

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Supply of Money Equal to the Demand.

COLLECTIONS REPORTED FAIR.

General Trade Excellent--The Leading Grades of Sugar Scarce and Firm--Dry Goods and Hardware Active.

In Local Trade Circles.

The clearings of the banks of Omaha for the week past were \$3,434,477. Money continues in supply equal to the demand, which is quite active, and when the country calls for money in earnest for crop purposes there will surely be more of a stringency than has yet been felt, but so long as the secretary of the treasury stands ready to act in the past and relieve the eastern markets by bond purchases there need be no fear of financial trouble. Collections are fairly good, and it is evident that with the certainty of heavy crops the country will be in excellent condition to meet its engagements promptly the balance of the year.

Trade is most excellent and as a rule our jobbers are unable to keep up with orders received. Prices are very steady. Dried and canned fruits, especially peaches and apricots are higher. Lemons are advancing and quotable at \$5.75 per box. Sugars are very firm and scarce in the leading grades with a strong demand and a general feeling prevalent that higher prices will prevail. Coffee is also higher and tending upwards. Dry goods and hardware are very active and the sale footings in these lines are very satisfactory to jobbers. Lumber is rather dull, but there is a fair demand and a better trade is looked for.

The exports of produce and other merchandise from the United States during July were 15 per cent larger than those of the corresponding time last year, and the imports increased 10 per cent. Thus far in the month of August the imports are nearly 25 per cent greater than for the same time last year, the volume being phenomenal in magnitude. Railroad earnings this month show an increase of about 9 per cent, and the bank clearings of the month exceed those of last year, which were the largest in the record up to that time. In other words, both foreign and domestic trade are very active. The crops are moving freely, which encourages manufacturers and merchants to prepare for a flourishing business, and has already led to a rather marked increase in the buying of goods by interior consumers. It would be difficult to point to a previous summer with a more healthy business record as there is scarcely any speculative inflation except in the trusts, and even they seem to have passed the maximum point of popular confidence.

The total capital and debt of the railroads of this country now amounts to not far from \$10,000,000. Stockholders are scarce and high. Since January 1 the New England field has landed, all told, only 4,345 bbls of salt mackerel, against 14,346 bbls in the corresponding time of last year, and 26,450 bbls in the same time in 1887, and 15,854 bbls in 1888. The New England Home State report states that the apple crop this year will be comparatively short all over the country in comparison with last year, which was exceptionally heavy. The peach crop is also reported light, and a good healthy export trade is expected this autumn. New England, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and other apple producing sections of the adjacent states are only 65 per cent of a full standard against 70 per cent at the same time last year.

Claus Spreckels' big refinery will, it is reported, be completed and in running order by the first of the month. It will be finished this month. Augustus Spreckels, who has charge of the Philadelphia business, says they will turn out about 1,000 tons of sugar a day. This is equivalent to 3,000,000 pounds of 7,000 barrels. They will employ about 600 men. When the refinery is finished it will increase the capacity to 2,000 tons a day. The refinery the firm has in San Francisco only has a capacity of 600 tons daily.

The New York Commercial Bulletin states that for prime, ring-cut evaporated apples new crop, 7c is equivalent to 3,000,000 bushels, however, is said to be below the ideas of evaporators.

Chicago's stock of flaxseed at the present time amounts to 112,112 bushels, or 60,240 bushels on the 17th inst., and 45,123 bushels at this date last year.

The Illinois grain culture now covers about 150,000 acres, of which about 15 per cent is in maize, 20 per cent wheat, 18 per cent oats, and 5 per cent rye and clover. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the wheat crop for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and North and South Dakota will be about 115,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop is secured, the corn crop is almost certain, and now comes the daily favorable reports from the cotton sections.

The stocks of wheat and corn in the principal leading interior and seaboard markets east of the Rocky mountains, in transit from the west to the seaboard, and also in the ocean, destined for Great Britain and continental Europe, on the dates named, were as follows:

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc. and values.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. Saturday, August 31.

The break in the market yesterday's realization of the past ten days or two weeks has had its effect in cutting down cattle receipts in the local market. They were three or four times as many as at any of the large markets. The market here has not been quite so low as at the other points, and so that in part account for the more liberal receipts here. There was certainly a more encouraging aspect to the cattle market, and the trade showed brighter than for several days. The buyers appeared, for the time being at least, to be satisfied with the condition of the market, and men, and were willing to buy such cattle as they wanted at steady prices. Some native cattle were sold early at an advance of 50c to 1.00, and \$4.00 being paid, but the general market could hardly be quoted any more than fairly active at steady prices. Quite a string of pretty fair natives sold at \$3.75 to \$3.90. A few fancy steers sold at \$2.75, but there was more trading in Texas, which went at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Butchers' stock was in liberal supply, but yesterday it was made up largely of western cows, which were sold at about steady prices. A few native cows went at \$1.60 to \$1.75, while the westerns sold principally at \$1.50 to \$1.75. The fresh receipts of stock cattle and feeders were not large, and as usual on the last day of the week the trading was not very heavy. Although the market has been so bad on beef cattle there has been a good deal of

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The weakness in the corn market continued, and the lowest point yet touched on the crop was reached. The market was assured safety of the greater part of the present crop was the cause of the downward tendency of prices, and some long felt thrown upon the market. Foreign advices were discouraging, export clearances were small and both ocean and lake freights have an advancing tendency. The market opened at 38c, sold at 37c and closed at 37c, or 1/2 cent lower than yesterday.

Oats were steady, ruling at 24c, averaging weaker on future account, with the general conditions of the market repeated. Price changes were narrow, with a fair demand for current receipts, and a high price month touching 19c and subsequently recovering a small fraction. No. 2 regular sold chiefly at 19c, with special houses at a premium and seller anxious closed nominal.

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Hogs--The market was again active, with a wide and irregular range of prices, averaging 30c higher at the opening, but closed weak and 10c lower than at the opening. The bulk of rough and common sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25, good packing sorts at \$3.00 to \$3.15, and heavy to light hogs at \$3.00 to \$3.15. Light to heavy, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Light to heavy, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Light to heavy, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

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FINANCIAL. New York, August 31.--[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]--Stocks--The opinions of leading operators, as expressed after the close of the stock business yesterday, were that the week would close without any let up in the bull campaign further than some realizing at the last hour. These views were sustained at the opening to-day, when the market was both active and strong, with prices starting 1/2 to 3/4 per cent over the close. The only really active stocks, however, were St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred and Atchison, and while the market continued strong the movement in the general list was confined to small fractions, only Northern Pacific preferred showing any marked strength. It rose rapidly from the opening and again touched the highest price of the week, 7 1/2, after an advance of 1 1/2 per cent. The gains in the others were for fractional amounts only, and while there was a partial reaction which brought Northern Pacific preferred down to 7 1/4, the advance was resumed later

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Grain and Provision Operators Seeking Financial Favors.

THE BANKS MAINTAIN RATES.

Big Bond Purchases Throw Considerable Money in Circulation--Increased Stock Transactions--More Interest in Grain.

A Resume of the Country.

CHICAGO, August 31.--[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]--The near approach of the 1st of the month has called out an increased demand for money from operators in grain and provisions, who wish to prepare for their regular monthly settlements. There also has been an increased call for loans from grain men at other leading western points of accumulation, who expect to handle a large quantity of grain next month, and who desire money to check against. The mercantile trade has also been a liberal borrower. Rates remain steady at 5 1/2 per cent for call and 6 1/2 per cent on time loans, and although the banks have a liberal supply of funds, they showed no disposition to grant any concessions in rates as the time if an amount when they will require all their surplus, and they are not disposed to let their money out at low rates when they can probably get higher ones. The financial situation at the east has been rather unsettled and the market has shown considerable stringency. The secretary of the treasury, by purchasing over \$14,000,000 of bonds during the week, has put a large amount of money into circulation and to a great extent relieved the fears of people who anticipated a sharp calling in of loans. The situation is such that the rates at present in force will be well maintained even though the treasury should continue to purchase bonds on its present liberal scale, as the situation is such that the banks have large amounts loaned on stocks that they can not call in without having a disastrous effect. In London the feeling is firm, and discount rates of the Bank of England advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. New York exchange was quiet but firm, with sales during most of the week at 25 cents and 25 cents per cent per cent. Foreign exchange was in large supply, due to the increased shipments of grain, and a weaker feeling prevailed at a rate of 100 to 100. Late in the week became firmer and rates were advanced sharply. Shippers sixty-day documentary bills in London sold at \$4.55 to \$4.55 and closed at \$4.55.

The mercantile jobbing trade is active and the distribution of goods was a liberal scale. There have been no unusual calls on the part of the banks, and they have been obliged to work nights to keep up with their orders.

The New York stock market exhibited a decided buoyancy in the volume of transactions and a higher range of prices was recorded on all properties dealt in, "callers" being in large numbers. The market strength, and Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central reached the highest prices in their history. The improvement was due to the purchase of \$10,000,000 of bonds by the treasury, which went far toward easing the money market and gave the bulls the courage to buy. The volume of business in the northwest by the withdrawal of the tariff put into force a short time ago by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Pacific from the west and large earnings also acted as an important factor in advancing prices. Northern Pacific was a prominent feature, the Willard party was prominent with having formed a new "bull" pool and were heavy buyers. Railroad earnings are also showing up heavily and a dividend was promised on preferred during the coming winter. Foreigners were good buyers and also assisted in forcing prices upward, and were busy realizing on the advances, and although good recessions followed, the close recorded good gains over the close of last week. The volume of all kinds of shipments were strong and the total sales on the New York stock exchange for the week aggregated 1,340,000 shares.

The grain interest was manifested in the leading grain markets during the week just closed and speculative trading was quite active in all kinds of shipments, were credited with a heavy interest in the market, and continued within a comparatively narrow range. The report of the Vienna congress on the wheat crop of the world, however, was a material factor in the market, and grain prices were quite active, with prices inclining in buyers' favor. Receipts of grain were heavy and the market was firm, with the grain, mainly by the lake route. Arrivals at smaller stations were fairly large, as farmers are busily engaged in threshing their wheat and the total receipts in the country have been running throughout the week favorable for growing corn and for farm work. The weather abroad also was more favorable. The course of the foreign markets