

tion. The participation is widening, and gold exports and other unfavorable incidents do not seem to check the advancing tendency

higher during the week, chiefly on speculative operations, heavily backed for the time by cables from England, France and Portugal. Later a disposition to realize, together with rather more favorable crop reports from the Continent of Europe, caused a reaction which swallowed up all the adwance. More than 120,000,000 bushels were traded in at New York, against 45,000,000 bushels in the preceding week.

week fell away at San Francisco, as else-where, owing to the excessive advance in price, the latter touching \$1 05, as com-pared with \$1 25% a bushel at New York. The total of exports equals 2,222,895 bush-els, oppinst 2,456,080 bushels last week and 2 279,530 bushels in the third week of April, 1890. The total exported from July I to date (from the United States exclusively) is 79,596,116 bushels, as compared with 88,-650,233 bushels in a like portion of 1890, 72,835,585 bushels in 1889, and 107,211,975

Canadian Dominion, is rather better than in the Province of Quebec. Sugars are said to be unsettled, owing to expected tariff changes and to "smuggling across the bor-der." The Dominion reports 33 business failures this week, against 39 last week, and 38 this week last year. The total number from January to date is 705, against 675 last wear.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: But for speculation this would have been a comparatively dull week, but sales of 112,-000,000 bushels in this market and 68,000 hales of cotton and 2,242,000 shares of stock have supplied a certain activity, though not the most wholesome kind. In the interior business has been somewhat improved, but many causes combine to prevent great activity. Prominent among these is the reaction from excessive real estate speculation and building which has prevailed for years in some quarters. Thus at Philadelphia depression is explained by the fact that 60,000 new houses have been added in

cause dullness where activity had been ex-pected, and the threatened strike of coal miners in several States also retards opera-tions; but on the whole, the volume of business is large for the season-in amount of bank exchanges close up to that of corresponding weeks ; last year. Eastbound shipments from Chicago for three weeks have been 200,071 tons against 213,108 for the same weeks of 1890. The symptoms are

The merchandise business movement at Boston has been fair in wool, slightly larger without much change in drygoods and boots and shoes, with better reports from agents, while leather and hides are quiet. Philadelphia and Ohio trades ning full time at good prices. At Hartford it is noted that goods do not justify the higher prices said to be asked for the increased clip of wool. At Baltimore trade is only fair, but the manufacturers are active, and at Cleveland better weather brings some improvement, with unusual activity in manufactured iren. Circinnati also notes improvement and great activity in building and materials and better trade with better country roads. At Chicago wool receipts gain a third over last year, and wheat receipts are larger, but decrease appears in flour, corn, meats, lard and hides. Drygoods; sales equal last year for the week, and sales of clothing and shoes show increase. The grip retards trade at Milwaukee, but further improvement is seen at St. Louis. Trade is fair at Kunsas City and Omaha and better at Denver.







