STOCK MARKET SIZED UP

Firm Undertone Prevails, but Several Things Prevent a Rise.

BIG LEADERS PREFER A REACTION FIRST

Money is Easy, Confidence is Rising and Everything Seems to Indicate a Business Revival Very Soon.

NEW YORK, July 31.—(Special.)—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes:

A firm undertone prevails in the stock market, but several factors seem to interfere with its upward movement at this time. The big leaders are not active, evidently preferring a reaction on which to accumulate a new line of stocks to carrying on the advance without interruption. Until they are ready it is useless to calculate upon booming prices; but it is well to observe influences at work which, in due season, will overcome all artificial barriers and compel even the big leaders to come into line. We refer to the multiplying evidences that the country has already entered upon an era of exceptional prosperity. The war is now a factor of secondary importance. Peace rumors have had little effect, partly because of a disbelief in Spain's readiness to accept our terms and partly because peace is being discounted in advance of its accomplishment. The controlling influences just now are the encouraging conditions in agriculture and industry. Upon these our future prosperity chiefly rests. War may prove a stimulus to trade, but genuine prosperity was never built upon a war basis. It is more important to know that the farmers have had one prosperous season and are getting out of debt at an astonishing rate. Another season of large crops, fair prices and good exports is in prospect. Cotton is very low in price and a large yield is anticipated; but the cost of production has been greatly reduced, so that growers will not suffer hardship. The south has also benefited by large fruit crops and a decided improvement in industrial conditions there. In New England the industries, especially textiles, are not in satisfactory shape, but the situation is improving. In the central west manufacturing of all sorts is in active progress. The production of pig iron during the last six months was 6,000,000 tons, much the largest half year's production in our history. Our foreign trade has resulted in a heavy trade balance in our favor, which promises a large influx of gold, not to speak of the amount likely to be soon received from the Klondike. The extension of our territory also foreshadows a more active foreign trade. Money is easy, confidence is rising and all the chief trade forces seem to be concentrating in the direction of business revival. Under such conditions railroad prosperity must be continuous, and it is for such reasons that we have implicit confidence in higher prices for stocks later on.

The chief event of the week affecting Wall street interests has been the peace overtures advanced by Spain through M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. The circumstance has had less effect on the Stock exchange than might have been expected from an occurrence of so much importance. The truth is that the men of finance lack confidence in Spain's good faith—a natural enough consequence of her well earned reputation for craftiness in diplomacy, and dealers in securities are therefore disposed to defer discounting the chances for peace until further evidence is forthcoming that she is really prepared to negotiate in good faith and upon a basis which the United States would be likely to accept. The Spanish government now stands between the fire of two parties—on one side a large rural and commercial population who desire peace and perhaps would not be very exacting about terms, and on the other the aristocracy and the army who are as yet too proud to yield and have faith in the prowess of their army and think they may redeem some of Spain's lost fighting prestige.

It is by no means inconceivable of Spanish statesmen that they should think it a good stroke of home policy to conciliate the party of peace by proposing a settlement at the present stage. Much of our military plans is as yet unaccomplished, and nearly all we shall claim has yet to be actually won, a fact which, in negotiating, would certainly be no help to our case. If the United States government should accept an armistice our troops at Porto Rico and in the Antilles would lose their enthusiasm, our fighting progress would be arrested and Spain would gain time and an opportunity for recuperating her fighting strength. Should Sagasta discover that our terms are unacceptable and that he dare not take the risk of provoking serious disturbance by adopting them, then, having done what he could to satisfy the peace faction, he would be free to play to the war party by declaring that a peace with honor to Spain is at present impossible and appealing to the country to stand by the army to the last extremity of endurance. It is certainly not beneath what may be fairly expected of Spanish statesmanship that Spain should resort to dilatory tricks of this character; on the contrary, it is the kind of action we might reasonably look for; and the fact that the present incipient stage of our operations has been chosen for making peace offers is suspiciously suggestive that this may prove to be her game. It smacks strongly of a Castilian trick that we should be asked for an armistice and a possibly long suspension of hostilities within a few days of our certain capture of Porto Rico and when the completion of our capture of Spain's army in the Philippines may be any day expected, and for this reason our government's response to M. Cambon's overtures needs to be most carefully guarded by precautions.

There can be no doubt that the president fully appreciates these aspects of the peace overtures, and it is this conviction which causes Wall street to regard this latest phase of the war with reservations. The financial feeling, however, would be very different were there any plain reason to expect that Spain will promptly and in good faith accept the terms upon which the United States will feel compelled to insist. When that stage is reached the securities market will show the effects of a great new impulse to confidence.

At the moment there is no certain knowledge as to the conditions upon which our government will insist as a basis for peace. The probabilities may, however, be regarded as amounting to a virtual certainty that Spain will be required to turn over Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States absolutely and without conditions or any treaty or financial commitments or any engagements as to the future government of the islands. With respect to the Philippine islands, the prospect is far less certain. As we are in a position to complete our occupation of that whole territory it would be comparatively easy for us to confer upon its 7,000,000 of people the same benefits of political freedom as we shall extend to Cuba and Porto Rico. We are, however, under no obligations of promise or consistency to do so, as the liberation of the Philippines was no part of our purpose and would be outside the expressed term of our declaration of war. Beyond this there is the very important fact that the inhabitants whose rights and welfare we are thus in a position to care for have undertaken a revolt which is directed almost as much against the United States as against Spain and have barely escaped compelling our forces to resist their interferences with our military plans. Under these circumstances our government may very possibly pursue a course which looks solely to our own interests and leaves the reckless and ungovernable insurgents to settle with Spain in the best way they can. In that case it may be regarded as sufficient for our purposes that we appropriate some of the islands which may be considered best adapted for serving the strategic and coaling purposes which are to be regarded as henceforth indispensable to us in that part of the Pacific, leaving Spain's rights elsewhere in the Philippines undisturbed. It remains to be seen whether the Spanish government is able and willing to accept such a settlement as the above without needless parleying or delay. If she is we may hope for the blessings of an early peace; if she persistently contends for something short of this the war must be pressed with increased vigor, to be ended probably in the fall with terms less favorable to that ill-guided people. After a few days of suspense we may be better able to judge upon the drift of these events.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Rain dampened the buying ardor today and prices sagged off, causing general heaviness in wheat. Corn closed 1-8c lower. July wheat declined 1¼c, September unchanged to 1-8c down and December unchanged. Oats left off ¼@3-8c higher on reports of a short crop. Pork advanced 7½c, lard 2½c and ribs 5c.

The further extension and continuation of rains in the west caused liberal selling of corn by commission houses, considerable long property coming out on stop loss orders. On the decline resulting shorts became good buyers with a view to securing good profits. Some of the prominent bears were also conspicuous on that side and the opening decline was partly recovered. That no greater reduction in prices took place was due to a widely diffused opinion that much corn had been irretrievably injured. September opened ¼@¾c down at 33@33¼c, declined to 32 7-8@33c, sold up to 33½c, then settled back to 32 5-8@ asked at the close. The large movement of the new crop started wheat & trifle higher. This comparative strength was maintained for a time, but finally the market succumbed to the softness in the corn. There were no Liverpool sales, owing to the holidays in England. The crop advices remained of about the same tenor as heretofore and with nothing to stimulate speculation buyers and sellers seemed disposed to take a rest. With the short interest eliminated in July that month began to slip off early in the session. It dropped from 70½c to 69c, ending the July deal as was expected. Chicago receipts were 179 cars, compared with 176 cars the corresponding day of 1897, and Minneapolis and Duluth together got 79 cars, against 429 cars a year ago. The total at primary western markets was 528,000 bu., while the similar day a year ago amounted to 800,000 bu. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour for the day were heavy, being equal to 722,000 bu. September opened 1-8c higher at 64 1-8c, sold off to 63¾@63 7-8c, up to 64 3-8c, then reacted to 64@64 1-8c at the close. December started 1-8c down at 64 1-8@64¼c, down to 63 7-8c, rose to 64½c, then off to 64 1-8c, the closing figure.

Oats were independently and pronouncedly bullish. Every commission firm seemed to have orders, but the buying orders predominated and prices advanced sharply. Crop damage talk furnished the incentive for buying. It was stated by private statisticians that the government report for August would show a loss of fully 20 points in the condition for the month. September opened 1-8@¼c lower at 20¾c, rose to 21c, then reacted to 20¾c at the close.

Moderate buying in addition to small receipts and higher prices for hogs held provisions firm. The trade was largely in the way of changing. September pork opened unchanged at $9.40, sold up to $9.50 @9.52½ and weakened to $9.47½ at the close. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 542 cars; oats, 365 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'y.
*Wheat.					
July...	69⅝-70	70⅛	66	66	70¼
Sept...	64⅝@⅞	64⅝	63⅝@⅞	64@⅛	64
Dec....	64¼	64⅝	63⅝	64@⅛	64¼
*Corn.					
July...	33¼	33⅛	33	33⅛	33¼
Sept...	33⅛@¼	33⅜	32⅞@⅞	33¼	33⅛
Dec...	33⅛@¼	34	33⅛	33⅝@¾	34@¼
May...	35⅝@¾	36¼	35⅝	36	36¼
*Oats.					
July...	24⅛	25¼	23¾	25	24⅛
Sept...	20¼	21	20¼	20¾	20⅝@¾
May...	23¼@¼	24	23¼@¼	23⅞	23⅛
Pork.					
July...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 30
Sept...	9 40	9 52½	9 40	9 47½	9 40
Ribs.					
Sept...	5 47½	5 52½	5 47½	5 50	5 47½
Oct....	5 52½	5 57½	5 52½	5 55	5 50
Lard.					
Sept...	5 42½	5 52	5 42½	5 47½	5 42½
Oct....	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 52½	5 45

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Dull; winter patents, $3.80@3.90; straights, $3.50@3.60; clear, $3.40@3.50; spring specials, $5.60.

WHEAT—No. 3 spring, 68@70c; No. 2 red, 67c.

CORN—No. 2, 33¼@33½c; No. 2 yellow, 33 5-8@33 7-8c.

OATS—No. 2, 21½@22c; No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c.

RYE—No. 2, 42½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 32@35c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, No. 1, 87c; prime timothy seed, $2.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, per bbl., $7.40@7.45. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5.40@5.47½. Short ribs sides (loose), $5.60@5.70. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@5.00; short clear sides (boxed), $5.80@6.00.

SUGARS—Unchanged.

*No. 2.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,000	7,300
Wheat, bu	78,400	3,200
Corn, bu	316,400	332,900
Oats, bu	242,000	94,400
Rye, bu	12,800	.....
Barley, bu	3,700	.....

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 15½@17½c; dairies, 12@15c. Eggs, fresh, 11c. Cheese, slow; creams, 7@8¼c.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Government Bond Payments Reduce Reserves About $20,000,000.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Financier says:

The statement of the associated banks of New York City for the week ending July 30 shows no important changes. The increase of $1,820,800 in loans is overshadowed by the expansion of something like $2,500,000 in this item, reported by one bank. In the same manner one bank's decrease in cash was twice as large as the average decrease of the remaining institutions. Deposits have remained almost stationary, but there has been more or less shifting of funds and the banks with heavy interior connections seem to have gained as a rule. At the same time the reduction in surplus brought about the loss in cash, as the 25 per cent requirement is very little higher than last week, owing to the insignificant deposit expansion. The specie decrease was due to operations with the treasury, but the transfers of coin to the subtreasury on July 23, aggregating nearly $8,000,000, seem to have been included in last week's statement.

The government bond payments have been more than half completed and the only effect so far is to reduce the reserves of the New York banks about $20,000,000. The remaining payments will have but little effect, since treasury deficits will about counterbalance receipts and the money in depository banks withdrawn gradually. The reserve, therefore, ought not to be affected much by subsequent operations. On the other hand, the season of rediscounts is at hand, but estimates of the amount of money which will be withdrawn from New York this season for crop purposes vary widely.

It is conceded, however, that the demand will be light. One year ago this week interior exchange broke sharply and money began to flow west two weeks later. This season there has been nothing to indicate such a movement. On the contrary the trend of money is in the other direction. Even now nothing but the congested state of the market and the depression in rates averts gold imports. Any appreciable advance in rates is bound to depress foreign exchange to the import level, but a heavy demand from the west, which is at present lacking, seems to be the only channel which will carry money to a firmer level.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—FLOUR—Weak and heavy, but unchanged.

WHEAT—Irregular, closing with July 4c and August ½c lower; September, unchanged and December the same to 1-8c higher, compared with yesterday's final figures. Spot lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 64½c; track, 67@67½c; July, 64½c; August, 64c; September, 63¾c; December, 65 5-8@65¾c; No. 2 hard cash, 65@66½c.

CORN—Steady and unchanged for futures; spot better; No. 2 cash, 32c; July, 31¾c; September, 31 7-8c asked; December, 32 1-8c bid.

OATS—Irregular; fractions either side of yesterday's close for hedgers; spot dull and nominal; No. 2 cash, nominal; track, 24@25c; July, 25c; September, 20 7-8c; No. 2 white, 28½@31c.

RYE—Firm at 45c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, lower at 85c; timothy, new prime, spot, $2.61.

CORNMEAL—Lower at $1.80@1.85.

BRAN—Steady; sacked, east track, 51½c.

HAY—Dull and steady; timothy, $8.00@8.50; prairie, $4.50@7.00.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 17@18½c; dairy, 13@16½c.

EGGS—Steady at 9c, loss off.

COTTON TIES AND BAGGING—Unchanged.

METALS—Lead, quiet at $3.82½@3.85; spelter, weak at $4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; standard mess, jobbing, $9.75. Lard, higher; prime steam, $5.22½; choice, $5.32½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.00; extra short clear, $5.62½; ribs, $5.75; shorts, $5.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $5.50; extra short clear, $6.12½; ribs, $6.25; shorts, $6.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 42,000 bu.; corn, 15,000 bu.; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 15,000 bu.; corn, 4,000 bu.; oats, 3,000 bu.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 31.—The week preceding the August holiday has been unusually dull, a majority of the dealers having the city. The peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, which ordinarily would have sent prices upward, proved a strengthening factor for hardly a day. Prices, however, generally moved favorably. Spanish securities, after reaching 40, finished with 39½, again off 7-8. Purchasing tendencies were noticeable on the ground that, free of colonies, Spain's finance would improve.

While American railway news was good the market was not responsive, the advances ranging from 3-8 to 1 point, except for Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Philadelphia & Reading, which were helped by special schemes.

Canadian Pacific fell 1¾ and Grand Trunks from ⅜ to 1¾. Discount rates advanced from 1 1-8 to 1 5-8 on the expectation of an American drain of gold. Short money was abundant at ¾ to ⅞ per cent.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Groceries.

EGGS—Good stock, 9c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 10@12c; separator, 18c; gathered creamery, 15@16c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6½c; old roosters, 4c; spring chickens, 11c; ducks, not wanted; geese, not wanted.

PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 60@75c.

VEAL—Choice, 8@9c.

HAY—Upland, $5.50; midland, $5; lowland, $4; rye straw, $5.

VEGETABLES.

ONIONS—New southern, per lb., 1@1½c.

BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., $1.25.

POTATOES—New, per bu., 45@50c.

CABBAGE—Per crate per lb., 1c.

TOMATOES—Per four-basket crate, 50@60c.

CUCUMBERS—Home grown, per doz., 30@50c.

WAX BEANS—1-3 bu. box, 40c.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Seedlings, $2.50@2.75; Valencias, per box, $3.25; Mediterranean sweets, $3.00.

LEMONS—California, $4.75@5.00; fancy Messina, $5.50@6.00.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $2.00@2.25; medium sized bunches, $1.75@2.00.

FRUITS.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.75.

BLACKBERRIES—$1.75.

RED RASPBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.75@2.00.

BLUEBERRIES—Per 16-qt. case, $1.50@1.75.

CHERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.00@1.25.

CURRANTS—Per 24-qt. case, $1.25@1.50.

WATERMELONS—Crated, 18@20c.

CANTALOPE—Crates, $1.25; per basket, 50c.

PEACHES—Per 4-basket crate, $1.25; Georgia Elbertas, per 6-basket crate, $1.50@1.75; California, 20-lb. case, 90c.

PLUMS—Californias, $1.15@1.25.

PEARS—Bartlett, $2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUTS—Almonds, per lb., large size, 12@13c; small, 11c; Brazils, per lb., 9@10c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 11@12c; standards, 8@9c; filberts, per lb., 10c; pecans, polished, medium, 6@7c; extra large, 8@9c; large hickory nuts, $1.00@1.10 per bu.; small, $1.15@1.25 per bu.; cocoanuts, per 100, $4; peanuts, raw, 6@6½c; roasted, 7c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. can, each, $2.75; gal. cans, pure, per doz., $12; half-gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $3.50.

HONEY—Choice white, 14@15c.

DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lb. boxes, 5½c; Sair, 5c; Fard, 9-lb. boxes, 8c.

FIGS—Imported, fancy 3-crown, 14-lb. boxes, 10c; 5-crown, 44-lb. boxes, 13c; 2-lb. boxes, 22@23c per box; California, 10-lb. box, $1.

CIDER—Per half bbl., $3.25@3.50.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 7½c; No. 2 green hides, 6½c; No. 1 salted hides, 9c; No. 2 salted hides, 8c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 9c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 7c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 3c; tallow, No. 2, 2½c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 2½@2¾c; yellow and brown grease, 1½@2¼c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 15@75c; green salted shearings (short wooled early skins), each, 15c; dry shearings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c; dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—WHEAT—3c lower; slow; No. 1 hard, 61@62c; No. 2, 58@62½c; No. 3, 57½@60c; No. 2 red, 63c; No. 3, 65@67c; No. 2 spring, 58@59c; No. 3, 56@58c.

CORN—Slow, lower; No. 2 mixed, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3, 30c.

OATS—Active, about steady; No. 2 white, old, 28c; new, 26@27½c.

RYE—Firm; No. 2, 45c.

HAY—Active, unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; separator, 14@16c; dairy, 13c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 118,200 bu.; corn, 9,700 bu.; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,200 bu.; corn, 7,800 bu.; oats, 1,000 bu.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet; receipts, 8,499 bbls.; exports, 4,890 bbls.

WHEAT—Weak; spot and month, 70¼@70¾c; August, 69¼@69¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 68½@68¾c; receipts, 152,250 bu.; exports, 202,800 bu.; southern wheat, by sample, 62@71½c; southern wheat, on grade, 68@71c.

CORN—Easy; spot, month and August, 37¼@37 3-8c; steamer mixed, 36¼@36 3-8c; receipts, 31,872 bu.; exports, 92,143 bu.; southern white and yellow corn, 39@40c.

OATS—Good demand for desirable grades; No. 2 white, 33@34c; No. 2 mixed, 31@32c; receipts, 7,435 bu.; exports, none.

BUTTER—Steady; fancy creamery, 19@20c.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

Grain Receipts at Principal Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Receipts: Wheat, 54 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.—Receipts: Wheat, 78 cars.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Receipts today: Wheat, 179 cars; corn, 581 cars; oats, 382 cars. Estimated cars for Monday: Wheat, 175; corn, 540; oats, 365.

DULUTH, July 30.—Receipts: Wheat, 1 car.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—Receipts: Wheat, 197 cars.

Manchester Textile Fabrics.

MANCHESTER, July 31.—The market during the week was fairly active, both for yarns and cloths, many of the previous week's laggards coming in on the firmness of cotton. The transactions were chiefly for India, while the minor markets gave moderate reorders. Yarns were quiet, with not much change in values since last week, so that really the position of spinners is rather worse. The continent reports show some increase in business for the week, but no changes in prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Weaker; No. 2 red, 67c.

CORN—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 36c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, new, 24@24½c.

RYE—Steady at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, firm at $5.20. Bulk meats, easy at $5.55. Bacon, firm at $6.65.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.25.

BUTTER—Steady.

SUGAR—Quiet.

EGGS—Dull at 8c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 30.—WHEAT—Dull and steady; No. 2, cash and July, 67c; September, 66c.

CORN—Dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 33c.

OATS—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 21c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, cash, 44c.

CLOVERSEED—Active and easy; prime, cash, $3.25.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.—WHEAT—Dull; July, 62c; September, 62 1-8c; December, 61¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 northern, 63¾c; No. 2 northern, 57¾c.

FLOUR—Fair business; first patents, $4.15@4.25; second patents, $4.10.

BRAN—Bulk, $9.00@9.50; sacked, $10.00@10.50.

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—WHEAT—Easier; No. 1 northern, 86½c; No. 2 northern, 80½c; September, 65 1-8c.

RYE—Steady; No. 1, 44½c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, September, 40½c; sample, 30@32c.

Peoria Markets.

PEORIA, July 30.—CORN—Market steady; No. 2, 33c.

OATS—Market firm; No. 3 white, 25½@26c.

WHISKY—Market firm, on the basis of $1.25.

San Francisco Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—WHEAT—Inactive; December, $1.32 1-8.

BARLEY—Inactive; December, $1.17½.

Sugar Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—SUGAR—Steady and firm; open kettle, 3@4 1-16c; centrifugal, white, 4 11-16c; yellow, 4¼@4¾c; seconds, 2@4c.

MOLASSES—Easy; centrifugal, 46@16c.

NEW YORK, July 30.—SUGAR—Raw, active; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-8c; fair refining, 3⅝c. Refined, firm; mould A, 5 5-8c; standard A, 5¼c; confectioners' A, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5 7-8c; crushed, 5 7-8c; powdered, 5 5-8c; granulated, 5⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The close of the week finds quiet conditions prevailing in the dry goods market. There has been a weakening noticed in print cloths and relatively heavy sales have followed. Outside of this and the activity in export brown goods there have been no features of moment in the market. Printed cotton goods are quiet in all grades. Ginghams preserve their position as active, strong goods.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Of Week Ends with a Very Liberal Run and Rather Indifferent Trade.

GENERAL UNDERTONE OF WEAKNESS

Cattle Show Signs of Breaking and Hogs Give Little Evidence of Recovery—The Situation Briefly Reviewed.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts today	1,426	9,627	2,145
Official yesterday	2,059	9,231	1,415
One week ago	1,132	9,096	453
Two weeks ago	1,122	4,963	.....
Total for the week	10,911	37,914	12,863
Week ending July 23	12,018	58,109	8,833
Week ending July 16	11,190	43,602	6,969
Week ending July 9	10,607	26,905	7,392
Week ending July 2	13,473	51,259	14,782

Receipts for the month with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July, 1898	48,707	183,488	42,419
June, 1898	63,385	183,144	27,612
May, 1898	60,184	181,312	115,294
April, 1898	53,665	147,698	135,688
March, 1898	65,236	136,085	142,795
February, 1898	50,141	134,892	103,512
January, 1898	43,406	159,554	87,345

Average price paid for hogs for the last few days, with comparisons:

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
July 12	3 73	3 18	*	4 72	4 96	5 87	5 66
July 13	3 82	3 14	2 97	4 78	4 80	5 87	5 71
July 14	3 77	3 18	3 00	*	4 73	5 74	5 66
July 16	3 82	3 20	3 07	4 81	4 86	*	5 55
July 17	*	3 25	2 97	4 82	4 97	5 50	*
July 18	3 82	*	2 95	4 83	4 96	5 65	5 54
July 19	3 89	3 32	*	4 89	4 79	5 35	5 64
July 20	3 80	3 35	2 97	4 94	4 14	5 19	5 58
July 21	3 81	3 38	2 93	*	4 79	5 39	5 55
July 22	3 79	3 27	2 86	4 85	*	5 53	5 60
July 23	3 82	3 25	2 83	4 81	4 74	*	5 60
July 24	*	3 31	2 92	4 76	4 81	5 59	*
July 25	3 89	*	2 89	4 79	4 79	5 59	5 60
July 26	3 87	3 37	*	4 88	4 81	5 33	5 67
July 27	3 72	3 43	2 85	4 89	4 86	5 25	5 67
July 28	3 67	3 29	2 76	*	4 76	5 06	5 57
July 29	3 72	3 36	2 71	4 93	*	5 01	5 53
July 30	3 74	3 44	2 77	4 74	4 58	*	5 52

* Indicates Sunday:

All told, there were 201 cars of stock in the yards, as against 155 yesterday, 181 a week ago and 190 three weeks ago.

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C., M. & St. P. Ry.	..	3	..
O. & St. L. Ry.	4	..	..
Missouri Pacific Ry.	7	7	..
Union Pacific System	4	35	10
F., E. & M. V. R. R.	11	38	..
S. C. & P. Ry.	..	1	..
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.	12	8	..
B. M. R. R.	17	34	..
C., B. & Q. Ry.	2	4	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry., west	2	2	..
Total receipts	59	132	10

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

Buyers.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Company	13	1,587	....
G. H. Hammond Co.	35	1,356	....
Swift and Company	359	809	....
Cudahy Packing Co.	452	2,216	....
P. D. Armour, Chicago	230	2,696	....
R. Becker and Degan	230	....	....
Hill & Huntzinger	17	....	....
Swift from country	...	....	2,145
Hammond, from K. C.	...	457	....
Omaha P. C., from K. C.	66	....	....
Cudahy P. Co., from K. C.	81	....	....
Chicago P. & P. Co.	...	462	....
Othey buyers	89	....	....
Total	1,572	9,580	2,145

CATTLE—About all the cattle on sale in the country were here, South Omaha having more than Chicago and aKnsas City put together. As is most generally the case, on the last day of the week the market was lacking in interest and the trade as a whole was slow and dull. The best dry lot cattle probably sold about steady, though the market was lacking in snap. Medium stuff was very slow and weak, some would say 5c lower. Some commonish cattle that were carried over sold just 5c lower than was offered for them yesterday. There were a few good dry cattle which sold as high as $5.20, but there was nothing toppy on sale like the best cattle here yesterday. Cows and heifers were about steady, though the trade was slow. Western grass heifers sold up to $5.85, and fed steers and heffers at $4.45. The few loads of butchers' stock on sale were soon cleaned up. Stock cattle did not sell materially different from yesterday.

Sellers of cattle as a rule have been well pleased with the course of the market this week, as values on most kinds have shown a marked inclination to strengthen up. The high day of the week was Tuesday, when the market was both higher and very active, since which time there has been very little change in any direction. Good dry lot cattle are becoming less plentiful and of better quality all the time and the market has been gradually working upward. The advance this week over last could safely be put at 10@15c on the best grades, that is on such cattle as are now selling at $5.00 and upwards. Coarse heavy westerns which are selling at $4.80@4.90 have not shown quite so much advance as the best kinds, but they can safely be put down as 10c higher for the week. The fact is that a few weeks ago a buyer would refuse to look at heavy branded westerns and on many days it was not so much a question of price as it was of selling them at all, but they have been buying them this week at $4.80@4.90. While well finished fat cattle have been going higher, half-fat and green or slippery stuff has been gradually easing off. The decline at this point for the week amounts to 20@25c, but it has not been so marked as at Chicago, where such cattle are quoted 25@40c lower, but the spread between good dry lot cattle and half fat cattle is rapidly becoming wider. The reason is not hard to learn—there is now no demand for such cattle to be taken back into the country to be again placed on feed, so the killers are the only buyers and they claim that the slippery and half fat cattle do not kill out much better than the range cattle fresh from grass and are worth but little more. As an indication that the market this week has been good it might be mentioned that on Friday the top price at Chicago and Omaha was the same, $5.40.

The market on butchers' stock has been without material change this week. Good dry lot cows and heifers have sold as high as ever and grass cows have brought fully as good prices as last week.

Considerable interest has centered in the feeder trade this week. For a time there was some little alarm felt in regard to the fall trade in that kind of cattle as the dry-weather reports became more general and the complaints as to critical condition of corn crop grew louder. The country evidently shared the alarm felt at the yards as the demand for feeders fell off almost entirely and during the early part of the week the trade was very slow and dull with few cattle here on most days and few wanted. The showers in different sections of the country on Thursday and Friday had a good effect and at the close of the week the feeling was decidedly better. While prices sagged during the time when the anxiety was the greatest there was some little improvement to make up for it near the close of the week.

HOGS—Today's receipts of hogs were identically the same as a week ago so far as numbers were concerned. The improvement in values which set in yesterday was continued today and the market was a shade to 5c higher, generally about 2½c higher. The hogs sold largely at $3.72½@3.75, as against $3.70@3.72½ yesterday. Buyers seemed willing to take all the hogs at the advance noted, though the first half of the forenoon was well advanced before a clearance was effected, as sellers were all trying to get even stronger prices. Considering that it was the last day of the week and that the most of the hogs bought would have to be carried over until Monday, the market was certainly in very fair condition.

The hog market this week has been way up and way down. The week opened with an advance of 7½c, which carried the market to the high point of the month, and, with the exception of July 19, when hogs sold in the same notch, to the highest point touched since June 16. On Tuesday they took off about 2½c and on Wednesday the market broke 5c and about the same amount again on Thursday. A slight reaction set in on Friday, when hogs sold about 5c higher, but the week closed with values 15c lower than on Monday and 7½@10c lower than the close of the previous week. The demand was pretty good all the week, and, though the receipts were of liberal proportions up to Friday, as will be noted from the table of figures above, buyers seemed willing to take them all at prevailing prices. There were, however, more hogs than usual carried over, especially on Thursday night, owing to the fact that sellers fought the decline most stubbornly and would make no concessions until forced to it. A glance at the table of averages at head of column will show that hogs are now selling higher than one and two years ago and higher than they were at this time in 1896 but aside from the three years mentioned the market is now the lowest that it has been for this season of the year in the last ten or a dozen years.

SHEEP—There were ten cars of sheep here, but they were consigned direct to a packer and were not offered for sale on the market. Two loads of Montana feeders changed hands at $3.75, which was considered a very satisfactory price, though the market is lower than it was a week ago.

The arrivals of sheep and lambs have been light at this point all this week, but that has not prevented the market from declining 10@25c under the influence of the break in eastern markets. The demand, however, has been very good all the week and desirable muttons, both sheep and lambs, have generally sold with ready sale. Feeds of sheep have also declined in about the same proportion as fat sheep. So far this season there have been only a few stock sheep received here, and, while orders are not so very thick, quite a good many sheep could be sold if they were to be had. The most of the sheep arriving are too fat and the same reports are received from the whole range country, the abundant growth of grass having caused the sheep to put on more flesh than usual at this season. It begins to be a question where the supply of stock sheep is to come from. Advices from Utah and New Mexico all report the sheep putting on flesh very rapidly while flock-masters are unwilling to sell at prices that buyers want to pay. The most of the orders here now call for sheep at about $3.50 and stock lambs at $4.00@4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Business in Cattle Fair at Steady Prices—Hogs in Demand.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Business in cattle was fair today at steady prices; choice steers, $5.25@5.65; medium, $4.75@4.95; beef steers, $4.00@4.70; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.75; bulls, $2.75@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.20; calves, $3.25@7.00; western steers, $3.85@4.25; Texans, $2.50@4.85.

There was a good demand for hogs from local packers and eastern shippers. Prices ruled stronger and largely 2½c higher; fair to choice, $3.92½@4.05; packers, $3.75@3.90; butchers, $3.75@4.00; mixed, $3.75@3.95; lights, $3.70@3.95; pigs, $2.85@3.85.

A good share of the supply of sheep was consigned to the slaughter houses and the few offerings that came on the market sold at steady prices. Good to