

Watch for the First Issue
of the
New Illustrated Monthly.



THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

TRUE TO ITS NAME--IS COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF PICTURES

1. Pictures of the Leading Features of the World's News.
2. Pictures of Eminent Canadians.
3. Pictures of World Famous Men and Women.
4. Pictures of Canadian Scenes.
5. Pictures of Fashions and Patterns.
6. Pictures of Children
7. Pictures of Animals

SNAP SHOTS.

GREAT VARIETY IN EACH ISSUE.

EXTRA QUALITY PAPER.

HIGH CLASS PRINTING.

To see it is to want it.

To take it on trial is to continue taking it.

Ten Cents a Copy.

Twenty Cents to the End of the Year

One Dollar for 1907 including the rest of this year free.

The Pictorial Publishing Co.,

142 ST. PETER STREET, - - MONTREAL, CAN.

SPECIAL TO 'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS.

With regard to the above announcement the publishers have made arrangements by which our readers can obtain the new paper. **at great sacrifice for introduction purposes**, as follows:



'The Canadian Pictorial'.....	Regular Rate
'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead'.....	Per annum
	\$1.00
	\$1.00
	\$2.00

Both for one year for only **\$1.35.**

Or for 35c in addition to the price of any combination of our publications the 'Canadian Pictorial' will be included. This rate involves great sacrifice and is only available when remitted by a bona-fide 'Witness' subscriber.

For those whose subscriptions do not expire till the end of the year (or for any other 'Witness' readers), a very Special **trial rate** has been arranged so that **all** may have an opportunity to see the new illustrated publication, which will occupy in Canadian journalism a field of its own, and is undoubtedly destined to spring into prominence among the greater publications of the Dominion.

For this trial rate our subscribers must use the accompanying coupon, which, with only **TEN CENTS**—coin or stamps—will be accepted in full payment of the 'Canadian Pictorial' to the end of the year. Remit at once and secure the first issue—ready almost immediately.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

10 CENT TRIAL

Coupon Department W. W.
For use of 'Witness' subscribers only.

The Pictorial Publishing Co.,
142 St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find Ten Cents, for which send the new Illustrated Monthly, "The Canadian Pictorial," to the end of 1906.

Name.....

P. O.....

Prov.....

Date.....

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE. DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00. WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.00. WORLD WIDE, \$1.50. NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount. In the case of Renewal subscription 25 p.c. off the regular annual rates.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address: Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth \$4.50 for \$3.75. Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, worth \$3.50 for \$2.75.

Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list. Weekly Witness, \$1 extra. Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra. World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 10c a word per insertion from subscribers.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. 'Employment Wanted, Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

SEPTEMBER, 1906

It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

DROWNED IN THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

Trying to shoot the Lachine rapids in a light boat, Joseph Bouchard, a bricklayer, of Boulevard St. Paul, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while his two companions narrowly escaped watery graves by clinging to the up-turned boat as it was swept down the remaining distance, and keeping afloat until help arrived from the 'Dominion,' a small steambot, which was fortunately passing at the time.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1906.

From time to time the English newspapers contain letters from Englishmen in Canada complaining that English people are not popular here, that it, in fact, handicaps a man's chances of success to be known as an Englishman. There is some truth in the charge. The right kind of Englishman in any sort of occupation is preferred to almost any other kind of man, but the wrong sort of Englishman, the insular Englishman, who cannot conceive of anything being right that is not English, can be objectionable to the last degree.

The German newspapers are incorrigible. Not satisfied with penalizing Canada because we gave a preference in our tariff to Great Britain, they are urging their government to serve Australia in the same, because she is giving a preference to the Mother Country. It is said that, next to Great Britain, Germany is Australia's best customer, and therefore has a right to be treated on terms of equality with every other country.

The failure of the settlement of Scottish Highland crofters at Saltoote, in the Province of Saskatchewan, while a similar settlement at Killarney, in Manitoba, has been successful, points to the necessity for careful selection in the formation of colonies where colonies are attempted. As far as the despatch informs us the reason for the failure is that the settlers were indisposed to agriculture and abandoned the land. Crofters are bred to agriculture on a minute scale and are used to hardships, but a greater transformation than that from a Highland croft to a prairie farm can hardly be imagined.

whose language cuts them off from other people, but provision should always be made for the gradual intermingling of other peoples. The distinct accents of the country occupied by Galicians, Icelanders, Doukhobors, Jews, Mormons and other people widely different in language, habits and customs, must tend to the creation of a number of separate nationalities which, by natural increase and the tenacity with which each clings to its hereditary language and ways of thinking, must delay the process of nation building.

Among the practical and non-contentious subjects to be discussed at the coming convention of the United Mine Workers of America is that of funeral reform. There are many things very intimately affecting the well-being of the members of the unions that are quite within their own power and whose advocacy makes neither for partyism or strife. They have devoted their attention chiefly to the duties of others toward them; they now turn to what they may do for themselves. It has been the custom in the coal fields for all miners to attend the funerals of miners who lose their lives in mine accidents. This meant the loss of a day's earnings. The proposition to be submitted to the convention is that this custom be abolished and, instead of wasting a day in a useless procession, the miners shall work as usual and devote one-half their day's earnings to the relief of the afflicted family.

John Woods, if that is his real name, who was sentenced a few days ago to five years in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—a very light sentence, by the way, considering his manifold lawlessness—is a sort of 'Raffles' of real life. The 'Raffles' of fiction was a gentleman born, of college education, a noted athlete, who mixes in good society, and at night is a burglar. Woods is not a gentleman born, neither is he a scholar and athlete, but he posed as a well-off and highly-respectable member of society. He stayed at the best hotels, dressed fashionably, and hired rooms near by, where he changed his clothes when going about his burgling occupation.

The Canadian flag that is in common use is a very unfortunate one. It has no warrant or authority. The authorized flag places the arms of Canada, and nothing else, on the field of the flag, and the arms of Canada, as authorized at federation, contain the escutcheons of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and nothing else. It is time we stopped trying to include new provincial complications in the national seal. It is time that the first four provinces ceased authoritatively to monopolize it. That, however, is a paltry matter compared with the flag. It is time the whole barbarous complication, with its unwarranted attachments, was swept away from the national ensign and the single maple leaf, without any frills of any sort, put in its place—a maple leaf 'or' in a field 'gules.' The present is the moment that demands this reform.

'municipal ownership, but the time' will come when no man will dare 'rise up and favor giving public property for private exploitation.' Detroit, like Chicago, is just now wrestling with the problems of municipal ownership and the applause with which Mr. Bryan's words were received may be accepted as indicative of the trend of popular feeling. His declaration and the applause were but the latest echoes of the cry of the multitude which has come down through the ages. There never was a country nor a time when public property and the public itself were not exploited for the benefit of a particular class. Forms have changed but the principle has remained the same. Whether it was, under varying conditions, royal court coteries, a nobility, ecclesiastical institutions, or military dictatorships, the people have always been exploited and public property appropriated to private use. Limited liability, the most beneficent principle ever adopted for the development of business enterprise, was not at its inception, nor for long afterwards, thought of as likely to repeat the old story of public exploitation. But it has given rise to a form of plutocracy so vast and intricate that governments can hardly be blamed for not dealing with it effectively, nor the public expected to find means for regulating it. It is the helplessness of the people in the presence of this intangible power that has turned the mind of the masses in the direction voiced by Mr. Bryan, in spite of all the facts and arguments which may be cited to prove that the management of utilities for private gain is more economical and more efficient than when confided to public functionaries under popular government.

FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS.

The Manitoba Government requires all schools to fly a Union Jack flag on pain of losing the government subsidy, which in Manitoba and the other prairie provinces is very substantial. The government will supply the flags. There is in the penalty announced a suggestion that need for some such requirement has somewhere developed. That it is not the schools of the French-Canadians, who are partial to the French flag, that are primarily aimed at, we would gather from the Premier's remark in announcing this intention: 'We welcome the various peoples that come to our province who are 'born under foreign flags, who speak a different tongue . . . but the man who refuses to have his children infused with 'British principles is a man that is undesirable.' Lord Strathcona, on being questioned a day or two ago with regard to the threat of Americanizing Canada by immigration, said that Canada could not be Americanized in any way, and that the people from the United States who settle in Canada make just as good and loyal subjects as any others. There are no other elements that can easily be conceived of as shrinking from the use of the British flag. If there is any such latent disloyalty, as this remark of Mr. Roblin's supposes to be at least possible, it must either hide its head before this government order or be brought into very public evidence by it. The operation of the regulation, which is likely to be initiated by the other new provinces, will be watched with a shade of anxiety. It is often better to let sleeping dogs lie; but, now that the rule has been determined upon, it is to be hoped that no opposition to it will develop. The United States flag is flaunted a great deal in Canada, but it has nowhere been thought of as the flag of any institution. The only foreign flag that is so used is the French one. It is always explained, and well understood, that this is not done out of allegiance to France, but because the French-Canadians have adopted the French flag as the flag of their race. This does not warrant or even explain the selection of the French flag, as the French-Canadian race was never under the Tri-color. In any case, and whatever the selection, it is wrong to replace the flag of the country by any other.

The essential weakness of Mr. Freeman's whole position is that he seems to look on the clergy as the church and the people as interlopers in its councils. It was the primary fault of the committee that made this report that it had a majority of laymen on it and that it had a layman as its chairman. What more natural than that the 'rights' of the clergy should be invaded? All the changes to which he takes exception are in the direction of giving the people a voice. No legislative act of the general assembly is to be complete without the concurrence of a majority of the provincial or district

authority, and which is entirely meaningless, as applied to the flag, as, at such a distance as that at which a flag is seen, the whole 'defacement' is nothing but a spot. The plain maple leaf could be recognized as far as the flag could be seen, and would be lovingly hailed by every Canadian, as the Southern Cross is by the Australian.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The long and interesting letter of dissent on the Church union question, which appears to-day, is printed in the 'Witness' because it is addressed to the Methodist Conference, and was too late for the last issue of the denominational paper previous to the Conference. The writer declares himself to have been a warm supporter of union before the issuance of a basis of union by the joint committee, since which he bitterly opposes it. It would be interesting to know what form of union the one would be which he would have supported. With regard to the doctrinal statement he is surprised to find how much the Presbyterians have conceded. Possibly the surprise is reciprocal. Persons theologically brought up are liable to know the theologies of other denominations entirely through the points of difference which are exaggerated until they fill the whole field of vision. When they come to see how far the several bodies really agree and how transcendental and unpractical are the points of difference and how small a place these hold in the actual convictions of the other denomination, a new light falls on the facts. The omission from the new statement of doctrine of the phrases that Mr. Freeman quotes from the Presbyterian Standards will involve no loss to the actual living faith of any Presbyterian. These can safely be laid upon the shelf of doubtful disputation. All Presbyterians believe that salvation is offered to all men and that all who will may be saved, and that is all the Methodists ask for. Mr. Freeman's serious objections to the purely tentative scheme of union which he is criticizing, refer exclusively to the report of the committee on polity. There he says everything has been yielded to the Congregationalists. It is probable that the Congregationalists would reply that more of surrender is asked of them than of any other body. Both the larger bodies are Presbyterian and the new polity is distinctly Presbyterian. It is a rule in physics that if large bodies and smaller ones come together by mutual gravitation, the smaller moves the greater distance.

With regard to this report, there are two things to be said. The first is that differences of polity being more material and palpable are much more likely to be contentious than are matters of opinion. In a community in which the different denominations mingle so fully as they do in Canada, differences of opinion melt away unconsciously. When the theologian appeals to them for polemic purposes he finds they are not alive, and when it is found possible to bring the different bodies on to common ground, no theological obstruction to a complete mutual sympathy is so much as thought of. It is different with the forms of worship and of church government. These are outward and material things which cannot melt, and which, as they necessarily never meet, do not learn to blend. The second thing to be said is that as a consequence of the fact just stated, the report on polity is very much less advanced than the other. Probably every denomination looks upon it as requiring a complete re-statement. What Mr. Freeman avers, that the developments have been in the direction of Congregationalism, is not the result of Congregationalists being in the Conference. It would have followed as necessarily and as fully had they not been there. The very fact of bringing together two large bodies of different usages makes it obviously prudent to treat with respect the traditions of congregations and to let each continue its own methods at will, in so far as these do not interfere with a common government. Uniformity is not a law of nature. The larger the diversity permitted the greater and wider the harmony. To attempt to press all into the same mould would be as vain as it would be mischievous and tyrannical.

The only difference between the British parties in their attitude towards the colonial question is as to the method by which the union is to be maintained. The Chamberlain party regards us as on the eve of secession and wants to bring us back by taxing the food of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain. The Liberal party thinks our loyalty can be counted on if only we are totally trusted with the management of our own affairs instead of planning to manage them for us. The Liberal party is in favor of freer trade within the empire, not of placing new fetters on trade beyond the empire. The programme of the Liberal party is a feasible one, that of the so-called Unionists is not.

bodies, both of which are half made up of laymen. Worse than this, the form of government of each congregation is to be at the option of the congregation. This is simply popular government. What becomes of the 'rights' of the clergy here? The congregations might elect men who were not religious, whereas the minister is assumed to be necessarily so. But worse is to come. A congregation can dismiss its minister every year and the ministerial commission would be of no secured money value. Fewer than ever would feel the call to it; those in the ministry would forsake it. All these objections seem to involve the deeper question: who constitute the church; for whom does it exist—the ministers or the people? There is no doubt that a purely ministerial society, such as Methodism was originally, can be a splendid evangelistic organization, but as such a society develops into a church it has to recognize more and more that the church is not an oligarchy of ministers, but a body of Christians served by ministers, which is what the word minister means. In our civil government we trust the whole people. Cannot the Christian Church trust the Christian people, or rather, trust the Spirit who dwells in them, however weakly manifested? We are convinced that the Methodist Church of to-day has outrun Mr. Freeman.

A MISCHIEVOUS ASPERSION.

At one time it was the policy of the Canadian protectionists to denounce the party which wished to secure reciprocity with the United States as enemies of imperial union. It was a wilful and criminal slander which has never ceased to bring disgrace on those who descended to such base methods. It did the Canadian Liberals no harm at home, where they were known, except among the silly who swallow everything a Conservative organ feeds to them, and whose views are therefore valueless. But it did infinite harm to the mutual good will of the Empire, as not till surprised by our young men going in thousands to take part in the Boer war was England convinced that Canada was not on the verge of secession. Even yet the same party, led by a younger generation, spends its energy sowing all about Britain the doctrine, undreamt of by any class of Canadians, that if Great Britain does not tax everybody's wheat but ours we shall make a preferential commercial bargain with the United States as a prelude to annexation. The concoctors and disseminators abroad of these slanders against their own country can surely not fail to see that they are exceedingly offensive to all classes of Canadians and that all can see through their selfish aims.

The same course is now being followed by the Harmsworth and Pearson press in Britain. Just as the slander against the loyalty of the Canadian Liberals was the one thing that was told about Canada in Britain, so the compiler of Canadian despatches has searched the columns of the Chamberlain prints for everything that would embitter Canadians against the British Liberals, and as the Liberals are in majority, against the British people. Those who say such things in England know how little effect they will have at home, where the imperial loyalty of the Liberals is known to be quite as true as that of the Tories. But they do not realize what mischievous use can be made of them abroad. If Canada could be convinced that these sneers of the anti-Liberal press spoke the truth and that the people of England, by majority, hated the colonies, the work of disruption would soon be accomplished. It is because we understand the game of claiming all loyalty for one party that we still believe that we are loved even as we love. Indeed, as was the case in Canada, the slander defeats itself. It was because the slanderers knew that the people of Canada were unanimously opposed to annexation that one party was taunted with it. And it is because the British slanderers know that the whole sentiment of Great Britain favors the maintenance of the colonial empire that the protectionist party hopes to gain headway by accusing its opponents of disloyalty to it.

The only difference between the British parties in their attitude towards the colonial question is as to the method by which the union is to be maintained. The Chamberlain party regards us as on the eve of secession and wants to bring us back by taxing the food of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain. The Liberal party thinks our loyalty can be counted on if only we are totally trusted with the management of our own affairs instead of planning to manage them for us. The Liberal party is in favor of freer trade within the empire, not of placing new fetters on trade beyond the empire. The programme of the Liberal party is a feasible one, that of the so-called Unionists is not.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office, Sept. 17, 1906.

The stock market thrives on rumors, and while there must be a genuine basis upon which to construct lasting advances, there is always something doing to stimulate activity.

ing a year ago. There was at that time a frantic real estate speculation, and farmers and merchants were very much involved.

High interest rates had no apparent effect on the security markets a week ago, but the scarcity of cash made gold importations practically a necessity.

In 1905, the combined profits of the concerns totalled the respectable sum of \$841,246. The year 1905, or, more strictly, 1904-5, was not a good year for the milling companies.

The local market had some elements of strength during the past week, although there were only a few stocks which made more than a point improvement.

A point worthy of note in the business situation is the absolute confidence that has been displayed by all classes of people in the success of the harvest of the several wheat-growing provinces.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES

Table with columns: Stocks, Div., High, Low, Last, etc. Lists various stocks like Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, etc.

FARMERS WILL GET 60c PER BUSHEL.

Current Wheat Prices Indicate Return of \$55,000,000 to the Grower

SHIPPERS ANTICIPATE LOW VALUES

Just what Western farmers will receive for their wheat of this year's growth cannot, of course, yet be decided, but indications, as pointed out by the price delivery, would indicate for a rather low figure per bushel at the farm.

Mr. Wm. Carruthers, of James Carruthers & Co., sees the grain-grower in a less fortunate light; basing his opinion on the value of wheat at present, which is 70c to 71c for cash options.

EGG SHIPPERS ACCUSED OF TRICKERY

Ancient Deception of Placing Best Stock on Top.

Past experience and a large share of patience makes the Montreal commission merchant and produce dealer a long-suffering victim of the cupidity of a certain section of the rural population.

It has been proved repeatedly that shippers who offend in this way do it purposely, for consignments have been received from the same neighborhood in perfect condition showing that there were no defects in the eggs.

REFINED SUGAR ADVANCED TO CENTS

Local refiners have advanced the price of all grades of sugar 10c per hundred pounds. This move was made in sympathy with the strength of the European and American markets for raw sugar.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, etc.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

The flour trade is steady, and a good enquiry from local and country buyers; British millers are supplying their home demand, and the export trade from Canadian ports is inconsiderable.

Roller oats are unchanged, and there is a fair consumptive demand on this market. Prices range from \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bushel.

A circular issued by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company announcing an increase in the price of bran and shorts, says that the demand continues larger than ever, and that all mills are over sold.

Oats in firm on the local market at the given quotations, and trade is brisk. A few cars of new oats have been received, but they are not very eagerly sought after by buyers.

Baled hay is still firm on spot, but there is a feeling on the market that larger deliveries in the near future will give an easier feeling to the market.

The exchange rate of September 17th is 10c higher; beavers, \$3.85 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.40.

There is very little change in butter, and the market is a little easier, and dealers who refused 24c last week are selling for this rather than hold their stock longer.

The prices of dressed calves is a little lower than last week, 100 lbs. and over selling at 6 1/2c to 7c; lighter weights, 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.

The run of hogs on the live stock market this morning was about up to the average in point of numbers, and there is practically no change in prices to report.

Choice pea beans are worth \$1.55 to \$1.60 and lower grades are selling from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel.

ROLLED OATS - \$2.00 to \$2.15, in bags, of 25 and 50 lbs. CATS - No. 2, 25 1/2c per bushel; No. 3, 27 1/2c, 4c, 2 1/2c.

Wheat, bush... 215,000 207,200 92,164 Corn, bush... 21,400 26,543 127,007 Peas, bush... 1,717 1,562 6,438

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET-Sept. 17.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 49 much cows, 130 calves, 800 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; shipping, \$5 to \$5.75; butchers, \$4.25 to \$5.40; heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.10; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.15.

Chicago, Sept. 17.-Cattle-Receipts, 22,000; 10 cents higher; hogs, \$3.85 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.40.

There is very little change in butter, and the market is a little easier, and dealers who refused 24c last week are selling for this rather than hold their stock longer.

There is very little change in butter, and the market is a little easier, and dealers who refused 24c last week are selling for this rather than hold their stock longer.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 6.-Beast supply consisted chiefly of fat butchering cows and bulls, for which trade was practically at a standstill.

Some very nice XXX St. Lawrence apples have sold at \$2.25 to \$2.40 and XX, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Duchess XXX, \$2 to \$2.25; XX, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Choice pea beans are worth \$1.55 to \$1.60 and lower grades are selling from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel.

ROLLED OATS - \$2.00 to \$2.15, in bags, of 25 and 50 lbs. CATS - No. 2, 25 1/2c per bushel; No. 3, 27 1/2c, 4c, 2 1/2c.

Wheat, bush... 215,000 207,200 92,164 Corn, bush... 21,400 26,543 127,007 Peas, bush... 1,717 1,562 6,438

THE SOO WORKS AND INITIAL BOND DIVIDEND

The directors of the Lake Superior Corporation have declared an initial dividend of 5 percent on the \$3,000,000 income bonds out of the earnings for the year ended June 30, 1906.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Sept. 17.-White wheat, 60c to 65c per bushel; red fall do., 60c to 65c; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 50c to 55c; oats, 35c to 40c; cattle, 10c to 15c; hogs, 10c to 15c; sheep, 10c to 15c.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.-There is no change in prices over last week, quotations being as follows:-Lamb, fronts, 7c to 8c; do., hind, 8c to 11c; veal, carcasses, 5c to 6c; beef, per cwt., 11c; pork, \$1.00 to \$1.10; heavy, \$1 to \$1.10; light, \$1 to \$1.10; chickens, per pair, 90c to \$1.00; live fowl, per pair, 90c to \$1; creamery butter, 25c per lb.; tub butter, per lb., 15c to 20c; salt butter, do., 25c to 30c; new laid eggs, 15c to 20c; old, 12c to 14c; hay, per ton, \$17 to \$19; straw, 10c to 12c; oats, new, 35c to 40c; old, 30c to 40c; savor, per bushel, 35c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c; onions, per bag, 50c to 75c; celery, dozen bunches, 25c to 30c; cabbage, each, 30c to 5c; cauliflowers, 5c to 10c; tomatoes, bushel, 40c to \$1; do., green, per bushel, 60c to \$1; apples, a gallon, 75c to 100c; plums, basket, 50c to 75c.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 15.-White wheat, per bushel, 60c to 65c; red, 60c to 65c; spring, 65c to 68c; peas, 55c to 57c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 35c to 38c; corn, 50c to 55c; clover seed, 75c to 85c; timothy seed, \$1.25 to \$1.50; white wheat flour, per bbl., \$3.70 to \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.75 to \$4; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$8 to \$8.50; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 75c to \$1.25; fresh apples, per cwt., 40c to 45c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to 95c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 18c; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 19c.

Toronto, Sept. 15.-There were no sales on the local board to-day. Manitoba wheat was easier. Flour-Ontario-Ninety percent patents for export offered \$2.70, buyers' bags, outside. Manitoba first patents, \$4.40; second patents, \$3.90; bakers, \$3.80.

Wheat-Ontario-No. 2 white offered at 71 1/2c, 70c bid for immediate shipment; No. 1 bid September shipment; No. 2, 68c bid outside.

Manitoba-Wheat, No. 1 hard offered at 75 1/2c, Lake ports; No. 1 northern, 77c. Barley-No. 3 offered 45c outside, 44 1/2c bid. Peas-No. 2, 71c bid outside. Oats-No. 2 white, 32c bid.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

Table showing weekly rail and canal receipts for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, etc.

THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT

Wheat Really Going Into Store on Farmers Account Owing to Low Values

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.-The wheat crop of the Canadian West is moving forward more rapidly than in any previous year. Last year there was hardly a perceptible movement before the fifteenth of the month.

FORTY-SIX BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16.-The biggest yield of wheat per acre for the province for this year was threshed on Wm. Wilson's farm north of Boissevain, of sixteen acres of back setting. Wilson got 61 bushels of wheat, a fraction over 45 bushels per acre.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 15.-The reluctant attitude of buyers during the past week has induced holders of bacon to make concessions all around, Canadian bacon being quoted at 60s to 65s, according to brand and creamery butter at 112s to 116s.

HOW TO SPECULATE

Advertisement for BROWN, DELAROCHE & CO. featuring stocks and bonds, with contact information for Montreal.

