.

RUBBERS RUBBERS

FALL AND WINTER OVERSHOES



TO THE TRADE

GENTLEMEN—Are you aware that we are the the Selling Agents for The Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Toronto, for Manitoba and the North-West. We shall carry at our new warehouse, cor. King and Bannatyne Streets, a large stock of all the different lines in Overshoes and Gum Rubbers for Fall and Winter Trade. We respectfully solicit your Fall and Winter Orders for this new make and brand of Rubber Goods. The Factory is new, the Lasts are new and the Styles are of the newest and latest.

Read What Large Dealers Say About These Goods :

"We have sold large quantities of these goods, and they have given excellent satisfaction."—THE HARVEY & VANNORMAN Co., Limited.

"These goods have been quite satisfactory to us; have not had a pair returned this season."—WM. B. HAMILTON SONS & Co.

"We have found the Gutta Percha Goods fully equal in wear and quality, and superior in style to any other line we have handled."—THE J. D. KING Co., Limited.

Our Travellers will have the pleasure of calling upon you within the next few weeks, and we would ask you to kindly favor us with your orders, as our Discounts and Terms are second to none in the market.

Thanking you for your kind and liberal patronage in the past, and trusting you will favor us in this new enterprise.

**Wholesale Boots
Shoes and Rubbers**

THOS. RYAN, WINNIPEG

J. & A. CLEARHUE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN

Fruits and all kinds of Produce

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

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P. O. BOX 536.

Agents for D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario. We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling butter and produce in quantities. Consignments received in all lines. Correspondence solicited.

Gold Miners' Supplies

IN TIN AND ENAMELLED WARE

Write for Special Catalogue of
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Stock carried in Winnipeg.

GOLD MINERS' PANS
FOLDING CAMP STOVES
CAMPING OUTFITS, ETC.

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MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG.

Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

BARLEY

WANTED

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

EDWARD L. DREWRY
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CRESCENT WHEELS

1898

WHY do so many people ride CRESCENT WHEELS? Over 85,000 of this Wheel were made and sold in 1897.

BECAUSE Crescent Wheels are made from the best material throughout. Accurately built by skilled workmen, in the largest and best equipped Bicycle factory in the world. These wheels are fitted with Dunlop tires. Boston laminated wood rims, steel adjustable handle bars, padded top saddle. Every wheel fully guaranteed for season of 1898. Be sure you get one and be made happy.

Yours truly

Portage Ave. E.,
Winnipeg, Man.

HYSLOP BROS.

Statistical Wheat Reports.

WHEAT IN CANADA

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

Montreal	170,000
Toronto	22,000
Kingston	
Winnipeg	361,000
Manitoba elevators	2,390,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	976,000
Total April 16	3,859,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains as reported by Bradstreet's on April 16, were 39,141,000 bushels.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 53,769,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Pacific coast wheat stocks on April 1 were 3,466,000 bushels, compared with 1,730,000 bushels a year ago.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains for the week ended April 23, was 23,914,000 bushels, being a decrease of 3,240,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 36,201,000 bushels, two years ago 57,946,000 bushels, three years ago 65,776,000 bushels, four years ago 66,583,000 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS AT U.S. POINTS.

Chicago	3,904,000 bushels
Duluth	3,230,000 "
Minneapolis	10,261,000 "
New York	1,017,000 "
Buffalo	677,000 "

STOCK OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains is 11,775,000 bushels, compared with 13,711,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 31,649,000 bushels, compared with 21,715,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in the United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe, on April 1, for a series of years, were as follows, Bradstreet's report: April 1, 1893, 114,267; April 1, 1897, 122,376,000; April 1, 1896, 161,978,000; April 1, 1895, 181,442,000.

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop year, August 1, 1897, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	64,839,670	52,081,880
Milwaukee	7,861,878	6,629,387
Duluth	35,035,726	38,894,979
Chicago	31,075,494	14,647,305
Total	139,812,768	112,253,551

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United

States winter wheat markets from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1897, to date, compared with the same period of last year:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	10,473,043	6,685,207
St. Louis	11,133,594	10,817,610
Detroit	4,496,764	3,085,517
Kansas City	27,132,666	6,657,600
Total	53,230,957	27,245,934

Winnipeg Raw Fur Prices.

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

Badger	\$.05	\$.50
Bear, black	5.00	25.00
Bear, brown	4.00	20.00
Bear, yearlings	2.00	8.00
Bear, grizzly	5.00	16.00
Beaver, large	5.00	6.50
" medium	3.00	4.00
" small	1.50	2.25
" cubs . . . . .	.50	1.00
" castors, per lb	2.50	5.50
Fisher, dark	6.00	9.00
Fisher, pale	3.00	5.00
Fox, cross dark, large	5.00	15.00
" cross pale	2.50	5.00
" kitt . . . . .	.10	.50
" red	1.00	1.60
" silver dark	40.00	75.00
" peale	25.00	60.00
Lynx, large	1.50	2.00
" medium	1.00	1.25
" small . . . . .	.50	.75
Marten, dark	2.50	5.00
" pale or brown	1.50	4.00
" light pale	1.00	2.25
Mink, dark	1.00	1.50
Mink, pale . . . . .	.75	1.25
Musquash, winter . . . . .	.04	.10
" spring . . . . .	.08	.12
Otter, dark	6.00	10.00
Otter, pale	5.00	8.00
Skunk . . . . .	.25	.50
Wolf, timber	1.00	1.50
" prairie . . . . .	.40	.75
Wolverine	1.00	3.50

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, May afloat Fort William, 73c.
Flour—Local price per sack: Patent, \$2.05; Bakers, \$1.85.
Bran—Per ton, \$6.
Shorts—Per ton, \$8.
Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track, Winnipeg, 18@24c.
Barley—Feed, 20 @ 23c; Malting, 25@28c per bushel.
Flax Seed—Price to farmers at country points, 50c per bushel.
Butter—Dairy, dealers' price, 15@17c.
Cheese—Dealers selling at 9@10c.
Eggs—Fresh selling at 8½@9c.
Beef—City dressed, fresh, 6 @ 6½c.
Mutton—Frozen 8c. Fresh 10c.
Hogs—Dressed, 5@6c in round lots.
Cattle—3¼@4¼c as to quality.
Hogs—Live, off cars, 4½@4¼c for best bacon.
Sheep—4¼@4¼c off cars here.
Hides—No. 1 green, 6¼@6½c.
Seneca Root—Dry, 16@18c.
Poultry—Chickens, 10c per pound; turkeys, 12@13c per lb.
Potatoes—20@35c per bushel.
Hay—No sale. Sold as low as \$1 load.

FOR SALE

A complete set of Drug Store Fixtures, Shelving, Drawers, Counters, Show Cases, etc., etc. Address

P. O. BOX 1247
Winnipeg, Man.

FARM FOR RENT

Apply to D. W. BUCHANAN,
The Commercial Office
Winnipeg, Man.

●●●●●●●●●●
HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES
We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address.
THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO.,
Dept. B., LONDON, ONT.

\$800.00 Half Cash, balance in six or twelve months, will buy a first-class Butcher Business. Everything complete and doing a good business in the well known town of Dauphin. Good country to back it. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to

N. A. WEBB,
Dauphin, Man.

Pump Business for Sale

The undersigned will sell at a bargain their Pump Business, including stock of Porcelain Iron Cylinders, Boring Machines, etc. Write for particulars.

TURNBULL & DAVIDSON,
Manitou, Man

FOR SALE

General Store Business in a first class farming district. Established several years. Stock amounts to about \$4000.00, store and out buildings \$2000.00. Terms, stock half cash balance two and four months approved paper, store and outbuildings on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

M. R. F.
CARE COMMERCIAL.

WANTED—Farmers' sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$60 a month would be an inducement. I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes.

T. H. LINSOTT,
TORONTO.

WANTED CHRISTIAN MEN and WOMEN

to introduce "Glimpses of the Unseen," the most marvellous book since the publication of the Bible. Revealed religion demonstrated. Supernatural facts of the Bible no longer in doubt. Rev. Dr. Austin is the Editor; Dr. Badgley, Professor of Philosophy, Victoria University, writes the Introduction. The contributors are scholarly and devout men, among whom are Rev. Dr. Thomas, Judge Groo, Rev. G. W. Henderson, Rev. Wm. Ketticwell, J. H. Covne, M. A., Chaplain Seales, Evangelist Crossley and many others. Contains experiences of Wesley, Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, W. T. Stead and a host of similar men. The veil separating the spirit line is drawn back so that all may at least have a "glimpse." Full bound canvassing books, 75 cents; worth twice that. Experience unnecessary. Books on time. Freight paid. Big commission. Sells on sight.

BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONT.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

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

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

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50 @ 9. Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 band iron, 100 lbs., \$2.65@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25 @6; sleigh shoe steel, 2.75@3; best cast tool steel, lb., 9@11c; imitation Russian sheet, 7@8c; genuine Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

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

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaua, 3.00 @3.15.

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

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

Lead—Pig, per lb, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. Sheet Zinc—In casks, \$6.00 lb., broken lots \$6.50.

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

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount 40 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent, shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 @ 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 6c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c. Robin Hood powder, 17 lb kegs, \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, \$3; Canister, 9 oz., 60c. Loaded shells, 12 gauge, soft shot, \$18 per 1,000. No. 10 gauge, \$20.70 per 1,000.

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

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; Plain wire and staples, \$3.00.

Axes—Per box, \$6@9.

Nails—Cut, keg, base price, \$2.45 for 20 to 60d., with new classification of extras; common steel wire nails, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @6 inch, \$2.65 per keg, with usual extras for smaller sizes

Horse Nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List price as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount of above list prices 5 per cent.

Horseshoes—Iron shoes, \$4.15; steel hooves, \$4.40; Snow shoe, \$4.40 per keg.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 8c base; manilla, lb., 9c base; cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and larger, 16c lb.

Binder Twine—Sisal 6c; Mauilla 7c, Pure Manilla 8c per lb.

Building Paper—Anchor brand plain 45c; do tarred 65c; Jubilee plain 57c; do tarred 73c.

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oil, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$6.25 100 lbs.

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

Dry Colors—White lead, pound, 7c; red lead, kegs, 6c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2c; less than barrels, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18@19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, in casks, 3c; less quantities 4c 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, sheets, 15c lb; broken, 12c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16 @25c. Stove gasoline, case, \$4; benzine, case, \$4. Axle grease, imperial, case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, case, \$3.75; Diamond axle grease, \$2.25 case. Coal tar, barrel, \$7. Portland cement, barrel, \$4@4.25; plaster, barrel \$3.25; plasterers' hair, P. P., 90c bale. Putty, in bladders, barrel lots, 2c lb., do., in 100 lb kegs, 2c., do., less than barrels, 1b, 3c. Alabastine, cases of 20 pkgs., \$6.50@7.50 as to color.

Window Glass—First break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet and \$2.05 for second break.

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

Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels 58c; less than barrels, gallon, 63c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

Oils—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25@30c gallon; clear machine oils, 27@30c; cylinder oil, 50@75c, as to quality; castor oil, 13c 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, 18c; crescent, 20c; oleophene, 20c in barrels. Car lots, 1c gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 24c for eocene and 21c for sunlight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

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

Dimension and Timber—No. 1, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$18.50, 18 ft, \$19.50, 20 ft, \$20.50, 22 ft, \$21.50, 24 ft, \$22.50; 3x6 to 3x12, 4x4 to 4x12, 6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$20.00, 18 ft, \$21.00, 20 ft, \$22.00, 22 ft, \$23.00, 24 ft, \$24.00; 8x10 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$22.00, 18 ft, \$23.00, 20 ft, \$24.00, 22 ft, \$25.00, 24 ft, \$26.00; 2x4, 10 ft, \$20.50; 2x6 to 2x12, 10 ft, \$18.00. No. 2 dimen-

sion, \$2.00 less than No. 1. Dimension, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$26.00. Timber, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$28.00. \$1.00 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$28.00 per M., 33 to 40 feet, \$30.00, 41 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, \$18.50, 3rd common, \$16.50; No. 1 cull, \$13.00, No. 2 cull, \$9.00; spruce, \$16.50. \$1.00 per M extra for stock boards. \$2.00 per M less for 6 to 8 ft. and under. \$1.00 per M less for 10 ft. No. 1 box, 14 in. and up, \$30.00, No. 2 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$23.00. Extra dressing \$2.00 per M.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine, \$28.00; 1st and 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$30.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$25.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$20.00; Cull siding, red and white, \$16.00; B.C. No. 1 and No. 2 edge grain flooring, 3, 4 and 6 inch, \$32.00. \$2.00 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 8 and 10 inch, \$17.00; do., 6 inch, \$14.00.

Shingles—B. C. cedar, per M, No. 1, \$2.75, No. 2, \$2.50; B.C. cedar dimension shingles, \$4.00; B.C. cedar dimension band sawed, \$5.00.

Lath—Pine lath, No 1, per M, \$3.00. No. 2, \$2.50.

Finishings—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 clear, \$50.00; do., over 12 inch, \$55.00; B.C. fir edge grain No. 1 stepping, \$45.00; No. 2, \$40.00; B.C. fir flat grain, No. 1, \$37.00; No. 2 do., \$32.50; B.C. finishing up to 12 in., \$37.50, do., over 12 inch, \$42.50. \$5 per M advance on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thicker. One inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$55.00, 3rd clear, \$48.00, selects, B, \$35.00, selects, C, \$30.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$30.00; B.C. cedar, clear, \$50.00. B.C. fir finishing, \$37.50; do. over 12 inch, \$42.50.

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

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 feet lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lineal, \$1.25, ditto, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ round and $\frac{1}{2}$ cove, 75c; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mould, \$1.50; 2 inch mould, \$1.75; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mould, \$2.00; 3 inch mould, \$2.25; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mould, \$2.50; 4 inch mould, \$2.75; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch mould, \$3.00; 5 inch mould, \$3.25; 6 inch mould, \$4.00; 5 inch window stool, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4.50; 6 inch window stool, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$5.25; 4 inch casings, \$2.25; 5 inch casings, \$2.75; 6 inch casings, \$3.25; 8 inch base, \$4.25; 10 inch base, \$5.00; 12 inch base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.50; wainscot cap, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$2.35, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 60c. Moulding made from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stock add 25 per cent; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

WINNIPEG PRICES CURRENT

GROCERIES

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

Table listing various grocery items like Apples, Peaches, Pears, Raisins, and their prices per case or per pound.

Table listing various grocery items like Canned Meats (Corn Beef, Lunch Tongue) and Coffee (Green Rio, Coroals).

Table listing various grocery items like Cigarettes (Old Judge, Athlete) and Cured Fish (Codfish, Herrings).

Table listing various grocery items like Dried Fruits (Currants, Raisins) and Tea (China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon).

Table listing various grocery items like Dried Fruits (Raisins, Apples), California Evaporated Fruits (Peaches, Apricots), and Matches (Telegraph, Tiger).

Table listing various grocery items like Nuts (Brazil, Almonds), Syrup (Extra Bright, Maple), and Sugar (Extra Standard, German).

Table listing various grocery items like Salt (Rock Salt, Common) and Spices (Allspice, Cloves).

Table listing various grocery items like Spices (Ginger, Nutmegs) and Tea (China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon).

Table listing various grocery items like Tea (China Blacks, Indian and Ceylon) and Young Hysons.

Table listing various grocery items like Young Hysons, Japan (Finest May Picking), and Tobacco (T. & B. Cads).

Table listing various grocery items like Tobacco (T. & B. Cads, Lily, Cresant) and Wooden Ware (Pails, Tubs).

Table listing various grocery items like Wooden Ware (Pails, Tubs) and Cured Meats (Lard, Smoked Meats).

Table listing various grocery items like Cured Meats (Lard, Smoked Meats), Dry Salt Meats, and Barrel Pork.

Table listing various grocery items like Meat Sundries (Fresh pork sausage, Bologna) and Fresh Fish (Whitefish, Trout).

Table listing various grocery items like Fresh Fish (Whitefish, Trout), Oysters (Whitefish, Pickerel), and FUEL (Coal).

Table listing various grocery items like DRUGS (Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder) and FUEL (Coal).

Table listing various grocery items like FUEL (Coal) and DRUGS (Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder).

Table listing various grocery items like FUEL (Coal) and DRUGS (Alum, Alcohol, Bleaching Powder).

TO THE TRADE

Reliance CIGAR FACTORY

62 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

I have purchased all the Assets connected with the above factory (formerly operated by Tasse, Wood & Co.) consisting of Stock Manufactured and Unmanufactured, Registered Brands, Trade Marks, Book Debts, etc., and have taken possession and management of the business

AT THE OLD FACTORY

And will continue to manufacture the old and well-known brands of Cigars :

RELIANCE	RELIANCE ROSEBUDS
TOSCANA	FLOR DE BAHAMA
BONNIE JEAN	CLOVER TOPS
AMARANTO	MIKADO

A change in ownership has taken place, but but no material change in internal management, and no change in the high standard and reliability of the goods made at the factory, unless it be

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

MR. RADLICH, who has so long held the place of foreman and manager of the practical department, will retain his old position, so that the trade can depend upon the same excellence in the make of goods.

I have on hand in bond a large and well-assorted stock of Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, which in the present state of the market, it would be almost impossible to duplicate.

My large experience, extending over 30 years with the H. A. Nelson & Son Co. Limited and their predecessors, will, I trust, be a sufficient guarantee that the business will be conducted upon proper principles.

Arrangements are being made for representatives to cover regularly all the ground heretofore covered by those of the old firm, and in the meantime arrangements are complete at the factory for prompt attention to orders by mail.

I confidently hope for a continuance in the future of the liberal patronage extended to the factory in the past.

Respectfully,

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY
MONTREAL

 **C. H. NELSON**

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, April, 30, 1898.

Eastern eggs now arriving and are quoted 3c lower than former southern and local supplies. Butter is also easier. Eastern butter is expected here in a few days, when a sharp decline in price is expected. Potatoes have made a big drop. Wheat has advanced \$3 to \$4 a ton.

Butter—California creamery, 26@27c. Eggs—Local, 29c; California and Oregon, 20c; Eastern eggs 17c.

Cheese—Manitoba 11½@12½c. per lb. Cured Meats—Hams 12½c; breakfast bacon 13c; backs 12½@13c; short clear 9½c; short rolls 10½c; smoked sides 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per lb, in pails and tubs 9c lb.

Fish—Flounders 3c; smelts 5c, sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 16c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; kippered herring 8c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c; spring, salmon, 7c.

Vegetables—Potatoes \$8.00 per ton asheroffs \$19.50; local onions, 4c; cabbage 2½c lb; carrots, turnips and beets \$12.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons 2.50@3.00 box; Navel oranges, 2.75 @ \$3.25; seedling oranges, 1.50@2.25; bananas, bunch \$2.75.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.75; 2 45 pounds sacks \$2.50; 4 22 1/2 pound sacks \$3.00; 10 7 sacks, \$2.50 Oatmeal 10 10's, \$3.25; 2 50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50 per sack.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.40; strong bakers \$6.10; Oregon, jobbers price \$6.25.

Grain—Oats, 28@30 per ton, wheat \$27 per ton; barley, 27@30 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chop, \$26.00 per ton; ground barley, \$20 ton; shorts \$24 ton; bran \$22; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff.

Hay—\$18 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5½@9½c; mutton 11c; Australian mutton, 10c; pork 8½; veal 9@10c; Penmican 40c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, 5.00 @ \$5.50 per 100 lbs; sheep, 5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$7.00 @ 7.50 per 100 lbs; cows, 4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs live weight.

Poultry—\$1.50 to \$1.60 pair

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

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

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

Syrups—50 gallon barrels, 1½c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c. 5 gallon tins \$1.65 each; 1 gal. tins, \$1.25 case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.00 case of 20.

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good 18c; choice 29c. Ceylon: Fair, 25c, good 30c; choice, 35c lb.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Toronto, April, 30.

Pig Iron—\$15@15.50.

Bar Iron—Base price, \$1.50@1.60; hoop and band iron, \$1.85 for Canadian and \$2 for imported; hoop iron \$2.

Sheet Steel—12-gauge, \$2.25 per 100 lbs; 16-gauge, \$2.40; 18@20, \$2.30@2.40; 22@24, \$2.30@2.40; 26, \$2.35@2.45; 28, \$2.45@2.55.

Galvanized Iron—16-gauge, 3½c; 18@24, \$3.87½c; 26, 4½c and 28 at 3½c@4.

Lead—Pig, imported, 3½c@4; domestic, 3½c @ 3½; sheet, 5½c per lb; shot, can., dis. 12½ per cent.

Black Iron—10@12 gauge, \$2.25@2.40 per 100 lbs; 14@16 gauge, \$2.60@2.70; 18@20 gauge, \$2.30@2.40; 22@24 gauge, \$2.25@2.35; 26-gauge, \$2.30@2.40; 28-gauge, \$2.45@2.55.

Coil chain—½ in., \$4.65; 5-16 in., \$3.75; ¾ in., \$3.25, 7-16 in., \$3.15; 1 in., \$3.10; 1 ¼ in., \$2.80; 1 ½ in., \$2.75.

Zinc—Sheet, 5½c per lb. Antimony—9@9½c; solder, 11c@12. Ingot Copper—12½c@13 per lb. Ingot Tin—16½c@17.

Canada plates—Half-polished. 52-sheet boxes, \$2.35; do. 60-sheet boxes, \$2.40; dull 75-sheet boxes, \$2.50; all-bright "Garth," \$2.60 per box; do. "alaska," \$3.00.

Tinplates—Cokes, \$3.00@3.10 for 14x20; do. squares, \$3.15@3.25; \$6.25 for 20x28; charcoal plates, \$3.50@3.60 basis for good brands.

Iron Pipe—Black pipe, per 100 ft., 1 inch., \$1.57; 1 ¼ inch., \$2.20; 1 ½ inch., \$2.65; 1 inch, \$3.65; 1 ¼ inch, \$4.75; 1 ½ inch, \$6.20; 2 inch, \$8.35. Galvanized, 1 inch, \$3.50; 1 ¼ inch, \$4.25; 1 ½ inch, \$3.50; 1 ¾ inch, \$5.10; 2 inch, \$10.00; 2 ½ inch, 14.00.

Barb Wire—\$2, terms 30 days or 2 per cent., ten days f.o.b. Toronto.

Fence Wire—Annealed, oiled and annealed, 35 per cent.; galvanized, 30 per cent.; terms 4 months or 3 per cent. 30 days.

Nails, Wire—Base price, \$1.90 for delivery in Toronto, Montreal and London, terms, four months or 3 per cent off for cash 30 days.

Cut Nails—\$1.80@1.85 base price Toronto, Hamilton, London and Montreal.

Horse Nails—Discount on regular brands, 50 per cent.

Horseshoes—Iron, light and medium pattern, \$3.25@3.35 per keg, Toronto and Hamilton.

Screws—Flat head bright, 87½c and 10; round head bright, 80 and 10; flat head brass, 82½ and 10, round head brass, 75 and 10 per cent.

Bolts—Common carriage bolts, 70 and 10 per cent; tire bolts, 70; machine bolts, 60 and 10; sleigh shoe bolts, 80 per cent; plough bolts, 50 and 10; stove bolts, 70 and 5; nuts, square, 4½c; hexagon, 5½c. Rivets—Iron, 65 per cent, all sizes; copper rivets, 50 and 10.

Glass—First break in 50-foot boxes, \$1.45, and in 100-foot boxes, \$2.75; double diamond, under 25 united inches, \$4. Toronto, 4 months, or 3 per cent 30 days.

Green Wirecloth—\$1.20 per 100 square feet; terms, 4 months or 3 per cent for 30 days.

Spades and Shovels—Discounts 45 and 2½ per cent.

Harvest Tools—Discounts 60, 10 and 5 per cent.

Rope—Sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 7½c; 1 in., 8c; 1 ¼ and 1-16 in., 8½c; Manila, 7-16 and larger, 8½c; ¾, 8½c; ½ and 5-16, 9½c.

Binder Twine—Pure Manila, 6½c@6½.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Toronto, April, 30.

Sugar—Standard granulated sugar, 4½c; No. 2 granulated, 4 9-16c; Dutch granulated, 4 9-16c; yellows, 3½@4 5-16c.

Syrup and Molasses—Syrup medium, 28c@30c; special bright, 35c@42c. Molasses—West Indian, bris, 32c@45c; New Orleans, 23c@30; for medium and 35c@50c for bright.

Teas—Japans, low grade, 15c@17c per lb; mediums, 18c@24c; fines, 30@35c; Hysons, mediums 16c @ 19c; Congous, low grades, 10c@15c; mediums, 22c@25c, and fines, 40c@55c; Oolong, 25c@65c; Ceylons, 17@45c.

Coffees—Green, Rio, 7½@12½c; Mocha, 26c@30c; Java, 28c@32c.

Canned goods—Tomatoes, \$1.20@1.30; peas, 90@51, sifted peas, \$1.05@1.20; corn, 90@95c; beans, 75@90c; pumpkins, 70@75c, strawberries, 2's, \$1.60 @ 1.80; raspberries, 2's, \$1.50@1.75; peaches, 2's, \$1.40@1.65; 3's, \$2@2.40. Cohoes Salmon, 95c@1; sock-eyes, \$1.17½@1.30; mackerel, \$1.30@1.40; lobsters, halves, \$1.60@1.70; tall lbs, \$2.40@2.65; flats, \$2.90@3.

Dried Fruits—Raisins, Valencias, off-stalk, 4½c@5c; fine, off-stalk, 5½c@5½c; selected, 6@6½c; layers, 6½@7c; Provincial, currants, 6½@6½c; Filiatras, 6½@7c; Patras, 7c@7½c; Vostizzas, 8c@8½c; California evaporated fruits—Apricots, 9c@14c; pears, 9c@10c; peaches, 10c@14c; prunes, 40's to 50's, 10c@11c; 50's to 60's, 8c@8½c; 60's to 70's, 7c@8c; 70's to 80's, 7c@7½c; 80's to 90's, 6½@7c; 90's to 100's, 6@6½c. Bosnia prunes, 5½@6½c; Sultanas, 10c@12½c. Peel—Orange, 12c@15c per lb; citron, 18c@20c; lemon 11c @ 14c. Hallowee dates, 4½@5½c. Malaga, London layers, \$1.30@1.50 per box; black baskets, \$2.00; blue baskets, \$2.25; royal clusters, \$4.00; quarter flats, London layers, 65c; black baskets, 75c; blue baskets, 55c; Dehesia, clusters, \$1.25. Figs—Matts, 5½@4c. Eleme figs, 10 oz., 7½c; 5, 10 and 12 lb boxes, 10@12c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 15c; bags, 4@4½c; 4-lb Glove boxes, 14@15c.

Nuts—Marbots, 10@11c; filberts, Sicily, 9@11c; Grenoble Walnuts, 11@12c.

Rice—Rice, bags, 3½@4c; do Patna, 5½ @ 5½c; do Japan, 5½@6½c.

Slices—Ginger, Jamaica, 27c; Cochin, 15@20c; cloves, Zanzibar, 15@18c; Amb-boy, 18@25c; allspice, 16c, nutmegs, 50c@1; cream tartar, pure, 28c, 15 @23c for compound.

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork—\$16.00 for Canada mess; short cut, \$17.50; clear mess, \$15.00

Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon-car lots 7½c, ton and case lots, 8c. Smoked Meats—Breakfast bacon, 11@11½c; hams, large 9½ @ 10c and 10½@11c for small; picnic hams, 8½@9c; rolls, 8½ to 9c; green meats out of pickle are quoted 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces, 7½c; tubs 7½@7½; pails, 7½c.

PLEASE NOTIFY

Subscribers are requested to notify this office of any irregularity in the receipt of THE COMMERCIAL. A post card will be sufficient.

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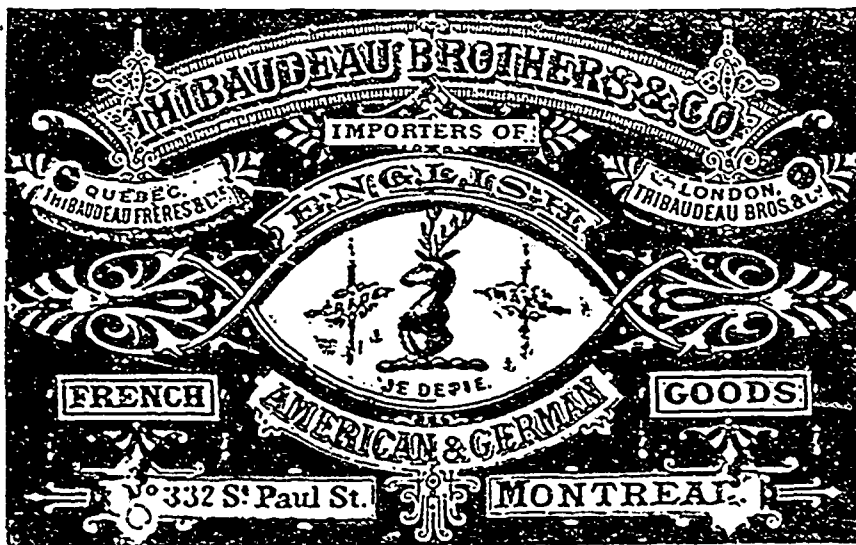
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LAPLONT BLOCK

ROSSER
AVENUE BRANDON, MAN.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Winnipeg, Saturday, April 30.

The "boom" in wheat growing out of speculative manipulation of the war excitement is one of the principal features of the week. Manitoba has very little wheat to sell, however, the crop being closely cleaned up for the season, but a few fortunate holders will make something. The millers, who hold the most of the wheat, will make well, through the big advance in flour, if the prices hold. Wheat seeding in Manitoba is practically finished. A heavy gale of wind early in the week caused some fear of damage to the crop from shifting the loose earth, but no very serious reports have come to hand. A few years ago a gale such as that which prevailed this week, under similar circumstances, would have done great damage, as farmers then sowed much grain broadcast or with the old style drills. The new class of drills now almost exclusively used have greatly reduced the possibility of damage from high winds after seeding. Hardly any broadcast sowing is now done in Manitoba. Rains following the wind did much good to the crop prospect. Navigation is now fully open, the first steamers having worked into our Lake Superior ports on April 24. The war is affecting the price of many commodities besides wheat, corn, oats, flour, milstuffs, cured meats, etc., being higher in the United States, and some of these commodities are sympathetically affected in the local market. It is also believed that the war will retard the development of our mining districts materially, capital always being conservative under such conditions as now prevail. Local business prospects continue very favorable, the previously encouraging outlook being further improved by the prospect of additional railway enterprises being undertaken this season. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show a large increase over previous years.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

Winnipeg, Saturday, April 30

DRY GOODS.

Sorting trade is not particularly active yet. In the clothing branch there is very little sorting trade, but a fair business in dry goods. Orders for the fall trade, however, are coming in well and a large amount of business has already been booked.

FISH.

No fishing is being done yet in the Manitoba lakes. It is now close season for all lake fish except whitefish and trout. Fresh caught white are expected in next week, and fresh Lake Superior trout will soon be coming, now that navigation is open. In the meantime the demand is being supplied with refrigerated fish. Fresh caught salmon is coming more freely. Bulk oysters and haddies are now about out of season.

GREEN FRUITS.

Recent arrivals of California lemons have not been up to the mark in quality and some came in bad condition this week, being soft. About this time of year California lemons are not good shipping quality. In about six weeks or so new California lemons will come in again. In the meantime the trade will likely have to look for Mediterranean fruit, which, owing to the war is somewhat uncertain, and prices will likely be higher. In oranges the season for California navels is drawing to a close and an advance of 25c is looked for at once on navels. Seedlings are steady. Bananas have been coming along all right so far, but the feeling is firm on account of the war and Central American troubles. Large stocks of old apples are held for the time of year, of which the average quality is very poor. Some very good stock in russets, genotins, etc., can be had yet. Strawberries are coming irregularly. Pio plant has been dropping fast and is now down to \$1.75 per box. A few cherries have arrived but they were not fit for re-shipment, and sold at a loss. Prices are: Navel oranges, \$3.75 to \$1.00; California seedling oranges, \$3.00 to \$3.25; bananas, per bunch, \$2.25 to \$3.50, as to size; California lemons, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; apples, \$4 to \$1.50 per barrel for good to choice; off quality, \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel, as to condition; pineapples, \$5 per dozen; pio plant, \$1.75 per box; strawberries, \$6 per case of 24 quarts; coconuts, \$1 per dozen; Sicily filberts, large 11c to 12c per lb; Grenoble walnuts, 14c; figs, clemes, 10 lb boxes, \$1.25 to \$1.40, as to quality; 50 lb boxes, 17c per lb, dates, 6 1-2 to 7c per lb; Tarragona almonds, 12 1-2 to 13c; peanuts, green, 9c; peanuts, roasted, 12c; pecans, 14 to 15c; strained honey, 7 1-2 to 10c per lb; maple sugar 11 to 12c; syrup per dozen 1-2 gallon tins, \$7; apple cider, 35c per gallon in barrels and half barrels.

GROCERIES.

There are advances in a number of commodities, owing largely to the war. Sugars are up sharply. Two advances have been reported at the refineries since last Saturday morning, and it is expected that our telegraphic reports to-day from Montreal and Toronto, which will come to hand a little later and will appear on another page of this issue, will show another advance. Winnipeg prices have been advanced 11-8 and another 1-8 advance is expected to take place very soon, possibly by Monday. Sugars have advanced sharply at New York and in Europe. Coffee is very firm at the recent advance. Oatmeal is again higher. Beans have advanced 10c per bushel. Japan rice is 1 1/2c higher and very firm. Canned and cured meats have advanced sharply in the United States and higher prices are looked for here. Starch is higher also in the United States and it is expected Canadian manufacturers will advance prices, as corn is costing higher. Tapioca is looking up in price.

HARDWARE, PAINTS.

A sharp advance is reported on rope, which is affected by the war, which will check the exportation of fibre from the Philippine Islands, which are Spanish possessions. Prices here have advanced 1-2c on Manila and steel both. The advance may not affect binder twine at once, as the supplies of raw material for this season's output are practically all in, and indeed, the twine is nearly all sold now.

White lead will likely be advanced here on Monday 25 cents per 100 lbs. over quotations given on another page.

LUMBER.

Business is good and prices are firm. The interesting feature of the trade locally is the squabble over the city contract for the current year. The tender was first awarded to Dick, Banning & Co., but was later cancelled on the ground that the advertisement had not allowed time enough for receiving tenders. Now a call is being made for fresh tenders. The action of the council is very annoying to the firm which was first awarded the contract.

WOOD FUEL.

Prices are easy and the supply is liberal. The tender of J. G. Hargrave to deliver 200 cords of tamarac for the city, at the city quarry, at \$1.34 per cord, has been accepted. This price includes hauling the wood a considerable distance.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—This has been a week of great excitement in the wheat markets. The Commercial did not think wheat would be advanced very much above last week's prices on account of the war, as prices were already high and the wheat trade was not in danger of any great interruption from the war. A "boom" nevertheless set in this week in wheat, though it can hardly be considered to be a legitimate one. It is probable that the general excitement caused by the war has simply been made use of to manipulate the market. Prices advanced 6 to 7c in the United States on Monday, and made a further 1 to 2c gain on Tuesday, dropped about 1c on Wednesday, held their own on Thursday, and dropped 2c yesterday (Friday). The local situation was excited and prices correspondingly higher with the advance elsewhere. Though there was much talk of big prices, the actual amount of business done was small, one very good reason being that there is not the stuff available with which to do much business even if there had been buyers. But even with the very limited supply of Manitoba wheat, there were decidedly more sellers than buyers at the outside prices. No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, sold at from \$1.17 to \$1.20 on Monday, showing an advance of 1 to 7c over Saturday last. On Saturday last the market closed at \$1.13, though later in the afternoon \$1.14 was offered. On Tuesday there were sales at \$1.23 to \$1.23 1-2, one or two good sized lots being put through at these figures, and in the morning \$1.21 to \$1.25 was touched. The market held about \$1.20 on Wednesday and Thursday, but dropped to \$1.18 on Friday. Yesterday afternoon the feeling was decidedly weaker, and while \$1.18 was quoted for No. 1 hard, Fort William, for shipment from country points, the principal buyers would not offer over \$1.16. As the farmers are now getting through with seeding, they will no doubt quickly market what little surplus wheat they hold, if the prices hold up long enough. The outlook cannot be regarded, however, as very stable. Wheat receipts at Fort William last week were 106,000; shipments, 35,000; in store, 933,000.

FLOUR—The big bulge in wheat will be a great thing for the millers if it holds out long, as they are the principal owners of the wheat left in the

To Shippers of Butter and Eggs

While WOULD-BE MONOPOLISTS of your trade in these articles of commerce are cogitating their fertile minds in the vain endeavor to write up ADVERTISEMENTS, with which they propose to ensnare the bulk of your shipments, let us have a little business conversation together.

You, quite naturally, wish to receive the BEST RESULTS OBTAINABLE for your shipments. But how do you propose to obtain such results? By shipping to the would-be monopolists? NEVER.

They want more than a legitimate profit, more than a nominal commission, as a basis upon which to handle your shipments. You pay dearly for the vaunted experience of blatant advertisers. (Experienced no doubt in the faculty for obtaining best possible results, and making worst possible returns on your shipments.) You have lost Hundreds of Dollars, and you know it, by shipping your goods on this unfair system of exchange, which is little short of robbery.

Then how obtain the best results for your shipments? By consigning them to a firm who conduct their business transactions on the humane principle of LIVE AND LET LIVE. Who can handle your shipments as advantageously and expeditiously as anyone, and who can make prompt returns and settlements every two weeks. But which is the FIRST and ONLY WHOLESALE PRODUCE HOUSE in WINNIPEG to GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY FAITHFUL RETURNS upon shipment confided to it? Why, THE BONA-FIDE COMMISSION HOUSE OF

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We Guarantee to Consignors the right of Inspection of our Commission Books at any time. This, in order that consignees may see that the full sale price obtained for their consignments has been credited to their accounts.

This is the only guarantee you can have. Anything beyond is not worth the paper it is written on.

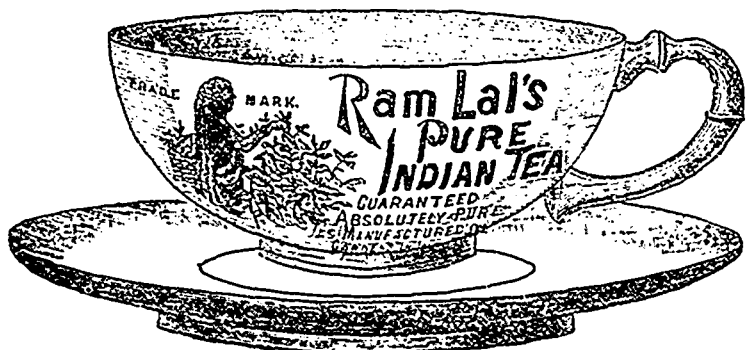
country. Flour prices were of course very strong this week and several advances were made. From the lowest prices quoted a week ago the first advance was made on Monday, of 5c per sack of 96 lbs. Then came an advance of 10c and later another advance of 10c, with still another advance yesterday morning of 15c, making a record of 80c advance per barrel, or 40c per 96 lb. sack for the week. Prices close for the week as follows: Patent, \$2.90; best bakers, \$2.70; second bakers, \$2.25; XXX, \$1.50 per sack of 98 lbs., with discount of 5c net cash.

MILLFEED—Prices are firm, but not changed. We quote bran at \$12.00 and shorts \$14.00 per ton in bulk. Large lots \$1 per ton less.

GROUND FEED—Pure grain feed is quoted at \$22 to .24 for rolled oat feed. Inferior mixed mill feed, \$18 to \$20 per ton. Ground corn very strong at \$17 to \$18 per ton. Oil cake is out of the market.

OATMEAL—Oatmeal is very strong, owing to the steady advance in oats both east and south, for some time. The last rolled oats here in round lots sold at \$1.55, for Ontario meal, in 50 lb sacks, but it could not be had now at this figure. Prices in lots to the retail trade have been advanced 20c to \$2.20 per sack for rolled meal.

BEANS—This line is very strong and prices are sharply higher. Eastern parties who held some stock here, have wired their agents to advance prices. Later sales of round lots were made at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel of 60 lbs, but are now held about 10c higher,



and lots to retail dealers are now held 10c higher at \$1.30 per bushel.

BARLEY—Very little business. Held at about 42 to 43c for feed quality. Seed barley 50c.

OATS—Prices are firm and 1 to 2c higher. Feed oats are held stiff at about 41 to 43c, and fancy white at 15c per bushel of 34 lbs, for car loads on track here. One car sold yesterday at 45c for No. 1 white, to arrive.

CORN—No business has been done in corn lately, but corn would now cost much higher to lay down here, owing to the advance south. We quote 44-1-2c to 45c per bushel of 56 pounds for cars on track here.

BUTTER, creamery—Some of the creameries will open on Monday, and by the 15th of May they will be mostly in operation. Prices are easier. Very high prices have been ruling in British Columbia markets lately, but a sharp tumble is expected soon, as Ontario creamery will soon be in the

east markets, if it is not already there. Last week creamery sold as low as 16 to 17c in eastern markets, which on a 2c car lot freight rate means 18 to 19c laid down at Vancouver. Factories here will therefore, see what they have to compete against, if Eastern markets do not advance considerably.

BUTTER—Dairy—The market is easier. Receipts are increasing slowly and outside prices quoted last week cannot now be realized. In fact the market may be quoted 1c lower on the outside, as choice fresh rolls have sold this week at 18c, and this is about the very best that can now be counted on for choicest fresh rolls. There is only the local city demand for this class of butter and any considerable increase in receipts would cause a further decline. Country buyers should ship promptly, as the tendency is easy and besides this the

butter this time of year is not the right quality to hold. The quicker it goes into consumption the better.

CHEESE—Considerable old cheese has been moved lately and holders are breathing a sigh of relief that they are getting off as well as they are. Nevertheless there will be some loss, as the cheese has sold at from 9 3/4 to 10 1-2c, which cost 10 to 10 1-2c last fall, and even 10 5-8c was paid for some. Some new cheese has been offered. There is always a limited demand for new cheese, but prices are uncertain yet.

EGGS—Eggs opened about 14c per dozen on Monday, and declined to 12 1-2 on Wednesday, holding at 12 to 12 1-2 for the balance of the week. An 11c market is looked for on Monday next, and possibly 10c before the week is out. Country buyers have done very well on the egg deal this year which they are quite entitled to. There should always be some margin for the country trader on butter and eggs. Receipts, which were checked when feeding started, are now increasing, and country buyers would do well to reduce their

to 40c per bushel, as to quality and variety, onions, native, 2 to 2 1-2c per lb.; imported, 3c to 4c, as to quality; cabbage, 1 1-2c per lb; beets, 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips, 20c to 25c per bushel; parsnips, 1 1-2 to 2c. Green stuffs in onions, lettuce, radishes, etc., is offering at 25c dozen bunches; rhubarb, \$1.75 per box.

HIDES—Prices unchanged. We quote green hides, No. 1 6 1-2c; kip 6 to 6 1-2c; calf, 7 to 9c lb.; deacon skins, 15 to 25c each; sheep pelts nominal at 75c to 80c each for fresh skins; horse hides, 75c to \$1.75 each; colts, 25c each.

WOOL—Nominal and easy at 8 to 9c.

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

SENICA ROOT—Nominal and weak. No demand from consuming markets. Quoted 10 to 15c.

HAY—The demand has fallen off and is now very light, but offerings are likewise limited. A Minneapolis dealer offered yesterday to lay down hay here, freight and duty paid at \$11.25 per ton. We quote \$11 to \$12 per ton as to quality.

heavy hogs over 300 lbs. \$3.25 to \$4, as to quality, live weight.

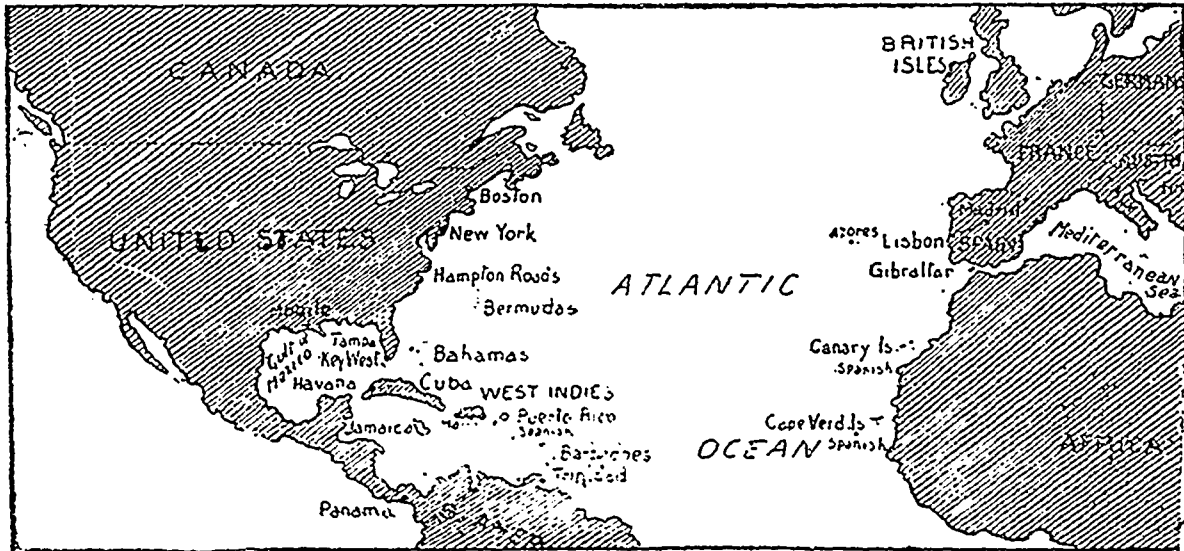
HORSES—The large spring demand has been supplied for horses, and only the ordinary trade is now doing. Horses are being brought in, however, from the United States and the east. The usual range is \$225 to \$250 for fair to good farm teams.

The Field of War.

The accompanying map from Mercator's Projection shows the relative sizes of United States, Spain, Cuba and the Spanish islands. It also shows the relative positions of the two countries to Cuba, as well as the positions of the Spanish island of Puerto Rico, Cape Verde Island and the Canary Islands, bases of supplies for the Spanish navy and military forces. Cape Verde Islands are Portuguese territory.

Dairy Trade Items.

The Montreal Gazette of April 21 says: "Butter continues to decline, round lots of creamery being offered



THE FIELD OF WAR

limits to a basis of a 10c market here at least.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is firmer. Receipts of hogs are light and prices are firmer. We quote hogs, 6 3-4c to 7c for country dressed, beef, 6 to 6 1-2 for city dressed. Mutton 8c for cold storage stock and 9 to 10c for fresh dressed. Veal, 7 to 9c, as to quality.

DRESSED POULTRY—Good chickens will bring 9c dressed, or 60 to 75c per pair live, and turkeys 11c per lb. live weight or 15c dressed.

GAME—Wild duck quoted at 20 to 30c per pair. Large grey geese, 75c each, wavy or small white geese, 40c each.

CURED MEATS AND LARD—The market is very strong. Prices have advanced sharply in the States and higher prices are looked for here. Local stocks are light, and supplies are being imported from the States in hams, bacon and lard to some extent. See quotations on another page.

VEGETABLES—Carrots are out of the market, rhubarb is declining fast. Prices are as follows: Potatoes, 35

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Shipping business is still going on in stocker cattle, which are in demand to ship south at \$10 to \$13 for yearlings and \$17 to \$24 for two years old cattle. Some also are going west. The buying of fat cattle in Manitoba to ship to British Columbia markets has strengthened the market here, as the supply is lighter this spring than usual, and it will make up for the absence of export demand. British markets were strong this week. The local market is about 1-4c higher for choice cattle, 3 3-4c having been paid in the country for cattle to ship to British Columbia, equal to 4c here. We quote the local market for butchers' cattle at 3 1-2 to 4c for fair to choice fat stock.

SHEEP—The market is steady at about 4 1-2c. Very little has been done yet in sheep this season. Lambs \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

HOGS—The market is steady at 5c for best bacon hogs. We quote choice bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 250 lbs at \$5 per 100 lbs; 250 to 300 lbs \$4.25 to \$4.50;

to-day at 16c, which is a decline of over 1c, one receiver having a line of over 50 70-pound tubs at 16c, while another sold some 30-pound tubs, and 56-pound boxes at the same figure, and still lower prices are looked for next week. Receipts keep up, amounting to over 700 packages to-day.

Northwest Ontario.

Wm. Bishop, of Mine Centre, has leased the Alberta hotel at Fort Frances this season.

Navigation opened at Port Arthur and Fort William on Monday, April 24, when the steamers, United Empire and St. Andrews succeeded in getting through; the ice in Thunder Bay, this is the earliest opening for several years.

A reliable cable from Argentina reads: Wheat market active and strong at advancing prices. There will be large quantities of wheat and flax for shipments.

FINANCIAL

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement supplied to the government for March, reflects the same favorable condition of trade that did last month, and also that the position of these important engines of commerce is very strong. The reserves have increased \$53,667, compared with the previous month and \$905,867 over March, 1897. The expansion of business commented on from time to time is testified in the increase of \$106,162, in circulation compared with February of the year, while it is \$4,817,564 greater than it was last March. Deposits on demand and notice are \$23,348,935 greater than they were in March, 1897, but the increase in this accumulation of idle funds has been checked, for the first time in a long while, as the item shows a decrease of \$2,742,441, compared with the previous month. This no doubt is due to the increased activity in speculation, and the reduced interest which the banks are allowing which has diverted money elsewhere. The balance of trade is still largely in favor of Canadian traders. We owe banks in foreign countries and the United Kingdom, \$142,885 less than we did last month, compared with last year, whereas they owe us \$4,236,731 more. In other words we owe \$4,005,777 and have owing us \$27,682,510, so that we have a balance of \$23,676,733 to draw upon. The liquidation that has been in progress in the security markets is reflected in a decrease of \$1,160,468, in call loans compared with a month ago. At the same time the amount of money that the banks have loaned out on this account is \$6,269,238, greater than it was in March, 1897. On the other hand if bankers are more stringent in regard to loans for stock speculation they have not been obdurate in the matter of accommodation for regular business pursuits as current loans have expanded \$6,375,894, compared with February and are \$5,803,205 greater than they were in March last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Winnipeg school debentures to the amount of \$75,000 are offered by tender, up to June 13, next.

Mr. McCaffrey, manager of the Union bank, Winnipeg, left this week on a trip to the head office of the bank at Quebec City.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, Hon. J. D. Cameron, H. H. Beck, Geo. A. Simpson, and Thos. L. Morton, all of Manitoba, are applying for incorporation under the name of the Land and Investment company. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000.

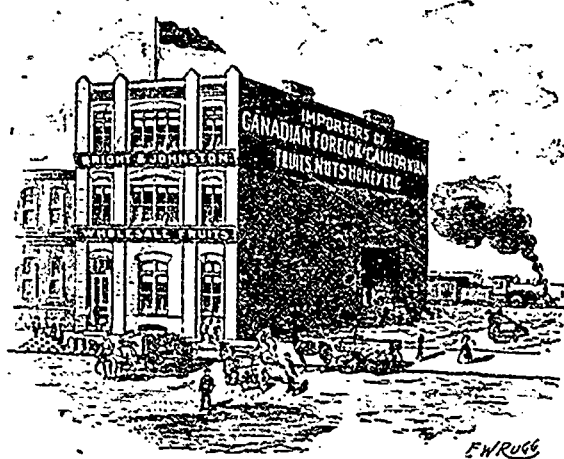
The Edinburgh Life Assurance company has decided to lend money on selected Winnipeg properties in the central business portion of the city at low rates of interest. F. H. Mathewson, F. L. Patton and F. W. Stohart have consented to act as a local advisory board.

The Hamilton, Ontario, Times, says of the new manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Hamilton: "Mr. Cameron Bartlett, of the Bank

of Hamilton, who has been at the head office in this city a number of years, and who has enjoyed great popularity, will leave to-morrow with his family for Winnipeg, to assume the permanent management of the Winnipeg branch. Mr. Bartlett has already been in Winnipeg for a few weeks. He is a banker of large experience and capability, and his promotion is very sure to be a good move for the bank.

Wednesday morning at the court house, Winnipeg, an application was made in the matter of the Commercial bank on behalf of the liquidator for an order settling a list of those contributories of the bank who are entitled to share in the surplus assets of the bank after payment of all creditors' claims and allowing the liquidator to pay a dividend to such contributories without regard to any claims which may not as yet have been presented to the liquidator. His lordship made an order settling the list of contributories and directed the payment of six dollars a share.

Mr. McAllister, of Love, McAllister & Co., wholesale stationers, Winnipeg, has returned from an eastern trip.



Their New Quarters.

Bright & Johnston, wholesale fruits, Winnipeg, have now got established in their new quarters at No. 137 Bannatyne street, east. A short time ago they purchased this building and fitted it up for their business. The building is well adapted for a wholesale warehouse, particularly owing to the excellent shipping facilities which it affords, situated as it is on the transfer railway track. The building, as shown in the accompanying cut, is three stories high, with basement, giving four floors in all, and affording room to carry on a large business. Being so close to the railway, cars can be loaded and unloaded right at the door.

British Cattle Markets.

London, April 25.—Owing to short supplies of cattle the market was strong and prices advanced 1c to 1 1/2c since this day week. Choice States cattle sold at 12 1/4c; choice Canadians at 11c, choice Argentine at 11c. Sheep 1c higher, choice Argentine selling at 11 1/2c.

Liverpool, April 25.—United States cattle 11 1/4c, choice Canadian 11c, which figure shows an advance over a week ago.

Glasgow, April 25.—Market much better. Cattle 1 1/2c higher, with a sale of 248 head on the basis of 12c.

Western Business Items.

Mrs. Taylor, hotel, Pipestone, Man., is succeeded by a Mr. Bonsfield.

Bull & Brown, butchers, Yorkton, Assn., have sold out to Levi Beck.

Shera & Co., Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, are increasing their business and adding millinery.

Frederick Fitzgerald is opening in tobacco, cigars, etc., at Edmonton Alberta.

I. Muuk & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

Sparling & Landers' hardware store at Manitou, Man., was burglarized the other night and about \$150 worth of silverware, cutlery, etc., taken.

R. H. Spedding, late publisher of the Manitoba Mercury, has decided to start a paper at Crystal City, Man. He will run a good paper.

H. A. Mallins, cattle dealer, left yesterday for Lethbridge, Alberta, with 1,300 head of Manitoba stocker cattle, which he is taking to his Alberta ranch.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 29.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot firm. No. 1 California 9s 11d to 10s; No. 1 red northern spring 9s 7d. Corn—Spot steady. American mixed new 4s 3 3/4d. Peas—Canadian 5s 9 1/2d.

Closing: Corn—Spot American mixed new quiet at 4s 3 1/4d; May quiet at 4s 1d; July quiet at 3s 11d.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., have been appointed selling agents for Manitoba and the Northwest for "Alpha" No. 1 Laval Separators.

W. R. JOHNSTON & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto

Western Representatives: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

New York Wheat.

New York, April 25.—Wheat. Receipts 194,250 bushels; exports 258,741 bushels; sales 7,925,000 bushels futures, 100,000 bushels spot. Spot strong. No. 2 red \$1.18 3-4 fob afloat; No. 1 northern New York \$1.22 3-4 fob afloat. Options developed sensational strength to-day, except for a slight noon reaction under realizing, they advanced steadily all day and closed 17-8 to 53-4c net higher; latter on near months, in which shorts covered excitedly, extraordinary Liverpool strength, bullish Russian news and higher Northwest markets were the features. No. 2 May \$1.11 3-4 to \$1.15 3-4, closed \$1.14 3-4; July 96 3-8 to 99 7-8, closed 99 1-8; Sept. 87 1-4 to 89 7-16, closed 89 1-2; Dec. 87 5-8 to 88 1-2, closed 88.

New York, April 26.—Wheat — Receipts 119,325 bushels; exports 115,778 bushels; sales 6,415,000 bushels futures; 200,000 bushels spot. Spot unsettled; No. 2 red \$1.23 1-2 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern New York \$1.27 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 Northern Duluth \$1.23 1-2 do. Options opened strong, and excited retaining the advance until midday, influenced by strong Liverpool news, and a squeeze in May shorts. After that, however, realizing developed, and most of the early rise was lost, the market closing easy at 43-4 cents advance on May, and from 1-4 cents off to 1 1-2 cents higher on late months. No. 2 red May opened \$1.21 to \$1.25, closed \$1.21 1-2; July opened \$1.00 5-8 to \$1.02 1-2, closed \$1.00 5-8; Sept. opened 89 5-8 to 92, closed 89 5-8; Dec. opened 87 1-4 to 88, closed 87 3-4.

New York, April 27.—Wheat. Receipts 32,050 bushels; exports 201,316 bushels. Options opened steady, but at once went to pieces under heavy liquidation. The weakness continued until after noon, when efforts to cover disclosed a scarcity of wheat and prices rallied decisively, closing firm at 3-8c to 1c net advance. No. 2 red May \$1.16 1-2 to \$1.22 1-2, closed \$1.22; July 99c to \$1.01 7-8, closed \$1.01 5-8; Sept. 87 3-4 to 90c, closed 90c; Dec. 86 1-8 to 87 3-4c, closed 87 3-4.

New York, April 28.—Wheat — Receipts 296,000 bushels, exports 91,424 bushels. Options opened very strong and excited on the big Liverpool advance, but speedily drifted into weakness, which lasted all day. The close was one cent up on July, but 3-8 lower on other months. Realizing, coupled with favorable crop advices and less stimulating northwestern news, produced the late weakness. No. 2 red, May \$1.21 1-2 to \$1.21, closed \$1.21 1-2; July \$1.02 5-8 to \$1.04 3-4, closed \$1.02 5-8; Sept. 89 to 91 3-4c, closed 89 5-8c; Dec. 86 7-8c to 89c, closed 86 7-8.

New York, April 29.—Wheat — Receipts 187,300 bush.; sales 4,165,000 bush. futures. Options reflected the heavy break in Liverpool, with a pronounced opening decline, later increased by fine crop news and big northwestern receipts. In the afternoon a rally followed on export business, but was not sustained. No. 2 red May opened \$1.19 to \$1.20 1-2, closed \$1.19 1-2; July opened \$1.00 5-8 to \$1.02 3-8, closed \$1.01 5-8; Sept. opened 87 3-4 to 89 1-4, closed 88 1-2; Dec. opened 86 5-8 to 87, closed 87.

On Saturday, April 30, No. 2 red wheat closed at \$1.18 1-2 for May option, and \$1.02 1-2 for July, and 89 1-8c for September. A week ago May wheat closed at \$1.11.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

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

Chicago, April 25.—The leading futures closed as follows.

Wheat—May \$1.19 3-4; July 92 1-2; Sept. 83 1-2; Dec. 82 1-2.

Corn—Sept. 35 1-2; May 33 1-2; July 34 1-2.

Oats—May 28 3-4; July 25 1-4 to 25 3-8, Sept. 23 1-4.

Mess pork—May \$11.20; July \$11.45.

Lard—May \$5.62 1-2; July \$5.72 1-2; Sept. \$5.80.

Short ribs—May \$5.52; July \$5.60; Sept. \$5.70.

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

Wheat—May \$1.23; July 73 3-8 to 1-2; Sept. 83 3-8; Dec. 82.

Corn—May 33 5-8; July 34 1-2; Sept. 35 1-2.

Oats—May 28 1-2 to 5-8; July 25 1-4; Sept. 23 1-4.

Mess pork — May \$11.30; July \$11.52 1-2.

Lard—May \$5.67 1-2; July \$5.75; Sept. \$5.85.

Short ribs — May \$5.52 1-2; July \$5.57 1-2; Sept. \$5.67 1-2.

Chicago, April 27.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—May \$1.21 1-4; July 94 3-4 to 94 7-8; Sept. 87 1-8.

Corn—May 33 3-4 to 33 7-8; July 34 5-8; Sept. 35 1-2 to 35 5-8.

Oats—No. 2 May 28 7-8, July 25 1-4; Sept. 23 1-4.

Mess pork — May \$11.52 1-2; July \$11.47.

Lard—May \$5.65; July \$5.72 1-2; Sept. \$5.84 1-2.

Short ribs — May \$5.50; July \$5.57 1-2; Sept. \$5.65.

Chicago, April 28.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat — May \$1.22 1-2; July 95 1-2c; Sept. 82 5-8c; Dec. 81 3-8c.

Corn — April 34c; May 34c; July 34 3-4c, Sept. 35 3-4.

Oats—Sept. 23 5-8c; April 29 1-2c; May 29 1-2c; July 25 1-2c.

Mess pork— May \$11.12 1-2; July \$11.32 1-2.

Lard— May \$5.57 1-2; July \$5.65; Sept. \$5.75.

Short ribs—May \$5.42 1-2; July \$5.50; Sept. \$5.57 1-2.

Chicago, April 29.—Wheat, May opened \$1.20 1-2, closed \$1.20. July opened 93 3-4c, closed 93 1-2c. Sept. opened 81 1-4c, closed 81c. Corn, May opened 33 1-2c, closed 33 1-2 to 5-8c. July opened 34 3-8c, closed 34 1-4c. Sept. opened 35 1-4c, closed 35 1-8c. Oats, May opened 29c, closed 30 5-8c. July opened 25 1-2c, closed 26c. Ribs, May \$4.47, July \$5.50, Pork, May \$10.85, July \$11.70. Lard, May \$5.67, July \$5.75.

On Saturday, April 30, July wheat ranged from 93 1-2 to 95 3-8c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—May, \$1.20 1-4, July 95c, Sept. 82 3-4c.

Corn—May 33 3-4c, July 34 5-8c.

Oats—May 31c, July 26 3-4c.

Pork—May \$11.10; July \$11.35.

Lard—May \$5.85, July 5.92 1-2.

Ribs—\$5.57 1-2, July \$5.65.

Flax seed—Cash \$1.31 1-2, May \$1.31 1-2, Sept. \$1.16.

A week ago May option closed at \$1.11. A year ago May wheat closed at 71 1-4c, two years ago at 59 7-8c; three years ago at 64 1-8c, and four years ago at 59 7-8.

Beckett & Tupper, butchers, Vancouver, have sold out to Alder & Heard.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

The feeling in wheat is about the same as yesterday, the idea of values varying widely at from \$1.16 to \$1.18 for No. 1 hard, Fort William.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, April 30, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at \$1.13 1-2 for May option, \$1.71 1-4 for July, and 81 7-8c for September. A week ago May wheat closed at \$1.08.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—May \$1.18, July \$1.14.

Tuesday—May \$1.19 1-2; July \$1.14 3-4.

Wednesday—May \$1.18 1-2.

Thursday—May \$1.18 1-2; July \$1.14.

Friday—May \$1.16 1-2; July \$1.12 1-2; Sept. 81c.

Saturday—May \$1.16 1-2, July, \$1.13 3-4; Sept., 84 1-2.

Cash—No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at \$1.19 1-4 and cash No. 1 northern at \$1.16 1-4.

Last week May options closed at \$1.10 7-8.

A year ago May options closed at 73c and two years ago at 61 1-8c; three years ago May option closed at 67c; four years ago at 61c, and five years ago at 70 3-4c.

Movements of Business Men

G. L. Drowry has returned from a trip to the south and east.

S. R. Parsons, of the Consolidated Stationery Co., Winnipeg, returned from Toronto this week.

R. A. Mather, of Keewatin, visited the city this week.

E. D. Allan and Chas. J. Mitchell, commercial men, of Toronto, were registered at the Manitoba this week.

NEW YORK MONEY.

Money on call nominally at 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange was heavy at \$4.81 1-2 for demand and \$4.81 to 1-4 for sixty days. Posted rates \$4.81 1-2 to \$4.82 and \$4.82 and \$4.85 to 1-2. Commercial bills \$4.80 to 1-2. Silver certificates 57 1-4 to 58. Bar silver 56 7-8. Mexican dollars 45 1-4. Government bonds strong.



TENDERS.

Sealed tenders marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Yukon District," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa will be received up to noon on Saturday, 7th May, 1898.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to Superintendent A. B. Perry, N. W. Mounted Police, Vancouver, B. C., or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, 14th April, 1898.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, April 30.

Dry goods wholesale trade is increasingly active. Weather fine and favoring large movements of dry goods. Sorting trade very active. Groceries—Groceries more active; more sugars moving. Sugar advanced 1-16 in all grades and Paris, lumps and powdered advanced 1-8 yesterday. Private cables report currants 1s higher. Stocks here are light. Tomatoes weaker. More teas are selling and prices are firmer. Oatmeal 30c higher this week. Provisions are advancing. Canada mess, 50c higher. Bacon and lard firmer. Butter larger receipts and creamery 1c lower. Hardware—Brisk trade. Antimony quarter higher. Charcoal plates firmer. Sisal and manilla rope half cent higher. Paris green 2c dearer. Turpentine 4c higher. Linseed oils 2c higher. White lead 25c higher.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, April 30.

There has been sharp advances on all grains, flour and oatmeal. Manitoba flour has advanced in all during the week 55c per bbl. Ontario flour is 65c higher. Oats 2c higher. Oatmeal 20c per barrel higher. Bran 50 cts. higher. Butter is 1c lower. Cured meats very firm and tending higher. Calfskins 1c lower.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$6.25, bakers, \$5.75, Ontario straight roller, \$5 in barrel.

Wheat—Ontario wheat, \$1 to \$1.05, for cars at country points; No. 1 hard Owen Sound, \$1.30 to \$1.32.

Oats—White, 33 to 34c for cars at country points.

Peas—62c per bushel.

Millfeed—Shorts, \$13 per ton, bran, \$10.50 per ton at country points.

Oatmeal—\$4.05 per barrel for car lots.

Eggs—10 to 10 1-2c.

Butter, dairy—Large rolls, 14 to 15c; creamery, tub, 16 to 17c.

Hides—No. 1 green, 71-2c; cured 5c; sheepskins, \$1.20 to \$1.35 for fresh killed; calfskins, 9c; tallow 23-4c to 3 1-2c.

Dried apples—Easier, 3 to 4c; 9 to 10c.

Honey—6 1-2 to 7c per lb. in bulk.

Beans—70 to 90c per bushel.

Dressed hogs—\$6 per 100 lbs.

Wool—Unwashed fleece 11 1-2 to 12c.

Pulled supers, 22 to 23c; extras, 19 to 21c.

Seed—Timothy, \$1.60 to \$1.25 per bushel. Red clover, \$3 to \$4 per bush.

Maple syrup—65c per gallon.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Special to The Commercial.

Toronto, April 26.

Offerings to-day were 16 carloads including 125 sheep and lambs, and 2,550 hogs.

Export cattle—Some choice sold at \$4.35 to \$4.40. The ruling prices were \$4 to \$4.25.

Butchers' cattle—There was a firmer market. Some loads sold at 33-4 and odd bunches a little higher. Two loads brought for Montreal brought \$3.80 and \$3.75. They were mixed with a few export cattle. Common cattle sold at 23-4 to 3c and medium to good at 31-4 to 31-2c.

Stockers and feeders. The market was firm at 3c to 31-2c for light stockers and 31-2 to 33-4c for feeders.

Sheep and lambs Yearlings were firmer at \$5.75 to \$5.85 per cwt and

and culls \$4.25 per cwt. Sheep, butchers and exporters, sold at 31-2c to 1c for ewes. Bucks 3c to 31-1c. Spring lambs, \$3.75 to 3c each.

Hogs—There was a firmer feeling. Best bacon sold at 17-8c, thick fat and light at \$1.50, sows at \$3 to \$3 to \$3.25 and stags 2c.

FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Toronto, April 29.

Receipts of live stock of all kinds at the semi-weekly market to-day were 67 carloads, including 2,000 hogs. Choice cattle, both export and butchers' were 1-1c higher than at Tuesday's market. Choice butchers' touched 4c, and export ranged from 4 to 4 1-2c. Hogs, best bacon, steady and firm at 17-8. Sheep same as Tuesday.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 30.

There is a good export inquiry for oats and prices are 2 to 2 1-2c higher on the week and very firm. Flour has had several sharp advances. Butter has now taken a turn for the better and prices show a gain on the week of 1-2c on the outside. Business is generally brisk. Ocean freights are advancing and an enormous business will be done from this port this season. Further advances in the cheese cables are reported. Eggs are firmer and 1-2c higher.

Oats—38c per bushel for No. 2 white in store and 38 1-2c for May delivery alfalt.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$5.75, Manitoba patents, \$6.10 to \$6.15.

Millfeed—Bran, \$14 per ton; shorts, \$16, including sacks.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$2 per bag.

Hides—No. 1 green hides, 8c; calfskins, 10c; sheepskins, 8; tallow, 10 to 3 1-4c.

Eggs—Fresh 9 1-2 to 10c per dozen.

Butter—Choice dairy, 15 to 16c.

Butter—16 1-2 to 17c.

Cheese—3 to 5 1-4c.

Dressed hogs—\$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

Maple syrup—Barrels, 43-4 to 5c lb.; tins, 45 to 50c; in wood, 41-2 to 5c lb.; sugar, 6 to 6 1-4c.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 30.

Molasses has advanced 1c. Sugars are very firm and all grades are 1-16c higher. Provisions are firm. Rice is strong.

Quotations are: Granulated sugar, standard 41-2c at the refineries; Canadian-German granulated, 13-16c; yellows, 31-2 to 41-8c. Molasses 26 to 27; syrups, 2 to 2 1-2 as to quality. Valencia raisins from 43-4 to 51-2c. Valencia layers, 61-2c; currants, 51-8 to 61-2c, as to brand; coffee, Rio, 10 to 11c; Mocha, 22 to 24c; Java, 22 to 24c; rice, Crystal Japan, 5c, B 31-2c.

Canned goods—Tomatoes, \$1.25, corn, 85 to 95c; peas, 90c to \$1.

MONTREAL HARDWARE MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 30.

The important change this week is an advance of 25c on white lead. Linseed oil is firmer and is now held at the outside range reported last week. Business is good.

White lead, government standard, \$5.62 1-2; No. 1, \$5.25, dry white lead in kegs, 5c, red lead in kegs, 43-4c. Linseed oil raw, 47c; boiled, 50c, turpentine, 47c, bar iron, \$1.40 to \$1.50, tin plates, cokes,

\$2.75 to \$2.90, I. C. charcoal, \$3.25 to \$3.75, Canada plates, \$2.10 to \$2.15, tern plates, \$5.95 to \$6.25; galvanized iron, 11 4 to 43-1c, lead \$5.75 to \$1, iron pipe, \$3.90 to \$4; lumpy in bulk, \$1.65, in bladders, \$1.80. Ingot tin, 15 1-2 to 16c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, April 26.

Receipts at the East End abattoir market yesterday were 500 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, and 300 calves. Trade was active. A few extra choice steers sold at 41-2c, but the general run of choice stock were at 41-8 to 46-8c; good at 33-4c to 4c; fair at 3c to 31-2c. Sheep 31-2c to 4c; yearlings 41-4c to 43-4c per lb. Lambs \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

Montreal, April 29.

At the semi-weekly market yesterday prices were generally firm, choice cattle bringing the outside price of 4 1-2c more freely. Sheep were also firm.

Cattle—Choice, 41-2c; fair to good, 31-4 to 41-4c.

Sheep—31-4 to 43-4c, the top for choice yearlings. Spring lambs, \$2.50 to \$5 each.

Hogs—\$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Flour has advanced 90c per barrel since last weekly report, and mill-stuffs are \$2 per ton higher. Oats 2c higher. Corn 1 1-4c higher. Potatoes 5c higher. Flax seed is a shade lower. Eggs 1c lower, butter 1-2 to 1c lower.

Flour—Prices in barrels. First patent, \$5.10 to \$6.30; seconds patents, \$5.90 to \$6.10.

Millfeed—Shorts, in bulk, \$10.75 to \$11; bran in bulk, \$10.75 to \$11; corn feed, \$11.75 to \$14.25 per ton as to quality.

Corn—Quoted at 32 1-2c for No. 3. Oats—Held at 29 5-8c for No. 3 White.

Barley—Feed, quoted at 36c. Flax seed—\$1.25 1-2 per bushel.

Eggs—9c for strictly fresh, including cases; seconds, 5c.

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

Butter—Creamery, 15 to 16 1-2; seconds, 14c; dairy, 14 to 15 1-2c for good to choice; seconds, 13c.

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

Potatoes—Car lots mixed, 10 to 45c; named varieties, 45 to 60c.

Poultry—Chicken 7 to 10 1-2c; turkeys 8 to 12c; ducks 9 to 9 1-2c; geese \$1-2 to 9c.

Hides—Green hides, 71-4c for No. 1, 61-4 for No. 2; bulls, oxen and brands, 5 to 63-4c; sheepskins, 40 to 70c each; tallow, 21-4 to 31-4c; seneca root, 18 to 22c.

Hay—\$6.50 to \$8.50 per ton, including timothy.

CANNED SALMON.

In view of the probable early advance in the price of sockeye salmon as a result of an agreement among the packers, an active demand for carload lots has been developed, and numerous orders were received by wire this morning from all parts of the country, but sellers are unable to confirm at the old prices.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Freight hands at Fort William are on strike.