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Reserve Fund - \$275,000 "

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 9, 1897.

THE KLONDYKE CRAZE.

The Klondyke craze adds another to the wild rushes after gold, and it is quite as remarkable in its nature as any which have preceded it. One point to be considered in connection with this present craze, is the fact that this new gold district is situated in a far northern country. The mouth of the Klondyke river is about latitude 64 north, or less than three degrees south of the Arctic circle. It is quite reasonable to suppose that many of those who have gone or who are endeavoring to get to that country, have little or no idea of the rigors of an Arctic winter. The gold districts are far in the interior, without adequate means of communication with the outside world. The trip by any of the routes is a difficult and hazardous one. It is greatly to be feared that there will be extreme suffering in that far away region during the coming winter. The country produces nothing, or next to nothing, in the way of foodstuffs, and with scant supplies of provisions and lack of knowledge of preparing for an Arctic winter, there is sure to be great suffering among many who manage to reach the country. It is to be hoped the fears expressed of a general shortage of provisions will not be realized.

One favorable feature of the Klondyke craze will be to bring Canada still more rapidly to the front as a mineral country. Within the boundaries of this Dominion is undoubtedly

the greatest area of undeveloped mineral country in the world. The discoveries in the Kootenay and in north-west Ontario have already attracted worldwide attention to Canada, and now more fabulous discoveries than ever have been reported. It seems probable that gold will be found in the mountainous country all the way from the southern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic ocean. There is a vast region yet remaining to prospect, which has every indication of containing gold in paying quantities, as about all the streams running from the mountains, carry gold in their beds. The Klondyke discoveries will lead to a more thorough prospecting of all the vast region supposed to be within the gold bearing belt.

MANIPULATING PRICES.

Macy & Pendleton, brokers, of New York, in a recent circular say

"The work of raising prices of industrial products is, like that of working up stocks, tolerably easy for men with sufficient money. Selling large amounts of either, at the advance, is more difficult until the public are educated to believe the advance is natural. The men who have raised larger crops will likely view higher prices for manufactured products less critically in consideration of their own profits. That a very small group of men now have power to raise prices of manufactured articles is conceded. That they will do it soon or later on is likely. Such a movement may bring the general public to more active interest in stocks. Thus a rise in commodities may bring a higher and broader market for securities."

This little paragraph points a commercial moral. It is admitted that large capitalists are able to manipulate the stock markets to suit their own personal aims. The same principle of manipulation is not generally understood as applicable to the prices of industrial products, but it is applicable all the same to a greater or lesser extent, according to circumstances.

It is one of the beauties of tariff taxation, that it not infrequently operates as an aid to those who undertake to manipulate prices.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The loose way in which the affairs of many rural municipalities are conducted is shown by the report made public the other day of the defalcations of the treasurer of Simcoe county, Ontario. It is stated that the treasurer has misappropriated funds to the amount of \$64,000, his stealings having been going on systematically for twelve years. It is no doubt the duty of the provincial government to look sharply after the auditing of municipal accounts. A periodical revision of municipal accounts, under the authority of the provincial government, should be insisted upon.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN FRANCE.

Since the conclusion of the Jubilee celebration in London, Premier Laurier has been spending a season in France, and has met many celebrities there, from the president downward. Sir Willfred reports what is already well known, namely: that there is a strong anti-British feeling in France. If our premier could accomplish the removal of this feeling, he would do the empire a great service, but of course it is too much to hope for anything of the kind. The French people, however, are supposed to be somewhat fickle in their fancies, and their anti-British sentiment may soon disappear. It is to be hoped this will be the case. The present hostility in France to everything British seems difficult to understand. France and Britain would seem to be natural allies. Their commanding position in Western Europe should not make them more than friendly rivals. In civilization they have much in common, as the two most advanced nations among the great powers of Europe. The alliance of republican France with a military despotism like Russia is a strange picture. Surely the more advanced of the French people must inwardly acknowledge the incongruity of such an alliance. The cultivation of friendly intercourse with the British would seem to be good policy for France, and it is almost certain that any advances of this nature would not be repulsed by the British in their present temper. At any rate, the anti-British feeling so popular in France does not appear to have any counterpart in the United Kingdom, where the sentiment prevailing, judging from the tone of the press, is rather favorable to encouraging a more friendly relationship with the French people.

EXCHANGE ON CHECKS.

Jobbers and other merchants in Winnipeg have frequently complained to The Commercial regarding the custom of sending checks in payment of small accounts. Many country-merchants do not appear to be aware of the fact that the banks charge 25 cents for cashing checks drawn on some outside bank. Country merchants who have a bank account in the city, as many do, are of course at liberty to send checks, as there is no exchange charge on these; but when the check is drawn on an outside bank there invariably is a charge for exchange. The Commercial perhaps suffers more from this cause than most jobbers. We frequently receive checks in payment of subscription, which means a loss of 25 cents in exchange, or 12 1/2 per cent of the price of a year's subscription. This

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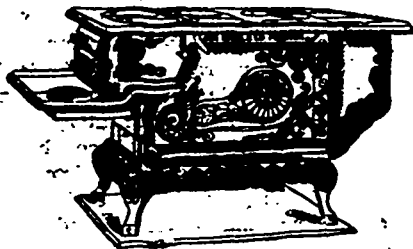
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amounts to a heavy loss in the aggregate, considering the number of checks received, and the percentage of the loss is also very heavy. What merchant would like to have 12 1-2 per cent knocked off his sales? Sometimes a check on an outside point is sent for the small sum of \$1, making a loss, in exchange, of 25 per cent. The sum of \$4 or under can be sent by postoffice order for two cents, or up to \$10 for five cents. With this facility for remitting small sums at a trifling cost, it is unreasonable that checks should be sent, subject to exchange.

WHEAT.

Wheat opened strong last Monday, September option touching 76 1-8c at Chicago, which was the highest point up to that date since the upward movement set in. Later in the day there was a decline, when the visible supply came in, showing an increase of 1,782,000 bushels. This is of course, a large increase, but it should not be an alarming feature to the bulls, when the circumstances are considered. The liberal prices which are being paid for wheat is an inducement to the farmers in the winter wheat region to sell their new wheat at once, instead of holding, and if prices hold up well, a large movement of new winter wheat from the southwest should be expected. The Commercial market reports last week showed that wheat was in the neighborhood of 20 cents per bushel higher than it was a year ago. This should be an inducement to farmers to sell freely.

Another feature which should prevent any alarm over a rapid increase in visible supplies, is the small aggregate stocks now in store. The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in store in the United States and Canada east of the mountains, as reported in The Commercial last week, shows a total of only 16,000,000 bushels compared with 47,000,000 bushels a year ago, 39,000,000 bushels two years ago, 57,000,000 three years ago, and about 60,000,000 bushels four years ago. The smallness of stocks now as compared with the past four years will be noted.

THE FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.

The announcement of the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties by the Imperial government, came as a startling item of news on Saturday, July 31. While Canadian statesmen have been working for years for the abrogation of these treaties, in common with representative men of the other British colonies, there did not appear to be much prospect of the early abrogation of these treaties. In fact the belief to the opposite effect was so strong that the report of the

abrogation of the treaties was at first hardly credited.

The objection on the part of the colonies—the self-governing colonies at least—was well taken. These treaties with the German zollverein and Belgium restricted the right of the colonies to regulate their own trade affairs. To this extent they were a source of irritation to the self-governing colonies. By these treaties the Imperial government bound the colonies, as well as the United Kingdom, to grant the most favored nation terms to the countries with which the treaties were made. Under these treaties Great Britain could not make a trade arrangement with one of her own colonies which would exclude Germany and Belgium. The treaties not only restricted the rights of the self-governing colonies in the matter of regulating their own trade affairs, but they placed the various independent countries forming the British empire on the same basis to each other as if they were foreign states. This latter feature was quite as objectionable as the restriction which the treaties placed upon the colonies in regulating their own trade affairs. It was certainly an unnatural and unreasonable condition, that the different countries of the empire could not enter into a trade arrangement between each other without admitting certain foreign states. Whenever the question of a closer consolidation of the empire came up, these treaties loomed up as a barrier to the way.

While to the home government the abrogation of these treaties seemed very distasteful, it was evident that sooner or later they would have to give way. They were a cause of irritation to the colonies, and their continuance might have brought about in time a situation which would not have been to the advantage of the empire. It is therefore a source of gratification to know that one of the most likely causes of friction within the empire has been removed. The imperial sentiment, the growth of which has been very marked of late years, also indicated that sooner or later these treaties would have to go.

The immediate cause of the denunciation of the treaties is undoubtedly due to the action of the Canadian parliament in granting a preference in the customs duties upon British goods imported into Canada. This put the home government in a very delicate position, to say the least. Canada would not grant this preference to the German zollverein. The home government had either to except our free offer of preferential treatment and denounce the treaties, or refuse to take the preference which we offered without any demand for something in return. The growth of the imperial idea within the empire has been such

that a refusal on the part of the Imperial government to except the offer made by Canada, would have created a very bad effect. A refusal would probably have led to such an outburst as would have weakened the home government very much.

The preferential clause of the new Canadian tariff was certainly a splendidly conceived and far seeing idea. The greatest political opponents of the government must admit this. Nothing succeeds like success, and the policy of the Canadian government in this matter has been eminently successful. It has accomplished the desired result in a much shorter time than could have been expected. It is true however, that the jubilee celebration and the tremendous growth of the imperial idea has been a great factor in forcing a favorable solution of the question, so prominently brought to the front by the new Canadian tariff. The efforts of Canada, were of course ably backed up by colonial statesmen throughout the empire, and by the growing popular sentiment in the United Kingdom as well as in the colonies. Britons are now free to make such arrangements to trade among themselves as they may deem wise and no foreign state can interfere. Of course the treaties with Germany and Belgium will remain in force for one year from the time notice of denunciation was given, but this is not a serious matter. In the meantime the question remains unsettled, as to whether or not Canada will be obliged to extend the preferential treatment during this year to Germany and Belgium.

The great point gained in the denunciation of these treaties is the further freedom which has been assured to the self governing colonies, in regulating their own trade affairs. In this respect it is a great victory for the colonies in the matter of self government, and it is a victory which has been won by friendly action all around and not by hostile agitation. The point of secondary importance at the moment, though nevertheless a most important matter, is the bearing which the abrogation of these treaties will have upon the question of preferential trade within the empire. Whether or not anything ever comes of the idea of an imperial trade zollverein, one thing is certain, that the first step necessary to any effort in that direction has been taken.

The talk of a tariff war against Great Britain by the German press is somewhat absurd. Great Britain is a free trade country, and there can be no such a thing as a tariff war with a free trade country. A protectionist country would have everything to lose by provoking reprisals from a free trade country. The Germans are

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LATH SHINGLES,
BOXES AND PACKING CASKS



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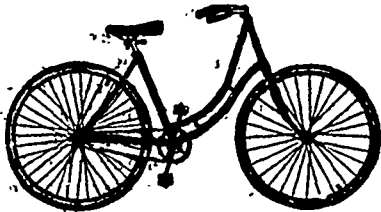
We have a complete modern and improved plant for the manufacture of Sash and Doors, and are prepared to supply these and other goods of our manufacture promptly and at the most reasonable prices.

Mills and Offices, Rat Portage, Ontario.

Welland Vale Manufacturing Co.

ST. CATHERINES
ONTARIO

Makers of the following HIGH GRADE . . .



PERFECT
GARDEN CITY
DOMINION

BICYCLES

AGENCIES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

In writing mention The
Commercial

Winnipeg Agents **TURNBULL & McMANUS**

FOR SALE

General Stock in good locality on Manitoba & North-Western Railway. Stock amounting to about \$4,000, all new goods, and doing a cash business. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

Apply to "C"

Care The Commercial, Winnipeg

The John L. Cassidy Company

LIMITED

339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

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

A. Bench, their old reliable traveller, will represent them in Manitoba, the Territories and B. C. He is now on the road; headquarters for the present, LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG. All communications addressed to him there will be promptly attended to.

The Largest Factory of its kind
in the Dominion.

Michel Lefebvre & Co.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured solely under the supervision
of the Inland Revenue Department.

MIXED PICKLES, JAMS
Jellies and Preserves

Prepared by

MICHEL, LEFEBVRE & CO., Montreal
Established 1849.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.
20 1st prizes.



GOOD RESULTS PLEASE

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

We want all the Butter and Eggs you have

We make prompt remittance after sales are made

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

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO

175 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

undoubtedly shrewd enough to see this point.

The denunciation of these treaties insures the continuance of the preferential clause in the new Canadian tariff. If it had been decided that Germany and Belgium would have to come in as preferred countries, under the new tariff arrangement, the clause would in all probability have been dropped at the next session of parliament. Canadian ministers claimed that the preferential feature of our tariff need not apply to Germany and Belgium, but the prompt denunciation of these treaties indicates that the imperial government took a different view of the matter.

Some profess to see in the denunciation of these treaties a step in the direction of protection on the part of the imperial government. The Commercial cannot view it in that light, but rather that the effect will be in the direction of promoting free trade within the empire. Free trade within the empire would exert a tremendous influence in promoting free trade with foreign countries. Therefore, the direct influence would seem to be in favor of free trade.

THE PREFERENTIAL CLAUSE.

The customs officials are experiencing considerable trouble with importations in passing goods subject to the regulations under the preferential clause. Special regulations have been made for the entry of such goods. The new regulations are to the effect that a declaration from the exporter must accompany the invoice of the goods entitling to the reduced tariff rate under the reciprocal clause of the tariff. This regulation was to go into effect on August 1, but a telegram from Ottawa says that instructions have been sent to collectors of customs to give at least one month's delay for settlement of the regulations governing preferential tariff, as in many instances goods were in the course of shipment at the time the new order was promulgated. The following is the form of declaration from exporters, which must be attached to the invoice:

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, the undersigned, (partner or duly authorized agent of the firm) of do hereby and truly declare that the goods described in the annexed invoice (marked) shipped to in packages as detailed, are bona fide the produce or manufacture of ; that the said invoice contains a full and true statement of the fair market value when sold for home consumption of the said goods at the time and place of the exportation thereof direct to Canada, that such fair market value includes any bounties, drawbacks, royalties, rents or charges

that may have been or are expected to be allowed or paid on said goods, or is payable on patent rights or because of the lease of such goods, or for the right of using the same, and that no different invoice or account thereof has been or will be furnished to anyone by me or on my behalf.

No. and Description of Packages.	Marks	Nos.	Description of Goods

Subscribed and declared this day of 189 , Before me (Signature)

This declaration may be made before a notary, a municipal officer of a city or town, a British consul, or a president or secretary of a chamber of commerce.

The declaration of the importer or his agent, as to the origin of the goods, is also to be made and subscribed to on the entry.

If invoices are made out at lower prices for goods exported directly to Canada than the fair market value at the same time and place for such goods when sold for home consumption in the country whence so exported, in all such cases the invoices are also to show clearly, in a special column, or by addition thereto, such fair market value as aforesaid for the goods described therein.

California Fruit Crop.

Late advices from California state that the crop of raisins will be much smaller than was originally estimated owing to various vine diseases. The action of some commission houses in making low prices on what is claimed to be a purely speculative basis is condemned in strong terms by some of the growers. Owing to unfavorable weather, attacks of insects and the prevalence of diseases to which the grape vines are prone, it has been stated in various dispatches of late from the coast, that the output this year is not likely to rise above the average. People here who are interested in raisins are not inclined to accept this as final, and are disposed to wait for further reports, saying that information as to the condition of affairs in California has proved in the past to be so uncertain that it is impossible to form anything like a correct idea of the situation from the reports now being issued from that source. Several of the prominent receivers of California fruits have stated that the views expressed by growers and curers early in the season are likely to do more to hurt the trade in California fruits in both home and export markets, than all of the statements, pro or con, that may be made by eastern handlers.

It is said by large handlers of California fruits that with the import duty practically prohibitory, and with a growing export market the California producers, by withholding accurate information, are preventing the extension of trade in their goods. The large eastern dealers in California fruits say that they look for a large future for these products, but cannot make much progress while the people on the coast are so arbitrary in their measures. On the other hand, it is claimed that the producers are anxious to introduce their fruits

everywhere, believing that they have the best products of their kind, and are willing to make all reasonable concessions.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

California Evaporated Fruits.

Regarding the situation in evaporated fruits on the coast, the California Fruit Grower says. The light 'jobbing trade' progress is fast bringing up the small supply of cured fruits of the crop of 1896 now on hand. Never before in the history of the fruit trade has the month of July found the crop of the previous season so well cleaned up as at present. New crop apricots are firmer and a shade higher in price. There were several short sellers on early apricots at low prices and they are now trying to fill. This has caused the market to harden a little; 5c to 6c is the price in bags f. o. b., good to choice and firm. Strictly choice are held above 6c. Buyers are not anticipating their wants as in past seasons. Royals are about the only variety ready for marketing at present, and the prices ranges from 4-1-2c to 6c, as to quality in sacks f. o. b. Peaches will not be ready in a wholesale way before August 10. Some choice new peaches, early variety, have sold at 5c to 5-1-2c. Moorpark apricots will be ready early next month. The output of cured fruits in this state, particularly apricots, will be large, and at this time indications point to a low range of prices. It is however, very hard to predict what a season may bring forth hand sixty days hence there may be a brisk demand at good prices, but the present outlook does not indicate it."

Silver.

During the present week the decline of silver has broken all records in the market quotation. On last Saturday fine bars were 27 1-4d in London. On Thursday last the quotation had dropped to 26 3-8d, which compares with a previous low level of 27d, on March 16, 1894. In New York the silver market closely reflected the drop in London, the commercial price declining from 59 1-4c per ounce to 57 3-8c, which is also the lowest ever recorded. Mexican dollars have naturally followed the course of the bar-silver market, falling to 45 7-8c in New York. On Thursday a slight rally occurred, the London quotation for bars being 1-8 higher at 26 1-2d, with a similar recovery to 57 1-2c at New York, and on Friday the London price advanced to 26 7-8d, but finally yielded, closing at 26 11-16d, while in New York a rally to 58 1-8c was followed by renewed weakness, the price declining to 57 7-8c.

In spite of the absence of any speculative features in the silver market, its course has attracted no little attention. The matter is more fully discussed in another column, but the principal causes of the drop can be found in a combination of large offerings from this country, extremely limited Indian buying, together with the flatness of exchange on China, which latter circumstance is explained by the large interest payments China is now forced to make abroad and the decline in values of the principal Chinese exports. It is stated that while at the beginning of 1897 the Hong Kong exchange rate was on the basis of 2s 1 3-4d per dollar, the figure had fallen by July 15 to 1s 11 3-4d.—Bradstreet's, July 31.

BUFFALO BRAND

Finest Quality
2 Bushel

Jute
Wheat
Sack

Weight 17 ozs.



Write for Sample and Price
Stock carried in Winnipeg

E. NICHOLSON,

124 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

AGENT FOR

The Canada Jute Co.
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CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

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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."

Messrs the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Min.

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

WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

IN HANDLING

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stand 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.



Registered Trade Mark

"PLYMOUTH" BINDER TWINE

It pays to handle the best. Dealers who sell "PLYMOUTH" brands, secure the best trade. We will be pleased to quote for unoccupied territory.

W. G. McMahon, 246 McDermott Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The Montreal Gazette says of teas: "There has been rather more life in the tea market during the past week and a fair amount of business has been done in new crop goods. The tone of the market is strong and prices show an advance of fully 1c to 2c per lb. A lot of orders have been taken on last year's standards and a good many of these have already been filled at prices which show an advance of fully 1c per lb. over what buyers paid last season and holders to-day are asking a further rise of 1c per lb. The demand is principally for new crop Japans ranging from 14c to 17 1/2c. About 200 packages of choicest Japans have been placed in small lots at 27 1/2c to 30c and 500 packages at 16c to 17c.

The low prices made on new crop raisins for forward shipment by some commission houses have brought a strong protest from Fresno, Cal., growers, who say that such quotations are inimical to their interest as being purely speculative, and are apt to give a false impression to buyers as to the actual situation.

A Toronto report says: "There is an active demand for sugars and the market is steady to firm. There is some Scotch yellow sugar offering here in bags at 1-3c less money than similar Canadian refined sugar.

Advices from California are to the effect that the output of good and fancy raisins this year will probably be larger than in 1896, but that the poorer grades will be in smaller supply, owing to the better prices obtainable for the fruit usually put up into these qualities from the wine producers.

The Montreal Gazette says of canned goods: "Outside of the recent large sales of salmon, at prices which are considered low by the trade, there is little to note. Red salmon, to arrive, are offering at \$1.10 per dozen, and white at 95c to \$1. The feeling in lobsters has been easier, and prices have declined 50c per case, with sales at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per case, as to brand. A few small sales of tomatoes, 1896 pack, have been made at 75c to 80c per dozen. Choice brands of corn are selling in a jobbing way at 60c to 75c per dozen. Baked beans, in 2 and 3 lb. tins, are lower at 80c to \$1.50 per dozen.

Commission men at Montreal have quoted new crop currants for the first time during the present season. The quotations in question are c.i.f. ones as follows: Vostizos, 22s; Patras, 18s. and Provincials, 16s to 16s.

The Valencia raisin crop it is said is unusually early and the first shipments will be made early in August. Best layers have been offered from Denla in New York at a laid down cost of 7c.

Owing to the exceedingly slow sale of maple sugar and the offerings being fair for the season, prices have been reduced 1-2c to 1c per lb. at Montreal, making prices there as follows: Maple syrup at 43-4c to 5c per lb., and 45c to 55c per tin; sugar 5 to 6c per lb.

Grain and Milling News.

The Swedish parliament has passed a bill placing a duty of 30 ore, about eight cents, on foreign flour.

The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., of Toronto, have taken a contract to build and equip a seventy-five barrel flour mill in the Russian settlement, near Prince Albert, Sask.

A party named Newfeldt will be the owner of the new mill.

Oatmeal declined 5c to 10 per barrel on Monday, with holders offering rolled oats at \$3.50 per barrel, and \$1.70 per bag; standard meal, \$1.40 per barrel, and \$1.65 per bag at Montreal.

The C. P. R. will probably build another large elevator at Fort William this fall.

The first grain cutting of the season was reported from Portage la Prairie on July 31. A farmer in that district was reported to have cut thirty acres of barley.

W. C. Graham, of Portage la Prairie, contemplates moving to Winnipeg to go into the grain trade.

The Dominion Elevator Co., of Winnipeg, has been granted a federal charter with a capitalization of \$200,000.

D. H. McMillan & Co., have purchased the Griffith elevator at Emerson.

The promise of a bumper British oat crop continues, and the result of the first inquiry into the condition of British crops by the Times, fully confirms previous statements.

The elevator built by Jas. White at Brandon, has been purchased by the Northern Elevator Co.

The new elevator under course of erection by the Northern Elevator Co., of Winnipeg, at Carberry, is nearing completion. The building will have a capacity of 25,000 bus.

It is reported that the Dominion Elevator Co. intend building for this season.—Carberry News.

The Manitoba Grain Co., are erecting an elevator at Letellier. The same company will also erect a handling and storage elevator at Emerson, to handle exports via Duluth.

The Montreal Gazette of August 2 says: This was another active day in the flour market, the demand being good at the recent advance in prices. There was more inquiry from foreign buyers for Manitoba grades, Millers in some cases stated that this has been the most active month for some time past. In Ontario grades prices to-day were advanced 5c to 10c per barrel, and in some cases holders of straight rollers were asking \$8.90. Montreal prices are: Winter wheat patents at \$4.10 to \$4.25, straight rollers, 3.75 to \$3.85, and in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; best Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.25; second do., \$3.75, and low grades, \$2.15; Hungarian patents, \$4.65.

Hides, Wool, etc.

A Toronto report says of wools: The receipts are now small. There is a fair demand for all offerings, and the market is steady. Local dealers are quoting 19c to 20c for farmers' and jobbers' lots of washed and unwashed is quoted at 11c.

Hides were firm at Toronto at \$1-2.

Regarding United States wool markets, Bradstreet says: The market is feeling the effect of the new tariff, and the tendency is to ask higher prices. Buyers have operated freely the past week, and will pay more than a week ago. Receipts of foreign wool in Boston, from January 1, total, free and dutiable, 475,627 bales. Australian wools are higher all along the line, the greatest advance being on the lower priced wools, such as cross breeds and fair clothing grades. Cross breeds scoured below 40c, are not plenty, and few clothing or combing grades, scoured below 50c are being offered. Domestic wools are nominally 1c higher in tone.

Cheap Money.

It was reported the other day that a large manufacturing concern in Montreal wished to deposit \$50,000. One bank refused to take it on any terms and another would take it at 2 per cent if considerable notice were given when it was required. This naturally calls for some attention to a condition approaching a plethora of money in Canada. The increase in deposits by the public in the Canadian banks has been attracting attention for some years. The expansion under this heading in the past five years is remarkable.

	1892.	1897.
Deposits (on demand)	\$ 60,480,768	\$ 71,466,457
Deposits on time	93,218,675	129,675,291
.....	\$160,808,441	\$201,141,988

In half a decade we have here an increase of \$10,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 took place last year. It does not look as if the reduction of 1-2 cent in interest made by the bank on July first will keep down the deposits or drive the money into other channels. This increase in public deposits is to a certain extent a sign of thrift on the part of Canadians, but it is also an indication of the sensitiveness of capital in respect to the way in which it has been discouraged from going into new ventures by talk of changes in the fiscal policy of the country. What we need now is the knowledge that we have at least some definite fiscal policy to work upon. With improvement in general trade conditions will doubtless come opportunities for the profitable operation of large sums of money in a variety of ways, such as development of our national resources, capitalization of small companies or industries. At present investors are trampling over each other in their zeal to pick up investment securities netting 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. The cause is the result in the drop of the rates of interest, and the effect will be to advance the price of gilt-edged securities to a point where they will net no more returns on the money invested that can be obtained on deposit from the banks. Then investors will turn their attention to something else.—The Economist.

DEMAND FOR FEEDING SHEEP.

The demand for feeding sheep is very strong at present. The inquiry seems to come from every direction, and is greater than usual. This is a sign of prosperity in this industry, for farmers and feeders would not want to tackle a business in these hard times unless there was a show of profit in it. The cheapness of feed, the advance in price of wool and the increasing demand for mutton have encouraged many to look about for stock sheep. So far not many have come in from the ranges, and those who are posted say that such sheep are wanted at home this year and so will be comparatively scarce at market. Prices paid lately for stock sheep ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.00.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Next Thursday being civic holiday, advertisers are requested to send in changes one day earlier than usual, to insure insertion, as the first forms of The Commercial will be printed on Wednesday afternoon, instead of on Thursday.

G. F. & J. GALT

Wholesale Grocers

PACKERS OF

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

VIGARS & CO.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

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

WE ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Detailed Price List on Application
August 1st, 1897

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario

Seneca Root

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

NORTHWEST HIDE CO.

DEALERS IN HIDES, WOOL, ETC.
Herman Telke, Manager.
230 King Street, Winnipeg.

Mention The Commercial Telephone 450

W. M. FERGUSON

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

5th ST., BRANDON

DICK, BANNING & CO.

Manufacturers of

Lumber, Shingles and Lath

OAK, BASSWOOD, FIR, DOORS, SASH
AND PICTURE RACKING

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

Ask for Quotations Drawer 1230.

Established 1860

Incorporated 1895

ROYAL

STEEL ENAMELLED WARE

Tinware of every description
manufactured by

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., AGENTS,
WINNIPEG

REPRESENTATIVE

Wanted—Situation as Traveller or to represent wholesale house or manufacturer, by gentleman with former experience on road, and connection in Manitoba. Good salesman. Grocery or sundry line preferred; could handle stationery, etc.

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WALKER HOUSE

The most conveniently located Hotel
in Toronto.

ONE BLOCK FROM UNION RAILWAY DEPOT

A first-class Family and Commercial House

Terms from \$2 a Day.

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor.

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Mills:

G. P. R. TRACK

Higgins St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

STEPHEN NAIRN

ROLLED OATS, OATMEAL, POT AND
PEARL BARLEY,

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

W. H. MALKIN & CO.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS

Choice California and Local Fruits

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

TRY US.

J. & A. Clearihue

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN

Fruits and all kinds of Produce

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

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

P. O. BOX 538.

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

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Butter, Eggs, Fruit and Produce

A perfect system of Cold Storage.

230 ABBOTT ST., VANCOUVER
P. O. Box 274.

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

MACKENZIE & MILLS

WHOLESALE

Fancy Groceries

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

244 Princess St., Winnipeg.

Manitoba.

The Dauphin railway will soon be completed through to Lake Winnipegosis.

The store of Felson & Steffel, of Greta, was burglarized Saturday morning, and quite an assortment of goods stolen.

The Review newspaper, Portage la Prairie, has changed hands again. W. G. Mitchell, formerly of Hanover, Ont., has purchased the plant and business.

The warehouse of J. Robertson Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Winnipeg, was burglarized Saturday night and goods to the value of about \$500 carried off. Revolvers and cutlery were taken principally. The sum of \$100 reward is offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and a further sum of ten per cent. will be paid on the value of any goods recovered.

Harry Rathburn has taken over the Exchange hotel, Winnipeg, a license having been granted for the same.

Copper coins (one cent pieces) are slowly gaining circulation in Winnipeg. Several of the stores have been using them for some time, but their use is by no means general yet. They have, however, no doubt come to stay, and in time will be as noticeable here as in the older province. At present they are kept in circulation by the juvenile population, in the purchase of sweets, etc.

The summer fair of Brandon last week is pronounced a great success. The display made by the experimental farm was one of the great attractions of the exhibition.

Mr. Jordan has returned to Winnipeg from a visit to the Lady Marion mines, where he superintended the starting of work on a tunnel which it is intended to run in 50 feet. Assays ranging from \$16.50 to \$25 per ton in gold have been made on these claims. These mines are located on the Winnipeg river, near Lac du Bonnet, and are within the province of Manitoba.

Reid & Co., general storekeepers, Neepawa, have sold out their stock to E. H. Clare and W. W. Stevenson.

It is rumored that the Northern Pacific Railway company will extend their line, which now terminates at Brayton, North Dakota, into Manitoba, to form a juncture at Miami, in this province, with their branch running from Morris to Brandon.

The Live Stock Trade.

At London on August 2, the market for cattle was a little firmer. Prices for choice States cattle advanced 1-4c. Others were unchanged. Choice States cattle sold at 10 3-4c; choice Canadians at 10c, and Argentine at 9 1-2c. The market for sheep was stronger at an advance of 1-2c to 3-4c as compared with last week. Choice Canadians selling at 10c, and Argentine at 10 1-2c.

At Liverpool on August 2, the advance of 1-4c noted for steers last week was lost. Prices for Canadian cattle ruled steady. Choice States cattle were quoted at 10c; choice Canadian, 10c; middling, 9c, and sheep, 9 1-2c.

The Montreal Gazette of August 2 says: The local trade in cattle is confined just now to butchers' wants, owing to the fact that there is no good cattle coming forward suitable for shipment. Sheep are dull on account of the bad markets abroad, and, although prices here are low, shippers

won't take chances. Shipments for the season to date show an increase of 11,126 cattle and 3,672 sheep, as compared with the same time last year. The increase in cattle is accounted for largely by the shipment of United States cattle from this port.

At the East End Abattoir market Montreal, on August 2, the market was firmer, but no advance took place. Buyers stated they would pay 4 1-2c for choice stock, but none of this class of stock was on the market. There was nothing in the beef line suitable for shipment. Good butchers' cattle sold at 3 3-4c to 4 1-4c, fair at 3c to 3 1-2c, common at 2 1-2c to 2 3-4c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1-4c per lb., live weight. The receipts of sheep were small and prices were about steady at 3c per lb for good to choice stock, while culls sold at \$2 to \$2.50 each.

At the Point St. Charles stock yards, Montreal, on August 2, offerings were small. There were only 75 hogs offered, for which the demand was good, and prices advanced 1-4c per lb, with sales at 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c per lb.

Mr. Gordon, of Gordon & Ironsides, returned to Winnipeg last week from a tour through the western range country. He says that he never saw things looking so well as this season. There is plenty of grass, lots of water, and the cattle are doing well.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Aug. 2.—There are no changes in the market this week. The only topic of conversation in trade circles is Clondyke. Victoria has benefitted very materially by the rush for the distant gold fields, owing to the direct steamer connections from there. In fact the rush for provisions, etc., was so great on this account that many of the larger merchants were cleared out and orders had to be filled in Vancouver. The Victoria board of trade have made heroic efforts to divert trade rightfully belonging to Victoria from the other side and in a measure have succeeded. This week the Vancouver board of trade hold a special meeting with the same object in view and to arrange for direct communication from this city.

Dairy produce is said to be firm at present prices. Fruit is plentiful, grapes are coming in from California. New hay is coming in freely and there appears to be an abundant crop.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

In a recent issue of the British Medical Journal attention is drawn to the difference in favor of abstaining lives over those of non-abstainers as shown by the yearly returns of the United Kingdom Temperance Insurance company for a quarter of a century. During last year, in the non-abstaining section, the actual death claims were 356, which was 46 fewer than the expectancy. In the temperance section, the actual death claims were 246, or 118 fewer than the expectancy. In other words, if the death-rate of the abstainers had been the same as of the non-abstainers, instead of two hundred and forty-six there would have been three hundred and twenty deaths, or seventy-four more. While if the death rate of non-abstainers had been the same as of the abstainers, there would have been eighty-four fewer deaths.

In view of the growing importance of their business in Chicago and the

northwestern States, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has found it necessary to have a direct representative in Chicago, H. B. Walker, manager of the Windsor branch, has been appointed agent at Chicago.

FREIGHT RATES.

It is stated upon reliable authority, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, that the Prescott Elevating company have contracted to carry 1,500,000 bushels of corn from Prescott to Montreal at 15-8c, which is the lowest rate at which grain has been carried between those parts. It is understood that the above quantity of corn was taken from Chicago to Prescott at 21-2c per bushel, making the through rate from Chicago to Montreal 4 3-8c per bushel. The "Norwick" has been chartered to carry corn from Chicago to Kingston at 21-2c. The rate on wheat from Duluth and Fort William to Montreal is 5c per bushel, at which rate last charters were made.

DAIRY TRADE NOTES.

Creamery butter has recently been carried by rail from Chicago to Montreal, says the Trade Bulletin, at 35c per 100 lbs., while the rate from Ingersoll to Montreal is as high as 83c per 100 lbs., which gives shippers in the western states an advantage over those in Western Ontario.

At Brockville, Ont., on July 29, at the cheese board, offerings were 3,417 boxes, and they were all sold on and off the board at 81-8c, which the dairymen think a big price for July.

UNITED STATES DRY GOODS TRADE

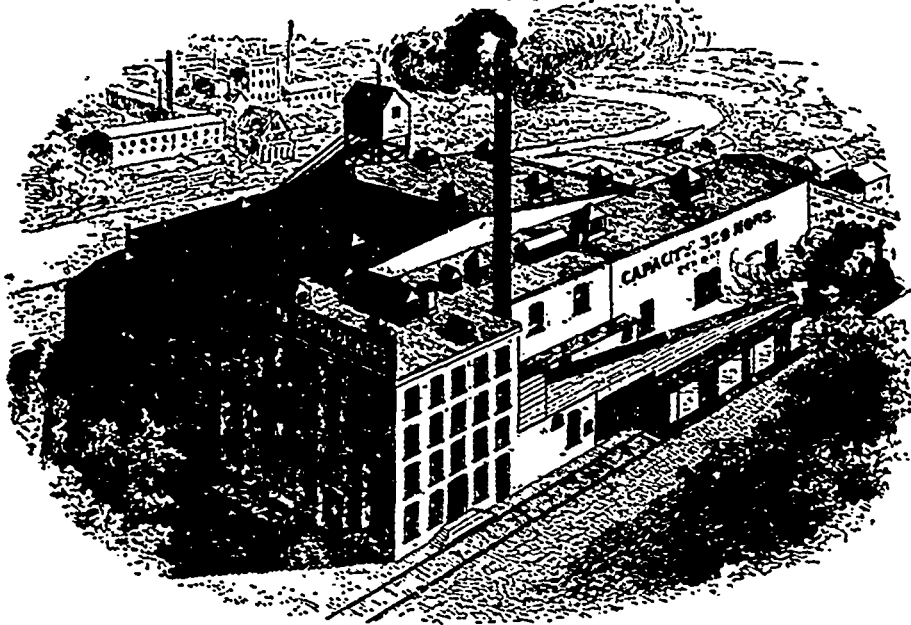
The tone of trade continues quiet and business in hand is confined to meeting present needs. Cotton fabrics are firmer, owing to the closing down of leading mills, and buyers are not anxious about supplies as yet, and continue to operate indifferently. The feeling in the west is better, and it is hoped this will further improve. Printed fabrics are going moderately, but gingham are quiet. Dress woollens are meeting with the same sale, but any advance in price to cover the increased cost of the raw material tends to check desire to buy. In men's wear woollens, chevots for spring are being opened, and a fair volume of orders noted at about 10c advance in price over last season. The higher-cost fabrics, which show more advance in proportion, have attracted little attention.—Bradstreets.

REPORT OF WHEAT INSPECTION.

The annual report of the wheat inspected in the Winnipeg district for the year ending June 30th, 1897, is now in the hands of the secretary of the grain exchange. The total number of bushels of wheat inspected was 7,753,850. Of this extra and No. 1 hard graded 57.11 per cent., No. 2 hard 20 per cent., No. 1 northern 4.28 per cent, making 81.39 per cent for the high grade classes, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern graded 8.92 per cent, No. 3 northern and frested 5.40 per cent, and the wheat rejected for smut, etc., amounted to 4.29 per cent.

C. P. R. land sales continue large. The company sold 17,000 acres last month for the sum of \$56,000, which is three times the quantity sold last year during the same month. The Canada & Northwest Land Co., during July, sold 4,092 acres for \$23,391, which exceeds the sales of July, 1896, by 400 per cent.

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A Trip to Rainy River.

Fort Frances, July 20.—Last Saturday evening, with grip in hand, I stepped on board the steamer Edna Brydges for a trip to Rainy Lake and Seine River, to revisit that region and note the progress being made in mining development since my first visit four years ago. I am not egotistical, but I must say I felt a tremor of pleasure creeping through my system at the happy anticipation of going over my old stamping ground of four years ago, noting the changes I expected to find, from the fact that I was in part instrumental in bringing the present conditions of things about. Allegorically speaking, I call the credit of putting up the finger board on the Little American mine, that showed the way to the great gold fields over in the Queen's domains. In May, 1893, I grub staked a prospector and started him for Rainy Lake, with instructions to explore the Minnesota side of the lake, and search diligently until he had found something good that would excite and interest the people of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and convince them of the existence of gold at their very threshold. My connection with mining and exploring at the Lake of the Woods, and the difficulty we experienced in trying to get in American capital and interest for the two years previous convinced me something had to be done, as those people were skeptical of our riches, and the law protecting a miner and prospector in his rights. In about three months my prospector reported to me from Fort Frances by letter, and also sent me a bag of samples, showing free gold, about 60 pounds of rock, part from the Little Canada on the Canadian side, and a part from the Little American. These names I applied to the mines, as both were small islands, situated one on each side of the boundary, and about four miles apart. I at once put on a crew of miners to open up both properties; selected some samples, and proceeded to Duluth to secure a title for the Little American, and also to negotiate a sale. I succeeded in finding a purchaser, and sold to him and his associates for \$10,000. The deal was closed in September, and the following February a townsite was laid out and called Rainy Lake City, with no other developments being made other than those on the Little American and Little Canada. Prospecting followed on both sides of the line, although the snow was four feet deep. Considerable land was taken up on the Minnesota side, but the disreputable law in force, known as the timber and vice act, framed for the benefit of lumbermen and land attorneys, afforded an opportunity for contesting claims, and in consequence every claim located was being contested for the benefit of the land attorneys, who overran the land office and grew fat by a system of blackmail carried on and legalized for their use. In the spring it was found that nearly all the land claimed on the American side was worthless; that the mineral belt tilled out near the Little American, where the formation changed. This, together with the knowledge that the young province of Ontario possessed a liberal mining law, and the right to acquire land, and protection for all, caused the trend of prospecting to lead up the Seine River and Manitoba Lake which spreads over 150 miles north and east. On this trip I

shall have to confine myself to Rainy Lake and the Lower Seine River, these being the localities I am most interested in seeing developed. Our boat left the wharf at 8 o'clock sharp with about thirty passengers and forty tons of freight on board. The night was pleasant, with a bright starlight that together with a fine display of aurora borealis threw sufficient light on island and lake to define their outlines, and make up for the absence of a moon. I took great enjoyment sitting at the stern of the boat. I turned in about 12 o'clock and slept soundly until we reached the river, about 4 in the morning. The water was much higher than I ever saw it before, and what was sand, reef and marsh when I last saw it was now covered with water to a depth of eight or ten feet. The recent rains in Northern Minnesota had swollen the tributaries and caused a high stage of water in Rainy river. It swept nearly all the docks along the river, but did little other damage. The farmers of Rainy river have made but little progress in the past four years. Only a few clearings can be termed farms, the others being little patches of triangle shape. The great drawback of the district is the absence of a railroad. At Emo, about thirty miles from Fort Frances, some progress has been made towards the upbuilding of a city. A large sized hotel has been built, capable of accommodating about 150 people, and they now have about thirty or forty guests, mostly farmers looking up land in the district. There is also a fine big saw mill and arrangements are being made for the erection of a flour mill. Messrs. Stewart and Lockhart are the enterprising gentlemen who are responsible for all this improvement. We arrived at Fort Frances about 8 p.m., where a delegation of habitants who were not too tired came down to see the boat land. The people of Fort Frances always seem to have a tired and languid look about them. The grass growing in the street would indicate as much. About 500 feet of board trail, it could never be called sidewalk, is the only mark of prominence. The old ramshackle buildings erected during the construction of the canal of twenty-five years ago, look like sad remembrances of a dead past. The location of Fort Frances is the prettiest spot on the continent. When the old inhabitants now occupying it are gathered to their fathers and the beautiful green grass like a carpet covers the little mounds that will mark their last resting place, then will Fort Frances spring into prominence and become a city. With its natural advantages, being situated at the head of the finest river on the continent, having eighty miles of magnificent agricultural land lying to the west of it, the richest gold field bordering on the east and north and the greatest water power on the continent, no town or city in America possesses advantages like it, yet the people are entirely indifferent to it all. I leave for the Seine river tomorrow and will write a full account at the mines. C. M.

SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions at the Dominion Government savings bank for the month ending July 31st were: Deposits, \$26,413.00; withdrawals, \$17,532.62. Deposits exceed withdrawals by \$6,880.38.

NEW U. S. TARIFF.

Washington, July 31.—The comparison of the present tariff law with the Wilson act authorized by congress has been completed. It was made by Charles H. Evans, who has been engaged in the same capacity in the preparation of all the tariff bills with which congress has dealt since 1872. The comparison is made in rates expressed in ad valorem terms between the present law and the Wilson law. The statement places the average duty rate under the new law at 34.66 per cent ad valorem, as against an average of 40.10 under the Wilson law, the averages being figured upon the basis of values in 1896. The schedules show the following increases in percentages: Chemicals from 23.53 to 30.07; wools and woolens 97.62 to 86.54; silks from 46.96 to 53.41; earthenware and glassware 35 to 52.47; metals 38.11 to 49.24; sugars 40.94 to 74.16; tobacco 109.06 to 121.90; agricultural products 22.44 to 38.42; spirits 61.54 to 68.3; cotton manufactures 42.75 to 52.33. Some of the increases expected in revenue are as follows: Chemicals from \$5,619,239 to \$8,423,084; earthenware and glassware from \$8,006,839 to \$12,303,148; metals from \$13,196,416 to \$17,487,482; wools from \$605,749 to \$2,439,536; sugars from \$29,910,703 to \$54,207,642; agricultural products from \$7,727,614 to \$14,587,601. The estimates are based upon the supposition that the value and volume of imports will remain the same.

INLAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The inland revenue collections in the Winnipeg district during the month of July were as under:

Spirits	\$ 9,140.59
Malt	105.39
Tobacco, manufactured	210.88
Tobacco, raw leaf	339.40
Cigars	747.00
Methylated spirits	415.64
Licenses	805.00
Petroleum insp. fees	30.55
Total	\$11,794.35

TIMES IMPROVING.

Bradstreet's has a long article under the heading "A Turn in the Tide," predicting prosperous times. The article sets out in the following fashion: The beginnings of a ground swell of revived demand were pointed out in Bradstreet's last week, and while there is no boom in any part of a line, there is a general and widespread increase in consumptive request in staple lines.

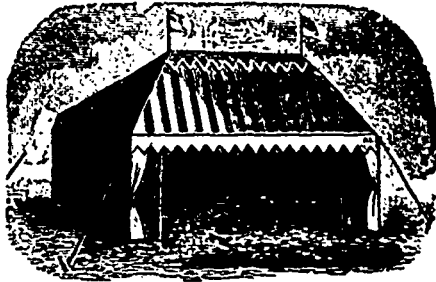
BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON.

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—The huge run of salmon on the Fraser river continues and all the canneries have placed a limit on the number to be taken from each boat. The fishermen usually only make one drift and catches of 200 and 300 fish are quite common; 654 fish were caught in one drift on Monday night. Large quantities of salmon are being salted and as a result salt has jumped in price from \$11 to \$35 per ton.

It is reported that representatives of a large English buyer of salmon now on the Fraser river are investigating into the manner in which the salmon are put up, in order to see whether there is any truth in the reports of uncleanness. Special inquiries are being made into physical condition of Chinese employes and white employes. It is hoped that as a result of the report, Chinese labor may be dispensed with.

HOPE & CO.

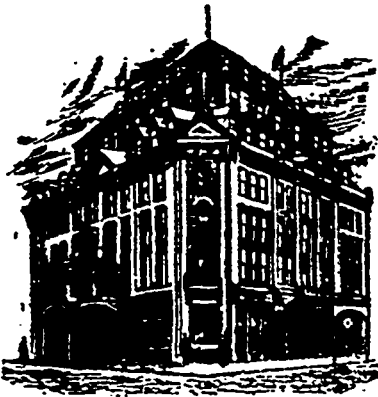
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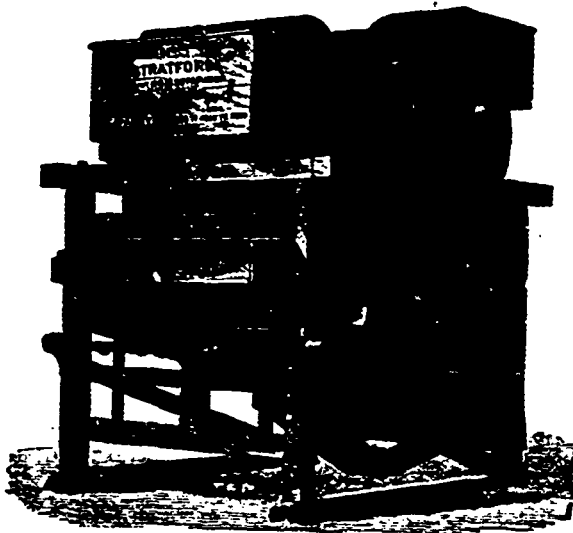
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Harvest Drawing Near.

Following is the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway company's crop report for the two weeks ending Aug. 5th:

Westbourne—Crops of all kinds are ripening very fast. Harvest is expected to commence in about ten days and will be general in about two weeks, being about one week ahead of last year. There will be an average crop all round. A good sample of wheat is expected. Hay has turned out to be a very fair crop.

Gladstone—Some farmers will commence cutting barley about the 15th; wheat about the 20th. Yield promises to be fair. Early oats look well, but late oats are not up to the average. The wheat crop has been somewhat damaged from an insect at the root. No damage by rust or frost, but there was a slight damage in a few localities by Saturday's hail storm.

Arden—The crops have made very rapid progress during the past two weeks, especially on the ridge where harvest will begin the first of the week, and will be general in a week or ten days. Oat harvest will commence soon after the wheat. All grain is filling well and if frost keeps away a few weeks a large harvest is certain.

Neepawa—Wheat rapidly advancing towards maturity, almost too fast to admit of grain filling out well. The general average yield will probably be a little over 20 bushels to the acre. Harvesting will commence in about a week or ten days. No damage from hail in this district. Want of rain has been badly felt, especially on light soil. Average yield of oats will be less than last year. Crop will be ready in about a week. Barley harvest commenced, yield per acre rather under last year. Hay crop good and nearly all cut. Fully larger crop generally and better than last year.

Alton—Crops still continue to be very good. No damage has come to them from any cause whatever. Wheat will be ready for harvesting between the 15th and 20th, probably a week earlier than last year. Oats are more backward and are not any further advanced than at this time last year.

Esperanza—All kinds of grain doing well, wheat and barley turning nicely. Harvesting will commence about 15th. Weather continues fine. Yield of wheat is estimated at 15 bushels per acre, oats and barley 25. Harvest about six days earlier than last year.

Neudale—Crops of all kinds ripening and filling up very fast. Harvesting will be started about the 20th of this month, which will be eight days earlier than last year. The sample of all kinds of grain will be good and about the same as last year. Hay crop good. Haying started. A ball storm of last Monday did no damage to farmers south and east of here.

Northbrook—Crops are looking splendid, no damage yet by hail, frost or insects. Barley harvest will begin about the 15th and wheat and oats about 20th of this month, which will be about one week earlier than last year. The yield is expected to go about 25 or 30 per cent better to the acre in various sections of grain over last year.

Deal Lake—The past few warm days has made a great change in the appearance of the crops. It is expected harvest will be general in about two weeks. Some barley will be ready to cut in two weeks, which is about ten days earlier than last

year. The straw will be short but sample of grain good.

Birtle—Wheat cutting in some places will commence about the 20th, and should be general about the 25th, if weather continues favorable. Yield will be large on heavy ground, on light soil the dry weather has had a bad effect, and yield will be light. Oats are rather backward and yield will not be large.

Binscarth—Wheat will be a fair crop, the recent dry weather is ripening it very quickly. Oats will be a good crop. Harvesting will be general about the 15th, about eight or ten days earlier than last year. There will be a good average yield all round.

Russell—Harvesting operations will likely commence next week in this district although it will not be general for two weeks yet. This will be eight or ten days earlier than last year. Taken as a whole the grain is looking well and a good average yield is expected all round.

Langenburg—Crops looking well, wheat all headed out and in some places beginning to turn. They have been much improved by the warm weather and light showers. They are fully seven to ten days ahead of last year this time. Oats doing very nicely since last report and all headed out. The root crop is the best we have had for years. Harvest will commence in about two weeks.

Saltcoats—The weather continues most favorable in this district for crops. Wheat filling out well and some fields will probably be ready to cut in ten or twelve days. Oats doing well, and will be better than first expected. Some oats will be cut in twelve days. Hay making is general now. All root crops will be a very large yield.

Yorkton—Weather has been very hot and dry since last report. Wheat has made rapid progress. Cutting will be general in about two weeks. Oat crop about a week later, and a beautiful crop.

N. P. R. REPORT.

The crop report issued by the Northern Pacific for the week ending Aug. 5th, from points in Manitoba is as follows:

Brandon—Weather warm and dry since last report. Wheat maturing very rapidly. Prospect of early harvest.

Beunthwaite—Crops still looking well. We had a light shower Tuesday evening, which will help to fill out the grain. Cutting will start this week for wheat. Haying has been nicely started. The outlook is generally good. No trace of frost or damage by hail.

Wawanesa—Weather during the past week has been very favorable for the growing crop. Cutting will commence in some parts in about ten days and will be general in about two weeks, every prospect for a fine yield. No damage by hail.

Hilton—Weather has been favorable during the past week to the crop, the hot weather ripening the grain fast. A nice gentle rain for three hours last night was much appreciated and did a lot of good. No hail in this district so far.

Belmont—Past week has been favorable for growing crop. Wheat and other grain looking well. Harvest will start about 15th. Good yield is expected.

Baldur—Crops doing beautifully. Weather all that could be desired. Some pieces of wheat will be ripe enough to cut by the 15th inst. One or two light showers, no storms.

Somerset—The past week has been all that could be desired for the ripening of the grain. Had nice rain Sunday afternoon and quite a heavy hail storm three miles north of here, but did no damage to grain as it was not accompanied with wind. The oat crop will be almost a total failure in this vicinity owing to the late cold weather in the spring. Harvest will commence in general in two weeks. Some wheat will be cut the latter part of next week if weather continues favorable. Haying is in full blast.

Miami—Fine weather and crops progressing rapidly. No damage in any way.

Rosebank—The weather the last week has been fine and very warm. The crops are looking splendid and ripening quickly. Harvesting will commence in eight or ten days.

Roland—Since previous report the weather has been generally warm and calm with one or two light showers. Crop prospects in this locality as already reported were never more promising in its history. The wheat all stands very thick with large heads and are well filled, and gives every evidence of a heavy yield. Some barley cutting was done this week, but harvesting will not be general before the 15th inst.

Morris—Crops are ripening fast. Weather for past week has been very favorable. Farmers anticipate a splendid yield of all kinds of grain. Root crops will be poor on account of heavy rains. Cutting will begin about the 15th or 18th.

St. Jean—No rain since last report. No complaint of drought to date. Hay making going on.

Letelier—Weather since last report still continues favorable. Had a couple of small showers of rain, but not enough to delay the farmers in any way. Haying has been general. Several fields of barley have already been cut, and the wheat is rapidly ripening, some of it will be ready to cut in two weeks time. We have had no hail or rust, and crop is in good condition. Prospects for heavy yield are splendid.

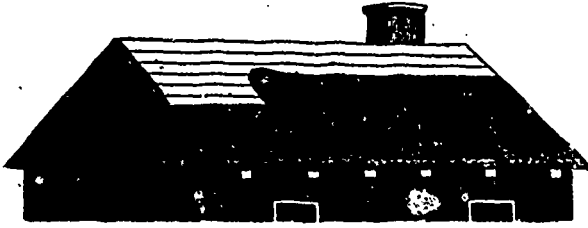
Emerson—Grain filling in good shape. Weather all that could be desired. Every indication of a heavy yield. Harvesting will commence in some places during the early part of next week.

Portage la Prairie—Crops are looking well and maturing rapidly. The heavy rain of two weeks ago has made a vast improvement on all crops. There will be some wheat cut next week, but not much until the week following. One has finished cutting barley, and others have commenced cutting, and report an excellent yield and quality. I think our average yield of wheat will not be less than twenty bushels to the acre. Root crops are showing fine progress and will give a good yield.

FROM OTHER POINTS.

Farmers near St. Jean, on the line of the N. P. R. began wheat cutting on Tuesday. This is the district where seeding was delayed owing to the spring floods.

Carman, Aug. 5.—Crop prospects so far are excellent, the recent showers have been very beneficial in filling and ripening grain. There are a few farmers cutting their coarser grains and at the beginning of next week there will be a number of them cutting early sown wheat, which is ripening very fast and harvest operations should be general about the 15th of the month. Indications point to a



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OAK LAKE, MANITOBA



fair average crop, while in some places it is comparatively light; again in others it is very heavy. Comparing it with the excellent crop we had in 1895, there should be as much if not more wheat marketed this season than in that year, for while the crop on the whole is not as heavy there is considerably more acreage and again wheat has a much better head and is standing straight, which should make a much better sample and far easier cutting than if down. Oats are a partial failure, while barley is a good crop. There is a great scarcity of farm hands and farmers are in daily looking for extra help.

Crystal City, Aug. 5.—Haying in this district is well advanced, but the crop of tame hay is scarcely up to the average in yield. However, there is likely to be sufficient for the winter season, as a large number of cattle have been disposed of to American buyers. Grain is a good crop generally and will be harvested possibly earlier than usual if the present climatic conditions continue for a few days longer. Wheat is good as is barley, but oats are somewhat thin on the ground. Taking it on the whole the prospects are seldom better than at present. Small quantities of last season's crop continue to be marketed here yet.

Morden, Aug. 5.—Jas. Bryans is the first to cut wheat in this district, having commenced to-day. He says he will have one hundred and seventy acres ready for the binder by Monday. He states that he considers his crop this year one of the best he has ever had. A number commenced cutting barley the latter part of last week. Harvesting will be general next week in this district. The weather continues grand for the maturing of the crops.

Melita, Aug. 4.—The weather is fine and grain is coming on fast. D. Livingston started to cut wheat to-day. He has a fine sample.

Edmonton, Alberta, Aug. 5.—Crop prospects in this district are excellent. Wheat and barley cutting will be begun next week.

Dauphin, Aug. 2.—Your correspondent has just learned that some of the farmers in the Rigby district, a few miles northwest of Dauphin, commenced cutting wheat to-day. On the farm of Mr. McNeil there is a large field of wheat and another of oats ready for the binder. With the continued warm weather the hum of the binder will be heard pretty generally next week. The grain immediately about Dauphin is coloring very fast and the crop promises to be one of the best ever harvested in the district. Machine agents are rushing to get machines ready. A large number of binders have been sold and the general output of machinery has far exceeded the expectations of the dealers.

Estevan, Aug. 4.—Harvesting will begin at the end of this week.

Poplar Point, Aug. 4.—The crops are ripening fast, wheat cutting with favorable weather, will commence next week. The crop is very fair; oats are light.

Sidney, Aug. 4.—Mr. Charter intends cutting wheat this week.

Business in Canada.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: The week at Montreal has been fruitful in rumors of failures, which unfortunately have had only too much foundation, the suspension of three moderately largely wholesale concerns being practically a fact. With regard to two of these failures,

however, such results have not been unanticipated and no extended complications are likely to follow therefrom. The 4th of August, somewhat a heavy day in the dry goods trade, has not panned out as well as was expected, so far as can be judged at the moment, though some returns from distant points have yet to be received.

Haying operations in the country have been much delayed by frequent rains of the past two weeks and are yet uncompleted in many sections. The crop, though turning out larger than first calculated, will suffer in quality to some extent. Grains promise well, also roots.

Cheese exports continue heavy, with prices fairly maintained.

Money continues easy at 3 1-2 per cent for call loans.

The feeling in wholesale business circles at Toronto is rather better than that reported a week ago. The weather generally has been favorable for harvesting. The damage reported to crops through the late excessive rains has not been as serious as many anticipated and the dry weather of the following five days enabled farmers to get in a large portion of their outstanding grain in good condition. Toronto merchants have consequently been filling orders for staple dry goods with more confidence and the general outlook is encouraging. A large business is reported with the Northwest, where harvesting has already begun and a good yield expected.

In hardware and metals there is a fair movement, but less active than a fortnight ago.

Leather is moderately active, firm. A good advance is noted in the price of wheat. The white is selling at Ontario points west at 73 cents, and old at 75 to 76c. The quotations are 10 cents more than prices a year ago. Manitoba wheat is scarce, with small stocks in this province, and high prices consequently are asked; fully 20 cents per bushel above those of a year ago. Farmers are hopeful and in better spirits.

Money is circulating more freely, and payments generally reported good. Money is easy, with call loans 3 1-2 to 4 per cent., and prime commercial paper discounted at 6 per cent. Speculation on the Toronto stock exchange continues good and values are generally firm. Toronto railway, Toronto electric, assurance stocks, C. P. R. and Cable are the favorites.

Failures for the week have been 29, as against 32 for the same week of last year.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board of trade was held Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

A communication from a gentleman in Halifax was considered, concerning shipment of Manitoba products to the West Indies, urging that the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa be petitioned by the Winnipeg board of trade to send a competent and experienced man to the West Indies to report on the trade there, and on what is necessary to increase the exports of Canadian products. He referred to the fact that the West Indies export to the United States to the United States over \$100,000,000 value of goods annually, and import from the United States over \$88,000,000 in value. After consideration of the facts submitted the council appointed a committee to look into the matter and secure the necessary data

before deciding to make recommendations to the minister of trade and commerce.

The matter of the proposed visit of members of the British association to Manitoba about the end of this month was discussed, and it was decided to write the city council drawing their attention to the fact and leaving the matter of any reception in their hands.

Mr. Wm. Henry, of Winnipeg, having written the board requesting a grant of money to enable him to make an exhibit of minerals in Montreal and Toronto, the secretary was instructed to write him that the board had no fund for grants of this kind.

After transacting some routine business the council adjourned.

A Steel Elevator.

Manager Whyte returned Wednesday from a trip over the C. P. R. as far east as Fort William. His mission to that point was to meet the representative of a firm who make a specialty in the erection of steel elevators, with a view of building future structures for the storage of grain of that material. These steel elevators are in the shape of huge circular tanks, and built of a capacity ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. While it is probable that additional grain storage will be provided at Fort William this season, no definite decision has yet been reached, pending the verdict of the authorities as to the adaptability and superiority of steel over lumber in the construction of elevators. The necessary examinations were made as to foundations, location, etc., and the representative of the steel company returned east to confer with President Van Horne on the matter. One feature in favor of the use of steel, in the opinion of Mr. Whyte, is the safety from fire and consequent reduction of insurance. At first he was apprehensive that that material would induce moisture and engender the heating of wheat, but the expert assured him that there was no danger in that direction, and in illustration pointed to the fact that in St. Louis a quantity of corn, which is more susceptible to moisture, was stored in a steel elevator for nine months.

On the return journey Manager Whyte inspected the various points for construction of new side tracks, and located seven, which will be finished this summer. As stated a few days ago these new side tracks have been planned and will be laid with a view to the ultimate completion of a double track between this city and Fort William. General traffic over the C. P. R. is now heavy, and has greatly increased lately, while the incoming crop promises a still further increase, and to facilitate the handling of this traffic the new side tracks are being constructed.

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE

The following are the returns for week ending Aug. 5, 1897:

	Clearings	Balance
Total for week ending Aug. 5, 1897	\$ 1,532,561	\$ 292,233
Total for week ending Aug. 5, 1896	1,701,070	208,755
Total for week ending Aug. 5, 1895	923,910	189,115
Month ending July, 1897	5,616,603	
or expanding month, 1893	1,931,177	
Corresponding month, 1895	4,033,816	

The Crops.

In this issue we give crop reports from a number of Manitoba points. Though a good many points are reported, it is doubtful if these reports give a fair idea, as to the general condition of the crops throughout the entire province. Most of the reports are from two lines of railway only. The crop is irregular this year and varies greatly in different districts, consequently it is a difficult one to report closely. The weather this week has been favorable, and the crop has made good progress. A little cutting has been reported from several districts. There are early patches of grain, which are considerably in advance of the general crop, and it must not be concluded that harvest has fairly started yet. However, the cutting of these early crops indicates that we are now on the ragged edge of the beginning of harvest, and another week such as this one has been will bring us close to the actual beginning of harvest in earnest, though in some districts there will be little or nothing done for a couple of weeks yet. One favorable feature is the great exemption from damage by hail. So far practically no damage has been done.

As stated, the crop is a hard one to estimate. While the wheat crop will not be heavy, it promises to be a very profitable one on the present basis of prices. Oats and barley are decidedly poor in many districts, particularly in the southern half of Manitoba, owing to injury from early drouth. Some sections in the west need rain for late crops. The best crops this year are in the Red River valley, where the land is properly farmed, but a great deal of poor farming is done in this part of the country. Wheat yield estimates vary from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, August 7.

Market steady. Quotations unchanged in staples. Sugars, granulated, 4c; yellows, 3 to 3 1-2c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 7.

Special to The Commercial.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, nominally higher.

Oats—No. 2 white in store, 28 1-4. Flour—Manitoba strong bankers, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.80. Brisk demand at the further advance of 15 to 40c as compared with a week ago.

Millfeed—Steady market. Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$13 per ton; Manitoba shorts \$14. Good demand.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bag. Prices easier at 5c lower than a week ago.

Hides—Unchanged at 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2.

Eggs—Fresh, 9 1-2 to 11c. The top price for candled stock.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, August 7.

Cattle and sheep are 1-4c lower all around as compared with a week ago. Hogs are a shade higher.

Cattle—Export 4 to 4 1-4c. cattle, butchers, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—2 3-4 to 3c. Hogs—5 to 5 1-2c. Good demand at a shade higher values.

Exports this week were as follows. Cattle—4,344; sheep, 679. Total exports to August 1. Cattle, 56,645; sheep, 22,302; horses, 4,788. Horses—Good export demand.

MONTREAL DAIRY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, August 7.

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

Cheese—Finest Ontario, white, 8 1-2c. Finest colored, 8 1-2c. Finest Quebecs, 8 to 8 1-8c. Market firm. These quotations are 1-8 to 1-4c higher than a week ago.

Butter—Creamery, finest tubs 17c. Finest boxes, 17 1-4c. Finest western dairy, 12c. Market weaker. These prices are about 1-4c lower on the outside range than a week ago.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Mullins & Wilson wire The Commercial the following report of prices realized at the semi-weekly live stock market at Toronto, on Friday, Aug. 6.

Toronto, Aug. 7.

Seventy-two carloads in, including 808 hogs and 1,118 sheep and lambs. Cattle—Exporters paid 4 to 4 1-2c.

Butchers' cattle sold at 2 3-4 to 3 1-2c. Export bulls, 3 to 3 1-4c. Stockers, 2 1-2 to 3c. Feeders, 3 to 3 1-4c. These prices show a decline of 1-4c for stockers. Others unchanged.

Sheep—Sheep were a little firmer. Export sheep brought 3 1-8c; bucks, 2 1-2c; lambs, 4 1-2c.

Hogs—Hogs, singers \$6 per 100 pounds; thick fat and light fat, \$5 50 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS

Flour—20 to 25c higher. First patents, \$4.55 to \$4.65; second do., \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Millfeed—50c to \$1 higher. Bran in bulk, \$6 to \$6.50; shorts, bulk, \$7.50 to \$8.

Corn—21 to 23 1-2c, as to grade.

Oats—19 to 20c for No. 3, as to quality.

Barley—Feed held at 23c. Flax seed—Higher at 86 1-2c per bushel.

Eggs—E 1-2 to 9c for strictly fresh, candled.

Butter—Creamery, 10 to 14c; dairy 8 1-2 to 12 1-2c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 6 1-2 to 8c; Dressed meats—Mutton, 6 to 6 1-2c; yearling, do., 7c; lamb, 6 to 9c.

Dressed hogs—3 3-4c to 4c for heavy; c.o.c. 4 1-4 to 4 1-2c.

ASSINIBOIA.

P. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, is opening in hardware and tins at Saltcoats.

Edwards & Dermody, Winnipeg, have taken the Saltcoats Assinibolan, and the publication of the paper has been resumed.

Geo. Davidson and J. Price have purchased Lee's hutchery business at Indian Head.

R. E. Hall, hotel, Wolseley, is succeeded by A. Elliott.

Signal rope has been advanced 25c per 100 lbs. at Toronto.

WHEAT STOCKS IN CANADA.

Montreal	213,000
Toronto	73,000
Kingston	15,000
Winnipeg	113,000
Manitoba elevators	910,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	1,270,000
Total, July 10	2,654,000

BUTTER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Parsons, who looks after the British Columbia end of the business of the Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg is in the city and will remain here for a time. He says the coast is well filled up with butter at present. Several creameries have been established in British Columbia, which supply a part of the local trade there, but he thinks there is little prospect of British Columbia becoming self-sufficient in agricultural products for some years at least, as the consumption is increasing as well as the local supply. Creameries are operated at both Vancouver and Westminster.

NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

W. G. Johnson has opened a shop at Rat Portage.

Phillips Bros., machinists, Rat Portage, are succeeded by Woodl v & Lang. McKinnon & Co., general store, Rat Portage, are reported to be discontinuing business.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sullivan Bros. have opened an hotel at Ferguson.

Mackay & Dockstetter have opened an hotel and store at Ferguson.

J. O. Morgall, of Revelstoke, fruit confectionery, etc., has sold out the Ferguson branch to Cummins & Co. Riddie & Davidson, general store, Tangly are reported to have sold out.

A. M. Herring, drugs, New Westminster, has resumed business.

G. S. Martin, publisher, Quartz Creek has sold out to V. Carson.

Geo. Hills, tailor, Calgary, is starting business at Revelstoke.

The Robson Saw Mill Co. is advertised to be sold by auction.

Manley & Klockman, International hotel, Rossland, have dissolved. Klockman retiring.

A. F. C. Herring, drugs, Rossland has closed business.

R. White is opening an hotel Selkirk.

Slocan News Co., groceries, has opened a branch at Silverton.

John Proffitt is opening business teas, etc., at Trail.

The following are opening business at Trout Lake City: H. M. Black, New Denver, hotel; Pop & McMillan of Sandon, general store; E. S. Taylor of Trail, hotel; Raymond & Verelstoke, drugs.

H. Liberty, Tremont hotel, Vancouver; contents advertised for sale on August 3rd.

The C. P. R. roundhouse at Revelstoke was burned recently. Three locomotives and a rotary plow were damaged. The fire was caused by a spark from a torch in the hands of a wiper. The estimated loss is \$45,000.

The following are opening business at Silverton: Battersea & Co. opening a general store; H. Clerk, New Denver, will open a branch shop; Dave Kirk, of New Denver, will open a jewelry store.

Wheat harvesting commenced at Qu'Appelle on August 2, and will be general in a few days.

New York Wheat.

New York, Aug. 2.—Wheat receipts 154,375, exports, 85,022; sale 4,915,000 futures, 480,000 spot. Spot firm. No. 2 red, 81 3-4. late August: No. 1 northern, New York, 90 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened strong and advanced on the strength in corn, foreign buying and local covering, eased off under a big increase in the vis-à-vis, but rallied again on export buying and closed 3-4 net higher. Sales included No. 2 red; Aug., 83; Sept., 81 5-16 to 82 1-2, closed 82; Dec., 82 1-4 to 82 3-8, closed 82 7-8.

New York, Aug. 3.—Wheat — Receipts 91,950 bush.; exports 175,099 bush.; sales 5,095,000 bush. futures; 50,000 bush. spot. Spot stronger; No. 2 red 85 7-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 for. New York 92 1-8 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened strong and active on higher English cables and foreign buying, eased off under realizing, but advanced decidedly in the afternoon on strong French cables and large export purchases, closing 11-8 to 21-8 net higher; No. 2 red Aug. closed 84 1-2; September opened 82 3-8 to 84 1-8, closed 84 1-8. October opened 83 3-4 to 84 3-8, closed 84 3-8; November opened 85 3-8; December opened 83 1-8 to 85, closed 85.

New York, Aug. 4.—Wheat — Receipts 41,625 bu., exports 160,271 bu., sales 8,755,000 bu., futures 828 bu. spot spot active; No. 2 red 89 1-2 f.o.b. afloat late August. Options opened strong and active on strong Liverpool cables, weakened slightly with corn, but reacted and touched highest part of the day in the afternoon on entering and heavy export. Purchases closed 5-8 to 11-8 net higher. Sales included No. 2 red September 84 1-4 to 86c, closed 85 3-4; October 85c to 8c, closed 85c; December 84 3-4 to 8c, closed 85c.

New York, Aug. 5.—Wheat receipts 17,570 bushels; exports 41,418 bushels; sales 1,885,000 bushels; futures 400,000 bushels spot. Spot weaker, No. 2 red 86 3-4 f.o.b. Aug.; No. 1 northern New York 87 3-4; late Aug. f.o.b. afloat. Options opened weak and heavy, declining under active liquidation and lower French cables; rallied on export buying, but turned weak again on further liquidation and closed 2-3-4 to 3-1-3 net lower. Sales included No. 2 red, Sept. 82 3-4 to 83-16, closed 82 3-4; Oct. 82 1-4 to 83-8, closed 82 1-4; Dec. 82 3-4 to 84-4, closed 82 7-8.

New York, Aug. 6.—Wheat — Receipts 114,700 bushels; sales 6,065,000 bushels futures; 400,000 bushels spot. Spot firmer; No. 2 red 89 3-8 f.o.b. afloat and August; No. 1 Northern New York 87 1-8 afloat 1st of October. Options opened strong and higher on an unexpected advance at Liverpool, weakened under realizing and heaviness of Paris market, but rallied in the afternoon on reported reduction of French duty, and closed 11-4 to 15-8c net higher. Sales included No. 2 red August, closed 86 1-8; Sept. opened 83 1-16 to 84 5-8, closed 84 3-8; Dec. opened 82 7-8 to 84-8 closed 84 1-8.

On Saturday, August 7, wheat closed at 81 1-8c for September and 8c for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 81 1-4c.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Commercial Cable Montreal 176; C. P. R., London, 73-4.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Sept., 75 1-2c; Dec., 77 1-8c. Corn—Aug., 27 7-8c, to 28c; Sept., 28 3-8c to 28 1-2c; Dec., 29 5-8c to 29 3-4c; May, 32 3-8c. Oats—Sept., 17 3-4c to 17 7-8c; May, 20 7-8 to 21c.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Sept. 77; Dec., new, 78 3-4. Corn—No. 2 August 28 3-8; Sept. 28 7-8; Dec. 30 1-8; May 32 7-8. Oats—No. 2 Sept. 18; May 21 3-8. Mess pork—September, \$8 05. Lard—September \$4.37 1-2, October \$4.12 1-2. Short ribs—September \$4.80; October \$4.82 1-2.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2, Sept. 78 1-2c, Dec., new 79 3-4c to 79 7-8c. Corn—No. 2, Aug. 27 7-8c Sept. 28 1-8c, Dec. 29 3-8c to 29 1-2c, May 32c. Oats—No. 2, Sept. 17 7-8c to 18c. May 21 3-8c to 21 1-2c. Mess pork—Sept. \$8 20. Lard—\$4.55, Oct. \$4.80. Short ribs—Sept. \$4.97 1-2, Oct. \$4.97 1-2.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Sept. 75 1-2 to 75 5-8, Dec. new 78 3-4. Corn—Aug. 26 3-4; Sept. 27 1-4; Dec. 28 1-4 to 28 3-8, May 30 3-4 to 30 7-8. Oats—Sept. 17 1-2; May 20 3-4 to 20 7-8. Pork—\$8.07 1-2. Lard—Sept. \$4.37 1-2; Oct. \$4.40. Short ribs—Sept. \$4.5; Oct. \$4.55.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Sept., 77 1-8, Dec., 78 1-4. Corn — May, 30 5-8; Aug., 26 1-2; Sept., 27; Dec., 28 1-2. Oats—Sept., 17 1-4 to 17 3-8; May, 20 1-2 to 20 5-8. Mess pork—Sept., \$7.90. Lard—Sept., \$4.55; Oct., \$4.40. Short ribs — Sept., \$1.82 1-2; Oct., \$1.85.

On Saturday, August 7, wheat opened at 76 1-8c for September option and ranged from 75 1-4 to 76 5-8c. Closing prices were: Wheat—Aug. 75 7-8c (pt. 75 5-8c, Dec. 76 3-4c. Corn—Sept. 26 3-8c, Dec. 27 1-2. Oats—Sept. 16 3-4, Dec. 17 3-8. Pork—Sept. \$7.77 1-2. Lard—Sept. \$4.25. Ribs—Sept. \$4.75. A week ago September wheat closed at 74 5-8c. A year ago September wheat closed at 57c. Two years ago at 67 3-4c, and three years ago at 56 1-4c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Wheat closes weak to-day in sympathy with the decline in other markets. There were bids at about 81 to 81 1-2c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, but without business.

Virgen, Aug. 6.—Virgen fair opened today. The day was spent in receiving exhibits. Tomorrow a programme of bicycle races will be given and the McPhee company will furnish platform attractions.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—Cheese—Firm: Quebec 73-4 to 8c; Ontarios 8 to 81-2c.

WESTERN BUSINESS ITEMS.

D. C. McKinnon, hotel, Brandon, is reported to have been succeeded by D. W. Beaubler.

Weir & Low, men's furnishings, Winnipeg, have dissolved Weir & Co., continue.

Winnipeg manufacturers have made large sales of tents, mattresses, etc., for the Crow's Nest road.

E. L. McDonald, of Wawanesa, Man., will open in the jewellery line in a few days in Winnipeg.

The Parsons' Produce company, Winnipeg, has shipped 10,000 pounds of creamery butter in sealed two pound tins, to the Klondyke via Victoria.

Walter Crone, representing H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Toronto and Montreal, was in the city last week on one of his regular western trips.

Donald Fraser, wholesale clothing dealer, Winnipeg, has returned from the east.

Frank Lightcap, exporter of hides, wool, etc., has returned from a trip south. The recent change in the United States tariff on hides and wool will make it necessary, he says, for Winnipeg dealers to make new connections, as it is doubtful if they will now be able to export to the United States.

Oats advanced 1-4c at Montreal on August 8, to 28 1-4c in store. A round lot sold at 28 3-4c afloat.

Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal, have published a neat pamphlet which they describe as "a medium for the interchange of ideas with and between Slater shoe agencies." It is neatly printed and should make interesting reading for those interested in the shoe trade.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—September, 76c; December, 75 1-2c.

Tuesday—September, 78c; December, 77 1-2c.

Wednesday—September, 79 1-2c; December, 79c.

Thursday—September, 76 3-4c; December, 76 1-8c.

Friday—September, 78 1-8c; December, 77 5-8c.

Saturday—September, 76 3-4c; December, 75 7-8.

Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 82 7-8c, and cash No. 1 Northern at 82 7-8c.

Last week September delivery closed at 75c.

A year ago September option closed at 58 1-4c, and two years ago at 66 1-4c, three years ago at 56 3-8c, and four years ago at 61 1-4c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, August 7, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 73 5-8c for September, and 73 1-4c for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 71 1-2c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat — firm demand moderate; holders offer sparingly. Corn—Spot firm; demand fair. Wheat—Spot No. 1 California 78 2 1-2 to 78 4 1-2; No. 1 red northern spring 78 to 78 1 1-2; No. 2 red western 78 to 78 1 1-2; No. 3 78 to 78 1 1-2. Corn—Spot, American mixed new 28 11 1-4. The price of wheat during the past three days were 120,000 centals, including 110,000 American.

2.45 p.m.—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red western winter firm at 68 10 1-2d; No. 1 red northern spring firm at 78.

Canada Life.. Prestige.....

Assurance Company

Established 1847

Head Office, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

A. G. RAMSAY, President. W. T. RAMSAY, Supt.
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- The Prestige of Age—Half a century old.
- The Prestige of Size—The Largest Canadian Company.
- The Prestige of Place—Its prudent and conservative management has given it a unique place in the favorable estimation of the public.
- The Prestige of Results—In actual results to policy-holders it has no superior in Canada or the United States.
- The Prestige of Aim—To give the best results for the least premium consistent with permanent Security.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Branch: **A. McT. CAMPBELL, Manager,** Corner Portage Ave. and Main St., Winnipeg



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FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE Dated 1746.

The Old-fashioned Blend of the Coaching Days, without alteration for 150 yrs.

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Refuse imitations.

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STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO.

SUCCESSORS TO STEVENS & BURNS

Manufacture and Handle the Old Reliable

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If you WANT THE BEST, write

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THE ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING

Which neither frost nor heat affects. Entirely waterproof. Being all wool it has an elasticity which paper roofing is deficient in. Paper gives way; the wool felting yields to the strain. It is easily put on. Testimonials from city and country class it, after 6 years' trial, superior to all other roofing. Apply to

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W. G. FONSEGA, 705 Main St.

OF INTEREST TO DRUGGISTS.

A clause in the new Canadian customs tariff reads as follows: All medical preparations, whether chemical or other, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared, and the word "alcoholic" or "non-alcoholic" permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names and word affixed may be forfeited.

GRAIN AND MILLING ITEMS.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company will commence in a few days the erection of new elevators at McGregor and Bagot.

G. V. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, Winnipeg, has returned from Vancouver, where he superintend the shipment of a carload of flour to Dyea, en route for the Yukon gold mining camps. Mr. Hastings reports great excitement at the coast over the northern gold finds.

The Northwestern elevator at Jefferson street, Chicago, was burned on August 5. A terrific explosion of dust

occurred while the fire was in progress, killing several persons and injuring others. Explosions of dust in flour mills have occurred before, but this is the first time a dust explosion has been reported in an elevator.

Advices from Chicago state that leather merchants there are all looking for an immediate advance in leather on account of the new law and the scarcity of the hides.

The word "limited" applied to a joint stock company should never be abbreviated when used in any way by the company when using its own name. Any director, manager, or officer of a limited company, or any one acting in its behalf, who appears in the word "limited" in an abbreviated form to the company's title in any official document is liable to a fine of \$200.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2. — The steamer Empress of India sailed for the Orient this afternoon. She had a large number of passengers amongst whom were Prince Arisgawa, Marquis Kido and suite, Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador to China. The steamer Danube left to-day for Dyea. She was loaded to her full capacity with passengers and freight for the Klondyke gold fields.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Tin—Lamb and Flagg, 50 and 28 lb ingots, per lb 19@20c.

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

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50 @ 9.
Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 band iron, 100 lbs., \$2.05@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25 @ 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3@3.25; best cast tool steel, lb., 9@11c; Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

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

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaina, \$3.15.

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

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

Lead—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

Sheet Zinc—In casks, \$5.75 lb., broken lots \$6.

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

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

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, \$2.65@2.85 100 lbs.; Plain wire and staples, \$2.75@2.80.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 6 1/2@6 1/4c base; manilla, lb., 7 1/4@8c base; cotton, 1/4 to 1/2 inch and larger, 16c lb.

Axes—Per box, \$6@9.

Nails—Cut, keg, base price, \$2.50 for 20 to 60d., with new classification of extras; common steel wire nails, 4 1/2@6 inch, \$2.45 per keg, with usual extras for smaller sizes.

Horse Nails—Pointed and finished, oral heads. List price as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices 45 per cent.

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$5.75 100 lbs.

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

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

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

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

Window Glass—First break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet and \$2 for second break.

Linseed Oil—Raw, gal., 50c; boiled, gal., 53c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels, 55c; less than barrels, gallon, 58c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

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

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

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, in store at Fort William, 60@60 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 3 hard, 53c.

Flour—Local price, per sack: Patent, \$1.75 @ 1.80; bakers', \$1.55 @ 1.60.

Bran—Per ton, \$8.

Shorts—Per ton, \$10.

Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track Winnipeg, 16 @ 17c. Car lots at country points, 11 @ 12 1/2c.

Barley—Car lots at country points worth 11 @ 12c. Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, good to choice, jobbing at 7 to 9 1/2c as to quality and quantity; creamery, 14 @ 14 1/2c.

Cheese—From 5 1/2 @ 6c has been paid to factories to ship west.

Eggs—Dealers were paying 8@10c net.

Beef—City dressed, 5 @ 5 1/2c.

Mutton—7c; lamb, 10c.

Hogs—Dressed, 5 @ 5 1/2c.

Cattle—Easier at 2@2 1/2c for butchers' stock.

Hogs—Live, off cars, 3 1/2c for best bacon.

Sheep—Easier. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2c off cars.

Hides—No. 1 green, salted, 5c.

Seneca Root—Dry, 12 to 15c.

Poultry—Chickens, 40 @ 45c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per lb. live weight.

Potatoes—15c per bushel.

Hay—\$5.00@5.50 for baled on track.

Wool—Manitoba fleece, 7 @ 8c as to quality.

British Columbia Markets.

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

Vancouver, August 7, 1907.

Cured meats have advanced 1/2c. Fresh meats tend lower. Potatoes have declined \$2 per ton and hay is \$3 per ton lower.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 16@17c; Manitoba creamery, 19@20c.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 15@16c.

Cheese—Manitoba 11 1/2c.

Cured Meats—Hams 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon 13 1/2c; backs 10 1/2c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides 10 1/2c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9 1/2c per lb, in pails and tubs 8 1/2@9c lb.

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

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$16.00 per ton; onions 1 1/2c lb; cabbage 1 1/2c lb; carrots, turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$3.75; bananas \$2.75 per bunch; cherries, 8 lb. box \$1.10; oranges, California Mediterranean, \$4.00; California Valencia \$4 box; asparagus, 20 lb. box \$1.80; cucumbers, 6 doz. box \$1.25; peas, 30 lb crate \$1.70; apricots 90c; Pineapples, doz. \$2.00; plums, 20 lb boxes, \$1.00; peaches, \$1.00; Grapes, \$1.75 box; Melons, \$4.00 per dozen.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.80; 2 1/2 45 pound sacks \$2.80; 4-22 1/2 pound sacks \$2.90; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00; Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2 1/2 50's \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.20; Oregon, \$5.80.

Grain—Local wheat \$30.00 @ \$35.00. Oats \$26 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills, crop, \$23.00@24.00 per ton; ground barley \$22 ton; shorts \$21.00 ton; bran \$19 00; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff. Higher prices for bran and shorts next week.

Hay—\$15.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef 8@8 1/2c; mutton 7 1/2@8c, Australian mutton, 5c; pork 7 1/2@8 1/2c; veal 8@9c.

Live Stock—Steers, grassed \$2.50 @ 3.00, per 100 lbs; sheep, \$3.75 @ 4.00 per 100 lbs; hogs \$8.00 per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Chickens \$5.50@6.00 a doz.

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

Nuts—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12c; walnuts, 13c lb.

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

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

Teas—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c lb.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Saturday, August 7.

Business matters have been moving along in a fairly satisfactory manner. There is some talk about slow collections, which, however, is not an unusual thing, especially at this time of the year, when the farmers have only butter and live stock to dispose of. In most jobbing lines business is reported as good. Jobbers are beginning to ship out fall goods in textile branches. A feature of the trade this week is the first orders for supplies for the Klondyke gold camps, orders for flour and butter having been filled here. If this gold country turns out anything at all equal to reports, it will be a great factor as a consumer of our produce in a short time. What with great mining camps to east of us, mining camps to west of us, and mining camps to north of us, the outlook for the food producers of our prairie region is certainly quite hopeful. We have now a home market on all sides of the prairie food producing belt, and a home market is almost invariably the best market. A decidedly better movement is reported in land sales. The large land corporations report sales greatly in advance of previous years. Bank clearings for July at Winnipeg, as will be seen by the table in another column, have been very largely in excess of previous years. Interest rates hold at 7 to 8 per cent. for ordinary mortgage loans, being usually 7 per cent on city and 8 per cent on farm property. Bank discount rates at the same figures.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 7.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Harvesting machinery and supplies are now going out freely. The season's trade in mowers is now about over. Binders and binding twine have been the principal things moving this week, and dealers have been kept busy handling these lines. There is some talk about a probability of a scarcity of binder twine toward the end of the season, but it is of course difficult to say whether or not this is anything more than the usual prediction of this time of year. It is said that as binder twine goes on the free list next year, no one wants to hurry over any stock, hence there is a disposition to keep stocks down to a quantity not likely to be in excess of sales. This is the basis on which predictions of a shortage later on are made. There is a considerable variety of twine in the market, and quotations vary in like proportion. Twine is selling to consumers here at from 5c upward, as to quality and age.

FISH.

Salmon was a little lower, owing to the big catch in British Columbia lately. Halibut are also easier. Shipments of Manitoba whitefish are going forward at frequent intervals to points east and south. Lake Superior trout are scarce this week. Job-

bing prices are as follows: White 5 1-2, pickerel 4c, trout 9c, salmon 12c, kippered goldeyes 80c, doz. Oysters are quoted at 70c for selects in cans. Halibuts 10c per lb.

GROCERIES.

There is some figuring on new dried fruits, but little if any business has been done yet. The talk about a firmer market for canned salmon, on account of a light catch of fish, has flattened out on account of the arrival of such numbers of fish in the British Columbia rivers. New strawberries are offering at easier prices than the last of the old pack.

GREEN FRUITS.

A new line in the market this week is Washington state crabs. They are put up in boxes of about thirty pounds net, or 35 pounds gross weight, and are very fine quality. They come a little higher than the eastern crabs, which will be in the market later on, but it must be remembered that the supply of eastern crabs has usually been unequal to the demand. Last year there were plenty of crabs, but in almost every previous year there was a shortage to meet requirements here. Western apples now offering are better quality than earlier arrivals, but their keeping quality is still somewhat limited. There is still a scarcity of California peaches and plums, but abundance of pears are offering at lower prices. Tomatoes are easier. Our remarks of last week will continue to apply to oranges and lemons. It is impossible to get any number of small sizes in oranges, the variety now in the market having a tendency to run to large sizes, California lemons now in the market are excellent quality. Melons are lower. Blueberries are coming along a little more freely and the price declined to 10c this week. Owing to light receipts so far, it is concluded the crop is short. Prices are as follows: California late Valencia oranges \$6 to \$6.50 box, Messina lemons \$8; bananas per bunch, \$1.75 to \$2.50; California lemons, \$8 a box; pie plants 1 1-2c per lb; tomatoes, \$1.25 per crate of 4 baskets; California plums, \$1.75; California peaches, \$1.75 per box; California Bartlett pears, \$3 to \$3.25 Washington pears, Clapp's favorites, \$3 to \$3.25 box; onions, \$4 per 100 lbs; watermelons, \$4.50 to \$5; Washington crabs, \$1.15 to \$1.25 box; blueberries, 10c lb.

HARDWARE.

There is not a single change to report in this branch this week, in any staple line. Business is good. See quotations on another page.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Trade in this branch is very steady and it is seldom that so long a time elapses without a change in prices of some staples. There is still no change to note in prices this week. See quotations on another page.

TOBACCOS.

The tobacco situation has been the cause of much inconvenience and annoyance to the grocery trade. When the duty was first announced on the raw leaf, manufacturers closed up, as they were not aware as to the exact increase which the new duty would cause in the cost of the goods, owing to some doubt as to the meaning of the clause relating to tobacco. The manufacturers sent deputations to Ottawa, and by the time the matter was defined and understood, considerable time had been lost. By the

time the factories resumed work, stocks in staple lines had been considerably reduced. Tobaccos have to be held for a considerable time at the factories, after their manufacture, to permit of their ripening properly before shipment, as they may mould if shipped too soon. This applies particularly to the chewing qualities. All this caused delay and in the meantime stocks became almost exhausted. In the staple chewing plugs, to retail at 10 cents, which have the principal sale here, the market has been entirely bare and manufacturers have not been able to replenish the demand to any extent. A limited supply of this line is expected in a few days, as word was received that one of the eastern factories would ship some here about July 24, and the goods should soon arrive, and further shipments will doubtless soon follow. The new goods, manufactured since the change in the duties, will be altered in size to meet the higher price, as previously reported in The Commercial, so retail prices will remain the same. Sevens will be changed to eight to the pound, so as to retail as before at 10 cents per plug, notwithstanding the advance in the price, and, other sizes in proportion. None of the new sizes have arrived here yet, but goods on the way will be of the new sizes. Smoking tobaccos have not been so scarce as chewing. Some new size T. & B. is expected the first of the week. They will be 4s instead of 3s as before the change in the duty. Consumers will not likely notice much difference in the size of the ten cent plug, but the new five-cent plug will look pretty small, at sixteen to the pound.

TEXTILE LINES.

Jobbers are now beginning to send out fall goods in clothing and furnishings. Importations and domestic goods are now coming to hand freely, and shipping will be more active a little later on in the month.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—The wheat market has been irregular this week and active. Prices were very strong early in the week, reaching the highest point since the advance set in on Wednesday, when No. 1 hard sold at 24 1-2c, about 10c to William. On Monday there were sales at 22c on. On Thursday there was a very sudden and unexpected collapse in the market, Chicago declining 3c during the day. The decline was probably due to a sudden alarm among speculators, owing partly to heavy resales of wheat said to have been previously sold for export. The market was worked up partly on these reports of export sales, and then the wheat was all back again. Yesterday, however, the market was on the whole a strong one, though there was a wide range in prices at Chicago, with sharp advances and as heavy declines. Here wheat sold down to 31 1-2c on the break on Thursday, for No. 1 hard, sales having been made at this figure on Thursday and Friday morning. At the close yesterday there were bids at 32 1-2 to 32 3-4c, but no sellers under 33c. No. 2 hard is held at about 2 1-2c under No. 1 hard, and No. 3 hard 3 1-2 to 4c under No. 2.

FLOUR—The market has been very strong in sympathy with wheat. Large sales of Manitoba flour are reported from eastern Canada markets for domestic and export trade, at advancing prices. Here prices have advanced again this week, some brands being quoted 5c higher, while other

brands have been advanced 10c. Some sales of round lots have been made here of brands held at inside prices, with re-sales at a good profit. Altogether the flour market is very firm as the position is a natural one and the advance has been fully warranted by the advance in wheat. Prices to the local trade here are quoted as follows as to brand: Patent, \$2.15 to \$2.30; bakers', \$1.95 to \$2.10; second bakers', \$1.55 to \$1.70; XXXX, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack of 98 pounds, to the local trade, delivered in the city.

MILLFEED—The demand keeps good at steady and unchanged prices. Bran is quoted at \$9 per ton and shorts at \$11 per ton, with large lots shaded about 50c per ton.

BARLEY—Nominal at 23 to 24c for feed grade, and very little demand of any kind.

OATS—Still higher prices have been asked this week, but there has been very little business done lately. One car was offered here yesterday at 29c per bushel of 34 pounds for No. 2 white, but most holders were asking about 30c for a good feed oat on track here. In the country car lots have been held at about 20c to 22c as to quality, on the branch lines for feed oats, at main line points west 1c higher would be paid for shipment west.

CEREALS—Oatmeal is very firm owing to the big advance in oats. In fact some of the mills have not been able to obtain supplies of oats to work upon and have not been able to fill orders in consequence. The big jump in oats caught some millers short of both oats and meal. There were offers for car lots at \$1.50 for rolled oatmeal per sack, which were not filled. In Ontario on the other hand oatmeal has been easier, owing to weaker prices for oats and slow demand. Rolled oatmeal 80 lb. sacks, \$1.70 per sack; granulated, 98 lbs. \$1.95; standard, 98 lbs. \$1.95. Rolled wheat, 80 lbs. \$1.75 sack; pot barley, 98 lbs. \$1.75; pearl barley, 98 lbs. \$3.25 sack.

GROUND FEED—Market very firm and further advance expected. Rolled oats are held at \$16 per ton, ordinary mill chop, per ton, \$14 to \$15.

BUTTER—Creamery. The market is firm. Buyers have advanced their bids, and are paying 15 1-4c to 15 3-4, to the factories which shows an advance of 1-4c to 1-2c. This is for July make. It is said that 16c has been paid for August butter, for delivery later. These prices are above a parity with values east. There is some western movement and the advance is going into store.

BUTTER—Dairy. The market for dairy butter continues firm at steady prices. Buyers are paying 10 cents to 11c for round lots of dairy here. Jobbing sales have been made at 11 to 12c.

CHEESE—The market is steady. Purchases have been made at 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c to factories for best qualities, and down to 5 3-4 for off grades.

EGGS—The advance of 1c mentioned a week ago went into effect this week and 12c net is now the price paid by buyers. Jobbing sales made at 13 1-2 to 14c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, 50c pair, or 10c lb., dressed. Spring chickens, 30 to 50c pair. Turkeys, 9 1-2c to 10c lb., live weight; ducks, 50 to 60c pair.

LARD—The feeling is a little firmer again. Importations of United States lard caused an easier feeling for a time. Prices are: Pure,

\$1.30 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8c.

CURED MEATS—The firm tendency in products continues. Some hams and smoked bacon have been brought in from the United States, owing to the scarcity of home cured. Stocks were very low in hams and breakfast bacon, and eastern packers are not able to ship her. Prices are: Smoked meats, hams, assorted sizes, 11 1-2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11 to 11 1-2c; Co., backs, 9 1-2 to 10c; short speed rolls, 7 1-2 to 8c; shoulders, 6 1-2 to 7c; smoked long clear, 8 1-2 to 9c; fancy clear, 8 to 8 1-2c; dry salt meats are quoted; long clear bacon, 7 to 7 1-2c per lb.; shoulders, 5 1-4 to 5 3-4c; boneless shoulders, 6 1-2 to 7c; backs, 7 3-4 to 8 1-4c; extra charge of 1-2c for canvassed meats; barrel pork, clear mess, \$18.00 to \$18.50; short cut, \$15.50 to \$16; rolled shoulders, \$13 to \$13.50; per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7 1-2c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 8c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 25 to 30c lb. Pickled pigs' feet, \$1.50 per barrel.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are gradually easing off. Mutton, beef and lamb tend lower, particularly for mutton and lamb is 1c lower from the top of a week ago. Beef is still selling at 4 1-2c to 5 1-2c, as to quality. Mutton is easy, ranging from 5c to 7c as to quality. Some pretty poor stuff is offering at lower quotation. Dressed hogs, 5 1-2c to 6c. Veal 5c to 6c, as to quality. Lamb 8c to 9c.

HIDES—Prices are the same. We quote 6 1-2c to 7c for No. 1 hides here. Calfskins, 8 to 15 pound skins, 6 to 8c per lb; deskins 10 to 20c each; kips, 5c to 7c; sheepskins, fresh take off, 20c; lambskins, 20c; horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

SINCEA ROOT—From 15c to 15 1-2c has been paid for good dry root, and 15c is the usual price. Reports from New York say that the export demand for root is very limited even at present low prices.

WOOL—Some small lots are coming in. It is said several clips of range wool are held yet by the growers, who were not ready to sell when the buyers were shipping to the United States before the duty went into effect. We quote 9c to 9 1-2c here for unwashed fleece.

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

VEGETABLES—All sorts of vegetables are very abundant and prices are lower for everything this week. Potatoes have declined to 40 to 45c per bushel. Green stuff is cheap. Beets, turnips, carrots, rhubarb, lettuce, radishes and onions, in bunches, 6c per dozen bunches; peas in pod, 1 1-2 to 2c per lb; beans, 1 1-2c per lb; cauliflower, 40c per dozen; cabbage, 25 to 40c per dozen; celery, 25c per dozen bunches; onions, per pound, 2c for native.

HAY—The demand is limited, but prices are firmer, owing to the light hay crop this year. There is considerable old hay to carry over, however. We quote \$5.00 per ton for cars on track here as to quality; loose, \$4 to \$5 per ton. Offerings lighter, as farmers are now busy and inclined to hold.

BERRIES—Native raspberries are scarce this year. Very few have been offered, and have sold at \$1.75 to \$2 per pail. Currants have been plentiful at about 50c per pail, but are now

getting scarce and sold yesterday at 60c per pail.

WOOD—Tamarac, \$4.50 to \$4.75; pine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; poplar, \$3 to \$3.25 for car lots on track here, per cord. The poplar offering is either dry cut or green wood of last winter's cut.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The market is about the same as reported last week. Some fairly good grass beef is now offering. Flies are reported very bad in the country. The last heavy rain produced breeding ground for millions of mosquitoes, which annoy cattle very much. Cattle for export are going forward freely. We quote ordinary run of butchers cattle at about 2 1-2c off cars here and choice butchers up to 2 3-4c.

SHEEP—None in this week and no buyers anxious to operate. The feeling is easy at 2 3-4 to 3c. Lambs, have brought 8 3-4c, with an easy feeling.

HOGS—Hogs are coming forward freely. There is no change in prices. Choice bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds have brought \$1.60 per 100 pounds; 250 to 300 pounds 4c; heavy hogs over 300 pounds, 3c to 3 1-2c as to quality, off cars here.

FLOUR.

The Montreal Gazette of August 4 says: The situation of the flour market is becoming stronger each day, and if the advance in the grain markets is maintained millers will more than likely advance flour another 25c per barrel. Ontario millers were asking an advance of 20c per barrel yesterday, which is 40c per barrel from the lowest point. The demand continues good from both local, country and foreign buyers.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 3.—The following were the sales to-day: 205 white and 120 colored at 8 1-8; 240 white at 8 1-8; 210 white at 8 1-16c 200 white at 8c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 3.—Offerings to-day, 2,065 boxes; sales, 440 at 8 1-16c; 8 1-16c and all round. Selling for 8 1-8c on curb.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At the semi-weekly market at Toronto on August 3, extra export cattle sold 10c higher per 100 pounds at \$4.60. The general price ranged from 4 to 4 1-2c. Butchers' cattle ranged from 2 1-2c for common up to 4c for choice lots. Good export sheep sold at 3 to 3 1-4c. Butchers' sheep \$3 to \$3.50 each. Hogs, choice bacon, \$5.80 to \$5.85, heavy fat, \$4.75 to \$4.80, light fat, \$5 to \$5.10, sows, \$3 to \$3.50, stags, \$2 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds.

TORONTO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—Red wheat was quoted west at 75c; hard is quoted at 8c Goderich and No. 2 hard at 82c.

Flour.—There is more inquiry and the market is firmer at \$3.50 for cars of straight roller west.

Millfeed—\$10 to \$11 for shorts and \$3 for bran west.

Oats—Are easier at 22 1-2c bid and 23c asked for white at country points.

Butter—Much coming forward is off condition. Dairy tub, 11 1-2c to 12c; creamery, 16 1-2c to 18c.

Eggs—New laid 9 1-2c; strictly choice, 9 3-4c to 10c. Toronto, July 4.

Mr. Redmond, manager of the Ames Holden Co., Winnipeg, has returned from the east.

Winnipeg Grocery Prices.

Canned Goods		Cereals		Nuts		Teas	
	Per case		Per sack		Per pound		Per pound
Apples, 3s, 2 doz.	2 25	Split Peas, sack 95	2 50	Brazils	12 1/2	China Blacks—	
Apples, preserved, 3s, 2 doz.	3 25	Pot Barley, sack 95	2 50	Taragona Almonds	13	Choice	35
Apples, gallons (per doz.)	2 25	Pearl Barley, sack 95	4 00	Peanuts, roasted	13	Medium	25
Blackberries, 2s, 2 doz.	3 25	Standard Oatmeal, sack 95	1 90	Peanuts, green	10	Common	13
Blueberries, 2s, 2 doz.	4 50	Granulated-Oatmeal, sack 95	1 90	Grenoble Walnuts	15	Indian and Ceylon—	
Beans, 2s, 2 doz.	1 50	Beans (per bushel)	1 10	French Walnuts	13	Choice	32
Corn, 2s, 2 doz.	1 50	Cornmeal, sack 95	1 35	Sicily Filberts	12 1/2	Medium	25
Cherries, red, pitted 2s, 2 doz.	4 75	Cornmeal, 3/4 sack 49 (per 1/2 sack)	0 70	Shelled Almonds	25	Common	22
Peas, Marrowfat, 2s, 2 doz.	2 00					Young Hysons—	
Peas, sifted, 2s, 2 doz.	3 00					Choice	35
Pears, Bartlett, 2s, 2 doz.	3 50					Medium	25
Pears, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz.	4 75					Common	22
Pears, Bartlett, 3s, 2 doz.	5 00					Japan—	
Pineapple, 2s, 2 doz.	4 50					Finest May Picking	35
Pineapple, imported, 2s, 2 doz.	5 00					Choice	30
Peaches, 2s, 2 doz.	3 50					Fine	25
Peaches, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz.	4 75					Good Medium	20
Peaches, Canadian, 3s, 2 doz.	5 00					Common	15
Papaya, 2s, 2 doz.	3 50						
Plums, California, 2 1/2s, 2 doz.	4 50						
Pumpkins, 3s, 2 doz.	2 25						
Raspberries, 2s, 2 doz.	3 25						
Strawberries, 2s, 2 doz.	4 00						
Tomatoes, 3s, 2 doz.	2 15						
Salmon, talls, 1s, 4 doz.	5 00						
Salmon, Col. ocs talls, 1s, 4 doz.	5 00						
	Per tin.						
Sardines, domestic 1/4s	05						
Sardines, imported, 1/4s	05						
Sardines, imported, 1/2s	15						
Sardines, imp. 1/4s, boneless	20						
Sardines, Dom., mustard 1/4s	10						
	Per doz.						
Imported Fresh Herring, 1s.	1 75						
Imp. Kippered Herrings, 1s.	1 90						
Imp. Herrings, Tom. Sauce 1s	2 00						
Imp. " Anch. Sauce 1s.	1 90						
Imp. " Shrimp Sauce 1s	2 00						
	Per case.						
Corn Beef, 1s, 2 doz.	3 00						
Corn Beef, 2s, 1 doz.	5 25						
Lunch Tongue, 1s, 2 doz.	5 50						
Lunch Tongue, 2s, 1 doz.	6 50						
Ham, 2s, 1 doz.	2 50						
Pigs Feet, 1s, 2 doz.	5 50						
Roast Beef, 2s, 1 doz.	2 50						
Chicken, Duck & Turkey, 1s	2 doz. 50						
	Per doz.						
Potted Ham, 1/4s	75						
Devilled Ham, 1/4s	75						
Potted Tongue, 1/4s	75						
Potted Ham, 1/2s	1 50						
Devilled Ham, 1/2s	1 50						
Potted Tongue, 1/2s	1 50						
	Per pound.						
Green Rio	15						

United States Trade Reports.
 New York, Aug. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: Four years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of Dun's Review was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over \$60,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only \$7,117,727, the smallest in any month since 1892. The pessimists who pronounced reports of gain fictitious and misrepresenting have grown weary of their dismal and begin to see the dawn of better days. Last month was the first for four years in which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same months of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, thus far, as high as in 1892; but in cotton the price is higher and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in the yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year. Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat brought a reaction of three cents on Thursday, but a gain of one and one-half cents occurred the day following. Failures for the week have been 287 in the United States, against

210 last year, and 29 in Canada against 32 last year.
BRADSTREET'S REVIEW
 New York, Aug. 6.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is unquestionably larger than last week, cotton goods and woollen industries are better off and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a growing inquiry and increasing output. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank clearings this week and last month. Wheat remains in a stronger position than for years. World's wheat supplies fell off more during July than ever before, the total August lot, 66,340,000 bushels, being the smallest ever reported at a like period, except in 1839. Exports of wheat—flour included as wheat—from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week show a sharp increase, amounting to 3,303,477 bushels, compared with 2,344,000 bushels last week; 2,747,000 bushels in the week a year ago. It is estimated the estate of Robt. Linton company, wholesale dry goods merchants, Montreal, will realize fifty cents on the dollar. The liabilities are \$125,000. One of the principal creditors is Lord Mount-Stephen, a former partner, to whom is due \$50,000.

MONTREAL FAILURES.
 Montreal, Aug. 4.—Robert Linton Co., dry goods importers, have failed. Their liabilities are about \$100,000. Tees, Wilson & Co., a wholesale tea and coffee firm, have failed with liabilities of \$21,000. The tannery of Frank Mosley & St. Hyacinthe was burned today. Total loss \$100,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment. M. T. Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, have assigned with liabilities of \$200,000. This is the firm which Alderman Lefebvre is a member, and the assignment will necessitate his resignation from the council. It is understood the failure is consequent upon the suspension of La Beque du Peuple. Wm Petel, superintendent of flour mill department of the J. Abell company, Toronto, has been making a trip through the west. A public banquet was tendered M. Toombs, merchant of Stonewall Man., on the eve of his departure for Carman, where he opened business short time ago. The recent heavy rain fall in Ontario is said to have been the heaviest in twenty years. The biggest deluge occurred in Toronto, 3.12 in falling during the storm. The deluge which occurred in Toronto between 4.30 and 5 a. m. was the heaviest on record in the province.