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By the best Tailoring Skill. Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. **CAUTION.** As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments or Mottos, Derby and Heptonstall Cloth, I beg to state that we are handling none but the MANCHESTER STEAM VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

COMMERCIAL.

On the principle that "no news is good news," we suppose that the fact that the general position of trade in the Dominion has undergone no material change during the past week, and that a healthy, steady business is reported in most staple lines, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., ought to be satisfactory. Purchases are, as a rule, moderate and confined to actual wants. The varied lines covered by orders clearly indicate that stocks in retailers' hands throughout the country are pretty well run down and will require frequent replenishing to meet the evidently increasing consumptive demands. Prices have been, with few exceptions, well maintained, and altogether the trade outlook is quite encouraging. Crops have, on the whole, turned out a fair average, and have, generally been saved in a good condition. The satisfactory yield will largely make up for the low prices ruling in some lines of produce, and the position of producers generally is comparatively favorable.

What was affirmed in regard to the financial crisis in the United States has been confirmed by the statistics adduced by Bradstreet, giving the total failures in the country for the past nine months of the year. But, bad as is the condition revealed, it is probably no worse than most people expected. The total failures for the nine months aggregate 11,174. This is 51 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1892 and 26 per cent more than in the same period in 1891. In liabilities the enormous total was reached of \$324,087,768—about four and a quarter times the aggregate indebtedness of the 7,378 embarrassed concerns of 1892, and nearly two and one-half times the total indebtedness of the 8,866 insolvents of 1891. The assets for the nine months aggregate, \$225,758,881, or 70 per cent of the liabilities. This proportion is unprecedentedly large, and is about the only redeeming feature about the report. For the nine months of last year the proportion of assets to liabilities was 51 per cent and the same ratio obtained the previous year, while in 1890 it was only 48 per cent. In 1889 the proportion was 50 per cent, and in 1888 53 per cent.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, October 14, 1893.—"During the past week, Wall Street has continued to suffer from the delay of the Senate in reaching a vote on the silver question. Other influences have been favorable, almost without exception, but the larger operations of finance, whose issues extend away into the distant future, refuse to move until some certainty is reached as to what is to be the quality of the money in which contracts are to be settled. Transactions which may be liquidated a few weeks or months hence stand in a different category, for in such cases payments will, in any event, be made in good money; but even such operations suffer in sympathy with these more lasting ones which cannot afford to assume any risks as to the future money of payment.

Nor do the doubts raised by the attitude of the Senate involve merely a monetary risk. They also raise a very serious political question,—one which is fundamental to the stability of every national interest. It is impossible to ignore the fact that we are threatened with the possibility of a break down of one of the co-ordinate branches of the National Government. Already, it is demonstrated that a minority of the Senate may become so demoralized and so defiant of the preponderant public sentiment as to prostitute the liberties of debate for the prevention of a legitimate conclusion of a great public question. If the minority on the silver question fail to commit such a wicked violence, it will be only because they fail in physical endurance. This amounts to a virtual failure in one of the most vital of our political institutions—the right of the majority to govern. It is a demonstration that we cannot safely trust to the members of our highest legislative body the rights and liberties of debate which every statesman is bound to respect with unfailing and conscientious honor. A more alarming failure in the exercise of the functions intrusted to Congress has never occurred in the history of the nation; and the distrust thus thrown upon our political institutions seriously aggravates that which comes from the obstruction of the Senate vote on the silver question.

The end of the Senate's obstruction may possibly have been gained before these advices reach our friends; and it is to be hoped may rest with the majority; in which case this harassing issue will happily be determined in the public interest, though through a method that will be a lasting stain upon a legislative body of which Americans have always been justly proud. If, however, the end proves to be a failure to reach a vote, it will be but a postponement of acquiescence with the public will, and a brief one at that. The public indignation at the insolence of the Senate minority has been steadily rising, and it will certainly brook no irreparable defeat. Public opinion and popular organization will know how to rebuke such a revolutionary prostitution of legislative powers, and will certainly see to it that its demands are finally obeyed. In the event therefore of the present defeat of repeal, there would be no justification for the supposition that the country is doomed to continued endurance of the evils connected with the Sherman Act. Nor do we think that such a result would produce any deep-rooted and persistent reaction towards the depression from which the country is now recovering. It would have the natural effect of the disappointment of an expected immediate relief; but so resolute would public opinion be for reversing the action of the Senate that there would be no despondency and no surrender of the present settled conviction that repeal will come at a

somewhat later stage. The effect upon business therefore would be to continue the present check upon the reviving tendency, rather than a new prostration of confidence and a general return to the demoralized conditions that preceded the silver vote in the House of Representatives.

The process of repair from the late crisis is progressing at a rate which affords much encouragement. The rapid resumption of work in the industries is evidence of the existence of a good demand for products and indicates that a good buying capacity still exists among the people at large. It is also evidence that however much confidence may have been shaken in the immediate repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, yet the feeling is one of entire confidence that Congress must ultimately and at no distant day respect the will of the country. It is somewhat remarkable how little the prospect of the new tariff is now influencing manufacturing operations. It is generally concluded that the new duties cannot take effect earlier than January, 1895, and that leaves producers free to make all needful preparations for the next season's business.

Contrary to all previous experience, money is flowing in large amounts to this centre at the middle of October,—the season at which it has always gone to the interior for moving the crops. All the tendencies are towards a plethora of funds seeking employment in this market; and, should the repeal bill pass the Senate, this ease in money will set capital free for employment in the larger enterprises and promote a general revival of business.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

	Week Previous	Weeks corresponding to
	Oct. 14 week.	this week
	1893	1892
United States	406	365
Canada	42	30

DRY GOODS.—Quite a satisfactory volume of trade has transpired in dry goods during the week, and the general position seems to be sound enough. It is as yet a little too early to gauge the actualities of the sorting trips, as travellers have hardly been long enough out, but there are, nevertheless, encouraging circumstances to note. A very good demand has been experienced for regular fall goods, underwear, flannels, blankets, cloakings, etc., having a fairly brisk movement. Tweeds have met with a fair enquiry, while the demand for dress goods is also encouraging. The first week in October is always a big week for maturing paper with the dry goods trade, and this year it has passed off very well, many of the houses reporting that over 65 per cent. of their paper had been met, which is regarded as a very good showing and a promise of good things for the future. Prices of all kinds of goods remain very firm, and the more conservative traders contend that if the houses generally would devote more attention at the present time to selling goods now wanted than to soliciting orders for spring goods it would be to the interests of all concerned. At present nearly every traveller has a line of spring samples, even the most conservative houses being compelled by the force of circumstances to follow others.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is not quite as active in the local market as it was last week, but the tone is firm. The oatmeal market has been quiet, but rather firmer under continued small supplies. The offerings of feed have been larger, and the market is in consequence easier. Bradstreet's report gives the visible supply of wheat east of the Rockies as 74,325,000 bushels—an increase over the previous week of 3,217,000 bushels. On the Pacific coast the supply is 7,423,000 bushels—an increase of 261,000 bushels, a net increase on both coasts of 3,478,000 bushels. The world's stocks are calculated to be 164,164,000 bushels—an increase of 3,074,000 bushels. The stock of corn in America (Canada and the United States) is 11,793,000 bushels—an increase of 1,108,000 bushels. Oats increased 516,000 bushels, the stock being 5,839,000 bushels. In England both wheat and corn have been quiet but steady. No quotable changes in prices have transpired in the United States markets, which have ruled steady and firm.

PROVISIONS.—There is a good local demand for provisions at steady prices, and stocks are moderate. A few lots of dressed hogs have been brought forward during the week, but the weather is still too warm to encourage raisers to slaughter their hogs. A nice jobbing trade is, however, doing in smoked meats, which are, just now, rather scarce. Lard is moving out well. In Chicago the markets for hog products have not been changed, the fluctuations ranging within narrow limits. The live stock market is without change. Good beefs bring firm prices, while common, of which the supply is large, meet with poor demand. Sheep and lambs sell fairly well. There is quite a brisk demand for choice milch cows at good figures. Common stock is low and slow of sales.

BUTTER.—The local demand for butter is fairly active, especially for choice butter. The British market is reported as overstocked and quotations are weak. A Toronto report says that there has not been the same anxiety to purchase butter as there was, but while there is an easier feeling in that respect prices remain much as before. As high as 20½c. has been paid for a round lot of choice dairy tub and the range which jobbers would pay is 20c. to 21c. Really choice dairy butter, whether tubs, creeks, pails or rolls, is taken freely by retailers at 21c. to 22c. Medium butter goes at 18c. to 20c., and farmers' pound rolls at 23c. to 24c. Bakers' butter is quoted ordinarily at 14c. to 15c., but it is difficult to find any on the market as low as the inside figure quoted and anything as low as that is not much wanted. The creameries are still strong in their views. As a rule they are asking 23c. for tubs and, while that price has been paid this week for lots, it is somewhat above jobbers' views. What jobbers want is something that will not them 25c. a pound. Outside buyers wanting car lots have to pay 24c. Creamery pound prints are selling at 26c. to 28c. according to make.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market continues firm but quiet. There is a fair demand but, as pointed out before, the supply offering is light. In fact buyers who expected to pick up some stock here and there through the country have been disappointed finding that they have been forestalled by