THE CONDITION OF TRADE

The Wholesale Business of Omaha Continues Very Satisfactory.

COUNTRY COLLECTIONS ARE EASY

Causes for the Lack of Activity in Local Retail Circles—The Situation as it Appears to a Commercial Agency.

There is not much in the way of news to offer concerning the wholesale trade of Omaha. Business continues very good in a general way and fully up to expectations. The continued hot weather has necessarily limited the demand somewhat for winter goods. The retail dealers cannot be expected to load up very heavily with winter goods as long as the weather is such as to stifle all demand for such goods. Accordingly jobbers in dry goods have noted a little falling off in the movement of goods, owing to this cause. It is, however, the mere postponement of trade that will come in a rush at the first appearance of cold weather. Collections keep up in a very satisfactory manner, indicating that the retail trade of the country is in a very good condition, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather.

A jobber observes that the best feature of the whole situation is that Nebraska has another corn crop and that it has reached a point where there is nothing to be feared from frosts.

The Retail Trade.

The local retail trade continues rather dull, due in part to the extremely warm weather. That, however, can be regarded as only a temporary cause of the inactivity which has been a characteristic of the local retail trade for the greater part of the year.

A prominent business man, who has had a good deal of experience in those matters in different cities, analyzes the situation in Omaha in a somewhat different manner than is usual. According to his theory, Omaha is undergoing a transition common to every American city that has ever attained to any prominence.

"We say that the retail trade is quiet in Omaha," said the speaker, "but it is quiet because the people are saving money and not on account of any scarcity of money. I can remember as a boy back in Pennsylvania, when our town was booming, when everybody made money and spent what they made with a lavishness that created an unnatural activity. A few years later the hotbeds among us were old enough to emigrate to the west and the conservative people who stayed behind commenced living at a less rapid pace. They made money just as they always did, but instead of spending it all for the benefit of others they saved it. I was back there a short time ago and observed quite closely their methods of living and doing business and how they had amassed fortunes by thrift and economy. For example, a man now worth $100,000 I noticed was wearing a peculiar shaped shoe which I remembered was in style some fifteen or more years ago. I asked him where he got them and he remarked that they were some which he got "stuck on" a number of years ago. Being unable to sell them in his store, he was wearing them out himself. Think of that, a merchant worth that amount of money wearing old stock that no one else would have.

"When I came west the town in which I first settled was booming and everybody spending money freely. They kept up steam quite awhile, but their enthusiasm gradually cooled. The boomers, many of them, moved out to look for fresh fields, while the more conservative element worked to the front, and with that commenced a period of increasing economy and retrenchment. In other words, the people seemed to grow tired of spending money and it became more the fashion to be saving. Then people began to say 'the town was getting dull, we are suffering from the reaction of the boom,' etc.

"I came to Omaha while the so-called boom was still on, but it could not last forever and came to an end as everyone is fully aware. Now we complain that the retail trade here is slow, and we search out all sorts of explanations to account for it, but I believe that careful inquiry among a large number of citizens would develop the fact that the reason for their not buying goods and spending money as freely as they did during the boom period, is not that they are drawing any smaller salaries than they did then, but that they have caught the spirit of retrenchment. A sentiment of any kind is catching. I have in my employ a man who is drawing $1,500 a year. He wears his clothes as long as he can keep them on and will not spend a cent for anything unless compelled to. He puts at least one-half of his salary in the bank every month. I have other men who are doing the same thing. The result of this is that the bank deposits keep on increasing while the retail trade is inclined to languish."

As Dun Sees It.

"September has been a highly satisfactory month to the jobbers of Omaha," remarked Mr. W. H. Roberson, manager of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. in this city.

"Never before in the history of Omaha has the volume of trade been so large and never before was the prospect better for the fall and winter business. The conditions throughout the territory tributary to this market are all that could be desired and Omaha jobbers are certainly to be congratulated.

"Several of the leading jobbing houses are actually overburdened with orders. This is true particularly of boots and shoes and dry goods. The grocery houses report the trade for the week and the month ahead of expectations, with collections not quite up to the average. The liquor men are more complacent than usual. Their trade has improved quite a little over August, but the brewers are still complaining, especially of the Omaha demand. In the drug line trade is slightly ahead of September, 1891, and quite satisfactory. Leather and findings, lumber, hardware, hats and caps and clothing tell a similar story. The volume of trade in nearly every line shows a marked growth. The percentage of increase is estimated all the way from 10 to 50 per cent as compared with last year, varying in different lines.

"The manufacturers of the city are generally prospering. The good work of their association in the last year is now making itself manifest in an increased and growing demand for Nebraska-made goods. Scarcely a home industry has failed to reap the benefit of the patriotism which the movement has inculcated in the communities of the state. The annual meeting of the association called out some very happy exchanges of opinion among the members upon the results of the twelve months' campaign, and President Page's report, printed in the newspapers, has added a new interest to the important question of developing local factories.

"Among the banks there is very little change in the situation. The movement of grain has caused the country bankers to draw upon their balances, but nearly all the banks have a plethora of deposits and are living in hope that each succeeding week will witness an improved demand for their surplus funds. Money is quite a good deal more active in New York, and within a week Chicago banks have been making a larger number of loans. The theory of local bank officials is that the demand will now grow steadily until after election, when it will become strong and so maintain itself throughout the winter.

"Outside of jobbing lines Omaha is confessedly dull and September witnessed no improvement in the situation. Dealers in the necessities of life have had fair trade, but merchants with luxuries to sell have had a discouraging season. Real estate continues flat and speculators are in the dumps.

"They may be interested in knowing that a local company intimately associated with one of the largest real estate enterprises and which is backing a bridge and terminal project is taking options upon all the bottom lands it can secure for a distance north of the Union Pacific shops. There is hope in this movement for some activity to the northeast and if the scheme materializes as now seems probable it is likely the real estate market will be visibly affected all over the city.

"Omaha seems habitually to postpone building operations until the autumn. There are now fairly under way a number of extensive structures, among which may be mentioned the Nash building on Harney, the Krug brewery in the south part of the city, the new casket factory on Thirteenth and Grace and the Callahan block on Sixteenth street. Excavations are in progress upon the telephone building, the Morse-Coe Shoe company's factory and McCord-Brady company's warehouse. But one-half of the seasons work is yet to be let. The library building, to cost $100,000; the Omaha club house, to cost $53,000; the Sweeny building on Farnam, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, to cost $65,000, and others are almost certain to be a part of the building results for 1892, but not a brick has been laid in any of them.

"During the dull times many mechanics and laborers left the city. The city work and these new enterprises have absorbed all those mechanics and wages has advanced quite a good deal. Contractors are glad to get teams now at $3.75 per day and to pay common laborers $1.75. Up to August 1 $3.00 for men and teams and $1.25 for laborers were the prevailing rates of pay. Lathing, which cost 2 cents per yard in the early summer, costs now 3, 3½ and even 4 cents per yard. Bricklayers who were hunting jobs at the union scale of 50 cents an hour now receive all the way from 50 cents to 70 cents. Material has been extremely low most of the season, and brick manufacturers very generally closed their larger kilns. The increased demand has caused an advance of $1 per thousand, and the brickmakers are beginning to figure on extensive operations for next year.

"The month has been exceptionally good for the farms. There has been scarcely any frost and corn is safe. The state is in supreme condition both financially and so far as agricultural work is concerned. There is no failure of crops anywhere, and while prices are low for various reasons not incident to ordinary business conditions, farmers are holding their surplus for better prices. There is nothing discouraging in the outlook either in Omaha or the state at large.

"Omaha's excellent jobbing trade is attracting considerable attention and has induced a prominent Massachusetts shoe man to enter into negotiations with one of our oldest firms for an interest in their business.

"The oyster men are warring over prices and September sales are unusually large in spite of the hot weather as a consequence.

"The month closes at South Omaha with moderate receipts. The number of cattle received was 27,478 in excess of receipts for August and less than 300 over a year ago. The showing on hogs is a decrease of 26,394 from August and an increase of 8,217 over September 1891. Nearly 10,000 more sheep were received this month than in September 1891, and the increase over August exceeds 12,000. Hogs ranged high in price for the month, while cattle have hardly maintained the average expected. The month closed with a somewhat disastrous fire at the yards and with the new packing house structures well under way."

WINTER WHEAT.

More of the Leading Cereal Being Sown in Nebraska.

The crusade in favor of the more general cultivation of winter wheat in Nebraska is meeting with marked success.

In many parts of the state where, heretofore, nothing but corn has been raised, farmers are experimenting with winter wheat on a small scale, while in other sections where that cereal has proved a success the acreage devoted to its culture has this fall been doubled, and in a very great number of cases trebled.

The estimate that Nebraska's winter wheat crop will in 1893 be from two and a half to three times as large as ever before is a safe one.

As instancing what has actually been done in connection with its growth, THE BEE has compiled for the benefit of its readers some information bearing on the subject. While the few examples cited below are taken—as will be seen on perusal—from widely different parts of the state, the results they serve to illustrate are a unit in demonstrating that the cultivation of winter wheat in Nebraska is attended by no small measure of profit.

Furnas county: Mr. C. Horton, living in the neighborhood of Edison, sowed seventeen acres by press drill in the fall of 1891; his yield averaged forty-two bushels per acre; the approximate cost per acre delivered in the granary was $5 82. If the wheat sells at fifty cents a bushel (surely a low enough estimate) the profit per acre is $15.18 ($21—$5.82).

Webster county: Mr. G. W. Francis and Mr. J. Greenhalgh each raised about seventy acres of winter wheat. Mr. Francis' yield averaged twenty-five and Mr. Greenhalgh's thirty-five bushels an acre.

Sherman county: Mr. A. P. Culleys of Loup City says: "My winter wheat paid me $20 an acre net on part of my land and $15 on the remainder. This season I intend putting in 250 acres. There is no question as to this crops being grown here any season if put into the ground in proper shape, and on account of its large yield it pays much better than any other crop we grow."

Phelps county: Mr. C. M. Christianson, who lives near Holdrege, made the following statement: Last fall I seeded almost eighteen acres to winter wheat and raised 619 bushels of very fine wheat. This is an average of about thirty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. E. D. Coulter planted fifty acres with press drill September 22, 1891, and had an average yield of forty-four bushels an acre.

Buffalo county: Mr. F. Y. Robertson, president of the First National bank at Kearney, writes: "In relation to winter wheat in this county, I believe it to be a great success. Mr. Low Dietz on twenty-five acres averaged thirty-eight bushels an acre, and his brother thirty-two bushels an acre. Mr. Lowenstine on forty acres averaged thirty bushels. Mr. George Keek on 250 acres averaged twenty-seven bushels an acre. Mr. H. G. Scott has about 400 acres south of us, which, he thinks, will average about thirty bushels an acre. If the crop is properly put in at the right season, it should average twenty-five to forty bushels an acre.

Clay county: Mr. John Hoaveka planted by press drill sixteen acres, from which he threshed 550 bushels (average per acre thirty-four and one-half bushels), and Mr. Anton Katrenka had fifteen acres from which he threshed 500 bushels—an average of thirty-three and one-third bushel an acre.

Hamilton county: A. C. Crawford's twenty-five acres averaged fifty bushels to the acre.

Otoe county: A farmer living near Sycamore, who does not wish his name to appear, had 200 acres of winter wheat that brought him $3,300 net profit in 1891 and 290 acres in 1892 that netted him $4,800 profit.

Franklin county: Mr. G. Hirsch put in twenty acres of winter wheat by press drill. Of this, ten acres averaged thirty-five bushels and ten forty-five bushels an acre. Reports from Franklin county go to show that its average yield is thirty-five bushels an acre.

Gage county: Mr. George Goodin planted fifteen acres and averaged thirty-five bushels. James Bristow's thirty acres yielded an average of thirty-two bushels.

Howard county: Menzil Fisher had ten acres of winter wheat that yielded an average of forty-two bushels to the acre. Mr. A. S. Smith's sixty acres averaged forty bushels and Mr. J. F. Dodd's ten acres twenty-five bushels to the acre.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, increases the appetite and tones up the system. It has benefited many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will help you.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Oct. 1, 1892:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

F C Cameron to J H Pope, n ½ lot 16, block 3, subdiv of J I Redick's add	$ 3,000
E A Doten to E M Ayers, 13x300 feet in sw 19-15-13	800
Andreas Miller to Theo Miller, w ½ se 29-15-11	1,000
Jacob Dolezol and wife to John Dolezol, lot 4, block 4, Cleveland Place	1
James Egan and wife to Franz Werner, lot 4, block 5, Du Pont Place	1,000
M C Bailey to James Carroll, lots 5 and 6, block 35, South Omaha	3,600
J E Carroll and husband to M C Bailey, same	3,500
J P Anderson and wife to J C Updegraff, lots 3 and 4, block 55, South Omaha	2,000
Herman Kountze to M F Roys, lot 11, block 8, Kountze Place	2,800
M F Roys and wife to H L Keys, same	8,500
A L Erdmann and wife to H O Conaway, n 47 feet lots 21 and 22, block 6, Summit add	2,000
H E Eze to Mary E Ringwalt, undiv ½ lot 10, block 1, Boggs & Hill's	2,500

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

S S Campbell and wife to I Y Campbell, land in lot 13, in sw ¼ se, tax lot 3, in se ¼ 1-15-13, lot 1 to 4, block 6, lots 2 and 3, block 7, lots 1 and 2, block 11, Pratt's sub	1
Total amount of transfers	$30,702

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such poisons as scrofula, skin diseases, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS

Sensational Climax in the Big Deal in October Ribs.

WARRANTS OUT FOR CUDAHY AND WRIGHT

In Wheat the Market Was a Narrow One but the Feeling Was Stronger—Other Features of the Day in the Pits.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Today brought a sensational climax in the big deal in October ribs—the swearing out of warrants for the arrest of the widely known speculators, John Cudahy and Austin Wright, on a charge of conspiracy, the working of a corner. The news did not develop, however, while the Board of Trade was in session, and prices of provisions were not affected. In the other pits too, the day was remarkably quiet. The grain markets were firm during the first two hours of the session. They then began to weaken and the prices to decline, so that at the close, compared with yesterday's resting figures, wheat showed a decline of ¼c, corn of ⅛c for October and ¼c for May, and oats ⅛c for October and 1-16c for May.

In wheat the market was a narrow one, the feeling was stronger on good local purchases on the opening and prices were advanced ¼@½c above yesterday's closing, but the advance did not hold, prices declining from ⅝c to ¾c. There was nothing to overcome the pressure of the heavy and increasing stocks. Much of the wheat bought early was sold out. Pardridge was a leading short seller.

There was a good demand for corn at the start, shippers doing an increased business. Strength in wheat and provisions helped corn. But wheat, the most urgent demand and was satisfied trade became dull and prices lower, the market again following wheat and provisions. All the reports received were very favorable and it seemed to be generally admitted that the crop as a whole was safe from frost. A fair general business was transacted in oats today, without any important lines being disposed of. The market opened firm, but weakened as the day advanced and closed from ⅛c to ¼c lower.

It was an off day for the provision trade. But for some good buying of pork early by Mitchell, which caused higher prices and brought on pretty free selling by the packers, Baldwin, Waere, Van Kirk and others, the volume of trade would have been extremely light. As it was the business was mostly in pork, with ribs almost neglected and lard dull but firmly held. There was no surprise in the ribs delivered. Ribs were estimated at 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. It was claimed that most of the ribs came from the Chicago Packing company and went to Cudahy & Co. and other clique houses.

Freights were steady at 2½c for wheat and 2c for corn to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 575 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSE.
WHEAT No. 2				
October	$ 73½	$ 73½	$ 72½	$ 72⅝
December	76⅝	76⅝@76¾	75⅝	75⅝@76¼
May	81¼	81⅜	80⅝@80⅞	80⅞@81
CORN No. 2—				
October	43½@43⅝	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛
December	44⅝	45⅛	44½@44⅝	44⅝@45
May	47⅝@47¾	47⅞	47¼	47⅜
OATS No. 2—				
October	31⅛	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
November	32⅛	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞
May	35¼	36⅛	35½	35½@35⅝
MESS PORK—				
October	10 05	10 82½	10 05	10 70
January	12 02½	12 12½	12 00	12 00
LARD—				
October	8 05	8 12½	8 05	8 12½
January	6 95	6 95	6 92½	6 92½
SHORT RIBS—				
October	10 05	10 30	10 05	10 10
January	6 30	6 30	6 27½	6 27½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady; winter patents, $3.70@4.00; winter straights, $3.30@3.60; spring patents, $4.85@5.00; spring straights, $3.25@3.50; bakers', $3.75@4.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 72½c; No. 3 spring, 62@70c; No. 2 red, 72⅞@72¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 42½c; No. 3, 43c.

OATS—No. 2, 31⅜c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 33@34½c; No. 3 white, 33½@34c.

RYE—No. 2, 55c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 53c; No. 4, 40@53c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.07.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $1.57.

PORK—Mess, per bbl., $10.65@10.70; lard, per 100 lbs., $6.12½@6.12½; short ribs, sides (loose), $7.00@10.10; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7.10@7.20; short clear sides (boxed), $7.95@8.00.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.15.

SUGARS—Unchanged; cut loaf, 5¾@5¾c; granulated, 5⅜c; standard "A," 5⅛c.

Receipts and shipments today were as follows:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, barrels	15,000	14,000
Wheat, bushels	301,000	265,000
Corn, bushels	493,000	323,000
Oats, bushels	364,000	245,000
Rye, bushels	13,000	6,000
Barley, bushels	99,000	33,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 19@22½c; dairy, 16@22c. Eggs, firmer; strictly fresh, 19@19½c.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Unchanged; patents, $3.35@3.50; extra fancy, $3.20@3.30; fancy, $2.70@2.90; choice, $2.25@2.40; family, $2.00@2.10.

WHEAT—Opened firm and advanced ¼c, but then dropped and closed ¼@⅜c below yesterday; cash, 69c; October closed 69⅛@69¼c; December, 71⅝@71⅞c; May, 78⅝@78¾c.

CORN—Followed wheat and closed ¼c under yesterday; cash, 40⅝@41c; October, 40½c; November, 40¼c bid; December, 40⅛c; year, 39½c; May, 48⅛c.

OATS—Lower; cash, 29⅝c bid; October closed at 29⅝@29¾c; November 30⅝c; May, 34½c.

RYE—Lower to sell, 52c bid.

BARLEY—Quiet; sample lots Iowa, 63c; Minnesota 62c; Nebraska 60c.

BRAN—Dull, 60c east track.

HAY—Dull and unchanged; timothy, $13.50; prairie, $6.50@9.00.

LEAD—Dull; $1.80 asked.

FLAXSEED—Quiet; $1.04.

BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 20@24c; dairy, 16@21c.

EGGS—Unchanged; 16½c.

CORN MEAL—Quiet; $2.10@2.15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Dull and only a slight jobbing trade done at previous quotations.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 172,000 bu.; corn, 42,000 bu.; oats, 27,000 bu.; rye, 13,000; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 112,000 bu.; corn, 26,000 bu.; oats, 22,000 bu.; rye, 10,000 bu.; barley, 2,000 bu.

Hides and Pelts.

Following are the prices paid by Omaha dealers for hides and pelts, quoted subject to change without notice: No. 1 green hides 3c; No. 2 green salted hides, 2½@3c; No. 1 green salted hides, 3½@4c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 4@4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 41 lbs., 3@3½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 5@6c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 7c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 5c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 5@6c. Part cured hides ½c per lb. less than fully cured. Sheep pelts—Green salted, each, 45c@$1.25, green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins) each, 15@25c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins) No. 1, each, 5@10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins) No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 10@14½c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 8@12c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 10@12½c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 6@10c; dry Texas and Mexico, actual weight, 7@9c. Have fest cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

Duluth Wheat Market.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—This was a big day in futures, especially December, which opened ¼c higher than yesterday's close and eased off ¼c before noon; May ruled very active in the early hours, selling at 79c or ⅛c lower than yesterday. The opening sales of cash were at the same prices as yesterday, but they slumped ¼@½c before noon. The afternoon session was active. Close was easy at ¼@¾c off from yesterday. The following were closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash 73¾c; October 72½c; December 73¼c; May 81¼c. No. 1 northern cash 70¾c; October 70¾c; December 72½c; May 79c. No. 2 northern 69½c; October 65½c; December, 67½c; No. 3, 59½c; rejected 58c; on track; No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 northern 7 ¼c.

Oil Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Dull, steady; crude in bbls., Parker's, $5.45; crude in bulk, $2.85; refined, $4.90; at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.05; refined, in bulk, $3.05@3.60. United closed at 53c for November.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull but steady; crude, 27½c; yellow, 30c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city ($2.00 for pkgs.) 4½c.

ROSIN—Quiet but steady; strained, common to good, $1.25@1.27½.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 27½@29c.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—29s 3d per quarter.

Omaha Produce Market.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 13@13½c; choice country, 15@18c.

POULTRY—Good old hens and chickens 8½@9c; ducks 9c.

POTATOES—Per bush., 75c; sweet potatoes, $1.25.

EGGS—18@18½c.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Options 10 to 20 points up; closed steady, 10 and 20 points up; sales, 23,500 bags, including: October, $14.65@14.70; November, $14.60; December, $14.55@14.65; January, $14.50; March, $14.40@14.50; May, $14.30@14.40. Spot Rio, nominally firmer; No. 7, 15.50.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Receipts, 28,200 pkgs; exports, 12,900 bbls.; 34,700 sacks; very dull and weak; sales, 30,000 bbls. Low extras, $2.00@3.00; winter patents, $4.15@4.40; fair to fancy, $3.60@4.00; Minnesota clear, $3.00@3.50; straights, $3.40@4.25.

CORNMEAL—Dull and steady; yellow western, $3.00@3.10.

WHEAT—Receipts, 322,000 bu.; exports, 247,000 bu.; sales, 800,000 bu. of futures, 1,000,000 bu. of spot. Spot dull, lower and weak; No. 2 red, 77⅞@78c in store and elevator; 78⅛@78¾c afloat; 79⅛@79⅝c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 72⅝@72¾c; ungraded red, 76@81c; No. 1 northern, 81½@83½c; No. 2 northern, 77½c; No. 2 Chicago, 83½@84½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77½@77½c. Options were dull, advance early ⅛c on light contract deliveries, declined ⅛@⅜c on easier cables, foreign selling and realizing, closed weak at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline; No. 2 red, October, 78½@78⅝c, closing at 78½c; December, 81⅝@82⅛c, closing at 81⅝c; May, 87⅛@87⅜c, closing at 87⅜c.

RYE—Dull; western, 64@66½c.

BARLEY—Steady; western, 62@65c.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet but steady; western, 62@75c.

CORN—Receipts, 116,000 bu.; exports, 110,000 bu.; sales, 760,000 bu. of futures, 135,000 bu. of spot. Spot fairly active for exports, but weak; No. 2, 50½@51½c in elevator, 52@52½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 51@54½c. Options opened at a decline of ⅛c in October; other months unchanged to ⅛c up; advanced ⅛@⅜c, declined ⅜@⅝c and closed weak at unchanged prices to ⅛c down; trading fair; October, 51⅝@51¾c; closing at 51⅝c; November, 51⅛@51⅜c, closing at 51⅛c; December, 50⅞@51⅛c, closing at 51⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 15,700 bu.; exports, 2,000 bu.; sales, 240,000 bu. of futures and 40,000 bu. of spot. Spots dull, easier. Options dull, weaker; November, 37⅝@37⅞c, closing at 37⅝c; December, 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at 38⅛c; No. 2 spot, white, 38c; mixed western, 36@38c; white western, 38@46c; state, 38@46c; No. 2 Chicago, 37c.

HAY—Quiet, easy; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Firm, fair demand; Pacific coast, 17@32c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull, steady; fair refining, 3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅝c; refined, quiet, easy.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, dull and steady; common to fancy, 29@35c.

RICE—Fair demand and firm; domestic, 4¼@6½c.

TALLOW—Steady; western prime, 3 11-16@3 13-16c; prime city, 3½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Easier; sales, 250 bbls. Prime crude, nominally; prime summer yellow, 27c; prime winter yellow, 30c; prime white, 32c.

COFFEE—Spot Rio, nominally firmer; No. 7, 15.50.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—FLOUR—Receipts, 28,200 pkgs; exports, 12,900 bbls.; 34,700 sacks; very dull and weak; sales, 30,000 bbls. Low extras, $2.00@3.00; winter patents, $4.15@4.40; fair to fancy, $3.60@4.00; Minnesota clear, $3.00@3.50; straights, $3.40@4.25.

CORNMEAL—Dull and steady; yellow western, $3.00@3.10.

WHEAT—Receipts, 322,000 bu.; exports, 247,000 bu.; sales, 800,000 bu. of futures, 1,000,000 bu. of spot. Spot dull, lower and weak; No. 2 red, 77⅞@78c in store and elevator; 78⅛@78¾c afloat; 79⅛@79⅝c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 72⅝@72¾c; ungraded red, 76@81c; No. 1 northern, 81½@83½c; No. 2 northern, 77½c; No. 2 Chicago, 83½@84½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77½@77½c. Options were dull, advance early ⅛c on light contract deliveries, declined ⅛@⅜c on easier cables, foreign selling and realizing, closed weak at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline; No. 2 red, October, 78½@78⅝c, closing at 78½c; December, 81⅝@82⅛c, closing at 81⅝c; May, 87⅛@87⅜c, closing at 87⅜c.

RYE—Dull; western, 64@66½c.

BARLEY—Steady; western, 62@65c.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet but steady; western, 62@75c.

CORN—Receipts, 116,000 bu.; exports, 110,000 bu.; sales, 760,000 bu. of futures, 135,000 bu. of spot. Spot fairly active for exports, but weak; No. 2, 50½@51½c in elevator, 52@52½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 51@54½c. Options opened at a decline of ⅛c in October; other months unchanged to ⅛c up; advanced ⅛@⅜c, declined ⅜@⅝c and closed weak at unchanged prices to ⅛c down; trading fair; October, 51⅝@51¾c, closing at 51⅝c; November, 51⅛@51⅜c, closing at 51⅛c; December, 50⅞@51⅛c, closing at 51⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 15,700 bu.; exports, 2,000 bu.; sales, 240,000 bu. of futures and 40,000 bu. of spot. Spots dull, easier. Options dull, weaker; November, 37⅝@37⅞c, closing at 37⅝c; December, 38⅛@38⅜c, closing at 38⅛c; No. 2 spot, white, 38c; mixed western, 36@38c; white western, 38@46c; state, 38@46c; No. 2 Chicago, 37c.

HAY—Quiet, easy; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Firm, fair demand; Pacific coast, 17@32c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull, steady; fair refining, 3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅝c; refined, quiet, easy.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, dull and steady; common to fancy, 29@35c.

RICE—Fair demand and firm; domestic, 4¼@6½c.

TALLOW—Steady; western prime, 3 11-16@3 13-16c; prime city, 3½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Easier; sales, 250 bbls. Prime crude, nominally; prime summer yellow, 27c; prime winter yellow, 30c; prime white, 32c.

COFFEE—Spot Rio, nominally firmer; No. 7, 15.50.

LEADS—Steady; western prime, 21½@22c; poor, per case, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 3,200 pkgs.

HIDES—Fair demand and steady; wet salted New Orleans, 40 to 50 lbs., 7c; Texas selected, 45 to 50 lbs., 5c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, moderate demand and steady; old mess, $11.50@11.75; new mess, $12.25@12.50. Cut meats quiet but firm; pickled bellies, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled hams, 10@11½c. Middles strong but dull; short clear, October, $8.05. Lard steady but dull; western steam closed at $8.30 asked; sales, 250 tierces at $8.30; option sales, 250 tierces: October, $8.30 asked; November, $7.70@7.75 asked; January, $7.35 bid.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; western dairy, 17@19c; western creamery, 18@23c; western factory, 14½@17½c; Elgin, 25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak; part skims, 3@8c.

PIG IRON—Quiet; American, $14.00@14.50.

COPPER—Dull; lake, $10.90@11.05.

LEAD—Quiet and steady; domestic, $4.00@4.05.

TIN—Quiet; straights, $20.40@20.45.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—WHEAT—Steady, demand improving; holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 6s 4½@6s 5d per cental; red western spring, 6s 4½@6s 2d; No. 2 red winter, 5s 11d@5s 11½d.

CORN—Firm, demand improving; mixed western, 4s 7½d per cental.

PORK—Prime mess, western, fine, 75s per tierce.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 5½d per cental.

Omaha Fruit Market.

GRAPES—Concords, 25c per 10-lb. basket.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Per crate, $1.25; muscats, $1.75; Tokays more plentiful.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Per box, $2.50.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—$2.50@3.00 per box.

APPLES—Per bbl., $4.00; fancy, $4.50; five bbl. lots, 25c less.

QUINCES—Per box, $2.00.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—Steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6½c; net receipts, 3,448 bales; gross, 4,541 bales; exports coastwise, 3,08 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; spinners, 928; stock, 77,945.

Traders' Talk.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Counselman & Day to Cockrell Bros Commiss on company: Wheat ranged ½@¾c higher early today on buying influenced by decreased offerings in consequence of the firmer tone of cables, but became heavy on the news of weekly available stocks showing 65,000,000 bu., which with free spring wheat arrivals and the largely increase deliveries by English farmers promise to check any approach to buoyancy for weeks to come. However, the fact that 18 per cent of the crop has been already marketed against less than 12 per cent for the same period a year ago is causing a better demand for May wheat as a speculative investment. Corn opened firmer on a fair demand from shippers and local shorts, but became dull and heavy on estimates of increased receipts next week which were emphasized by free selling, selling by receivers and elevator people who are beginning to talk 45c. The May corn market finally closed the same as yesterday with the short interest largely reduced, which of itself is a weak feature. Oats was depressed by heavy delays on October contracts much of which was offered back upon the market at the opening causing a weak feeling in the near futures and widening the carrying charges to May. The closing was weak in anticipation of large receipts next week. Provisions were dull but average slightly firmer on a general desire of shorts to close their October deals. Packers were the principal traders and as a rule they sold later futures against October purchases. There is little inducement to make new ventures in this market until the October manipulation is out of the way.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Kennett, Hopkins & Co. to S. A. McWhorter: The publication of the fact that the exports for the week were larger than for the previous week, and over 60,000,000 bushels larger than for the same week a year ago, helped the price of wheat on the curb and when it was known there were no deliveries on October contract the demand for wheat became quite active. Prices for a time were also held by large clearances at Atlantic ports 785,000 in wheat and flour, but in spite of this and the decreasing receipts at primary markets an unaccountable weakness set in that carried prices off ⅜c. Conditions are turning more and more favorable to holders, but the moment they seem to have little influence on the market. Corn and oats were strong early and apparently a good many shorts covered and they got out on the break caused by sympathy with wheat. Receipts still continue large although there are signs of an improving foreign demand. Provisions were somewhat stronger early but eased off later with other markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—F. G. Logan & Co. to Dupeau, Hollinger & Co.: The wheat market today has been dull. The opening price for December was 76c. It did sell at 76⅛c, and as low as 75⅞c and closed at 75⅞@75¾c. The feature of interest during the session was the selling of Bloom's holdings and the buying by Comstock. Receipts continue in excess of the shipments. Estimates of how much the visible supply will increase on Monday are in all the way from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels. Cables are steady and the general tone of trade is in favor of higher prices, but without a more active shipping demand any advance will be slow. The most solid men financially believe that as an investment wheat is safe. May corn opened at 47⅜@47½c, sold at 47⅛c and closed at 47⅜@47½c. The feature today was the liquidation of the long holdings by country commission houses. With so sharp and rapid a decline we think it should be purchased on all weak markets. The business doing in oats has been very heavy. The selling has been general and principally by houses doing a country business. In hog product business has been very light. The bulk of what was done was the changing of October holdings into January. Hog receipts for Monday are estimated at 35,000. Charters, 157,000 bu. wheat; 200 bu. corn; 156,000 bu. oats.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

There Was Little Excitement in Securities Yesterday and No Improvement.

There was little left of the excitement of yesterday in the stock market today, and though there was heavy trading in New England, it was principally directed toward getting back stocks put out on rise of yesterday. This was helped by the interest taken in the stock by a Philadelphia house, although many of them unloaded stock bought at lower figures. The demand, however, was sufficient to drive the stock to 43½, higher than it reached yesterday and its net gain at 42½ was 1¼ per cent. The other strong point in the list was Distillers, which was again pushed up by the clique and it closed at about the highest point to a gain of 1½ per cent. No feature of any kind marked the trading.

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds dull but firm.

The Post says: The greater liberality of the banks this week in lending time money was reflected today in the bank statement, which showed the decrease in loans to be only one-half the decrease in deposits, a rather unusual result. When it is recalled how large a percentage of the deposit withdrawals are trust company funds, which are promptly reloaned in the local market, the inference must be that at least as much money is being loaned now as was outstanding a week ago. This fact is not without importance. There is a great deal of nonsense in the current talk about tight money, especially when it takes the form of protest against the statement sent in this paper and elsewhere, of the standard loaning rates.

Nobody will find the least difficulty in showing instances of time loans made at rates materially higher than those reported daily on this page. These higher rates sometimes mean discrimination against unpopular collateral,