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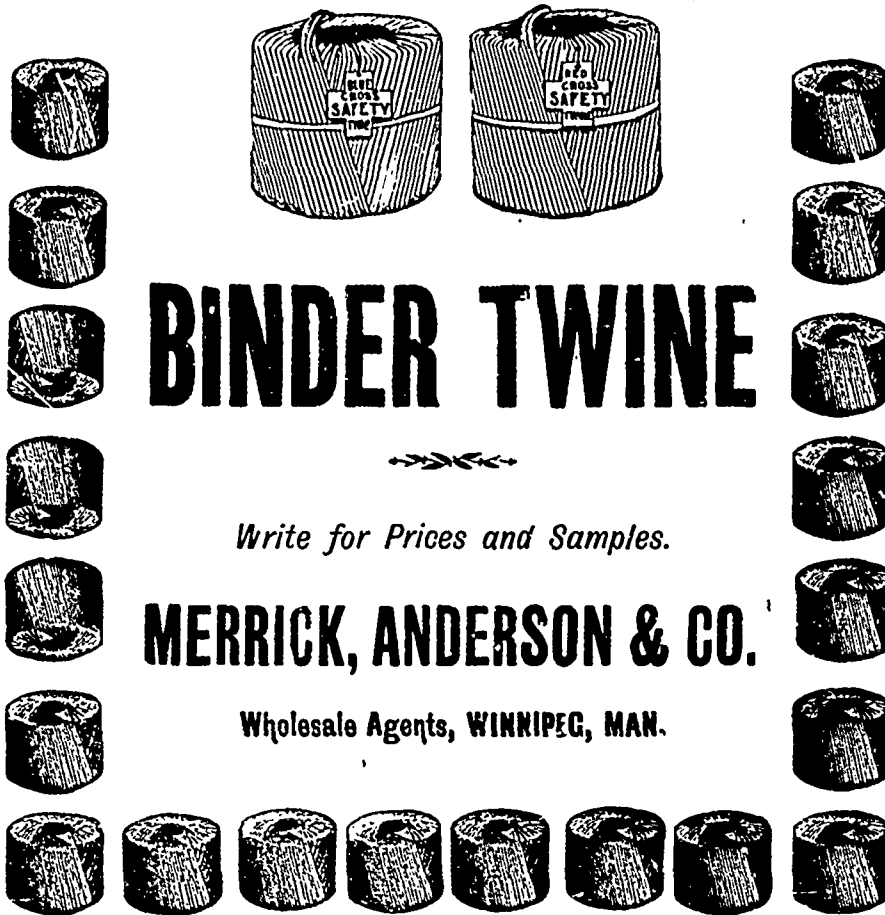
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The Commercial

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 27, 1896.

Manitoba.

H. A. Manwaring, of Birtle, disposes of a small sawmill outfit on the Bird Tail creek by public auction on August 5th.

The store of R. S. McKenzie, of Portage la Prairie, was burglarized recently, and about \$100 worth of goods were stolen.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Medical association was held at Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday last, in the final rooms of the Medical College, the president, Dr. Chown in the chair.

New stock companies declared incorporated in the last Manitoba Gazette are: The Strome & Whyte Co., Brandon, \$50,000 stock; Buckle Printing Co., Winnipeg; Manitou Curling Rink Co., Manitou; and Selkirk Trading Co., Selkirk, capital \$40,000.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg, have lately erected a large addition to their packing house, which has been fitted up as a cold storage warehouse and is now ready for the storage of goods. They purpose doing a general cold storage business, and will receive dairy and other produce, either for storage simply or on commission. Messrs. Griffin & Co. have had considerable experience with cold storage in connection with their packing business, which has been of advantage to them in erecting this new cold storage warehouse.

A large number of road contracts have been let in Birtle and Minicta municipalities during the past few weeks, says the Birtle Eye-Witness. The councils have come to the conclusion that making roads by statute labor is a futility, as what is done one year is lost for want of system and by annual change of pathmasters who often order the work to suit themselves rather than the public. The Commercial is pleased to note the change. The sooner the antiquated statute labor plan is done away with the better it will be in the interest of good roads.

Assiniboia.

The Conservatives of Regina intend to start another weekly paper in the interests of their party, neither of the present papers being to their liking.

The Liberals of Moosomin are making preparations for the publication of a new weekly paper in that place. Since the two Moosomin papers were amalgamated into the present Spectator several attempts have been made to raise sufficient funds to start a new paper.

Instead of having two party papers, it would be much better to have one good independent journal.

Grain and Milling.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company are preparing another order of flour for Australia. Ten thousand bags of patent flour are being got ready for shipment to Sydney, to be forwarded via Hong Kong, and they also have an order for 8,000 tons of wheat, to be delivered at the same point. The shipment will be made by the regular line, from Vancouver.

Giesbracht & Wiens, of Plum Coulee, Man., will build a 100 barrel flour mill at that point, and have let the contract for plant to Stewart & Harper, of Winnipeg.

Messrs. Shaw contemplate building a flour mill at Dauphin, Man., 100 barrels capacity. They now own a small mill and also a lumber mill at that place.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, July 21, 1896.

The volume of business in British Columbia is about the same as last month. Ready money is easier, but collections are still very hard to make, owing to the large amount of available cash placed in mine and other industries. Butter is very plentiful with little demand. Manitoba farmers should be cautioned about sending large consignments of butter to British Columbia, as it would appear from indications that the market would soon be glutted. Local farmers are selling home made butter, wholesale, as low as 12 cents a pound. Manitoba wheat is weakening and Oregon wheat stiffening, as will be shown in the quotations next week. This is owing to an inferior quality of wheat being sent to British Columbia from Manitoba. Oregon wheat will bring about \$4 more than the Manitoba article, and has a more ready sale. Crops in B.C. on the whole, are not satisfactory although more land was placed under cultivation this year than ever before. In the highlands they have suffered from lack of water and in the lowlands from too much water. There is great activity in the fruit business just now. California apples are the favorite fruit for table use. The new Westminster market was opened by His Honor Judge Bole this week almost the entire city being present and many prominent citizens including the new Liberal member of parliament Mr. Morrison, made suitable speeches. There has been a falling off in lumber shipments this week but this has been almost fully made up by increased supplies for the local trade.

British Columbia Business Notes.

There are but two surprises in the mining world this week. A. Anderson and H. Brown, of Westminster, and two American friends have struck a vein of free milling gold on Whiskey Creek, South Kootenay, assaying \$8 000 in gold to the ton. They have named their proposition The Canadian Queen. The other surprise is the Horse Fly mine's big clean up. \$20,000 have been taken from the sluice box without touching the ditches.

There are 18 ships loading in British Columbia this week.

The average catch of salmon on the Fraser this week has been about 20 to the boat. This is considered a low average. Two thousand seven hundred licenses have been issued, but this does not by any means represent the number of men employed in the canning business. The American traps at Boundary Bay are making big hauls of sock-eyes. About 50,000 have been sold to Canadian canners. The A. B. C. Co. have already put up a fair pack, at one of their canneries, of fish trapped in Boundary Bay. Eight

fatalities by drowning have been reported among the fishing fleet. Two Indians, a Jap and five white men.

Westminster is having a sale of lands on which an accumulation of two years taxes have occurred. Several of the ranches inundated by the floods are among the lands for sale.

The fisherman's strike at river's inlet is over. The Indians gave in first and the whites quietly followed their example.

The exports to the States from Vancouver for the year ending June 30th amounted in value to \$2,063,848, a large increase over last year.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

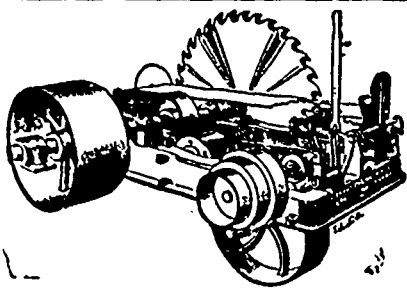
Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	July 17, 1896.	July 19, 1895.
Flour, straight spring..	\$2.95 to \$3.40	\$3.15 to \$3.60
Flour, straight winter..	\$3.10 to \$3.40	\$3.40 to \$3.76
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	63c	70c
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	33c	48c
Oats, No. 2.....	25c	29c
rye, No. 2, Western.....	40c
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee
Cotton, mid. upld.....	7.75-8.75	7c
Print cloths, 6x64.....	3.90	2c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X.....	7c	17 to 17c
Wool, mess new.....	21c	21 to 25c
Lard, westn., stim.....	19 to 20c	\$12.25 to 13.00
Butter, creamery.....	15c	\$3.67 to \$0.62
Cheese, ch. cast far.....	7c	17c
Sugar, centrif., 96%.....	31c	7c
Sugar, granulated.....	43c	31c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	13c	47-10c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.....	\$1.04	16c
Petroleum, rid. gal.....	0.50c	\$1.69
*Iron, Dess. pg.....	\$12.25	7.65
*Steel billets, ton.....	\$20.00	\$14.35
Ocean Steam Freights—		\$21.00 to \$21.60
Grain, Liverpool.....	2d	1d
Cotton.....	3-32d	5-6d

Japanese Pelagic Sealing.

The Japanese are said to be taking an increased share in the seal fisheries of the North Pacific, although so far as these were carried on from the Japanese ports they were not so successful last year. "Of the vessels engaged in sealing 23 were British, 17 American and 5 Japanese, the catch amounting to 31,154 skins, against 59,950 the previous year. The British consul at Hakodate, from whose report these figures are taken, observes that the decrease in the number of vessels engaged (45 in 1895 against 61 in 1894) was due to difficulty in finding skilled hunters; but the Japanese employed in the schooners from the Canadian ports are returning home and are encouraging their countrymen to engage in the enterprise, so that the share of the Japanese in the sealing industry is likely to increase, especially as they are developing the ordinary fisheries on the Siberian coasts and finding them very profitable. Last year the Japanese fishermen caught 600,000 salmon and 160,000 salmon trout. In the island of Saghalien the fisheries in the hands of the Japanese show marked progress. The stations leased by them number 81, and the catch at these was valued at \$380,000. Seventy-one vessels were employed, of which two were steamers, and about 2,000 fishermen. Another Siberian coast industry being developed by Japanese is that of edible seaweed. From Saghalien 10,000 tons of this article were sent to China in 1894. The Siberian seaweed is said to be inferior to that of the Yezo coasts, but it is always salable in China."

John Cowles, wholesale butcher, of Winnipeg, bought three cars of cattle and hogs here last week, says the Carman Standard. He and Albert Clark had an argument about the weight of a bunch of six cattle, Cowles saying they would average 1,800 each and Clark 1,400 each. The stock were put on the scales, and Cowles demonstrated his ability to judge of the weight of cattle by coming within ten pounds of their actual weight.

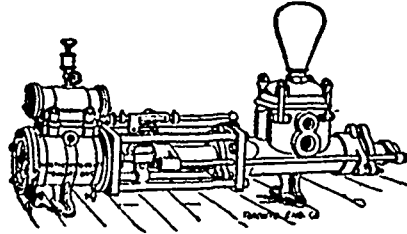


Waterous Engine Werks Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

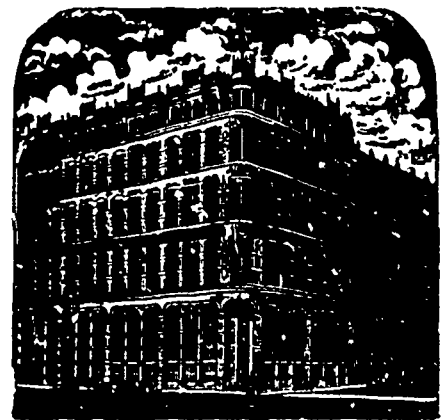
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Specialties for FALL; 1896

Clearing lines of PRINTS, FLANEL-
ETTES, GINGHAMS and other
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PRICES.

DRESS GOODS Large ranges of TARTANS, CREP-
ONS and BOUCLE EFFECTS.
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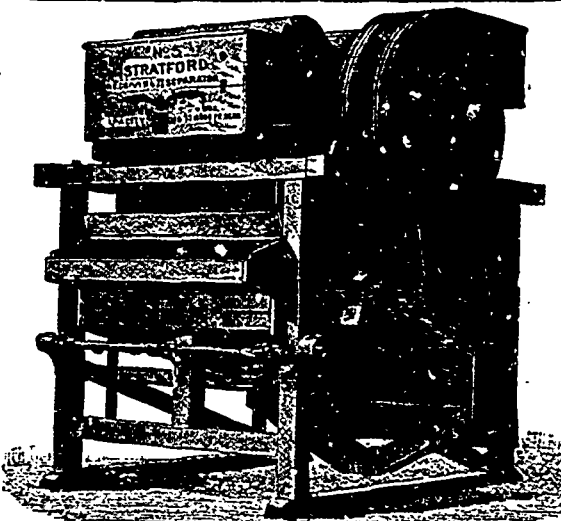
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 27, 1896.

THE TRADE JOURNAL.

Some narrow-minded persons would not allow that a commercial journal has any right to discuss political questions. Such persons are either too contracted in their ideas to be capable of intelligently grasping a situation, or they have merely jumped at such a conclusion without thinking it out for themselves. In most cases when the remark is made that a trade journal should leave political questions alone, it is probably repeated thoughtlessly perhaps, because some one else has been heard to make a similar remark, or because it has become a sort of superficial belief with a good many that such is the proper fitness of things.

It is quite true that most commercial journals themselves, take refuge behind this absurd belief in order to shirk the responsibility, devolving upon them to defend the principles which they believe to be in the interest of the country. Commercial journals have themselves put forth the argument that it would be out of place for them to meddle with political questions. Thus they squirm out of an uncomfortable situation, and delude the public into the belief that it would be highly improper for them to give their opinions on the situation. This action on the part of some commercial journals is perhaps prompted by a fear of offending patrons, or possibly from an actual dislike to become mixed up in a political discussion, but it certainly is not an honest and straightforward policy.

Of course it is not the duty of a commercial journal to take strong party sides in a political contest. There is a difference between party and political issues. Almost every important political question has a commercial side, and many political questions are straight commercial questions. What are protection, or free trade, or the silver question, if they are not commercial questions? A fearless and independent trade journal cannot shirk the responsibility of dealing with these and similar matters, because they happen to be the foot ball of party warfare.

It would be better for the country if the trade press would take a more active part in politics. We might then expect a more independent and honest discussion of political issues than is at present the rule. We cannot look for a fearless discussion of political questions from the party press. In the party press, everything is colored or distorted to suit the views of the party to which the paper owes allegiance. Party papers, as a rule, would try to prove that black is white, if it were in their party's interest to do so, and they would maintain their arguments to that end so long as it suited their purpose. With the trade press it would be different. The discussion of political questions by the commercial press would be carried on on an honest and independent basis. It would not be done in the interest of party, but for the welfare of the country. Intelligent business

men would not therefore take offence at the discussion of political questions by the trade press, even should they at times hold somewhat different opinions from those contended for by the trade journals.

If the trade and other non-political journals are not to discuss commercial questions which for the time being may be in the field of party warfare, then to whom are we to look for an intelligent and independent expression of opinion upon such questions?

WHAT IS FREE SILVER.

Since the silver agitation in the United States has been forced so prominently to the front by the holding of the party conventions at St. Louis and Chicago. The Commercial has been asked the meaning of the movement, what "free" silver signified, and what the silver people want anyway. The Democratic platform says:

"We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

The Democratic platform says a good deal more than this about the money question, but this paragraph summarizes the demands of the silver men.

Most people will understand what the "free and unlimited coinage" means, but they are not familiar with the term 16 to 1. To explain, it means that sixteen ounces of silver should be taken as one ounce of gold, or that it should be taken as equal in value to one ounce of gold. If the demands of the silver men were made law, any one who was the owner of silver bullion or other silver which could be transferred into bars would have the right to call upon any United States mint to convert this silver into coin for him free of charge. This would appear a harmless proceeding until the ratio of 16 to 1 is understood. This is what lets the cat out. We have already stated that sixteen ounces of silver is to be taken as equal to one ounce of gold. Now, one ounce of gold, of coin fineness, is worth \$18.60. The sixteen ounces of silver, coin fineness, is worth commercially about \$9.95. The free silver people therefore not only demand the free coinage of their silver, but they demand that it shall be transformed into almost double its actual value, by the stamp of the mint. This would be a great snap for the owners of silver, but its effect upon the currency and credit of the country can easily be imagined.

Many people will remember the fiat money agitation which spread over the United States some years ago. These agitators proposed to do away with a monetary basis at all. What is the use of a gold or silver standard, they said. Let the government print a piece of paper, call it a dollar and make it a legal tender by law, without any redemption basis in coin. Money, they said, is simply a medium of exchange, and all this talk of a gold or silver standard is nonsense. The government, representing the country, or the production of the country, is the real basis of security. The silver agitators do not propose to go as far as the fiat money movement did, but the principle involved is much about the same. If a little more than

fifty cents worth of silver can be legislated into one dollar, why not make a piece of paper into a dollar at once and be done with it. The fiat money agitators were really more logical than the present silver agitators. They claimed that there was no need of a standard or redemption value, and that the paper dollar was secured by the resources of the country. The silver agitators demand an arbitrary standard, which represents only about half value. The silver men demand a fifty cent dollar, while the fiat money men wanted a paper dollar which represented no value whatever.

If the 16 to 1 ratio of silver were established by law and free coinage allowed, it is evident that there would at once be an enormous coinage of silver dollars. The increased value of the coined silver would lead all holders of silver bullion to have it coined. Debt would be liquidated, practically, at fifty cents on the dollar, in coined silver, and the country would be flooded with silver dollars. There would indeed be the abundance of money the silver men delight to talk about, but in a debased currency its purchasing power would be limited or reduced in proportion to its actual value.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MINING DEVELOPMENT.

But little attention has been paid until very recently to the development of mining on the Lake of the Woods, and only in a few instances has capital to any appreciable extent been brought to the aid of this work. As a result, the work of production has made but little progress, but where it has, the results have been of a very encouraging nature, and give color to the belief expressed by not a few, that the Lake of the Woods country will yet be one of the best gold producing regions in the world.

It is needless here to recapitulate the circumstances which have combined for so many years to hinder the development of mining in this region. The long struggle between the Dominion and Ontario governments as to the right to the territory, and the consequent absence of titles to land therein was the first and greatest drawback; and the dishonest attempts to open up and stock mines, imaginary and otherwise, not infrequent ten or twelve years ago, had also a damaging effect. These are troubles of the past, but they left their evil effects behind them, and capital until very recently has been very shy about the Lake of the Woods.

As matters now stand around the lake, many scores of mining claims are held by prospectors destitute of the funds to go on with the work of development; and there is no doubt but many of these claims are valuable, and would yield large returns for money spent upon them. The trouble seems to be the difficulty in bringing capitalist and claim owner together on terms favorable to both. A very wise move has recently been made for such work in the organizing and chartering of the "Bullion Mining Company," with a capital of \$300,000.

The Bullion Mining Company aims at the development of mining claims generally. Where the claim owner is without funds he

can apply to this company, giving an option of purchase on the claim. Free of cost to the claim owner, the company's experts will make a superficial examination of the claim, and reject or accept as the case may be. Should the claim be accepted a further option on terms to be agreed upon will be arranged, and the company will go to the expense of sinking a shaft or other necessary work, and if results are satisfactory the company will take over the claim and pay the price agreed to the former owner. The claim can then be sold or developed as the company deems advisable.

The Bullion Mining Company has commenced by securing a directorate of well known practical business men, whose names are a guarantee that its affairs will be conducted upon honorable business principles, and that its obligations will be carried out without failure. Its first stock holders are all men having something at stake in the country, and who are consequently interested in building up the mining industry of the country, and building it up as an industry and not for purely speculative purposes.

The first issue of the company's stock is now being made, and is only open to subscribers to the 30th of this month. Stock will be issued only as the demands of the company's business dictate, but there can be little fear but the business will soon assume large proportions. In short we have no hesitation in asserting our belief that the Bullion Mining Company will prove a profitable institution to its shareholders, and a great and valuable power in developing mining as an industry in the Lake of the Woods district.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE COMMERCIAL has several times referred to the misleading nature of most crop reports. The last official United States crop report may be taken as a sample. The average condition of winter and spring wheat is placed at 83.4, on July 1, as compared with 76.2 for the same date last year. This would indicate a larger crop this year than last, the area being practically the same in each year. Every one familiar at all with crop conditions in the United States, however, expects a considerably smaller crop this year than was harvested in 1895, estimates ranging from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels less than last year.

A PASTEUR Institute professor is visiting the United States with the object of exterminating rodents. Gophers, prairie dogs, squirrels and jack rabbits have become a pest in some of the western states, and have proved very destructive to crops. The professor proposes to inoculate the rodents with the virus of some deadly disease which will be quickly communicated from one to another. In France this plan has been successfully tried to exterminate field rats. The professor claims that the virus will not be injurious to human beings or domestic animals. It is used on the same principle as poison. The virus is used in liquid form, and in it bits of bread or grain can be soaked, and then scattered about the haunts of the animals. Like poison, it kills the animals

which eat it, but it works slowly, giving time to impart the infection to others of the same species. As gophers have proved somewhat destructive in some of our western prairie sections, their experiment in disposing of rodents in the western states will be watched with interest here.

THE WINNIPEG Free Press has several times of late vigorously advocated the grinding of our wheat at home, and having it exported in the form of flour. This would undoubtedly be to the advantage of this country, if it could be profitably carried out. There are obstacles, however, in the way of doing a profitable export flour trade. In fact leading millers in Canada and the United States claim that there is no money in the export trade, and they say that much of it is carried on at a loss. Their profit is in the domestic trade, and the surplus production which is exported, if often sold at a loss. This can readily be believed when prices are looked into, as it is not an unusual thing to note the sale of American flour in British markets at lower prices than are current at the point of production. Some argue from this that millers are getting exorbitant profits at home. This, however, is by no means certain. There is no industry in which competition is keener than in flour milling, and there is no reason to believe that profits are excessive. In fact it would seem that even in the domestic trade, the profits are often cut exceedingly fine. In Minneapolis, at the present time, a movement is on foot among the millers to secure a differential in freight rates to the seaboard, on flour for export, of 2½¢ per 100 pounds. This claim is made on the ground that millers are meeting with heavy losses on their export business. If the Free Press could induce the railway companies to guarantee a considerable differential in freight rates on flour for export, from Manitoba points, then there would be some hope for the establishment of a large export trade in flour.

A GREAT deal has been written on the question of immigration but it is seldom that anything new is said on this subject. C. A. Magrath, a member of the territorial legislature, however, is out with a new proposal in the matter of immigration. His proposal is as follows: "I would," he says, "endorse our Government going to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and trying to arrange such terms as would enable the latter to put into operation for a term of years, say fifteen, the lowest freight and passenger rates that obtain in the most thickly settled portions of Eastern Canada; the Government to make good in some manner to be mutually satisfactory, the difference caused by this minimum rate. These low rates should act as a stimulus to our growth, and in arriving at a basis of settlement, of course it would be remembered that the increased business following the adoption of low rates would of itself bring a reduction on the rates now in existence. It would therefore be erroneous to suppose that the government would be called upon to make up—or partially make up—during the fifteen years, the difference that exists between the rates now in operation and

those that such an arrangement would produce. Another fact must not be lost sight of, viz., the deep interest that the railway company has in the country would doubtless bring a large scheme like this within the range of possibilities, which under other circumstances would make it absolutely impossible. If it should be too large to be practicable, then could it not be modified so as to apply to, say, wheat and other farm produce." It has often been said that a contented settler is the best immigration agent, and a large reduction in freight rates would have a tendency in that direction. Mr. Magrath's idea, if it could be carried into effect, would no doubt be beneficial, and it would not interfere with any other efforts in the interest of immigration. Immigration is a very important matter, but what is of more importance is the contentment and prosperity of the people already in the country. Mr. Magrath's plan would work beneficially in regard to each of these interests.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, Fort William, afloat irregular, and about nominal at 78 to 80c.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$2.05; Bakers, \$1.55.

Bran.—Per ton, \$11.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 88 to 89½c.

Barley.—Per bushel, about 40c local freights.

Flax Seed.—Small sales retail at \$1.50 per bushel.

Butter.—Dairy 8 to 10c. Creamery, 14 to 14½c.

Cheese.—6c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 10c net, jobbing 11 to 12c.

Beef.—City dressed, 4½ to 5½c.

Mutton.—Fresh, 7c; lamb, 7c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 5½ to 6c.

Cattle.—Butchers' 2½ to 2¾c. Export 8 to 8½c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4c.

Sheep.—3 to 8½c; lambs, \$1 to \$2.75 each.

Seneca Root.—Dry 16 to 19c lb.

Poultry.—Chickens, 40 to 45c per pair, turkeys, 8c lb., live weight.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, good salted 7½c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleeces, 9 to 10½c.

Potatoes.—New, 50c per bushel.

Hay.—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton, car lots.

Grocery Trade Notes.

A prominent Maine sardine packer says that it was now almost certain that by Aug. 1st the new Maine trust would be in control of the situation. No fish, he said, were coming into Eastport or Lubec, and that admitting, for the sake of argument, the combination would prove a failure, the supply of fish would be a powerful factor in regulating the market. The pack so far is 200,000 cases short of last season, and he believed it would be impossible to make up this deficiency.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

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 THEY LOOK WELL
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CHESTER SUSPENDERS

R-U-Out of any of the above lines, if
 so call at our warehouse, 160
 Princess Street, and place your orders for
FALL and WINTER TRADE

JAMES HALL & CO.,
 Ontario Glove Works,
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ROYAL CROWN SOAP

THE BEST SOAP and the BEST SELLING
 SOAP IN CANADA,

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO.,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAW FURS

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

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Established 1874. **LONDON, ONT.**

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COMPRESSED MINCE MEAT in neat packages, 3 doz.
 in a case. Price, \$12 per gross.

Choice Horseradish in 16 oz. Bott'es
 \$2 50 per dozen

Fresh Pork Sausage, German Sausage, etc.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg.
 Packers of Pure Goods.

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Grain Produce and Commission Merchants
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Consignments of Butter, Eggs, Dressed
 Hogs etc., solicited, and returns made
 promptly. Agencies at Vancouver, Mon-
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Sole Agents for the famous **ROCHE PERCEE MINE COAL.**

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Importers of HATS, CAPS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS,
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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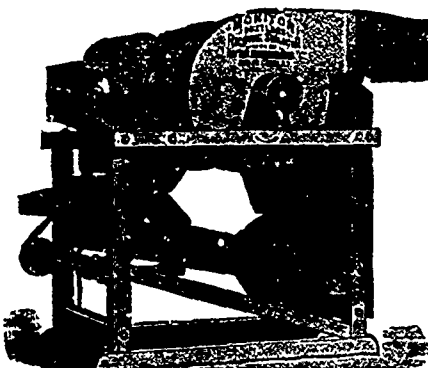
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Dustless Receiving and Elevator Separator.

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

MESSES THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

THE RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS

We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: CORNER OF HIGGINS AND ARGYLE STREETS,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

The Winnipeg Industrial.

After the success that has attended the annual summer fair this year, there need be no hesitation in saying that the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association has become one of the established features of the country. The exhibition last week was certainly a grand success, and from almost every point of view the fair was far in advance of any previous year.

To start with, the new buildings and ground improvements provided this year, afforded far better accommodation than in previous years. Next the exhibits were largely increased in number, and last, but not least, the attendance eclipsed all previous records, thus ensuring the financial success of the enterprise.

An institution of this kind cannot be carried on without funds, and the financial success of the exhibition this year will be specially gratifying, particularly in view of the large expenditure made on the buildings and grounds this year.

The city of Winnipeg has come nobly to the support of the association in the past, in granting funds in aid of the association, believing that the exhibition would be a great advantage to the agricultural interests of the country, upon which the prosperity of the city is founded. It is therefore gratifying to the people of Winnipeg to note the success of the association, and also gratifying to note the large attendance of country people who came in this year, the number of farmers present being greatly in excess of any previous year.

No intelligent farmer could attend this exhibition without gaining much knowledge which would be of value to him in his work. The fine display of animals in all the classes would inspire him with a desire to endeavor to improve his own flocks and herds. In talking with exhibitors and others he would get valuable pointers regarding the raising and care of animals. He would be able to compare the different breeds one with another and thus gain knowledge as to the most desirable animals for his own purposes. All this and many more things would be inspired in the mind of the intelligent farmer as he went about the grounds studying the different features of the exhibition.

As for the extent of the exhibit, the fact that the space was well taken up, notwithstanding the large increase in the accommodation provided, speaks for itself. The building accommodation for horses, cattle, sheep and swine was about doubled, owing to the new buildings recently erected, yet the space was well taken up, the only exception being in the case of sheep. The five large new buildings added this year for horses, gave good accommodation in this class, and the long string of noble animals on view shows that there are many admirers of fine horses in Manitoba. The speeding events for horses were also largely entered for, and proved a very interesting part of the programme.

In cattle, the Shorthorns again largely predominated, but the other leading breeds were well represented. Jerseys, Holstein and Ayrshires being shown in the dairy class, and Herefords and Polled Angus being the principal representatives in the beef line, besides Shorthorns of course, which may represent either dairy or beef animals. There were also some very fine animals in the fat cattle class, these being about all of the Shorthorn type, though a fine Hereford steer was noticed in the latter class. No one could see the exhibit of cattle without coming to the conclusion that Manitoba can excel either as a beef or dairy country.

The display of swine was also a splendid one, Berkshires predominating in this class to about the same extent as Shorthorns in cattle. The other standard breeds, however,

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Sacks supplied upon application.

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Mattresses, Flags, Tents, Awnings, etc.

157 THISTLE STREET, - WINNIPEG, MAN.

were well represented, particularly the Yorkshires.

In sheep the exhibit did not show the same improvement over past years that was noticeable in the other classes. Shrops predominated and there were also shown Leicesters, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Oxford Downs, Lincolns, Merinos and Dorsets. The new sheep pen is a splendid building, being one of the best buildings on the ground, in point of adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended.

The poultry building was crowded with a good exhibit. Agricultural hall contained a fine exhibit of grains of last year's crop, grasses of this year, etc. The exhibit of vegetable was not so good owing to the backward season. Horticultural hall was filled with plants and flowers, principally from the Winnipeg greenhouses. The dairy building was at least equal to last year in the exhibit. The display of implements and farm machinery, carriages and wagons, pumps, fences, etc., was the best ever made here. The new machinery building afforded better facilities than heretofore for the display of machinery.

In the main building the mercantile and manufacturing interests were represented. The main building shows a large addition, but notwithstanding the increased space provided, the building was filled even more closely than last year. There were also many tents about the grounds, where special lines were shown, and a number of games and amusements were provided under canvas.

The special attractions consisted of speeding events, military sports, trapeze performing, pantomime, bicycle racing, etc. The programme of amusements and attractions was certainly the best ever provided in Winnipeg, some very high class work having been performed.

The Commercial cannot begin to give a fair description of the exhibition and its attendant features in the limited space at our disposal. To enter into particulars of the

different features would require all the space of a full number. We are therefore compelled to refer to the exhibition only in a general way, without attempting to particularize or describe individual exhibits.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat—The offerings of wheat are smaller and there is a better inquiry from the millers. Cars of red and white sold north and west at 65c and 69c. Manitoba wheat is steady; a 5,000 bushel lot of No. 1 hard sold at 62c today at Midland, and No. 2 hard is quoted there at 60c.

Flour—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.20 Toronto freights.

Milfeed—Is steady at \$11 for shorts and 10 for bran west.

Barley—is dull and prices are nominally unchanged at 35c for No. 1, 32c for No. 2 and 25c for feed outside.

Oats—The offerings are smaller and the market is steady at 17c for mixed and 18c for white west. Cars on the track here are quoted at 20 to 21c.

Oatmeal—is quoted at \$2.60 for cars here and broken lots are quoted at \$2.70.

Butter—The demand holds slow and only the most choice lines show any movement. Any stuff the least bit off condition has to be disposed of at reduced prices. Jobbing prices are: Choice dairy, 11c to 12½c; medium tubs, 8c to 9c; low grade dairy tubs, 6c to 7c; fresh made creamery tubs 14½c to 15½c; creamery lb prints, 15c to 16c.

Eggs—Unchanged and steady at 9½c for singles and 9c for large orders.—Globe, July 21.

Gulf of Georgia Canuing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, order made for dissolution.

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A SPLENDID OPENING

Only Moderate Capital Needed

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Commercial, Winnipeg.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC

ALSO OFFERS OF

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WHEAT of the Various Grades.

FEED BARLEY.

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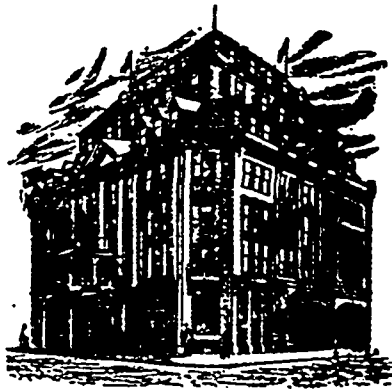
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WINNIPEG

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, July 25, 1896.

The holding of the annual summer fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, filled up the city with visitors this week, among whom were a large number of country merchants, who took advantage of the exhibition and low railway rates to visit the city and do some buying. Consequently there was considerable activity in the city wholesale trade this week. Otherwise there has not been much change in the situation. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show an increase of nearly 21 per cent. over the like week of 1895 and nearly 26 per cent. over the like week of 1894. The weather has been favorable for the crops this week and some very favorable reports are coming in from some sections, but serious damage from rust continues to be reported from other districts.

The disturbing features in the United States owing to the silver and other political movements, is disturbing business in that country, and will affect the situation in Canada to some extent, though of course not so violently as in the United States. Stock markets were severely agitated this week, and the situation looked somewhat dangerous at New York for a time, panicky conditions being apparent, influenced also by the drain of gold from the United States treasury. The sharp advance in merchantile paper at New York to 6 to 7 per cent. is an indication of the feeling there. Call money was quoted yesterday at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent., and bar silver at 68 1/2 at New York yesterday.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 25.

[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.]

DRY GOODS.—A good many country merchants have been in the city this week attending the summer fair, and they have done more or less purchasing, consequently there has been considerable business going on about the warehouses. Fall lines of goods are now coming in. Advices from the east indicate that the cotton trade is somewhat demoralized, and a further decline of about 10 per cent is reported in some lines. This is attributed by the daily papers to fear on the part of the mills of a reduction in the tariff, but this is not likely to be the principal cause of the lower prices. The real cause is more likely owing to the somewhat demoralized state of trade in the United States, which has led to the cutting in prices and offers of goods to Canadian buyers at very low prices.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; cocoanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 85 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 18 1/2 to 14c; dried apples, 5 1/2 to 6c; evaporated apples 7 1/2 to 8c per lb.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz, \$5.10.

FISH.—Prices are: Whitefish, 6 to 6 1/2c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 4c; sturgeon,

8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 14c lb; cod, 10c per lb; mackerel, 12 1/2c per lb; smoked gold-eyes, 30c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7 1/2c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 15 to 20c box; bloaters, large, \$1.35 per box; bloaters, small, \$1.00 per box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs.; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$6.50 per barrel; salt herring, 1/2-barrel \$4; salt salmon, 10c lb

GREEN FRUITS.—California oranges are practically out of the market, stocks being about exhausted. Some Rudi oranges have been received. Lemons are very firm, and stocks are low. New stock now in transit is expected to be higher. California fruits are about the same as last week. British Columbia cherries have been coming forward this week in bad condition, and have sold at irregular prices, sometimes for whatever they would bring, owing to poor condition. Some pipeapples, off quality, have sold low. Apples are 50c lower, and melons are 50c down. Tomatoes have declined 25c. Blueberries have dropped about 2c, and good, fresh fruit has been selling about 6c, with receipts large. Native currants, raspberries and gooseberries are offering freely. Prices are: Lemons, Messina, \$5 to \$5.25 per box, as to quality; oranges, \$7 to \$7.50 per box as to size; bananas, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bunch as to size and quality; good shipping stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bunch; pineapples \$2 to \$2.50 dozen, as to size; California peaches \$1.80 per box; California plums \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box as to quality and variety; California pears \$1 to \$1.50 per box; southern apples \$1.50 to \$5 barrel; watermelons, \$1.50 per dozen; tomatoes \$1.50 per crate of four baskets; cucumbers 65c per dozen; blueberries 5 to 6c per lb; apple cider 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; maple sugar 12s per lb; maple syrup \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; pie plant \$1.75 per 100 pounds; New southern onions \$3 per 100 pounds; concord grapes \$1 per per basket; British Columbia cherries, \$1 to \$2.50 per crate of about 16 pounds, as to quality.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—There is no change this week. Linseed oil keeps easy. White lead is firm. Paris green is easy, and 1/2c lower east. Linseed oil continues easy abroad, so that present low prices continue. Prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 19 to 20c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 23, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$3.00 to 3.50.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.35 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.85 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 11 to 12c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 4 1/2c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c.

IRON PIPE.—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 7.25.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 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, 80 per cent., shot shells, 12 gauge, \$8 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Closer prices have been made for large lots.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 7 1/2 to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c base; cotton, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch and larger, 15c lb.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.90 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$1.22 keg; 2 inch, \$1.50 keg.

HOSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.58 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent.

LUMBER.—Prices are as follows:

Dimension and Timber—No. 1.									
Sizes.	12ft.	14ft.	16ft.	18ft.	20ft.	22ft.	24ft.	26ft.	28ft.
2x4 to 2x12	13.50	15.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50		
3x6 to 3x12									
4x4 to 4x12	20	20	20	21	22	23	24		
6x6 to 6x12 and 8x5									
8x10 to 12x12	22	22	22	23	24	25	28		
2 x 4—10 at \$20.50.									
2 x 6 to 2 x 12—10 at \$18.									

No. 2 dimension \$2 less than No. 1.

Dimension, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$28. \$1 per M. advance on each inch over 12 in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2 per M. less than pine. Cull Plank, all widths at \$12 per M. B. C. Fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30 per M. 32 to 40 ft., \$33; 40 to 60ft., \$36. \$1 per M. extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards.—1st. common boards, red pine \$25; 2nd. common boards, \$18; 3rd. common boards, \$16; No. 1 cull boards, \$12; No. 2 cull boards, \$5; Spruce boards, \$16; \$1 per M. extra for stock boards. \$2 per M. less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$30; No. 2, box boards, 14 in and up, \$26. Extra dressing per M. \$1.50.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling.—2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine \$38.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine \$25.50; 1st 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$26.00; 4th 5 and 6 inch red and white \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir \$32.00; B. C. No. 3 fir \$28.00; B. C. spruce \$35.00. 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce native \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine \$25.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling \$9.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling \$9.00; 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling \$28.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressed both sides.

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

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

Shingles.—B. C. cedar per M. No. 1 \$3.00; B. C. cedar per M. No. 2 \$2.50; B. C. cedar dimension shingles \$1.00; B. C. cedar shingles band sawed \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M. \$2.75; No. 2 pine per M. \$2.25; No. 3 pine per M. \$2.00.

Lath.—Pine lath, per M \$3.00.

Finishing.—1 1/2 inch, 1 1/2 inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00, white pine, 3rd clear, \$55; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$10.00; red pine, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear and stepping, \$15.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, No. 1, \$38; white pine, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com.) \$30; red pine, clear, \$40; red pine, selects, \$30; B.C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak, red and white—1st and 2nd, \$55 to \$65; Common. \$10.

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 feet lineal, 75c; lattice, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 ft. lineal, 85c; window and door stop, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ round and $\frac{3}{4}$ cove, 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ round mould, \$2.00, 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$1.00; 5 round window stool, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$4.50; 6 round window stool, $\frac{1}{2}$, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75, 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c.

Moulding made from $\frac{1}{2}$ stock add 25 per cent; $\frac{1}{2}$ add 50 per cent.

Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

All shop work at special net prices.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Linseed oil keeps low. Reports from abroad are no better, and at Montreal, prices were 1c lower last week, owing to the weakness abroad. Turpentine was also 1c lower there. Here prices are the same, and very close prices are made for good sized orders. Prices are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 to \$6 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; less than barrels, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c less than kegs, 4c lb.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.85; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.50; No. 1 carriage, \$1.60; hard oil finish, \$1.50; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. Prices include cans.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16 to 18c. Stovo gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, 90c per bale; putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 56c; boiled, per gal., 59c in barrels, less than barrels 3c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 60c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 53 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil,

\$1.00, steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; crescent, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; oleo, hene, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for cocene and 30c for sunlight.

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat has held fairly steady and firmer this week in leading markets, the average of prices being a trifle higher than last week, but there has been no material change in values, except the spurt on Friday and to-day. The weakness in the stock markets, owing to the silver agitation and reduction of the United States national gold reserve, depressed the wheat markets, otherwise there might have been a greater advance. Rain was reported as doing damage in the winter wheat districts, where threshing and harvesting is going on. European markets were firmer, as indicated by stronger cables on most days this week. Exports from America have been larger of late, and show an increase again this week. Exports of wheat flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal amount to 3,073,000 bushels this week, as compared with 2,933,000 bushels last week; 1,265,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1895; 3,383,000 bushels in the like week in 1891 and with 4,363,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—The local market has been quiet and firmer. Wheat has been held 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than last week's sales. Some holders were asking even more, but 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, was about the idea yesterday, showing an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c over a week ago. Sales were made at a wide range, however, varying from 58 to 59c. No. 2 hard held at 56c and No. 3 hard at 53c. With the spurt in United States markets to-day, prices are held 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than yesterday on all grades. Wheat receipts at Fort William last week were 471,971 bushels; shipments 222,781; and in store 2,357,932.

FLOUR.—There is still no change in the local market, but the feeling is easier in consequence of lower prices East. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.75 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.30 to \$1.35; XXXX \$1.05 to \$1.10, delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are still selling at \$8 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in broken lots. These prices do not include sacks.

OATS.—In United States markets this week the advance of last week has been maintained. The local market continues quiet but steady, with very little doing. In Manitoba country markets the price to farmers is about 8 to 9c at most points. About 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel of 34 pounds is the outside price which would be paid for car lots of choice white, at country points on average through freights and we quote 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as about the range of values, as to grade. In this market cars have been offered, local freights paid, at 15 to 16c. The street price to farmers here is 14 to 15c per bushel of 34 pounds, 15c being the usual figure.

BARLEY.—Barley is almost unsaleable. The quotation of 12 to 13c in the country for car lots is nominal.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 80 lb sacks, \$1.35; 40 lb sacks, 70c, 20 lb sacks 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 80c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.—There is still no material change in butter this week, and prices hold about steady as we quoted last week for both creamery and dairy grades. British Columbia markets are becoming overstocked, and great care should be exercised in shipping that way just now. From the east the last report was firmer for creamery the quotations yesterday being 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Montreal for choice. Here 14c is still paid to factories for creamery and in some cases 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c has been paid for fine goods. In dairy butter some choice round lots have been picked up at about 8c, and we quote good to choice dairy at 7 to 9c as to quality, the latter price for selected lots.

CHEESE.—There has been little or nothing further done in cheese this week. Factories have not been offering in quantities. We quote 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as about the idea here, and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c is the outside price for finest. At Montreal yesterday Ontario was quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c, and Quebec goods 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. At Ingersoll, Ontario, on July 21 sales were at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and one lot at 6 13-16c. At Belleville on the same day sales ranged from 6 11-16 to 6 13-16c.

EGGS.—The market has been firmer, and 10c was paid in some cases last week, net, for receipts.

LARD.—Prices are: Pure \$1.70 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4.30 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$6.25 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.50.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to prices below or $\frac{1}{2}$ c for parchment paper wrapping. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; picnic hams, 8c; short spiced rolls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c long rolls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; shoulders, 7c smoked long clear, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Fancy clear, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; smoked jowls, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$13.00; clear mess \$13.00; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Good lambs continues scarce. At this date last year lamb was selling about the same price as mutton, both being quoted at 7c. We quote city dressed beef steady at 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fresh mutton, 8c; dressed lambs, 11c. City dressed hogs, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; country dressed 5c. Veal, easy at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

POULTRY.—Chickens hold at 40 cents to 50 cents per pair as to quality. Turkeys would bring 10c per lb live weight, if they could be had, but none offering. No other kinds offering.

HIDES.—The feeling is easier for hides, owing to the unsettled markets in the United States growing out of the silver agitation. There has not been much change in prices, but the tendency has been easier, and some dealers look for lower markets. With this tendency apparent in the markets dealers are not anxious to make purchases at current quotations here. Still, it is uncertain how the market may go. For calfskins 7c is being paid in some cases, but other dealers say it is fully 1c above actual values here. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 5c;

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(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF ONTARIO)

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PROSPECTUS

This company, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, is formed to acquire, develop, re-sell and otherwise deal in gold mining claims in Lake of the Woods and Seine River and other well known gold districts, selected by experienced prospectors and approved by our experts, and to enable the investor, by the concentration of capital and labor, to participate directly in the profits arising from the development, mining, leasing, operating in, and sale of the same, whether acquired by location, bond and lease or purchase.

The capital stock of this Company is

\$300,000

Divided into shares of one dollar each, which are non-assessable, and 275,000 shares are in the treasury of the Company.

STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE—20,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company are now offered for sale at forty cents (40c) per share.

To create a fund to be used to secure gold properties in the Lake of the Woods and other well known gold districts in Ontario, and to develop them for the market or for working, as may seem best for the interests of the Company.

Applications for said stock must be sent to the Secretary of the Company, at their office, Hilliard House Block, Rat Portage, not later than the 30th day of July inst.

(2) Never in the history of this district has there been such an active demand by the English and American investor for properties that have been opened up enough to show their value. Hardly a day passes but representatives of capital visit our town in quest of developed or partially developed mines. Many outcroppings owned by prospectors who need the assistance of a development Company can be purchased, bonded or leased at figures that will insure a handsome profit to our Company.

A judicious use of capital in these new fields should open rich districts to the profit and advantage of the investor.

As in other enterprises, so in mining, profits are obtained only when care, skill and experience are exercised in the management of the business. This Company offers to the investor, by the union of capital with PRACTICAL MINING and business experience, an opportunity to MINE ECONOMICALLY and at a minimum risk, and to be interested in several claims and in different gold districts, thus dividing his interests and increasing the chances of satisfactory returns on his investment.

It is time for the people of Canada to wake up from their long slumber, cease lamenting the bad times and co-operate in bringing Lake of the Woods District to that which it is evidently destined to become, namely, one of the great gold mining districts of the world.

Offices and Rooms, Hilliard House Block, Rat Portage.

PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,
Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St., Winnipeg

Established 1860.

Incorporated 1906.

“Crescent”

Steel Enamelled Ware

Tinware of every Description
Manufactured by

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL

Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

The National Matte Smelter.

A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores in localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unobtainable, our pyritic, water jacketed Matte Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenide ores in capacity of 2 to 50 tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting and concentrating that is known to-day.

It requires no extraordinary skill, no lead ores, no fluxing material, and no fuel of any kind for the smelter after it is started. The sulphur in the ore is its natural fuel only, and its cost has no comparison with any other process of concentrating.

We are prepared to furnish any size or capacity plant complete to substantial mining procedure, set it up and furnish our men to run it for them on cash payments. Prices and specifications furnished with references and testimonials on application.

National Ore & Reduction Co.

5726 Cheltenham Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO

Manufacturers of Furnaces for

Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Head Office:
285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Hooper's Marble Works

MONUMENTS IN MARBLE AND GRANITE
Special Designs Furnished.

ONLY WORKS in Manitoba using
machine for polishing.

No Agents employed.

WORKS, COR. BANNATYNE & ALBERT STS., WINNIPEG

No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 5 to 7c per lb.; dekins 15 to 20c each; kips 4 to 5c; sheep 50 to 65c; shearlings, 5 to 15c; lambskins, 10 to 20c; Horschides, 75c to \$1.25.

TALLOW.—We quote No. 1 rendered, 3½c per lb. and under grades 2½ to 3c. A drop to 3c for No. 1 tallow is expected.

WOOL.—The situation is very unsatisfactory in wool this week. All the buyers are feeling blue over the outlook, as they claim prices paid have been too high. At any rate prices are decidedly lower, and even at the decline no one seems anxious to rush for business. Bids made earlier are being withdrawn, and in some cases lots sent in have been refused at figures quoted some time ago. About 8c appears to be the general price offering this week, which shows a drop of 1 to 1½c from the top, and for fine, heavy shrinking wools, such as fine dark merinos, from 4 to 6c as to quality is quoted. Clean, bright long wools bring the best price. Wools which brought 12½c in Montana last year, it is said are now being bought up at between 7 and 8c per lb. This is fine wool of the merino or fine cross type, but clean and light-shrinking in comparison with the prairie wool the latter containing much sand and dirt, which causes it to shrink heavily.

SENECA ROOT.—Some lots are coming in, and 15c per lb is about the top price paid for fine, well dried and clean root, and bulby and dirty 12 to 13c. The crop will be light this season, as the natives will not gather the root owing to low prices.

HAY.—Dull at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here. New baled has sold at \$6.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Gordon & Ironside shipped their second train load of grass cattle for the season this week, about half of which were range cattle and the balance domestic. They have two trains in transit from the ranges, which are expected in to-night or to-morrow. The tendency of prices has been easier, and for butchers' stock we quote 2½ to 2¾c off cars here. Hardly anything would go over 2½c here now.

HOGS.—The price is steady at about ¾c off cars here for good packing hogs, averaging 150 to 300 pounds, heavy and light hogs 2½ to 3c, as to quality; stags 1½ to 3c. Pork declined at Chicago this week to as low as \$6 per barrel, which causes a weak feeling for hogs.

SHEEP.—The market is easy. One lot of good Manitoba sheep were bought here at 3c, but a car of western sheep was offered here this week at 3c without finding a buyer. The quality was fair. We quote 2½ to 3c off cars here. Lambs \$2 to \$3.50 per head, as to quality.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. 50½c, Dec. 57½c.
Tuesday—Sept. 50½c, Dec. 58½c.
Wednesday—Sept. 50½c, Dec. 58c.
Thursday—Sept. 51½c, Dec. 59½c.
Friday—Sept. 51½c, Dec. 58½c.
Saturday—Sept. 52½c, Dec. 60½c.

A week ago September delivery closed at 57c. A year ago September delivery closed at 70½c. Two years ago July closed at 55½c and three years ago at 53½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, July 25, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Sept. delivery at 55½c, December at 57½c. A week ago September wheat closed at 53½c.

F. Heap, of Winnipeg, has opened a law office at Stonewall.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was weak and irregular and prices closed ½c under Saturday for the September option. Firm features were decrease in the visible and export demand. The demoralization in the New York stock market was the principal cause of weakness. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55½	56½	—	58½
Corn	25½	26½	—	—
Oats	17½	17	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 40	6 30	—
Lard	—	3 42½	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 40	3 42½	—

On Tuesday wheat was firmer, influenced by light receipts, firmer cables, and some recovery in stocks. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55½	56½	—	59
Corn	25½-7	26½	—	—
Oats	17½	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 25	6 22½	—
Lard	—	3 35	3 40	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 32½	3 40	—

On Wednesday wheat was quiet, and easy on favorable crop news, weak cables and larger receipts. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	55½	56½	—	58½
Corn	25½	26½	—	26½
Oats	17½	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	5 95	6 05	5 95	—
Lard	3 22½	3 30	3 35	—
Short Ribs.	3 20	3 27½	3 32½	—

Wheat was stronger on Thursday, on improved stock markets, stronger cables and wet weather in the wheat harvesting regions. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	57½	58	—	60½
Corn	26½	26½	—	27
Oats	18	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	6 15	6 20	6 12½	—
Lard	3 30	3 35	3 40	—
Short Ribs.	3 32½	3 37½	3 42½	—

Wheat held pretty firm on Friday, though prices were a little off at the close, under realizing sales. Cables were firm and further rain was reported in the winter wheat belt. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.	57½	57½	—	59½
Corn	25½	26½	—	—
Oats	18½	17½	—	—
Mess Pork..	6 05	6 12½	6 05	—
Lard	3 22½	3 27½	3 32½	—
Short Ribs..	3 25	3 30	—	—

Wheat opened strong and higher on Saturday at 53½c and advanced, touching 59½c. Closing prices were:

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	58½	59½	71½
Corn	29½	26	—
Oats	18½	18½	—
Mess Pork..	6 05	6 10	—
Lard	3 20	3 27½	—
Short Ribs..	3 20	3 28	—

A week ago July wheat closed at 55½c and a year ago at 70½c and two years ago at 50½c.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of July 23, reports flour in fair demand. Prices are as follows in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.10 to \$3.40; Second patents, \$3.00 to \$3.05; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export bakers', \$2.45; second export bakers' \$1.90 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$9.75 to \$10.25. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$4.75 to \$5.00. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Shorts, \$5.00; Middlings, fine, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, July 25, Sept. delivery closed at 64½c and December delivery at 66½c. A week ago September option closed at 62½c.

Reasons for the Siberian Railway.

The Railway Review says: "Siberia is a Russian Canada, larger and more populous, and, like Canada, it has a great future before it, says the Fortnightly Review. It is very rich in gold, while there are whole hills of graphite (black lead) and lapis lazuli; coal can be picked up on the very road near Nerchinsk: there is silver in the same district, and there are rich mines of ore near Nikolaiofsk. Siberia, like Canada, is rich in fish. On the Amur river 200,000 puds of the kita fish have been caught within a few weeks in August, when the fish ascend the rivers; the pud (pood) being 40 pounds, that means 8,000,000 pounds of fish. In the Khabarofka museum is a stuffed kaluga fish weighing 90 puds, or 1,200 pounds, caught in the Amur. The Russians have been struck by the fact that 'the prosperity of Canada and its productive ability have grown and continue to grow with a rapidity which appears to us (Russians) miraculous, and by us inimitable, just from the date of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.' In 1889 they deputed two engineers to observe the Canadian line and its conditions and results. Attention in Russia was drawn to the facts that Canada, a country then of 4,000,000 people, had, by its own resources, without any pecuniary help from outside, connected the two oceans by an iron road 4,500 vests (3,000 miles) long, over very difficult and expensive ground for building, in the short time of four years; that the energetic population of Canada, 3,600,000 in 1871, and only increased to 4,800,000 in 1881, reached 5,000,000 a year or two after the first through train passed Winnipeg in 1886; that the quantity of grain carried in Canada had increased from 303,471 tons in 1886 to 500,000 tons in 1888; that in places without population there had arisen several new towns, such as Vancouver, founded only in 1836, and holding 9,000 inhabitants in 1891. It was made known to Russia that 'the cost of the Siberian Railway should not be even 65 per cent. of the cost of the Canadian Pacific.'"

At Montreal on July 21, 2,000 sacks of Manitoba strong bakers flour sold on London account.

George Nelson, contractor, Rossland, British Columbia is burned out, estimated loss \$3,000.

Wm. O'Connor, Hotel, Victoria, British Columbia is out of business.

Mrs. E. Oeder, fancy Goods etc., of Victoria, British Columbia, advertises to sell out.

The Hayward Mill & Timber Co., of Victoria, British Columbia, is in difficulties.

E. McCarthy & Co., clothing, boots and shoes, etc., Regina, Assiniboia, advertises giving up business.

At London, Ontario on July 18, 20 cheese factories boarded 5,460 boxes June and 125 1st to 10th July. Sales—255 at 6½c, 186 at 9.16c, 325 at 6½c. Attendance fair.

Samuel Astin, music dealer, Winnipeg, who is going to take up his residence in Toronto, has sold out to S. L. Barrowclough, in the same line at Winnipeg.

EVERYBODY WELCOME ! COSTS NOTHING.

While in town this week, come and see us, write your letters in our office, and let us make things pleasant for you. Hog Products and Dairy Products interests us all. It will do us both good to talk these matters over. Let us have your views and we will give you all the information in our power. We want to do business with you if we can, but we want to be friendly anyway. Our office is on McDermott Avenue, just one block west of Post Office. Half an hour's visit now may mean many dollars to you before the snow flies.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, **WINNIPEG**

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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OAK LAKE
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Bonds of Electric, Steam or Horse Car Railways

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Persons having mining or other Properties that will bear investigation, can have a Company promoted, or sell them, by addressing

Manhattan Investors and Securities Co., Ltd.

17 AND 19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BUGGIES

Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc.
Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

Corner of King and James Streets, **WINNIPEG**

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY

OUR BRANDS STAND THE TEST.
Others Come and Go Again.

The Leaders in the Market are

Manufactured
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Tasse, Wood & Co
MONTREAL.

The Rosebud.
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PURE HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKIES

The Famous Lagavulin Distillery
Island of Islay, Scotland

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

Mackie's Rare Old Highland 10 YEARS OLD.
Gold Label, as patronized by Royalty and the Leading Physicians.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

G. Valle. Strang & Co. G. F. & J. Galt. J. M. Carey
Hudson Bay Company. Richard & Co.
W. Ferguson, Brandon.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, July 25, 1896.

A further decline of 1c in Manitoba creamery butter, and 1c also on cheese is noted this week. Eggs are up 1 to 2c. Oranges are out of the market. Oats have advanced \$1 per ton.

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 14c; Manitoba creamery, 17 to 18c; local creamery, 20c; Manitoba cheese, now, 9½c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c to 12½c; breakfast bacon 12 to 12½c; backs 12 to 12½c; long, clear 8½c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in pails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$16.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smolt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel heads, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt oolachan, 25 and 50 lb. kets 5c; smoked salmon 12½c.

Vegetables.—Now potatoes, \$1.40 per 100 pounds; onions silver skins, 1½c lb.; California onions, 2c.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1½c lb.; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch, 20c. Manitoba, 15 to 16c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 360 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. Standard Australian boxes for apples, etc., are smaller and contain from 125 to 150 apples in a box. California lemons, \$1.50; Australian apples \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; Bluefield bananas, \$3 per bunch; bananas \$1.75 bunch; \$3.50 crate (2 bunches); Cherries, (10 lb box), local 70c; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.50; Plums 20 lb boxes \$1.50; Apricots 20 lb boxes \$1.10; Tomatoes, \$3.50.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.30; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$1.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.20; do. strong bakers \$3.35.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$25.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$20.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$16.00 ton; bran \$15.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 6½ to 7½c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7c.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs; lamb \$2.75 to \$3 per head.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$1.00; ducks, \$3 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris 1mp, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

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

Cold Storage for Vegetables.

One of the most remarkable new departures in the freight business is the idea of icing vegetables for shipping long distances. It has been tried spasmodically in other years, but never until this year was the plan carried out to any extent. Now the New Orleans shippers are icing their vegetables right along. They have already this season hauled 25 cars to New York city alone that contained iced vegetables, and the shipments to Buffalo, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and in fact, to all northern cities, have followed out this new idea. The shipments of cucumbers, cabbages, beans, and all kinds of garden stuff have grown very rapidly in the past few years, and now the producers have found it necessary to ice them. The process of packing is quite interesting.—St. Louis Chronicle.

The Live Stock Trade.

Wm. Rutherford, of Dunmore, Assa., has spent a couple of months in the United States looking after the interests of the live stock commission business, into which he has recently entered in partnership with G. Paulin, of Montreal. Mr. Rutherford reports the sheep industry of the Territories and the Western States as making rapid strides, and will leave for Scotland with a consignment of sheep and cattle on the 28th inst.

Mr. Prince, of Battloford, arrived in Winnipeg, Wednesday, on his way east with 100 head of cattle for the British market.

Grass in the range country is unusually good this year, owing to spring rains having been more frequent than usual.

Andrew Burrows, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, has completed a deal for two thousand head of steers for France.

At Liverpool on July 20 supplies were smaller and the demand fairly good. The market for cattle was stronger, and prices advanced ½c to 1½c per lb. Best states cattle sold at 9½c; Canadians at 9½c, and Argentines at 7½c. The supply of sheep was smaller, and prices were firmer at 11½c to 12½c, the outside figure showing an advance of ½c since this day week.

At the Montreal stock yards, on July 20 only a few loads were offered for which the demand was slow. Values showing no material change. Sales of butchers' stock being made at prices ranging from 2 to 3c per lb. live weight. A few small lots of export stock were also picked up at 3½c to 3¾c, the latter price being for really choice steers. The recent steady decline in prices for live hogs, and the low figures that are now ruling, has been the means of checking receipts almost completely. At the East End Abattoir Market Montreal on July 20 there was some demand for shippers and a few small lots of the choicest stock were picked up at ¾c. Choice beavers sold at 3½ to 3¾c; good, 3 to 3¾c; fair, 2½c to 2¾c, and common to inferior, 2c to 2½c per lb live weight. The demand for sheep for export is improving somewhat, which is no doubt due to the favorable reports from abroad. A fair trade was done and all the good stock met with a ready sale at ¾c to 3¾c, while butchers' paid 2½c to 2¾c per lb. live weight. Lambs were in demand and prices ruled steady at \$1.75 to \$3.50 each.

At Toronto on July 21, offerings of poor cattle were too large. Export cattle

were steady, best price was 3½c per lb., some sold at 3¾c. Butchers' cattle sold at 8c per lb., and common at 2½c and medium at 2½c per lb. Sheep and lambs were steady at \$2.75 to \$3.12½ per cwt. for shipping and butchers' shop. Lambs were selling at \$2.25 to \$3 each. Milch cows slow, at \$15 to \$30 each. Hogs were lower, notwithstanding small receipts. Best bacon sold at 4½c per lb.; thick fat ½c lower, at 3½c; stores, 3½c.

At Chicago, on July 21, prices were 5 to 10c higher for hogs at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for heavy, \$3.10 to \$3.40 for medium; \$3.15 to \$3.45 for mixed, and \$3.30 to \$3.65 for light weights. The bulk of sales were at \$3.05 to \$3.25.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending July 23, were \$1,097,938; balances, \$198,632. For the previous week clearings were \$1,201,723. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$98,771 and for the week two years ago, \$892,033. For the month of June clearings were \$4,091,811 as compared with \$3,855,181 for April, 1895, and \$3,829,427 or May, 1891. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal	\$10,987,734
Toronto	6,832,926
Halifax	1,188,913
Winnipeg	1,097,938
Hamilton	448,593

Total.....\$20,550,544

Financial and Insurance Notes.

Horace McDougall, an old-time Winnipegger, but who for the last few years has resided in London, Ont., has returned to the city to reside. Mr. McDougall has accepted the position of manager of the Winnipeg agency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association, formerly held by A. R. McNichol, the latter gentleman having been promoted to the management of the whole Northwestern department of the company's business. Mr. McDougall was manager of the Great North West Telegraph Co. in Winnipeg in the early days, and later of the Dan, Wiman Mercantile agency.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York has taken over the insurance of the Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas, Ont.

F. H. Ross & Co., printers, Victoria, British Columbia, have assigned.

J. Y. Griffin & Co. will resume operations at their pork-packing house, Winnipeg, about August 1. Owing to extending the plant and buildings, packing has been suspended for a short time.

JOHN LOVE. J. R. McALLISTER. J. BILBY.

Love, McAllister & Co.

Are making a special display during EXHIBITION WEEK

OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, GAMES,

Xmas Cards, Booklets, etc.

New lines, including many novelties for the

Xmas Trade,

Also Messrs. Watson, Foster & Co's Fall Range of this

season's samples of

Wall Papers,

And a splendid line of Staple and Fancy Stationery,

Printers' Stock, Wrapping Paper, Bag, Twine

and General Sundries for every-day wants.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

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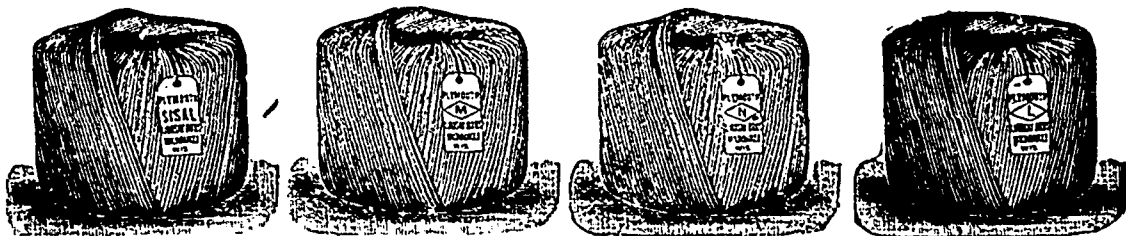
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—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

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339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
Government St., Victoria, B.

TO DRUGGISTS

Having made arrangements with Messrs. McGlashan & Harrison to represent us in Manitoba and West, we would solicit orders from the trade through them. We seek to keep abreast of the times, and have a large assortment of usual lines and novelties.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Druggists.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Farms For Sale.

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment.

Address:

D. W. B., Commercial Office,
Winnipeg.

To the Trade

FALL and SORTING ORDERS now being taken by our Traveller, who will wait upon you shortly. Don't buy until you see our samples. Mail orders attended to promptly.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

217 McDermott Avenue,

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LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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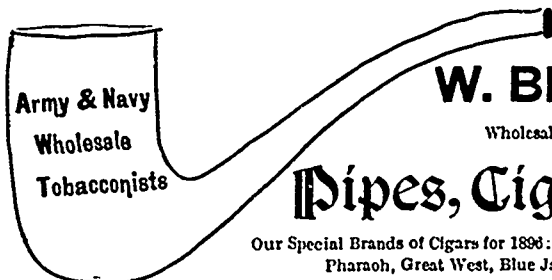
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ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, NUTS, Etc.

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CAR PEARS, PLUMS, PEACHES, NEW APPLES. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. B. SCOTT, Sec-Treas.

Manitoba Crop Report.

Though many favorable crop reports have been received from Manitoba points, notwithstanding the very backward season during seeding time, there have also been many unfavorable reports received during the past two weeks. The excessive moisture followed by hot weather, it appears, has told severely on the crops in some districts. The principal complaint is of rust, and the greatest complaint comes from the eastern and south-eastern parts of Manitoba, where the soil is richer and heavier, and less adapted to give good results in an excessively wet year. The crops are generally described as poor as far west as Carberry, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. Such fine crop districts as Portage la Prairie, Carman, Gretna, etc., which are usually counted upon as about the safest wheat districts in Manitoba, will this year produce but an indifferent crop, according to present indications. Further west in Manitoba there is a large wheat area which on the whole gives very favorable promise, many individual crops being extra fine; but there are also crops put in on stubble, without plowing, which are very poor, owing to choking by weeds. Where the land was thoroughly well cultivated in previous years and free from weeds, the stubble crops are not so bad, but it is useless putting in crops on stubble where the land is not in first class condition and free from weeds.

Altogether the crop is irregular, and with the reduced area this year and the damage from rust, we cannot hope to approximate the crop of last year. Last year, however, gave an abnormally large crop, and it is not a fair comparison to compare with a "bumper" crop year, but rather with average years, and if present prospects are realized in the western districts we may have a fair average crop in the aggregate. The lighter and more rolling lands of the western part of the province have had decidedly the advantage in a wet year like the present,

The wheat districts of eastern Assiniboia, adjoining Manitoba to the west, also promise good, and if present prospects are realized there will be a much larger surplus for shipment from that part of our wheat belt than in any previous year. This will go quite a ways towards making up for the expected deficiency in those districts badly affected by rust. Rust is a new thing for Manitoba, and this is the first year that the crop has suffered on that account. Crops that were got in early are not faring so badly, but the late sown grain is very poor.

This week the weather has been favorable, temperature being moderate, with a nice general rain in the fore part of the week, which was beginning to be needed, particularly by late sown crops.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain—A fair local trade was done in oats on the basis of 25½ to 26c ex store. No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs., 25½ to 26c; barley, feed, 34 to 3½c; export prices are lower than these quotations.

Flour—The demand for flour was renewed again to-day, and millers reported an active local trade in strong bakers' on the basis of \$3.40. Winter wheat, \$3.60 to \$3.80; spring wheat, patents, \$3.60 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.60; straight roller, bags, \$1.60 to \$1.65; extra bags, \$1.30 to \$1.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.25 to \$3.40.

Oatmeal—Standard, brls, \$2.80 to \$2.90; granulated, brls., \$2.90 to \$3.00; rolled oats, brls, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Bran—Bran, \$11 to \$12; shorts, \$11 to \$13.00; moultrie, \$15 to \$17.

Cheese.—There is no improvement in the demand for cheese, and there is little prospect

of any while the general run of breadstuffs and provisions are as cheap as they are at present. The public cable on colored cheese advanced a trifle this morning; but private cables were not encouraging. The only indication of spot values were the transactions at the wharf, where 5,000 cheese from down the river were offered. These sold at 6½c subject to readjustment in the warehouse, which may mean anything from 6¼ to 6½c. On this basis prices are fully ½ to ¾c per pound lower on Quebec makes than they were last Monday. Ontario makes are nominal, but an extreme price to-day, from a buyer's standpoint, was 6½c.

Butter.—The butter market continues quiet. Business in creamery was done in a small way at 16½c, but this was a special case and 16 to 16½c is the idea, with few buyers inclined to concede more than the outside price. Townships dairy sold at 15c, but prices on it range from 14½ to 15c.

Eggs.—Choice candled stock in round lots are quoted at 9 to 9½c, and single cases at 10c; culls at 8 to 8½c; and strictly near-by new laid at 11 to 12c per dozen.

Cured Meats.—In sympathy with the continued weakness in the Chicago provision market, lard here has declined ½ to ¾c per lb. The demand was fair, and sales of pure Canadian were made at 7½c and refined compound at 5½c. Canadian short cut, clear, \$11.50 to \$12; Canadian short cut, mess, \$12 to \$12.50; Hams, city cured, per lb., 7½ to 9½c; Bacon, per lb., 8½ to 9½c.—Gazette, July 21.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:

Grade.	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	July 11
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	42	23	44	101	107
No. 2 hard.....	24	30	31	31	23
No. 3 hard.....	13	10	31	20	12
No. 1 North'n..	2	4	6	16	12
No. 2 North'n..	1	2	1	2	1
No. 3 North'n..	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 white fyle	0	0	0	1	0
No. 2 white fyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring...	0	1	1	2	1
No. 2 Spring...	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 frosted..	5	1	11	13	16
No. 2 frosted..	1	10	4	6	2
No. 3 frosted..	1	5	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected..	7	3	7	7	13
No. 2 Rejected..	11	5	6	12	11
No Grade.....	7	5	6	4	1
Feed.....	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	114	99	148	215	202
Same week last year.....	38	12	37	62	55

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

A New Match Company.

A new match manufacturing concern has been established at Buckingham, Quebec, to be known as the McLaren Match Co. The company is understood to be composed of the five McLaren brothers, sons of the late James McLaren, who was largely interested in timber limits and lumbering industries in various parts of Canada. A large lumbering interest of the estate is located at Buckingham. Samples of the new matches have been received in Winnipeg, and they will be offered to the trade here in a few days. Samples shown. The Commercial are of excellent quality. Three brands will be made. The matches will be handled in Winnipeg by James Hall & Co., the Ontario Glove Works.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended July 18, 1896, shows a decrease of 477,000 bushels, against a decrease of 754,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 617,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 425,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,581,000	80,224,000	81,233,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,569,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,785,000	75,569,000	79,083,000	41,568,000
April 1...	74,398,000	71,453,000	77,654,000	41,034,000
May 6...	62,196,000	65,150,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 3...	62,229,000	68,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1...	61,581,000	64,067,000	63,316,000	24,262,000
Aug. 8...	58,617,000	61,201,000	59,423,000	29,079,000
Sept. 7...	58,784,000	69,168,000	68,140,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	61,232,000	74,614,000	69,375,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4...	62,240,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,580,000

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,830,000	79,353,000	81,738,000
" 11...	63,845,000	86,615,000	80,433,000	85,030,000
" 18...	67,833,000	85,289,000	80,332,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	79,833,000	81,390,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,680,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,928,000	80,733,000	78,067,000	80,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,267,000	79,433,000
March 1...	64,089,000	78,761,000	76,669,000	79,083,000
" 7...	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	74,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,373,000	73,350,000	73,020,000
" 21...	61,848,000	75,773,000	72,163,000	72,209,000
" 28...	61,048,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,763,000	71,293,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,497,000	69,217,000	76,096,000
" 18...	58,483,000	68,626,000	68,455,000	74,809,000
" 25...	57,946,000	65,778,000	66,553,000	76,027,000
May 2...	55,619,000	62,196,000	65,166,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	60,623,000	63,610,000	72,632,000
" 16...	53,118,000	58,484,000	62,044,000	71,626,000
" 23...	51,208,000	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,159,000
" 30...	50,340,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,367,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,241,000	68,624,000
" 13...	49,436,000	47,717,000	57,106,000	66,375,000
" 20...	48,819,000	46,225,000	55,854,000	63,081,000
" 27...	47,380,000	44,561,000	54,657,000	62,316,000
July 4...	47,199,000	43,359,000	54,114,000	61,319,000
" 11...	47,220,000	41,327,000	53,154,000	59,323,000
" 18...	46,743,000	40,483,000	53,771,000	58,904,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on July 11 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	371,000
Toronto.....	175,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	140,000
Manitoba interior elevators	1,400,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	2,318,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on July 11 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	59,831,000
Pacific Coast.....	1,927,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	49,844,000
Pacific Coast.....	6,549,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended July 18, shows a decrease of 335,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 59,496,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on July 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 105,210,000 bushels, as compared with 130,877,000 bushels on July 1, 1895, 146,519,000 bushels on July 1, 1894, 152,808,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 99,203,000 bushels on July 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on July 1 in preceding years.

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BRIGHT & JOHNSTON,

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GOVERNMENT STEEL.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

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DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Choice California & Local Fruits

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Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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Wanted in an established and growing jobbing and retail business, a partner with business energy and some business experience sufficient to manage the commercial part of the business, while the subscriber manages the practical part. A capital of about \$3,000 necessary. To the proper party, the opening is an exceptionally good one.

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PARTNER P.P., Commercial Office, Winnipeg

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We are selling Rigby Cloth in Costume Cloths, and Ulsterings of various weights and colorings for Ladies' Wear, also Tweeds and Worsteds for Men's Suitings.

It costs very little extra to have clothing waterproofed by the Rigby process, and does not alter the feeling or texture of the material. There is no rubber in the compound, and the marvellous thing about Rigby is that it remains porous. Patterns and price lists will be forwarded on application from the trade only.

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We have been regularly selling large quantities of ALARM CLOCKS, and have now added a select line of WALL, EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS. Full information and cuts of these goods on application.

RUBBER BALLS—Unfortunately our stock of these goods was burned at the dock in Montreal. We immediately cabled "Repeat order," and have now the goods.

EXHIBITION—This great show opens here July 20th. We invite all who come to the City to call at our warehouse and view our splendid display of FANCY GOODS and TOYS for Fall trade.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The English Silk Industry.

The London Times says: "In a recent issue a mention was drawn to the remarkable revival in the worsted industry of Yorkshire. There is reason to hope that a similar era of prosperity is in store for English silk manufacturers. It is stated that about thirty-five years ago the total number of looms in this country was not less than 150,000, that 5,000,000 pounds of silk were used every year, and that the annual output amounted to £12,000,000. Presently continental fabrics of an inferior kind were imported in large quantities, and silk went out of fashion as an article of dress. Messrs. Liberty & Co. have made more than one effort to restore the popularity of the homemade article, contending that it is equal in technical excellence, superior in artistic effect, and considerably more reasonable in price. The latest of the exhibitions which they have prepared with this object was opened on Monday at their East India house, 218 Regent street. It consists of brocades for court trains, brocades for dinner dresses, lustrous brocades for morning gowns, blouses and dresses for young ladies, and warp-printed silks. All have been designed, woven and colored under the direction of the firm, and are both pleasing to the eye and attractive to the touch. There are about one hundred examples ranging from costly brocades to silks at as low a price as between 4s. and 5s. a yard. A 'myosotis' in warp, having on it a group of flowers, and woven with a brocade over it, should not escape the notice of the visitor. The exhibition has a wider scope than any of its predecessors, since it includes work from Yorkshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire; and if Spitalfields is not so largely represented by name as before, it is because many of the weavers of that district, which became a center of the industry soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove hundreds of workers in this way to England, have formed a new settlement in more salubrious Braintree."

Montreal Grocery Market.

The only change in the situation of the sugar market during the past week has been a little firmer feeling in beet, and prices have improved 1½d, private cables to-day, quoting July and August at 9s 10½d. The demand for raws in New York is good, and refiners are taking all offerings at 8½c. In refined sugar here a fairly active business has been done, but orders are principally for small lots. The tone of the market is about steady, and values show no material change from the decline noted last week. We quote: Granulated at 4½c in 250 barrel lots and over; 1½c in 100-barrel lots, and 4 7-16c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 8½c to 8¾c, as to quality, at the factory.

The demand for syrups continues slow and the market is dull with no change in values to note. We quote 1½c to 8¾c per lb, as to quality at the factory.

There has been no life in the molasses market during the past week. The demand is slow, and outside of small lots that have changed hands on country account no sales of importance have been made. The offerings of Barbadoes are large, but prices rule steady at 28c to 28½c for round lots, and 80c to 81c for small lots.

The demand for rice has continued good and the market is active and firm, with a large business doing. We quote:—Crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B., \$3.45; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5.00, Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$4.

Business in spices has been of a small jobbing character, and the market on the whole is quiet and unchanged. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c; cassia, 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½c to 18½c.

There is an easy feeling in the coffee market, and although no actual change in prices has taken place, holders would no doubt make concessions in order to place a round lot. The demand is limited and trade quiet. We quote Maracaibo at 17½c to 18c; Rio, 16 to 17½c; Java, 23c to 25c; and Mocha, 23c to 26c.

Since our last there has been no improvement in the demand for teas, owing to the fact that buyers seem to have ample supplies on hand, and business in consequence is only of a small jobbing character. New crop Japan teas are offering freely at prices ranging from 15 to 25c, as to quality. —Gazette, July 17.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of July 17 says: "Freight rates steady at 1s 9d to 1s 10½d Liverpool, 2s 3d, London, 2s to 2s 1½d Glasgow, and 2s 3d to 2s 6d Bristol. For Hamburg corn has been taken at 2s 8d, provisions at 17c per 100 lbs. and sack flour at 13s 9d. Sack flour rates are 10s to Liverpool, 11s 3d to Glasgow, and 13s 9d to London. Provisions 12s 6d Liverpool, 12s 6d to 15s. London and Glasgow. Cattle freights are easier owing to bad English markets and lower prices, and we quote 40s to 42s 6d. Engagements of cheese are reported at 25s Glasgow and Bristol, and 20s Liverpool and London. Considerable freight has been engaged for wheat and corn from Chicago to Montreal, and wheat from Duluth and Fort William. Charters are reported of vessels with wheat from Duluth and Port Arthur to Montreal at 6c. Corn freights have been

taken from Chicago to Kingston at 2½c and from Chicago to Prescott at 2¾c, although we hear that 2½c has been since accepted. From Kingston to Montreal the rate on wheat is 2½c and on corn 2c, and from Prescott to Montreal 1½c on corn. By the Erie route corn has been taken from Chicago to Buffalo at 1c and from Buffalo to New York at 8½c. Wheat from Buffalo to New York is quoted at 8¾c. Wheat from Duluth has been taken at 1½c and subsequently at 1½c.

Dairy Trade Notes

At Brockville, Ontario, on July 16, 1,392 boxes of cheese were boarded of which 400 boxes were white and the balance colored; 6½c was offered for white and 6 13-16 offered for colored; none sold.

At Woodstock, Ontario, on July 15, the dairymen accepted the inevitable and cleared out June cheese at 6½c. Salesmen were holding for 6½c, and when the market closed the big factories were unsold, but a street conference resulted in balance of nineteen factories accepting buyers' figures. Pastures are drying up although with cool nights cheese are in good condition.

The Montreal Gazette of July 14 says: "The butter market is rather steadier than it was, since factorymen have been letting go of their June creamery at 16c. At this price and up to 16½c the exporters have been doing some business."

The Edmonton Milling Company have decided to build an elevator in connection with their flour mill at South Edmonton.

The McNulty Mill Co., of Manheim Penna., offer to locate a flour mill machinery manufactory, employing one hundred and fifty men and a roller flour mill of 1,000 barrels' capacity at a total outlay of \$300,000, for a free site, exemption from taxes for ten years, and \$0,000 cash bonus.

Railway companies in the United States are having their attention drawn to a postal law long in existence, but not complied with heretofore. An order has been issued by Postmaster-General Wilson insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters. An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them; but all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law. The railroads however, will not be required to mail their letters like those of ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied by the government with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the train man. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

Modern Shopping

Scene: State street (Chicago), of a March afternoon. It is 5 o'clock. Streams of busy women pour in and out of the swinging doors of the great shops. Outside all is slush, sloop, muddiness, mingled with visions of petticoats mu-patterned, and ankles anything but neat. Inside it is shove, shop madness, encounters between the motors of balloon sleeves, entanglements of endless skirts. At the corner of State and Washington streets two women meet, one a blonde in a brown crepon, the other a brunette in a vivid plaid.

Mrs. Plaid: "How d'y do, my dear? How loaded down you are!"

Mrs. Crepon: "Don't speak of it. I have just picked up a treasure."

Mrs. Plaid: "Still going to auctions?"

Mrs. Crepon: "Yes, I can't help it. I've just been to one and got a most glorious old silver soup tureen."

Mrs. Plaid: "Why didn't you have it sent?"

Mrs. Crepon: "They don't send. And you have to carry things away on the spot or you lose them."

Mrs. Plaid: "Take a cab, then."

Mrs. Crepon: "I was just looking for one."

Mrs. Plaid: "There's one now."

Mrs. Crepon: "No, I won't have a coupe. I want a hansom."

Mrs. Plaid: "You can never find one when you want it. Take your tureen into Shield's, buy something, and have them send both."

Mrs. Crepon: "I can't think of anything I want."

Mrs. Plaid: "What difference does that make? You can send it back. Come along. It's fearful windy."

The two women enter a portal which is opened before them by an assiduous small boy.

Mrs. Plaid (continuing): "When I have a big bundle I go into the 'Bazaar' or come here and buy, no matter what—gloves, lace, pins. It's better to buy small things. I ask the clerk to take my bundle, and when they deliver it I send back what I have bought. It is quite convenient."

Mrs. Crepon: "How dare you do it?"

Mrs. Plaid: "Everybody does it. You see it doesn't hurt anyone, and, besides, what else would the big store be good for?"

Saleswoman: "Silk shirts, madam?"

Mrs. Crepon: "No."

Mrs. Plaid (poking her). "Why go any farther? Yes, we will look at them."

Salesman: "What color, please?"

Mrs. Plaid: "Oh, it doesn't matter at all."

Mrs. Crepon: "Give me lilac."

Saleswoman: "I don't think I've got a lilac one. Here's pink."

Mrs. Crepon: "That will do very nicely. Please send, and kindly have this package sent up with the skirt."

Mrs. Plaid: "Now, let's have a soda. I am dying of thirst."

And the plaid and the crepon thread their way along State street till they reach a place where endless nectar flows.

They seat themselves at a small marble-top table.

Mrs. Crepon (over a strawberry soda):

"What if they should forget my tureen?"

Mrs. Plaid: "What a goose you are. It's a very simple thing to do. You'll always do it after this."

Mrs. Crepon: "No, I shan't. I'd be afraid. Weren't you ever refused?"

Mrs. Plaid: "Never. That is to say, only once, and then by a brute of a clerk. I made the mistake of only buying hair pins and my package was huge. You remember the enormous lamp shade I got at the church fair?"

Mrs. Crepon: "Yes; did you have to carry it yourself?"

Mrs. Plaid: "Don't be alarmed. I went straight up to the furniture department and bought the biggest thing I could find—a

wardrobe with three drawers. The salesman could have hugged me; he took the shade, and would of sent ten of them, I'm sure."

Mrs. Crepon: "and you had that wardrobe sent?"

Mrs. Plaid: "Yes, my dear; but not brought inside. I left word with the janitor to receive only the shade."

And Mrs. Plaid gulped down her soda, oven to the last drop.—Chicago Tribune.

Advantages of Cleaning Grain before Shipment.

With the opening of a new grain season there is more or less difficulty developed in the disposal of consignments, says the Trade Bulletin of Chicago. Buyers scrutinize sample offerings very carefully, and on slight pretenses insist on very reasonable prices. While commission merchants generally are very anxious to obtain best prices possible for their customers, they are sometimes hampered by obstacles which might in a measure be avoided. Interior shippers would in many instances greatly enhance the value of their consignments if more attention was given to properly cleaning their grain. They might as well have the benefit of good prices for a properly cleaned article as to be compelled to accept a low price for an inferior article, in the latter case probably purchased by parties who properly clean it, and resell it at a good profit. If country shippers would pay more attention to preparing their grain and seeds for market they would materially benefit themselves financially, and relieve commission merchants of considerable trouble in disposing of their consignments. While the receipts of grain and seeds are liberal, buyers are generally independent, and having a good supply to select from, give the better grades and samples the preference.

The Canned Goods Trade.

A Baltimore exchange says: "The canned goods trade of this city (Baltimore) is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and those interested in the various branches of the business do not look very favorably on the future. The entire pack of corn and tomatoes last season, which are the leading staples, was small compared with that of the preceding year, but the demand fell flat, and even under the decreased production these goods are reported to have dragged heavily through the winter, and prices got down to the lowest known during the past seven years. A well known representative of the trade stated yesterday that the dulness in the business was almost entirely due to the depressed condition of the working class throughout the west, southwest and northwest, where the greater portion of the pack of this state goes into consumption. During the season of 1895 standard corn sold at an average of 50c. per dozen, but the average price for the same class of goods was from 2½ to 5c. lower during the past winter. Tomatoes sold at 55c., as compared with 60c. in the year previous, but are now doing slightly better, as the supply is rapidly decreasing. These prices, it is stated, do not more than cover the actual cost of packing the stock, including cost of cans, boxes, labeling and handling. It is due to these stringent conditions that a number of long-established packing houses have been financially embarrassed during the past two years. Owing to the low price of canned goods a few packers in Hartford county, New Jersey and New York will operate during the present season, and a very small pack is anticipated. Authorities on canned goods state that tomatoes cannot be put up and marketed at less than 75c. to gain any profit, and from 60 to 65c. for corn. In 1892 corn sold at as high \$1.25, and, although all

other products used in packing were higher, very fair profits were obtained. Three-pound tin cans then sold at from 3 to 4c. each, while now the prices range from 1½ to 1¾c. Canned peaches are now selling at about 75c., but during the winter went as low as 50c., while five years ago they brought 90c. Apples and smaller fruits are comparatively low, with but little demand from any source.

"The cove oyster trade has been dropping steadily since 1889, and no profit of any consequence has been gotten out of each year's pack during the period intervening. In the seasons of 1889 and 1890, the pack of cove oysters each season amounted to about 8,750,000 bushels, while last year's pack barely reached 1,250,000. The prices during a normal season have ruled at \$1 for standards and \$1.55 for seconds, the prices now being obtained are 70c. and \$1.80 respectively."

Transporting Perishable Food.

The New York Sun says: "In no more emphatic manner are modern facilities of transportation emphasized than in the safety with which perishable food is conveyed from a great distance. In this particular Australia, South America and the United States are no further removed from Europe than a single province formerly was from the capital of which it formed a part. Algeria is now supplying Paris markets with camel meat. An extensive plant has been created in that French colony for the killing and refrigerating of these animals, and daily shipments are made to Paris. The meat of the camel is described as not unlike beef, with the tenderness of veal. The hump is the choicest portion. Eggs that formerly were gathered near the localities where they were sold now come from distant points. Four million daily are received in London from foreign countries. Most of them come from Russia. They command in England twice the price they bring in the home market. The export of eggs from Russia, that in 1885 amounted to 255,000,000, increased in 1895 to 1,250,000,000. These are official figures. The larger proportion of this product goes to England. In addition, great quantities of dressed fowl are annually exported from Russia to all European countries."

Nicaragua Canal Outlook.

The Engineering News says: "The Nicaragua Canal report to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce states that the committee believes the canal entirely feasible, and strongly recommends that the government assist in the completion of the work even if it costs more than \$150,000,000. The difference of opinion between the engineers for the government and for the company is thought to affect in no wise the practicability of the project. The committee believes that the main question now is, who shall build the canal and who shall control it when built. The committee feels justified in recommending that Congress should take immediate action to give such aid to the enterprise as may be necessary to obtain the funds which are requisite to complete the work."

Silver.

The market for bullion at New York and in London has been steady to firm all week. The commercial inquiry is fair, and the exports on the usual scale. The London price for bars has been between 81½d. to 81¾d. per ounce, while in New York the variations were from 68½c up to 68¾c. Trading in silver bullion certificates at the New York Stock Exchange was small, the total dealings being only 99,000 ounces at between 69½ to 69¾c. Silver prices on July 17, were: London, 81½d. New York, 69c.

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Wheat Production Indications.

The government figures give 75.6 as average condition for winter wheat, 93.3 for spring wheat, and 83.4 as the combined average for the entire breadth. These factors point to approximately 265,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, and 180,000,000 bushels of spring wheat—or a total of 445,000,000, against last year's official final estimate of 257,709,000 bushels for winter wheat, 209,391,000 for spring wheat—making an aggregate of 467,108,000.

If we refer to the July indication last year we find it to suggest production largely short of the final calculation—and the latter is shown by the evidences of distribution to have been decidedly lacking in a full representation of the production. In other words, the indication a year ago, on the basis of government data, was for about 405,000,000, the final estimate was 467,000,000, and the evidences of distribution for the year suggest fully 500,000,000.

In the light of these elastic characteristics of crop indications and estimates, what should reasonably be expected of the crop of 1896? The acreage this year does not vary essentially from last year. The general average condition is now stated as 83.4, which compares with 76.3 as the average condition reported a year ago. Everything else being equal, this should imply over 9 per cent. increase this season in comparison with last year. But it is fair to say that no observing person familiar with the situation is looking for an increase. It is quite manifest that the reported condition a year ago did not correctly reflect the situation as it was. The average yield was 13.7 bushels per acre, implying about 18 bushels as the equivalent of 100 of condition as reported in July, while about 13½ bushels is the understood average equivalent of 100 of condition, according to data of recent years. The final estimate of production was over 15 per cent. in excess of the July indication; if 15 per cent. be added to the reported condition it would be advanced from 76.2 to 87.6, which would compare with 83.4 now reported.

It is proper to recognize the fact that no one fully foresaw the extent of gains in yield over the estimates which were disclosed last year. This was true of both winter and spring wheat sections, the latter more especially.

It appears in evidence that the service of the department of agriculture this season is operating on a new basis, which may demonstrate that the preliminary work is more nearly in line with actual conditions than heretofore. If this be not so, the official report now offered logically suggests a much larger crop of wheat than last year.

So far as we can reach conclusions from the information now available we incline to the view that the following fairly well illustrates the situation this season in comparison with the total production of wheat last year, in bushels:

	1896	1895
Winter wheat.....	275,000,000	275,000,000
Spring wheat.....	191,000,000	225,000,000
Total.....	466,000,000	500,000,000

—Cincinnati Price Current.

The Dry Goods Trade.

A revised list, dated July 14, has been sent to the trade, showing a reduction on bleached cottons of about ½ per cent. This was brought about by competition from the States.

For the past few years there has been a steady change in the direction of ready-made wear. Formerly women bought so many yards of piece goods to make their undergarments, wrappers, etc. The opening of many fields of employment for women has resulted in an active demand for underwear

for ladies now occupied in business pursuits. At first, a usually happens, manufactured underwear did not give entire satisfaction. but now with the improved machinery and first-class designers garments are equal to, if not better than the home-made article.

Some retail merchants find that they cannot now import goods to advantage. Retail importers have been carrying over full prices, while opposition dealers buying from wholesalers here in small quantities were in a position to buy job lines. These lines were retailed at prices that meant, if followed, a serious loss to the retail importer. It stands to reason that a large jobber, having many customers, can clear out at the end of the season odd lots at or below cost and still make a profit. The buyer who selects his stock from warehousemen here can more easily guard against over-stocking, thereby saving interest and depreciation in stock carried over. The retail importer bought his goods from English and Scotch wholesale firms who had to buy from the mills the same as foreign buyers, so that he gained nothing by that move. The mills, when they are anxious to unload, naturally want to see prices firm in the home market, and are apt to unload on foreigners. It occasionally happens that Canadian jobbers can offer lines at less prices than English houses. Another difficulty is the ability to anticipate wants so many months ahead. The firms here give such long dating and delivery ahead that it leaves but a small commission to the jobber. His trade will not suffer as he can assort his stock at short notice. Merchants with capital, recognizing this, are running their stock lower than formerly.—Toronto Globe.

Western Cattle Increasing.

Whatever the near future may bring forth in regard to cattle supplies there seems to be no question about the increase in the numbers to come from the West and Southwest within the next few years. The breeding herds which for some years prior to the last had been decreasing are again being brought up. Very little the stock is being disposed of, and the quality is being improved by the use of good beef-bred bulls. Moreover, breeding is being taken up again on the more Northern ranges and in the farther West and Northwest. Everything points to an abundant supply of Western cattle in the future, but it takes time to build up the decimated herds, and the increase promises to be gradual.—United States National Stockman.

A Silver Dollar on a Silver Basis.

An illustration of the difference between silver on a silver basis and silver on a gold basis is found in the recent experience of a Cincinnati man in a restaurant in Mexico, where he got a dinner, the price of which was one dollar in Mexican money. He laid down a silver dollar of the coinage of the United States, and received as his change a silver dollar of Mexican coinage, which in fact contained more silver than the United States dollar, although current at only half the value, from the fact that the United States dollar represented under existing conditions the equivalent of a gold dollar, being issued on a gold basis.

The Harvey & Van Norman Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, etc., Toronto and Quebec, have decided to do all their manufacturing at Quebec, and they have secured a large new factory for this purpose at Quebec city, which is being equipped with the most modern plant procurable. The head office and warerooms of the company will remain in Toronto.

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