CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Business in a Jobbing Way Fairly Satisfactory for August.

COUNTRY COLLECTIONS HOLD UP WELL

Volume of Goods Moving Not So Very Large, but All that Could Be Expected at This Season of the Year.

The condition of business in the local jobbing district during the past six days has given some evidence of the influence of the late summer season. The fact that the summer's business is practically over and that fall is at hand is evident on every side.

While most lines of business do not show any marked improvement over the previous week there has been a fair demand for goods all along the line and no complaints are heard coming from the jobbers. As a matter of fact some little disappointment is to be seen creeping out in some instances over the fact that there has not been so large an increase in the volume of sales as the sanguine had expected. At the same time there has been a steady and fair movement of goods in most all lines and there is no doubt but what business is fully as good as could reasonably be expected, when all the conditions are taken into consideration.

From all sections of the country advices are of the most satisfactory character as to the volume of business transacted. An eastern paper argues that trade must be in pretty good shape as evidenced by the success of strikes undertaken of late. Were the demand for goods falling off it would be a very easy matter to keep the manufacturers together in their refusals of increases and allow works to shut down for a few weeks if the workmen were persistent. Instead of that the past week or two have been notable for concessions to the men. The ingrain carpet weavers have practically won their strike, the manufacturers preferring to advance wages rather than remain shut down. The manufacturers of window glass are making large concessions to their striking employes and the clothing workers appear to be gaining their object.

While collections are not good in the country tributary to this market they are holding up as well as could be expected.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The volume of new business has not been large during the past week, but still there has been a good deal of activity in the trade. Goods sold for delivery September 1 have been going out quite freely and most houses report a rather busy week.

The hide market has dropped 1½ cents per pound on some grades. Now selections are expected in most quarters as the advance was so rapid that some reaction was only natural. When the hide market reached the high point some time ago the quotations showed an advance of 9 cents per pound on some grades. Now that hides have experienced a slight backset shoe manufacturers are talking a good deal about a reduction in the price of leather, and are insisting that the finished article should follow the raw material on the down grade. They are, however, meeting with very little encouragement from the tanners, who feel that the leather trade is occupying an exceptionally strong position. The scarcity of hides in all the markets the world over has caused a great shrinkage in production. As a rule, when the leather cutting season begins, there is a great surplus of stock on hand and buyers have little trouble in shading current quotations. This year it is claimed that the stocks in sight are very moderate, and it is said that there will be a large export demand. Taking everything into consideration it does not look as if the manufacturers were at all likely to succeed in effecting a reduction in the prices of leather. It would appear that a reduction in present prices would seem to be a long way off.

HARDWARE HOLDS ITS OWN.

Local jobbers of shelf hardware do not appear to be feeling entirely satisfied with the volume of business doing at the present time. All reports agree that the volume of trade is fully up to previous week's experience, but it would appear that a continued increase in business had been anticipated in some quarters which has not materialize. It is admitted, however, that there is not any good reason for complaint when comparisons are made with past months and when the situation in the country is taken into consideration. Some dealers sum up the situation in these words: "Trade is fair, but not improving as fast as we would like to see it."

The hardware market does not present any material changes in values as having taken place during the past week. Prices in all lines have been fully maintained, but there appears to be a disposition to rest content for the present with the gains already made. It was reported a week ago that nails would be marked up again, but it was decided by manufacturers to let the old quotations remain.

The window glass manufacturers are forming a combination and the prospects are favorable for the success of the movement. Window glass has been extremely low during the past year and some little time ago a few of the leading firms succeeded in getting a corner upon the supply and advancing prices. Only twelve firms were engaged in this move, but they succeeded in putting prices up 25 per cent in forty days. It is now proposed to take in all the manufacturers and give prices another boost.

The firmness of the market on Bessemer pig iron is a surprise to every one. During the past month the price has advanced $1, and that, too, in the summer season, without any material assistance from the railroad demand. In spite of the fact that there has been no extensive railroad construction to increase the demand, the price of Bessemer pig iron has steadily moved since the beginning of the year 60 per cent.

GROCERY TRADE FAIR.

Trade in the grocery line is generally reported as fair by Omaha jobbers and somewhat in advance of the sales of a week ago. While there is nothing to feel very greatly elated over, there is no cause for complaints.

The market in most lines has been about steady during the period under review, but there have been notable exceptions. The disturbing element has been the decline in sugars, which was entirely unexpected, coming on the eve of the heaviest demand of the year and at a time when an advance of a quarter to a half cent is usually anticipated. The general impression appears to be that the break was brought about by the importation of large quantities of German beet sugar at New York. What effect this foreign competition will have during the next two or three weeks no one can tell, as it depends largely upon how much sugar the importers are willing to bring over. The break was a bad thing for the refiners, the jobbers and retailers, but the consumer comes in for some benefit.

The advance in the cheese market of ½ to ¾ of a cent was brought about by the drouth in the dairy sections of New York, Wisconsin and some other cheese producing localities. The pastures have been reported so short that the farmers were forced to sell their cows, as they could not afford to buy feed and sell milk to the manufacturers at prices based on present prices of cheese.

The canners and their brokers are complaining that so far this season the trade in canned goods of all kinds has been a disappointment. It is asserted that jobbers are buying in smaller quantities than for some years past.

DRY GOODS MOVING FREELY.

The jobbers of dry goods in Omaha say that they are rushed to get their orders filled in time. In some cases it has been necessary to work over time in order to get the goods out when promised.

The advances of the past month have been in most all cases well maintained and the market has been firm. The tone of the market on staple cottons is very firm and especially so on brown and bleached cottons.

the right prices and the nerve to push sales, and those three things are requisite to do business from any point," is the way Mr. Katz puts it.

WITH THE RETAIL TRADE.

It is still most too early to expect any very marked improvement in the retail trade of the city. At the same time the heavy rains of the past week or more and the cooler nights, reminding the public that fall is near at hand, have helped in no small degree to increase the sale in some lines of merchandise. Thus, the rains caused a very good demand for rubber goods, shoes, umbrellas, etc. The cool weather is also helping the sale of woolen dress goods of fall weights and there is more inquiry for fall wraps.

In a general way the retail trade of the city is still quiet and it is not often that a crowd will be noted in the retail establishments. A good many of the retailers of the city have fixed as a date for the revival of the retail trade the opening of the state fair. It is expected that the festivities which will be inaugurated at that time will have something of a holiday effect upon people in inducing them to loosen their purse strings.

The larger of the stores present a very attractive appearance at the present time with their array of fall goods and a purchaser who cannot be satisfied with the selection to be found in Omaha must be hard to please.

A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING.

"Did you ever stop to think," said one of the managers of a local house, "what an undertaking it is to supply the people of this country with dry goods. Take the one item of cotton cloth and then try to figure out how many yards would be required to satisfy the 70,000,000 of people in the United States. The average citizen would say that bleached and brown cotton, calico and gingham comprise the great bulk of the cotton goods consumed. On the other hand every specialty manufacturer would think that the cloth made for his special industry held the key to the situation. The fact of the matter is that the large outlets for cotton cloth number 200 at least. Cotton cloth forms a part of every pair of shoes made. Vast quantities are consumed in the manufacture of electrical appliances. Cotton cloth is being put to new uses every year and an additional quantity is necessary to meet the increase in the population. There seems to be almost no limit to the future possibilities of cotton manufacture."

FADS AND FANCIES.

The popularity of shirt waists practically killed the trade in laces during the summer season, but now a change is noted. The approaches more attention is given to this line of merchandise which in many ways is the most interesting department of the dry goods trade. The lace makers have produced many new effects that will be noted among the stocks of local houses. The new make from the Callais district run largely to silk goods in the light weight chantilly and guipure effects, which promise to become very popular before the season is far advanced. All forms of jetted goods are promised well of. Among the specialties will be wide insertions up to ten inches, particularly in oriental effects. The heavy Venice effects in insertions are also favored.

Black silk valenciennes laces are becoming more popular. Narrow chantillys in both insertion and edgings are in favor, especially in the small point d'esprit effects, which are more popular than ever in the light makes. Lace collars are to be brought out again, but they are mostly in the finer goods.

KEEP THE FEET WARM.

Omaha is especially well supplied with shoe houses and the stocks carried would be a credit to most any city. The stocks in some cases are not so very large, but the styles are the latest and the selection is good. A visit to the leading shoe houses of the city and a careful examination of the goods offered would occasion surprise in the one who had not given the matter of footwear especial attention. It would seem as if the manufacturers had exhausted the range of human ingenuity in producing new styles and effects in both ladies' and gents' footwear.

A fashion writer gives the following hints: Slippers and low shoes are very pointed and without tips. The Czarina, a dressy slipper, is made in glace kid and patent leather, and has a Louis XV. It is greatly favored by those who like a support over the instep. A patent leather with buckle and strap is shown in the second design. The metal strap that fastens it has fleur-de-lis on it. A patent leather piccadilly has a strap and buckle over a point coming up the instep. It comes with a Louis Quinze heel for house wear and a low heel suitable for the street. A pretty walking shoe of the oxford tie style is shown in which the vamps and quarters are plain, not perforated as formerly. It is nice in russet-colored morocco and Russia leather. The Regent comes in various shades of tan and gray suede and has a small buckle in front and Louis XV.

A well know firm is trying to impress upon the dealers of the country the difference between tips and toe caps. They are considered by this company as being small strips of leather or other material placed at the end of the toe to prevent kicking out, while caps extend over and far back, making a veritable cap. The distinction is a good one, but it is probable that caps will be called tips notwithstanding.

"After all," remarked a shoe man, "with all the tans, cordovans, kangaroos and scores of other leathers, there is nothing for comfort and sterling wear that comes up to the old-time calf. It's the only leather."

St. Louis General Market.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Lower; patents, $3.10@3.20; extra fancy, $2.90@3.00; fancy, $2.65@2.75; choice, $2.50@2.60.

WHEAT—Opened lower, but as there was no pressure to sell a rally occurred, but the market closed below yesterday: No. 2 red, cash, 62½c; September, 62¼@62⅝c; December, 63⅝c; May, 68⅝c.

CORN—Advanced somewhat on demand caused by the expectation of frost, but declined later and closed lower than yesterday: No. 2 mixed, cash, 34⅝c; September, 34⅝c asked; December, 35¼c; May, 38¼@38½c.

OATS—Futures dull and easier; steady; No. 2 cash, 18⅞c; September, 18¾c; May, 21⅞c.

RYE—Lower, 46c.

CORN MEAL—$1.70@1.80.

BRAN—Offered, east track, at 56c, to arrive, and 56c bid for spot.

FLAX SEED—Steady, 56c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady, $3.75@4.05.

HAY—Fairly active, steady to firm; timothy, $9.50@14.00; prairie, $6.50@9.00.

BUTTER—½c lower for Elgin at 21½@22c; fancy separator creamery, 16@17c.

EGGS—Higher, 11c.

WHISKY—Steady, $1.22.

LEAD—Dull and weak, $3.25.

SPELTER—Dull, $4.07½, sellers.

PROVISIONS—Pork, standard mess, jobbing, $9.50. Lard, higher; prime steam, $5.75; choice, $5.82. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $6.50; ribs, $6.62½; shorts, $7.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 67,000 bu.; corn, 72,000 bu.; oats, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bu.; corn, 6,000 bu.; oats, 74,000 bu.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—For the concluding week of August the volume of business actually completed was exceptionally large in dollars, and considering the low value prevailing in comparison with the corresponding period, when trade conditions were normal, the quantity of goods distributed has been phenomenal. Merchandising has been unmarked by a tinge of speculation, but has been conducted at the instance of legitimate demand, and two more weeks of trade of similar proportions are before the market. The activity remarked has been concurrent at all markets from the gulf to the lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Rockies, and its waning is not in sight. Printing cloths fairly active and firm, with sales of 20,000 pieces of 64-square contracts at 2 1-16c. Sales for the week, 325,000 pieces.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 31.—The weekly print cloth statement issued today by Messrs. Remington & Dalzell shows an advance in the sale of odds over last week of 128,000 pieces, a falling off in sales. The slight advance in cotton seems to tend to keep up prices, and there are prospects of an advance of 1-16c. Production for the week, 229,000 pieces; deliveries, 240,000 pieces; stock on hand, odds, 60,000 pieces; 64x64 squares, 18,000 pieces; total, 78,000 pieces; last week's stock, 104,000 pieces; sales, odds, 220,000 pieces; 64x64 squares, 52,000 pieces; total, 284,000 pieces; spots, 53,000 pieces; futures, 231,000 pieces. Sales for week deliveries: September, 156,000 pieces; October, 96,000 pieces; November, 49,000 pieces; December, 31,000 pieces; January (1896), 5,000 pieces; February (1896), 2,000 pieces; market firm at 3c.

Peoria Markets.

PEORIA, Aug. 31.—CORN—Market slow, steady; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35½c.

OATS—Market slow, easy; No. 2 white, 20¾@21c; No. 3 white, 19½@20c.

RYE—Market dull, nominal; No. 2 new, 42c.

WHISKY—Market firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu.; corn, 32,700 bu.; oats, 57,200 bu.; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu.; corn, 5,800 bu.; oats, 75,900 bu.; rye, 1,200 bu.; barley, none.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 hard, 59½c; No. 2 red, 62@63c; rejected, 43@60c; No. 2 spring, 58@58½c.

CORN—Slow; No. 2 white and mixed, 31½@31¾c.

OATS—Slow; No. 2 mixed; 18@18½c; No. 2 white, 21@21½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu.; corn, 16,000 bu.; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu.; corn, none; oats, none.

Weekly Bank Statement.

WALL STREET, Aug. 31.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $1,583,525; loans, decrease, $2,720,700; specie, decrease, $844,200; legal tenders, increase, $2,776,400; deposits, increase, $4,658,400; circulation, increase, $15,800. The banks now hold $38,119,925 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—WHEAT—Lower; August, 57¾c; September, 57⅝c; December, 58⅝c; May, 62⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 northern, 58¼c; No. 2 northern, 56¼@56¾c.

FLOUR—Easy; first patents, $2.70@3.50; first clears, $2.60@2.65; second clears, $2.20@2.30; bakers, $2.30@2.40.

London Consols.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Closing—Consols for money, 108; consols for account, 108 1-16.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Lack of Inquiry for Round Lots the Feature of Yesterday's Decline.

CORN AND OATS IMPROVED IN TONE

Traders Agitated Over the Reports of Frost Last Night and the Additional Freezing Weather Predicted for Tonight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Wheat was weak during all but about twenty minutes of today's short session. It was from ⅛c to ⅝c lower at the close than it was at the end of Friday's session. The lack of inquiry for round lots of cash wheat for shipment either here or at the seaboard was the most influential feature in today's decline. Corn and oats improved in tone on account of frosts last night and predicted again for tonight, but not much improvement in prices was established in the end. The changing over of September deals in provisions went against the shorts to a moderate extent.

Wheat, while selling at one time a shade above the close last night, soon turned weak and averaged fully ¼c lower. The conditions were generally regarded as rather bearish, cables came lower, trade was exceedingly dull here and narrow, and the indications are an increase in the visible supply Monday of about 250,000 bu.

The local receipts were nearly fifty cars in excess of the estimate and there was free liquidation by discouraged longs and generous selling of December by some of the big elevators. Under these conditions the market ruled weak and lower. The receipts in the northwest still keep about 100 cars below the delivery at this time last year, but advices from there attributed this to the bad condition of the roads there, owing to recent heavy rains. The Argentine shipments for the week were reported at 61,000 bu., or just half of what they were the week before. New York advices also said that foreigners were good buyers of wheat at the seaboard, but mostly for December and May delivery. But none of the favorable news was sufficient to overcome the bearish inclination of the market and weakness was the rule. December opened at 63⅝c to 63¾c, sold to 63⅝c, then broke to 62⅞c to 62¾c, closing at 62⅞c. September sold from 61½c to 60½c, closing at 60⅝c.

The corn traders were agitated over the frost of last night and the additional freezing weather predicted for tonight. The May shorts were the most alarmed. September went up in sympathy for a while, but in the end it settled back to the previous day's closing value. May opened at 31⅛c, sold at 31c, then up to 31⅝c and back again to 31⅛c to 31⅜c at the close.

Oats had a slight touch of the frost scare, but it had about all thawed out by the time the session had ended. May, which closed yesterday at 21⅞c, left off at 22c sellers today.

Provisions improved on account of the greater demand from shorts than from the longs in the September delivery. Armour & Co. and the Chicago Packing Co. were reported as having been free buyers of September ribs. The close of September pork was at a reduction of 5c, and of January at a reduction of 7½c. September lard is about 7½c and January 2½c higher. Ribs had a more substantial gain, September closing 20c and January from 5c to 7½c higher.

Estimates for Monday: Wheat, 95 cars; corn, 339 cars; oats, 205 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Aug....	61	61⅜	60⅜	60⅜
Sept....	61⅛@⅜	61½	60½	60⅝
Dec....	63⅝@⅞	63⅝	62¾	62⅞@63
Corn, No. 2.				
Aug....	36⅛@⅜	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
Sept....	36⅛@⅜	36⅜	36	36
Oct....	35½	35⅝	35⅛@⅜	35⅝@⅞
Dec....	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
May....	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛@⅛
Oats, No. 2.				
Sept....	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜@⅜
Oct....	18⅝@⅞	18⅝	18⅛@⅛	18⅛@⅜
May....	21⅞@22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞@22
Pork, per bbl				
Sept....	9 00	9 05	8 90	8 95
Oct....	9 10	9 17½	9 02½	9 05
Jan....	9 87½	10 00	9 87½	9 92½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Sept....	5 85	6 00	5 85	5 95
Oct....	5 90	6 02½	5 90	6 00
Jan....	5 95	6 00	5 90	5 97½
Short Ribs—				
Sept....	5 60	5 80	5 60	5 80
Oct....	5 70	5 90	5 70	5 90
Jan....	5 12½	5 17½	5 12½	5 17½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Winter patents, $3.00@3.60; winter straights, $3.00@3.40; spring patents, $3.25@3.95; spring straights, $2.75@3.10; bakers, $1.90@2.25.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 60½@60¾c; No. 3 spring, 59@61½c; No. 2 red, 60½@60¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 36¼c; No. 3 yellow, 36¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 18¾c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 white, 19½@20¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 40c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 33@36c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.01½.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $4.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $9.00@9.10. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5.85. Short ribs sides (loose), $5.75@5.80. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5.50@5.62½. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.25@6.50.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.22.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,000	11,000
Wheat, bu	55,000	46,000
Corn, bu	181,000	231,000
Oats, bu	309,000	212,000
Rye, bu	9,000	4,000
Barley, bu	18,000	10,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creamery, 16@20c; dairy, 10@17c. Eggs, steady; 13@13½c. Cheese, 6¾@7½c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Receipts, 24,700 bbls.; exports, 29,000 bbls.; quiet and firm; city mill patents, $4.00@4.25; winter patents, $3.50@3.65; city mill clears, $3.75@4.00; winter straights, $3.25@3.40; Minnesota patents, $3.50@3.65; winter extras, $2.75@3.00; Minnesota bakers, $2.90@3.10; winter low grades, $2.05@2.60; spring low grades, $1.85@2.35. Rye flour, dull; fancy, $3.05@3.15.

CORN MEAL—Steady; yellow western, $1; Brandywine, $2.70.

WHEAT—Receipts, 41,400 bu.; exports, 80,800 bu.; spot barely steady; No. 2 red, 65¼c; No. 1 hard, 68⅝c, delivered. Options were weakened at first by lower cables and expected visible supply increase and decreased week's exports, later declining rapidly under local pressure of an evening up character, and closed heavy at ⅝@¾c net loss; No. 2 red, May, 72⅝@72¾c, closed at 72⅝c; September, 65⅝@66⅛c, closed at 65⅝c; December, 68 3-16@68⅜c, closed at 68⅛c.

CORN—Receipts, 280,200 bu.; exports, 11,900 bu.; spot about steady; No. 2, 42⅝c, in elevator. Options received some early help from the frosts, but finally eased off with wheat, closing unchanged to ⅛c higher; September, 41⅝@41¾c, closed at 41⅝c; December, 37½@37 4-5c, closed at 37½c.

OATS—Receipts, 62,500 bu.; exports, 53,800 bu.; spot quiet; No. 2, 24½@24¾c. Options dull and featureless, with little business, closing unchanged to ⅛c higher; September, 22⅝@22¾c, closed at 23⅝c.

HAY—Fairly active; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 80@85c.

HOPS—Weak; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 4@7c; common to choice, 1894 crop, 4@8c.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 23c; acids, 21½@24c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 18@26c; pulled, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, $10.00@12.00; extra mess, $7.50@8.00; city extra India mess, $16.50@17.50. Cut meats, lower. Lard, lower; western steam closed at $5.25 asked; September, $5.30, nominal; refined, higher. Pork, dull; new mess, $10.75@12.25; short clear, $12.00@14.00.

CHEESE—Quiet; large, 6@7¾c; small, 6¾@7¾c; part skims, 2¼@6½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 3,200 pkgs.; market steady; western dairy, 9½@13c; western creamery, 12@19½c; Elgins, 20c.

EGGS—Receipts, 5,673 pkgs.; steady; western, 13½@15c.

TALLOW—Dull; city, 4¼c; country, 4½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United closed at $1.25 bid; refined, New York, $7.10.

ROSIN—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.50@1.55.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, 27½@28c.

RICE—Quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 4¾@5¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c.

MOLASSES—Quiet but steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29@32c.

METALS—Pig iron, steady; southern, $11.50@14.00; northern, $12.00@14.00. Copper, strong; brokers' price, $12.25. Lead, strong; brokers' price, $3.30. Tin, plates, steady.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady, quiet; prime crude, 23@24c; prime crude, loose, f. o. b., mill, 17@20c; off grades, 2c, nominal; prime summer yellow, 26½@27c; off summer yellow, 25½@25c; prime white, 30@31c.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—WHEAT—Market lower; cash, 62½c; August, 62½c bid; September, 62¼@62⅝c bid; December, 63⅝c bid; May, 68⅝c asked.

CORN—Market lower; cash, 34⅝c; September, 34¼c asked; December, 35¼c asked; May, 38¼@38½c bid.

OATS—Market lower; cash, 18½c asked; September, 18¾c; December, 19⅝c; May, 21⅞c.

RYE—Market lower, 38c bid.

PORK—Market lower; $9.50 jobbing.

LARD—Market higher; prime, $5.75; choice, $5.85.

LEAD—$3.25 sellers.

SPELTER—$4.07½ sellers.

FLAX SEED—Market steady; spot, 56c.

London Grain Review.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The weather during the past week has been fine. There was a poor demand for wheat, owing to heavy arrivals off the coast and depressing American advices, which were on the market, sending prices 6d@1s lower. The market, however, closed steadier on better foreign advices. Hard Duluth wheat, parcels, October delivery, were quoted at 25s 6d. Spot was steadier. Maize was quiet and weaker at the prospect of ample supply, mixed American maize, steamer, November and December delivery, was quoted at 16s 9d. Spot was steady. Barley was firm and 6d lower. Oats were quiet and unchanged.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

The egg market continues very firm with stocks light. Quotations:

EGGS—Fresh stock, per doz., 11c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 8@8½c; choice to fancy, 14@16c; gathered creamery, 17@18c; separator creamery, 18@19c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at 6½@7½c; large and coarse, 4@5½c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 12c; Young American, 12½c; twins, 12c; Nebraska and Iowa full cream, 10@11c; Limburger, No. 1, 12c; brick, No. 1, 12½c; Swiss, No. 1, 13@14c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6c; roosters, 3c; spring chickens, per lb., 8@8½c; ducks, 6c; spring ducks, 7c; turkeys, 6@7c; geese, 5c.

PIGEONS—Per doz., $1.

HAY—Upland hay, $6.50; midland, $6.50; lowland, $6; rye straw, $5; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—New potatoes, choice stock, 30c.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Home grown, 40@50c.

CABBAGE—On orders, sacked, per lb., 1c.

TOMATOES—Choice stock, per ⅛ bu. basket, 40@45c.

WATERMELONS—Per doz., crated, $2.00@2.50.

CELERY—Choice stock, per doz., 35@40c.

CANTALOUPES—Choice stock, crated for shipment, per doz., $1.

FRUITS.

The August report of the Department of Agriculture gives the average condition of the apple crop at 71.2 against 44 last year. It is thus seen, says the New York Record, that the prospects are for a crop somewhat more than 50 per cent greater than that of a year ago. But so far as the northwest is concerned, it will be obliged to draw its supplies from localities which do not usually contribute to its wants. The state of Michigan supplies more late apples to this section than any other state, but this year, judging from the information that has been reported by the Market Record from time to time, all summer and also from the figures of the department reports, comparatively few apples will be available for shipment from that state and the probabilities are that a large part of their offerings will be absorbed by markets to the east of us. Chicago will be in the field for large quantities. The report gives the average condition in that state at the very low figure of 28. A year ago the condition given was 75. This indicates, from the same acreage of orchards, a crop of but little more than a third of what was indicated last year.

The conditions given for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin, range from 20 in New Hampshire to 40 in Vermont. It is thus seen that the northwest will be deprived of this source from which to draw anything like large supplies.

Next after Michigan the state which contributes most is New York. That state is reported as having an average condition of 50 against 56 a year ago. The loss there is not great, but at the same time, taking into consideration the shortage in the crops of the other northern apple states, it means considerable. At any rate it means that New York will have a smaller apple crop than she had last year and it is well known that there were not too many apples to ship west then. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Iowa all show conditions under 60.

On the other hand the south and the Pacific coast will gather a tremendous crop—more than enough to offset the loss in the north and west. But when the fact that a very large part of the southern apples have little or no commercial value, being of a quality not fit to be placed in cellars, is taken into consideration, and also that the freight from the Pacific coast here is so high as to allow that fruit to be taken anyway but sparingly, it is seen that a shortage in good winter apples will exist and the price will naturally range higher for them than last year, as the added freight charges from the more distant points, from which a large part of the supplies come. Quotations:

PEARS—Choice California Bartletts, $2.50; other varieties, $2.

RED RASPBERRIES—No shipping stock.

PLUMS—California, per box, choice stock, $1.00@1.15; fancy varieties, $1.10@1.25.

APPLES—Per bbl., fancy apples, $3.

SOUTHERN PEACHES—None.

APPLES—Choice shipping stock, bbls., $2.00@2.25; cooking apples, $1.75@2.00.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Crawfords, per box, $1.50; clings, 50c.

STRAWBERRIES—Choice shipping stock, none.

GOOSEBERRIES—No shipping stock.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—No shipping stock.

BLACKBERRIES—No shipping stock.

GRAPES—Home grown stock, per 5-lb. baskets, Concords, 20c, large lots, 25@25c; Ives, 22@25c; California, per case, black varieties, $1.00; Muscats, $1.25; Tokays, $1.50@1.75.

NECTARINES—California, per case, $1.25.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Choice seedlings, per box, $2.75; Mediterranean sweets, none; fancy St. Michaels, none.

LEMONS—Extra fancy lemons, 360 size, $7.25@8.00; 300 size, $7.50@8.00.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $2.25@2.50; medium size bunches, $2.00@2.25.

PINEAPPLES—None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Extra selects, 25c per can; company selects, 40c; New York counts, 45c.

FIGS—Fancy, 15c; choice, 12@13c.

HONEY—California, 14@15c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, per doz., $12.

BIRDS-EYE CORN—$3.

NUTS—Almonds, 14c; English walnuts, soft-shelled, 12c; standards, 11½c; filberts, 10c; Brazil nuts, 10c; pecans, 9c; peanuts, raw, 6c; roasted, 7c.

DATES—In 60 to 70-lb. boxes, 6c per lb.; fard dates, small boxes, 10c per lb.

CIDER—Pure juice, per bbl., $5; half bbl., $3.

RICE POPCORN—In the ear, on orders, per lb., 2½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 8c; No. 2 green hides, 7½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 9c; No. 2 green salted hides, 8½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 14@15c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 12c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 12c; partly cured hides, ½c per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Shearlings, each, 25@30c; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 50@15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 50@15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butchers' wool pelts, actual weight, 40@6c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 40@6½c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 40@6c. Shearlings are cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—No. 1 tallow, 4¼c; No. 2 tallow, 3¼@3½c; grease, white A, 4@4¼c; grease, white B, 3¾c; grease, yellow, 3¼@3c; grease, dark, 2½c; old butter, 2¾@3½c; beeswax, prime, 17@20c; rough tallow, 2c.

WOOL UNWASHED—Fine heavy, 50@7c; fine light, 8@9c; quarter-blood, 10@12c; seedy, burry and cheffy, 8@9c; cotted and broken, coarse, 7@9c; cotted and broken, fine, 6@8c.

WOOL WASHED—Medium, 15@18c; fine, 14@16c; tub washed, 16@18c; black, 8c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 2@3c; dead pulled, 5@6c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Securities Exceptionally Active for a Half Holiday Preceding Two Others.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The stock market today was exceptionally active for a half holiday, preceding two other holidays, and with hardly an exception advances in prices were recorded. The new independent combination of Distillers affected Distilling stock to the extent of a slight fractional loss. The feature in point of activity and strength were the coalers, headed by New Jersey Central, Reading, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, Sugar, Tobacco and Chicago Gas. The low price shares were particularly firm. There was fair buying for long account, influenced by the higher London quotations for American securities. The movement for the week has been irregular, and the dominant influences being the exchange situation and the intervention of the government bond syndicate to maintain the treasury gold reserve at the $100,000,000 mark became more clearly appreciative, through successive reports of gold, the effect of the exports of gold weakened.

The real difficulties of the treasury as to its reserve will come about some time next winter or in the early spring unless meanwhile the attitude of the foreign investors changes radically and they become buyers of American securities something like their old time vigor.

The publication of the Erie plan of organization must be considered a mark an important turn in the railway and financial world. Its terms are of necessity heavy, but the desperate condition of the property compelled an effective readjustment.

Sugar declined 2¾ per cent, to 106⅞, rallied to 111⅝, and closed at 111. The strength at the close was based on the sugar market and the expectation of the declaration of the regular quarterly dividends on Friday of next week. Tobacco fluctuated widely and closed with a net loss of 4 per cent. This stock has been effected by continued liquidation and hammering by the traders on a belief that hostile measures will be taken by the strong opposition. Tennessee Coal sold up 4¾ per cent, to 40½, the best figure of the year and retained all but a small fraction with improvement. The grangers rose 1⅞ per cent, to 24. St. Paul leading. The best figures of the year were attained by this group. Burlington excepted. The London selling of St. Paul is believed in the street to be due to early information that the directors will declare less than 2 per cent on the common stock for the half year at the meeting on September 12. The railway shares rose 1⅝ and 1⅝ per cent respectively, but made a partial reaction. The week closed with the bulls having a firm grasp on the speculative situation.

The more important gains are: Tobacco preferred 7½ per cent, New Jersey Central 6½ per cent, Denver & Rio Grande preferred 5⅞ per cent, and Panhandle preferred and St. Paul 4 per cent. The aggregate sales of the week were 1,614,631 shares.

The bond market today was strong and active with sales of $1,570,000. The net results reveal gains generally. Detroit, Minneapolis & Manitoba land grant 5s is the lead with an appreciation of 3 per cent. The trading of the week was characterized by marked strength, and many substantial advances occurred. Leading investment houses report their inability to fill investment orders for European, Canadian and domestic account. The gains on the week range up to 1½ per cent in Oregon Short Line trust 5s, Wisconsin Central firsts trust receipts rose 4¼ per cent in anticipation of the early announcement of the plan of reorganization.

Other advances of note are: Erie 2d consols 3 per cent, Erie stamped 3 per cent, Erie funding 5s trust receipts 9 per cent, Chicago & Erie 1sts 7½ per cent, Chicago & Erie incomes 7¼ per cent, Hannibal & St. Joseph consols 6% per cent, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1sts 5¼ per cent, and Kansas Pacific consols trust receipts 5 per cent. The sales were $19,280,000.

Government bonds were neglected at the board. Round amounts, however, changed hands over the counter at slight advances. Silver certificates were quiet, with sales of $20,000 at 67c and 67½c.

The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the Associated banks of this city for the week ending August 31, 1895, shows a small falling off in loans, the actual decrease being $272,700, due to the liquidation in the Stock exchange market rather than from commercial sources. The loan item, however, is $24,000,000 in excess of the total reported for the corresponding week last year, and $20,000,000 higher than on January 5 of the present year, which shows better than anything else the steady increase in business throughout the country. The banks lost $844,500 in specie, owing to the deposits of one of two institutions with the subtreasury on the bond syndicate account.

The normal course of business at present would naturally lead to the belief that the statement should show a decrease in the volume of legal tenders, instead of an increase of $2,776,600, as reported, especially since the banks are losing legal tenders to the subtreasury on account of gold exports, and are also shipping more currency to the interior than they are receiving. The bond syndicate, however, during the period covered by the statement, paid to the banks the remainder of their subscriptions to the recent loan, and this money probably accounts for the