

CLOCKS,

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

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

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

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The English Silk Industry.

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

Montreal Grocery Market.

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

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

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

The demand for rice has continued good and the market is active and firm, with a large business doing. We quote:—Crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B., \$3.45; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5.00, Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$4.

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

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

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

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of July 17 says: "Freight rates steady at 1s 9d to 1s 10½d Liverpool, 2s 3d, London, 2s to 2s 1½d Glasgow, and 2s 3d to 2s 6d Bristol. For Hamburg corn has been taken at 2s 8d, provisions at 17c per 100 lbs. and sack flour at 18s 9d. Sack flour rates are 10s to Liverpool, 11s 3d to Glasgow, and 18s 9d to London. Provisions 12s 6d Liverpool, 12s 6d to 15s London and Glasgow. Cattle freights are easier owing to bad English markets and lower prices, and we quote 40s to 42s 6d. Engagements of cheese are reported at 25s Glasgow and Bristol, and 20s Liverpool and London. Considerable freight has been engaged for wheat and corn from Chicago to Montreal, and wheat from Duluth and Port William. Charters are reported of vessels with wheat from Duluth and Port Arthur to Montreal at 6c. Corn freights have been

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

Dairy Trade Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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