

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The heavy export for the previous week of 2,500,000 bushels, from the Atlantic ports, had some effect upon the wheat market on Monday. Heavy receipts in the Northwest, however, almost neutralized the benefit which might have been derived by bulls from the large and continuous export movement. May opened at 81½c and reached 82c. Trading was quiet throughout. Pork was neglected, but lard and ribs were fairly active, the latter two making sharp advances over Saturdays closing prices. Closing price were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	76½	81½
Corn	34½	39½
Oats	23½	28½
Pork	20.60	21.00
Lard	7.40	7.47½
Short Ribs	8.05	8.07½

Wheat was again quiet on Tuesday with prices confined to a narrow range. Speculation was almost dead. A good deal of discussion is going on relative to the amount of American wheat of this crop which will be required by the old world. It was shown that since July 1, 1886, 112,000,000 bushels of wheat, and flour, have been exported from this country. The bears argue that supplies of new Indian wheat will soon be pouring out to cut off the demand for American wheat, whilst the bulls estimate that from thirty to fifty million bushels will be taken. Provisions were dull and tendency easier. Closing prices were :

	April.	May
Wheat	76½	81½
Corn	34½	39½
Oats	23½	28½
Pork	20.60	21.00
Lard	7.35	7.42½
Short Ribs	8.02½	8.12½

Wheat advanced strong on Wednesday. May opened at 81½c, and advanced to 83c as the top price of the day, with sharp fluctuations. American markets were generally steady, and cables firmer, with reported damage to California and India wheat crops. Ribs were the only commodity in the provision line in which there was any activity. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	77	82½
Corn	34½	39½
Oats	23½	28½
Pork	20.60	21.00
Lard	7.37½	7.45
Short Ribs	8.10	8.22½

Wheat took a bulge on Thursday. May opened at 82½c, and June at 81c. Prices advanced 1c steadily, reacted ½c and again advanced. There was considerable trading at 83½ to 83¾c, between which range fluctuations were about confined. In the afternoon May advanced to 83¾c. June sold as high as 81½c, closing at 81½c. The bulge was caused by a feeling of speculative uneasiness, and bull rumors of cliques and syndicates, which started shorts buying. Closing prices were :

	April	May.
Wheat	78½	83½
Corn	34½	40½
Oats	23½	28½
Pork	—	21.00
Lard	7.35	7.42½
Short Ribs	—	8.25

Friday was a day of activity and excitement in wheat. May opened at 83¾c, and declined

½c. Heavy offerings followed but were all taken by the Clique and the market refused to break. Prices rolled upward until 84½c was reached, June only going to 82c. Trading was heavy. Prices then fell away rapidly to 83 for May and 81½c for June, but again advanced ½c for May and ¾c for June. In the afternoon prices gradually fell away. June closed at 81½c, July and September at 80½ to ½c. Provisions were inactive and pork entirely neglected. Closing prices were :

	April	May.
Wheat	77½	82½
Corn	34½	39½
Oats	23½	28½
Pork	20.75	21.00
Lard	7.25	7.35
Short Ribs	8.10	8.20

On Saturday, May wheat opened at 82½c, and reached 82¾c as the highest point of the day. There was not much variation in prices. June opened at 81½c and closed at 80¾c. Pork was unchanged throughout the day, and other provisions steady. Closing prices were :

	April	May.
Wheat	77½	82½
Corn	34½	39½
Oats	—	28½
Pork	20.75	21.00
Lard	7.25	7.35
Short Ribs	—	—

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

Closing quotations for No. 1 hard at Duluth on each day of the week were :

	Cash	May.	June
Monday	—	79½	80½
Tuesday	—	79½	—
Wednesday	77½	79½	80½
Thursday	—	—	—
Friday	—	78½	—
Saturday	—	78½	79½

TORONTO.

WHEAT

Inactive and steady, No. 2 fall sold at 82c, No. 2 spring and red winter quoted at 81 to 81½c.

FLOUR

Dull at \$3.55 for superior extra and \$3.45 for extra.

OATMEAL

Unchanged at last quotations. Cars held at \$3.60 to \$3.65. Small lots, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

OATS

A car extra fine sold at 32½c, with average at 31½ to 32c.

APPLES

Car sound fruit sold at \$2.60, no further offerings.

BUTTER

Demand for choice only. Morrisburg sold to local trade at 20 to 21c. Western rolls of choice quality brought 15 to 18c. Old rolls dull at 12 to 14c.

CURED MEATS.

Mess pork moving at \$16.50. Long clear bacon 8½c in case lots, 500 sides, 8½c; Cumberland, 7½ to 8c; pickled boneless shoulders, 7½c; smoked rolls, 8½c; bellies, 10 to 11c; hams, 12 to 12½c for smoked in small lots.

DRIED APPLES

Selling at 6c; with evaporated scarce at 14c.

HIDES AND SKIN

Unchanged at last quotations. One car of cured sold at 7½c, No. 1 quoted at \$7, No. 2 \$6, green calf, 7 to 9c.

LIVE STOCK

Some good cattle have been offered, and sold

readily. Good sold at 3¼ to 3½c; pick, 3¼ to 4c, with some extra steers at 4½c. Hogs held at \$4.75 to \$5 for mixed lots. Some choice medium weight brought \$5.25.

Self-Defense.

"Is it proper for a merchant to understand the art of self-defense, and is it proper for him to act on the defensive?" We answer both questions in the affirmative. At the same time we have no intention of taking up the subject and advocating it as the words "self-defense" are understood—that is as a "manly-art." Defense means protection from injury, and as merchants need to be protected, we see no good reason why they should not study self-defense and act on the defensive whenever they may be called upon to do so. There are not many instances in the life of a merchant where it is necessary for him to defend himself by using a club; but there are numerous cases where it is necessary for him to do so by saying "No"—with a big "N." A customer who has an oily tongue, whose words are as sweet as honey and whose persuasive powers are his stock in trade, may want accommodation for a few weeks in the shape of trust; the applicant, the merchant knows, is had pay, and one who may not pay at all, and that he should not trust him. It is just at this moment that the merchant should have a full knowledge of the art of self-defense, and protect himself by saying "No." If he does not he cannot protect himself from injury, consequently it is important that he understand the art of saying "No."—Another class of customers are those who are always sampling. They get a little of this and a little of that, and considerable of everything. A merchant's knowledge of the art of self-defense also comes in good play here. If the thing goes on, he cannot help being injured, and the sooner he acts on the defensive the better. The merchant buys and pays for all he gets, and he cannot afford to give away all his profits. It is, no doubt, an art to know just how to stop it, but the sooner he learns the art the better. There are always plenty of leaks in a store. The merchant buys, say 200 pounds of sugar and he sells it in small lots. How many keep a record to see if it holds out? To prevent an injury that might occur in that direction, learn the art of self-defense and keep a record.

Do you keep a cash account and do you balance it up every evening? If not, you need to learn the art of self-defense, because self-defense means protection. A merchant does not act on the defensive who does not know how to buy, when to buy and where to buy. This he cannot learn, and consequently cannot protect himself, except by procuring the regular publications devoted to his interests.—After knowing how to buy it is just as important to know how to sell. The merchant cannot protect himself who sells at less price than he pays, nor can he thrive if he sells at too large a profit. The nimble sixpence is better than the shilling, though if he did much of a credit business he had better take the slow shilling, "because," as said a storkeeper to us one day, "in case I fail it will make my assets larger." At the same time the merchant who does much of a credit business has not learned the art of self-defense with much success.—*T. S. Mercantile Journal.*