

goods they are best suited for; and some economy in this division of labor would result. Loss of capital put into surplus plant, there must in any case be. Whether Mr. Slater's proposal will be found practicable and whether, if it were carried into effect, the advantages expected from it would be realized, are questions which concern the various proprietors, and in some degree the public. One thing which is certain, is that a check has to be put on production, in some form, and that a sacrifice of the capital put into the business, over and above what can find profitable employment in the limited market, is inevitable.—*Monetary Times.*

Port of Winnipeg.

The following statement shows the value of goods imported and entered for consumption, also the value of goods exported, and duty collected for month of July, 1884:

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Dutiable goods imported	\$294,934		\$204,108	
Goods imported free	33,578		50,103	
Total imports ..	\$328,512		\$254,311	
Entered for consumption, dutiable	\$329,323		\$203,215	
Free and duty collected	\$73,626 50		\$53,594 50	
Canadian goods passing through U.S. ..	519,275		360,452	
Exports	15,726		9,141	

INLAND REVENUE.

The Inland Revenue collections for the month were as follows:—

Tobacco	\$3,519 23
Spirit	8,062 80
Salt	737 34
License Fees	675 00
Petroleum Inspector	1 20
	\$12,820 07

The collections for the corresponding period last year were \$14,453.04.

THE SAVINGS BANK.

The month's transactions at the Dominion Government Savings Bank shows a decided improvement. The figures are:—

Receipts	\$40,717 00
Withdrawals	34,058 23
Receipts in excess of withdrawals ..	\$11,758 74

Business in New York.

There are many indications looking to a return of better times. True, these signs are not as yet very marked, and general business exhibits little animation. But it must be remembered that it is always darkest just before day. The monetary stringency has not yet given way to the customary state of ease and accommodation which is necessary to insure a healthful activity. However, banks are beginning to receive better lines of deposits, reserves are slowly accumulating, and the hoarders of funds are slowly but cautiously pulling their money out of old stockings and safety depositories and placing it into live hands. Our crops are beginning to move with considerable freedom and fortunately a fair foreign demand has sprung up, insuring for the time being fairly satisfactory prices. Railroad stocks are strengthening and in some lines advancing. But a better

sign than all is the speech of people, which has for the moment taken on a more hopeful aspect. We hear men predicting better times who a month ago were wearing long faces and declaring there was no light ahead. Everyone save a few persistent grumblers, now speaks in cheerful tones of the business future. None anticipate a great reaction in prices, but a greater degree of stability in values is expected, and an improved movement in trade is confidently anticipated. What is here said relative to improvement refers to the future, and not to the present, for prices and business are far from satisfactory now, and competition is at its height. A change for the better should soon come.—*Industrial World*

General Notes.

ONE of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia—some say the wealthiest—is hardly ever heard of. He is Mr. Isaac V. Wilkinson, who, although past 80 years of age, is yet spry and active, and may be seen any day in the stock-exchange moving about like the youngest. He lives at Bryn Mawr, and goes out and in every morning and afternoon on the trains. His habits and dress are those of a man eking out a subsistence, but he is popularly reputed worth \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. His dress is poor and always the same; he has no servants, no luxuries, no horses—nothing whatever to indicate his great wealth. He is a bachelor, with few relatives, and lives by himself. He is charitable, however, and has given many large sums to deserving objects.

THE Manchester correspondent of the *British Trade Journal* (London), July 1, writes that within "the past few days" spinners and manufacturers have been "greatly disturbed" by an announcement from Oldham that "a discovery had been made which will enable yarn to be spun without the aid of the spinning-jenny." This sensation, the correspondent adds, may be explained by the fact that "there are perhaps £2,000,000 invested in spinning machinery alone. It is added that the inventor resides in Oldham, but has not publicly exhibited his invention. He is willing to allow it to be tested by a competent committee, and "has already refused several offers" for it. "If the machine is as good as it is represented," writes the correspondent, "it will cause a great change in the cotton and woolen industry, and will, in fact, revolutionize the trade."

THE Boston *Commercial List* says:—Our reports indicate a further improvement in the business situation, and the favorable symptoms noticed last week have developed into some activity in a few branches. Dry goods jobbers received some orders from their travelling salesmen, and the distribution of fall fabric may be said to have commenced. Agents are not selling as large quantities as usual at the opening of the season, but if jobbers continue to get encouragement from the interior their purchases will soon increase. The fall trade in clothing has started, and our houses are getting very satisfactory orders from the West. The wool market shows more animation, and a better feeling prevails among manufacturers. The stock market has shown more life than for a long time past, and a substantial advance has

established been on several leading shares. The money market has been growing easier from day to day, and the week closed with an improved feeling in financial circles generally.

THE Boston *Boot and Shoe Recorder* says: "The increased number of buyers in the market is one of the favourable indications, and some of the large jobbing houses are being heard of in the way of duplicate orders. In plow shoes and the more staple lines the volume of trade has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory, but in the better grades the business continues to drag. Few duplicate boot orders have been received so far, though the prices are practically back to the old figures. The disposition on the part of the jobbers and retailers seem to be to open the selling season with small stocks and trust to later orders for supplies. If this trade should open up brisk, it would undoubtedly cause a rush of late orders that would benefit jobbers or manufacturers having stock on hand. There is still a little doing in late summer styles, showing that retailers are working their stocks down very low. The financial troubles make collections slow and difficult, and this feature is the most serious obstacle to a genuine revival of business. The rubber shipments are large, owing to the low prices offered. The principle companies have come to an understanding so as to limit the rate of discounts, and give a steady market, and have fixed the rate at 40 per cent. on first quality to jobbers."

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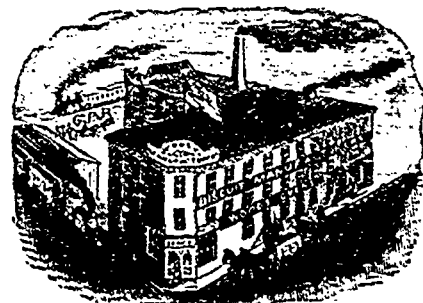
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