

# KLONDIKE FACTS.

### How to Reach the Gold Fields of the Yukon.

### The Two Principal Routes Described in Detail.

### WHAT TO TAKE ALONG

### Plenty of Provisions and Lots of Pluck

### Are Most Necessary For the Trip in Search of Gold.

If you are thinking of seeking your fortune in the frozen goldfields along the Klondike, here are a few facts which will be of interest to you:

In the first place don't start for Seattle tomorrow. It is already too late to go into the goldfields this season, and the earliest practicable start you can make from Juneau, which is over 1,000 miles from Dawson City, will be the middle of next March. If you start there, you must take what is called "the poor man's route," which lies overland across icy mountains, inland waters and barren wastes to the headwaters of the Yukon.

The other way is an all water route. You take an ocean steamer to St. Michael's island at the mouth of the Yukon and go up the great stream on river boats. But this route is very expensive, and as navigation in the Yukon does not open until well along in the spring it will not be used by those in a hurry to get to the mines.

Those who penetrate into the ice and snow must be rugged and hardy. They must be able to endure the pains of dangerous travel and the chances that fortune brings. They must have money and courage, and even then they will

partly must know something about practical boatbuilding. Lake Lindeman is four miles long. When the end is reached, the boat must be dragged on the resisting ground for over a mile to the next waterway, Lake Bennett.

At this point the prospectors must paddle their craft for many miles. When the foot of Lake Bennett has been reached, the boat is dragged from the water and lifted on a sledge as the Indian pack train starts off for the Caribou crossing, three miles away.

**Dangers of White Horse Rapids.**  
After leaving Caribou crossing the party travels an uneven, hard road to the foot of Lake Tagish, 17 miles away. The waterway then becomes better, although the party will meet with a series of dangerous rapids before it has progressed very far. The lakes, however, afford an easy passage, as the season will by this time have been advanced and the ice have broken up. Lake Marsh is traversed with little difficulty. It ends only to present to the travelers the dangers and hidden terrors of a deep canyon.

Beyond the canyon are the White Horse rapids and the Tahkkena river, which opens into Lake le Barge, 256 miles from Juneau. The Hootalinqua river, Cassiar bar, Big Salmon river and Little Salmon river, the Five Finger rapids and the Rink rapids are passed in slow procession. When the Rink rapids have been reached, the prospectors have traveled 450 miles from Juneau.

The Rink rapids extend for over 53 miles, and it is impossible for a boat of any kind, much less one that a prospector may build, to live in them. The craft must be dragged mile after mile, a heavy task on failing strength and endurance. The men who venture into the icefields risk much for the gold they seek.

At last they reach the Pelly river, the most important point thus far in their long journey. They have now only to fear for want of supplies and a weakening of their powers of endurance. They travel down the Pelly river for 96 miles, until they reach the White river. At the confluence of the two

**THE OCEAN ROUTE, 16,600 MILES.**

To St. Michael's	9,250
To Circle City	4,350
To Forty Mile	4,400
To Klondike	4,600

**THE OVERLAND ROUTE, 9,800 MILES.**

To Juneau by steamer	1,080
Juneau to Chilkat	80
Juneau to head of Lake Lindeman	130
Juneau to foot of Lake le Barge	194
Juneau to summit of Chilkat pass	114
Juneau to head of Lake Lindeman	130
Juneau to foot of Lake le Barge	194
Juneau to head of Lake Bennett	128
Juneau to foot of Tagish lake	172
Juneau to head of Lake Marsh	178
Juneau to head of Canyon	223
Juneau to head of White Horse rapids	265
Juneau to Tahkkena river	240
Juneau to head of Lake le Barge	260
Juneau to foot of Lake le Barge	284
Juneau to Hootalinqua river	310
Juneau to Big Salmon river	320
Juneau to Little Salmon river	385
Juneau to Five Finger rapids	444
Juneau to Rink rapids	492
Juneau to Pelly river	503
Juneau to White river	509
Juneau to Stuart river	609
Juneau to Sixty Mile post	629
Juneau to Dawson City	678
Juneau to Forty Mile post	728
Juneau to Circle City	828
Forty Mile to diggings at Miller creek	70
Circle City to diggings at Birch creek	50
Klondike to diggings	5

**What to Take.**  
The ordinary outfit for the Juneau route will cost the prospector \$30. From those who have gone over the trail it has been learned that the following articles are absolutely essential for the journey: Fifty pounds of flour, one-half pound of baking powder, 15 pounds of dried fruit, 20 pounds of bacon, 35 pounds of beans, 10 pounds of sugar, 3 pounds of coffee, 1 pound of salt, one-half pound of pepper, 1 pound of dedicated onions, matches, butter, milk, rice, cornmeal and such other articles of food as the pocket of the adventurer will permit.

This, however, is supposed to cover only the 30 days consumed in making the trip and a two weeks' grub stake after reaching the diggings. In the way of clothing the following articles are suggested: Two pairs of heaviest woolen socks, 1 pair of Canadian "lansana" socks, 1 pair of German socks, 2 pairs of heaviest woolen blankets, 1 oil blanket or canvas, 1 mackinaw suit, 3 heavy flannel shirts, 2 pairs of heavy overalls, 2 suits heavy woolen

# PROUD WEARY.

### Dun & Co. Say the Pessimists Have Given Up

### And Are Forced to Acknowledge Prosperity's Return.

### EVEN BRADSTREET'S SAYS THE FEELING OF CONFIDENCE IS MARKED.

### Chicago, St. Louis and Galveston Show Greatest Gains.

New York, Aug. 7.—R. G. Dun and company's weekly review of trade says: "First years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of Dun's Review was issued. It was a failure in that month amounting to over \$100,000 in the last month just closed failures have been only \$1,117,727, the smallest in any year since 1893. The reason for these failures by classes of business for July and for 46 months shows that manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month of the entire period. In trading, smaller than in any other month except one, and in many branches of that department smaller than in most months of the entire period. The pessimists who pronounced reports of gain fictitious and misrepresentations have given up their dismal views and begin to see the dawn of better days. Last month was the first in four years of which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a greatly improved condition. This is partly due to a large yield, for which there is good price, though the crop is not equal to the ordinary yield. The price is higher, and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are showing greater prices and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to take the surplus supply brought over from last year.

Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat brought a reaction of 3 cents in the market, but a gain of 1 cent the day following occurred.

It is the wrong season to expect much from the iron and steel industry, and yet there has been material progress in the iron and steel industry, because of the satisfactory adjustment of the market. The iron and steel industry has been steadily improving, and the opening of numerous establishments, which would have been waiting while the market was so tight, has been more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile, the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing, and the feature this week being large contracts for Russia oil fields, Sumatra and German oil fields, the iron and steel industry is not equal to the capacity of the industry in operation, and prices of iron and steel products average slightly lower, the steel market is not so tight as it was a few months ago, and the iron market is not so tight as it was a few months ago.

In minor metals the consumption of tin equals the receipts, so that prices do not change, and the visible supply is practically the same as a month ago, while exports of copper have been heavy and prevent a decline of lake below 11 cents and receipts in the market have caused only a slight decline to \$3.80.

The sale of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in the market, but heavy liquidation since the tariff bill was enacted gives the impression that some dealers are contracting the trade, especially in the Northwest, where prices have risen during the past few weeks, nearly one cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output and are able to obtain an advance of about ten per cent in prices of goods rapidly increasing in demand. The temporary curtailment of output of cotton mills continues, but does not yet bring improved prices for products, although the demand is generally gaining.

**BRADSTREET'S.**  
General trade shows the most pronounced gains this week at Chicago, St. Louis and Galveston. The feeling of confidence is marked, and the early autumn is marked in the securities, and purchases of dry goods, clothing, shoes and other articles are reported as being followed by a disposition to move prices up. Purchases were restricted at Kansas City, St. Louis and Galveston, but western ports are in the week, owing to extreme heat and fears of damage to the crop of corn, but rain and cooler weather have stimulated demand again.

On the Pacific coast, the business is brisk, the feature in California being the sale of cattle and sheep to the coast, and at Portland large exports of lumber and at Seattle and Tacoma accounts for the heavy demand for iron and northwest territory, and for wheat, fruit and hops. The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is upward, and the cotton market is better off, and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a current of orders for iron and steel. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank clearings.

The upward tendency of prices during the past three weeks is again a feature, wool being firmer and higher for some varieties. Cotton yarns are stronger also, as are some grades of cottons at the west. Shoes are no higher but leather and hides cost more than a week ago, as does wheat, notwithstanding the reaction in September option wheat flour, pork lard, Pacific coast sugar, soft coal and tea. There is a twenty-five cent advance in Bessemer iron at Pittsburgh, which market declines orders for future delivery of iron and steel sheets at western centers. In fact our prediction in iron and steel was apparent and print clothes remain practically unchanged while those for Indian corn and oats are higher, and the market for other products, quotations for which have declined are coffee, petroleum, turpentine and rosin.

Exports of wheat flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week show a sharp increase amounting to 2,398,477 bushels last week, 2,747,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,550,000 bushels two years ago, 3,417,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 5,018,000 bushels in the like week of '93.

Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,238,832 bushels, compared with 1,482,000 bushels last week, 1,257,000 in the week a year ago, 1,098,000 in the week two years ago, and 2,200,000 in the week three years ago, compared with 1,813,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week compared with 259 last week; 259 in the week a year ago, 39 in the corresponding week of 1893, 197 in the like week of 1894 and 474 in the first week of August, 1895.

# A NEW HEALER.

### He is President of a Burial Company,

### But Snatches People From the Brink of the Grave.

### HE RESTORES REASON

### And Cures Consumption in its Worst Form,

### All Through the Medium of the Holy Ghost.

New York, Aug. 7.—Rev. Stephen Merritt president of the Stephen Merritt Burial company, of this city, claims that during the last three or four months he has been granted the power to heal the sick and restore reason to the demented. Mr. Merritt furthermore states that he has actually restored to complete health during that time hundreds of invalids who have been pronounced incurable by their physicians, and that he has raised the dying from their beds and imbued them with the full vigor of life and strength.

The reverend gentleman does not claim to do all this in his own personal power. He maintains that the Holy Ghost is working through him as an instrument, and that henceforth religion is to benefit the body as well as the soul, and that the miracles of healing are again to be common through the medium of the chosen ministers of Christianity. Mr. Merritt does not say what effect this new power of healing he claims to have achieved will have upon the business of the burial company, of which he is president.

Mr. Merritt has no hesitation in talking of his newly acquired powers and cites many specific instances where he has almost instantaneously restored the sick to health.

"I have felt that I had this power for many years," said Mr. Merritt, "but it has been with me more especially during the last three or four months. I feel that the power passes through me as electricity goes through a wire. I do not claim that I myself heal the sick but I know absolutely that the power of healing comes from the Holy Ghost through my instrumentality.

"I have made so many physical cures that it is difficult to select specific cases. That of a lady nearly 90 years old was one of the most remarkable. She was sick unto death and her end was momentarily expected. All thought that she must die within a few hours of old age and extreme weakness. I was called in to see her and I anointed her. She immediately arose and was perfectly well. Today she goes to Rhode Island on a visit to some friends of hers."

The reverend gentleman was quite willing to give the names and addresses of the persons he had healed, but a desire to avoid the unnecessary notoriety of publication caused him to refrain from doing so. Continuing, he said:

"The case of a young woman who was in the last stages of consumption was marvelous. The physicians had told her she could not live, but I felt that I had been called to her bedside. I talked with her some time and then she asked me to anoint her. I told her distinctly that if I anointed her she would live. She was full of faith, and when her folks had brought her to my house, I anointed her. She was today in perfect health. For three weeks after her recovery she worked here, addressing envelopes, and I was able to observe that the disease had entirely left her. She is now in Cleveland and enjoys the best of health."

Mr. Merritt declares that he is in daily communication with the Holy Ghost and has been given the third dispensation.

"I shrink back from this particular phase of ministerial work for some years," he said, "but I feel that I have been called to it. It is not my wish or desire. It is the promptings of the Holy Ghost."

At the Christian Alliance convention at Old Orchard, Me., Mr. Merritt delivered an address on "Sanctification," during which he explained the healing powers of which he claims to have become possessed.

"In the last few months," he said, "God has manifested Himself to me and I have received more than all my former Christian experience. Through me He has opened lunatic asylums, bade inmates come forth, and I have seen them depart clothed in their right minds. He has touched consumptives on the very brink of the grave and restored them to health. The crippled and infirm have been fully healed."

"I believe that under the influence of the Christian Alliance there is quietly going on throughout the country one of the greatest religious revivals the New World ever saw. Those who believe that God is the Lord and who believes His every promise, can command the devil to depart from a troubled being, and he is bound to obey their command. They also have power to heal all manner of diseases."

### THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND.

The Official G. A. R. Route to the Buffalo Encampment.

Solid train of chair cars and sleepers through to Buffalo without change. Leaves Topeka Saturday, Aug. 21st, 3:40 p. m., arrive at Buffalo Monday morning, Sept. 1st. Only \$22.50 for the round trip. Secure your space in chair cars and sleepers early.

For reservations and full information, call on or address A. M. FULLER, City Pass. Agt. Phone 384.

### Cheap Rates East

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Chicago for \$10.50 and to St. Louis for \$7.40 July 16th to 21st inclusive; also on July 23d, 26th and 30th, August 2d, 6th, 8th and 12th. Proportionately cheap rates to all eastern points. For further information call on F. A. Lewis, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas avenue, or J. C. Fulton, Depot Agent.

### W. R. C. Official Route.

The designation of the Santa Fe as the official route of the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. to the encampment at Buffalo makes this line the most desirable one to use. Persons of discrimination will readily realize why this should be so.

# DANGER!

### Few appreciate the Danger to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial.

### Mother's Friend

so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without the violent protest of Nausea, Headache, etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to hopeful anticipations, she passes through the ordeal quickly and with little pain, is left strong to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her, and the time of recovery shortened.

Send by Mail on receipt of price, 6c PER BOTTLE. Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed Free, containing valuable information on all points connected with the subject.

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Save time and trouble by shipping your goods in our care. See us about particulars.

### WE WANT YOUR HAULING.

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F. F. MACON, Prop. Phone 320. House Phone 395.

### ICE CREAM

Used to be considered a luxury but is like everything else, has fallen in market value.

### EVERY FAMILY

Can afford a little luxury in life, why not make it ice cream?

### SCOTT BROS.

Make the best from pure cream and have been making cream in Topeka for twenty years. They have customers that would not think of using any other. You will be one of those customers if you try them once.

### TELEPHONE 622

Will reach them; their wagons will stop at your door every day if you wish. Parties, socials, picnics and all orders given the most careful attention.

### SCOTT BROS.,

Fourth and Taylor Streets.

### ARE YOU BILIOUS?

### HOSTETTER'S TONIC

### AND RESTORATIVE

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### INDIGESTION, MALARIA, &c

### J. M. KNIGHT, Anti-Climax

### Undertaker & Furniture Dealer.

### WHY PAY OUTRAGEOUS PRICES TO OTHER UNDERTAKERS THAT HAVE TO SELL HIGH AT THE LAST MOMENT?

We have two large furniture stores in connection with our undertaking business, located at 406 and 714 Kansas Avenue.

No. 1 Adult Cloth Casket, trimmed, \$15.00  
No. 2 Adult Cloth Casket, trimmed, \$12.00  
No. 3 Adult Cloth Casket, trimmed, \$10.00  
Children's White Caskets, \$2.00  
Free Estimates. Day or Night.

### Tennessee Centennial.

The Lowest Rates Ever Made to an Exposition in this Country.

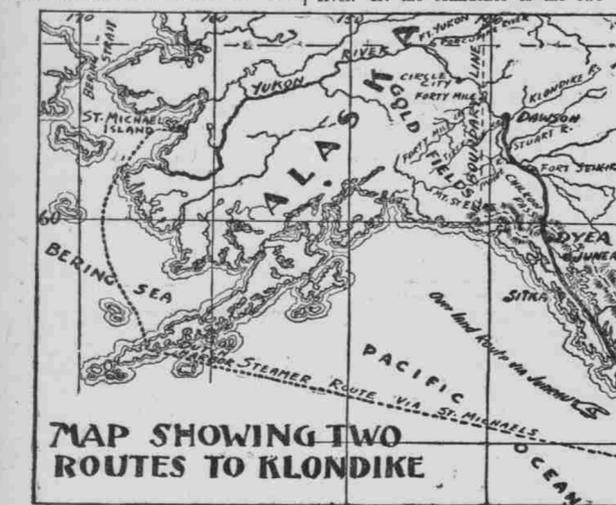
The Exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union is not a local affair by any means. It far surpasses in extent of buildings, beauty of grounds, interesting exhibits and number of exhibitors any exhibition ever held in this country, with the possible exception of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, as it is on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad it is in the direct line of travel between the North and South, and can be visited en route with loss of but little time. The extremely low rates that have been established make it cheaper to go a little out of your way, even to take in this great show, while its own attractions will well repay a special visit. Write Mr. Geo. B. Horner, Division Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., for matter concerning it.

### Excursion to the Southwest

On August 17, Sept. 7 and 21, and Oct. 1, 1897, the Santa Fe, E. L. and W. R. C. will run cheap excursions to all points in Arkansas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory, also to various points in Louisiana and New Mexico. Ticket rate one fare plus \$2 for round trip, with liberal limits and stop-over privileges. These excursions will enable you to take an outing and see Nature's rich rewards for well-directed toil. For free literature descriptive of lands in the Great Southwest, address W. J. Black, G. P. A., T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kan.

### Special Excursion to Buffalo and Return

Via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., August 21st, 22nd and 23rd, \$10.50 for the round trip from Chicago. A portion of the trip may be made by boat if desired in either direction without additional cost. Return limit may be extended to September 20th. Full information will be furnished on application to B. F. Humphrey, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., or C. K. Wilber, A. G. P. A., Chicago.



# MAP SHOWING TWO ROUTES TO KLONDIKE

take their lives in their hands as they travel over mountains, into canyons, across dreary wastes of snow and down treacherous streams to the mines. As one travels his perilous way he must carry his own outfit and provisions. If fortune does not favor the prospector, he will find himself in a desolate region, where those who have food to sell will sell only at fabulous prices for cash.

**The Overland Route to the Klondike.**

The route taken by 95 per cent of the prospectors is by steamer to Juneau and thence inland. When the miner leaves Juneau, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, he leaves everything but his own resources and self reliance behind. He may purchase his outfit where he pleases, but if he buys it at Juneau it will cost him from \$60 to \$150. The fare from Juneau to Dyea, a distance of 100 miles, is from \$6 to \$10. The distance is made by steamer, the traveler passing Haines Mission, or Chilkat, on the way.

At Dyea, which is at the head of Chilkat inlet, the prospector leaves the last vestige of civilization behind. He shoulders his pack, hires his pack train and starts for the snow covered mountains. Experience has proved that the best time to start is in the middle of March. It is then easier to move on sledges or to go with the pack train of natives.

Those who know urge that prospectors go in parties of four or five, for in these numbers they may lighten their burdens and economize in materials that all may use in common. This is of the greatest importance, for it costs 14 cents a pound to hire natives to carry provisions from Dyea to the head of Lake Lindeman. This short journey is one of the worst stages of the route. The way is over a desolate, wild, mountainous country to the summit of Chilkat pass. Part of the journey may be made by canoe, but most of it is on foot or in sledges. The distance between the two points is only 23 miles, but three days must pass before it is traversed.

**Fast Build a Boat at Lake Lindeman.**

At Lake Lindeman the way becomes comparatively easier, although at all stages the strength of the hardest is taxed to the greatest degree. But first the journeying prospectors must build a boat. The craft must be substantial, for the ice is breaking and death lurks at every point in the trip through the lake. It is for this reason that the miners are sure to remind inquirers that at least one member of the prospecting

streams the Yukon opens before them. They are 2,044 miles from the mouth of the great stream.

**Through a Bleak Region.**  
They travel down the Yukon ten miles and cross the Stuart river. Twenty miles farther, and they are at Sixty Mile post. For over 60 miles more they meet nothing that even the map makers have dignified with a name. The stream flows through as bleak a region as the most daring explorer ever entered. Then Fort Reliance, a small, most insignificant post, is passed. There is nothing to eat there.

The river carries the miners on to Forty Mile post, 46 miles away. Recent events have made this post a small settlement, but the most foolhardy prospectors will not expect to secure provisions there unless they have more money than they need, and all need money in the north. No man a mile from Forty Mile post is Fort Cudahy, but the travelers receive hardly the encouragement of a passing salutation. For 170 miles more the way is barren, and then Circle City appears.

A year ago Circle City was the most important town in the interior. It then had a population of 800 people, but now, as a matter of course, it has many more. It is 698 miles from Juneau and is the first place where provisions may be obtained at anything but prohibitory prices. If the travelers need food, they buy it at Circle City and pay what the storekeepers choose to ask.

After leaving Circle City 150 miles more must be traveled before the object of all the journey, Klondike and its river, is reached. At the point where the Klondike river meets the Yukon a city in the north, has risen like an apparition. There the travelers will meet thousands who, like themselves, are in search of gold.

But after the long trip has been made the prospectors must rest in idleness. It has taken them an entire season to reach the mines. The rivers and the lakes are locked in ice behind them. The mountains are covered with snow, and the white mantle is over everything around them. They are on the other side of a terrible barrier that shuts them out from civilization, and they must wait for another season, when the snow and the ice melt and they can look for what they are seeking.

**How Far It is to Klondike.**

Here is a table of distances with San Francisco as a starting point. When you start, just paste it in your hat, and you will know just how much farther you must go at any stage of the journey:

underwear, 1 pair of gum boots, 1 pair of snowshoes, 1 pair of snow glasses. In addition to this, the prospector's camping outfit should consist of one 8 by 10 tent, 1 small Yukon stove with three lengths of telescope pipe, pans, kettles and as complete a kitchen outfit as possible.

One of the essentials of the trip is a Yukon sleigh built of hard wood, shod with rough steel runners. The sleigh is 7 feet 3 inches long, but only 16 inches wide, so built as to be able to track the snowdrifts. The cost is about \$7. An ordinary outfit will weigh about 400 pounds to the man, although as much as 1,500 pounds has been taken by one person across the trail.

**Where to Look For Gold.**

Experienced miners say there is no such thing as a conservative, reliable estimate of the gold to be produced during the coming year. In the Klondike region alone are numerous creeks, such as Bonanza, Indian, El Dorado, Hamster and Bear, and up to the date on which latest news came from Klondike no claim had been located on these creeks more than three miles above their mouths. Returning miners say that not less than 5,000 claims could be located under the laws of the Northwest Territory on these creeks alone, but whether they would be as rich as those already prospected is a matter of conjecture.

The Klondike is but one of the many hundreds of tributaries of the Yukon, and each of its tributaries has its innumerable creeks with gold bearing soil. On some of these tributaries, such as Forty Mile, Sixty Mile and the old Porcupine, claims have been worked for four or five years and miners have averaged \$16 per day. But such results are not considered worthy of attention in Alaska, because the season is very short and men with rich claims are eager to pay \$15 for labor.

As far as any thorough prospecting is concerned, the basin of the Yukon has hardly been entered. The main river winds through a distance of more than 8,000 miles, and its tributaries vary in length from 60 to 300 miles, and until the present season not more than 5,000 miners had entered the basin. Hundreds and hundreds of square miles are absolutely unknown. The Yukon basin contains an extent of territory fully equal to all the mining districts of the Pacific coast and the Rocky mountains put together. Accordingly there are unbounded possibilities of further rich discoveries, because the conditions and the character of the entire basin are similar to the Klondike.

Bradstreet's says the most pronounced gains this week at Chicago, St. Louis and Galveston. The feeling of confidence is marked, and the early autumn is marked in the securities, and purchases of dry goods, clothing, shoes and other articles are reported as being followed by a disposition to move prices up. Purchases were restricted at Kansas City, St. Louis and Galveston, but western ports are in the week, owing to extreme heat and fears of damage to the crop of corn, but rain and cooler weather have stimulated demand again.

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The upward tendency of prices during the past three weeks is again a feature, wool being firmer and higher for some varieties. Cotton yarns are stronger also, as are some grades of cottons at the west. Shoes are no higher but leather and hides cost more than a week ago, as does wheat, notwithstanding the reaction in September option wheat flour, pork lard, Pacific coast sugar, soft coal and tea. There is a twenty-five cent advance in Bessemer iron at Pittsburgh, which market declines orders for future delivery of iron and steel sheets at western centers. In fact our prediction in iron and steel was apparent and print clothes remain practically unchanged while those for Indian corn and oats are higher, and the market for other products, quotations for which have declined are coffee, petroleum, turpentine and rosin.

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