CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Jobbers Report a Fairly Large Volume of Business for August.

PROSPECTS VERY GOOD IN THE COUNTRY

Transition in the Fruit Trade from the Pacific to the Gulf Coast—Too Fond of Signing Their Names to Checks.

The past week has witnessed a very fair business in most all lines of the jobbing trade, that is fair for this season of the year. The grocery and dry goods houses especially appear to be doing a good business, while lumber and hardware is not quite so active.

As a rule jobbers are looking forward to a quiet business during the next three or four months, as merchants can hardly be expected to buy very freely until the future course of events is pretty clearly defined. At the same time there are quite a good many country merchants who are anticipating a very considerable consuming demand for merchandise of all kinds this fall. They go on the theory that the farmers have been denying themselves every luxury for the past two or three years and that as soon as they are able to dispose of their crops they will feel like treating themselves a little more liberally in the matter of wearing apparel, at least.

FROM CALIFORNIA TO TEXAS.

Ten or a dozen years ago Omaha wholesale fruit dealers looked to Michigan for a very large share of their supply of fruit, especially peaches. Then came California fruit, but it was a struggle to get it introduced, consumers saying that the Michigan fruit was superior in the matter of flavor and color. But Michigan peach growers lost a great many of their trees from severe frosts, and new orchards were not planted very freely, at the same time markets were opened up nearer home sufficient to consume the crop. Thus California gradually came into possession of this market and for a number of years past this has been a California market and a large consumer of all kinds of summer fruits shipped from that state.

The Californians have reduced the shipping of fruit to a science and are able to excel the growers of every other locality. In no section of the country is the fruit packed so well or in such attractive shape. The California fruit also surpasses the fruit of every other section of the country in its keeping qualities and that is one feature which makes it very popular with dealers of all classes, as the loss is much smaller on such fruit.

It begins to look, however, as if the day when California could claim a monopoly on the fruit trade of this market was about past. During the last two or three years the southerners have been giving more attention to shipping fruit, and some of the most enterprising growers have gone so far as to employ expert packers from California to teach them how to put up fruit in the best shape for market. Gradually Texas, Arkansas and Missouri have been working their peaches into this market until this year the fruit from Texas especially, has come into direct competition with California fruit, with the result that there has been a decided falling off in the demand for the fruit from the Pacific coast.

The southern peaches have been very good this season, the color being rich and attractive, which has given them some advantage in the market. In addition the southern shippers have a great advantage in cheaper freight rates. It costs 35 cents per box, including the icing charges, to lay California fruit down in this market, while the charges from Missouri are only about 14 to 15 cents for the same amount of fruit, and from Texas 22 cents. This enables the southerners to sell at lower prices, and in times like the present price cuts a great big figure.

While it is still early in the season there have been sold in this market ten cars of Texas peaches and two from Missouri. When it is taken into consideration that a car contains 500 crates of four baskets each, some idea may be formed of the extent of the business.

THE CHECK NUISANCE.

A jobber remarks that one of the most annoying incidents of business in Omaha is the habit of many country merchants of insisting that their checks be received in payment of accounts. In the east when a merchant wishes to send money by mail he buys a draft, but in the west the custom was to send a check, which has to be returned back again to the country bank for collection, and frequently three or four days are lost before the money finally reaches the bank where the receiver deposited the check.

To put an end to this unbusiness-like method the banks some time ago adopted the plan of making a charge for the collection of all out-of-town checks. As soon as their attention was called to the matter the wide-awake and progressive merchants of the state at once recognized the justice of the move, and from that time on gave up sending checks, but bought drafts instead. There are, however, quite a number of merchants in the state who still send checks, and when they are returned invariably write a long complaint, frequently insulting in its tone. "Here is a sample," said a jobber. "From one who says that mine is the only house in the city that will not receive his checks, but he sent in the same kind of a letter to the jobbing house just across the street the other day. Some of the writers pretend to think that the refusal to receive their checks is a reflection on their honesty, but that is not the point at all, it is merely a matter of business, and a man who expects his checks to pass at par outside of his own town is either very ignorant of business customs or else believes we are."

The hotel men, however, get the full benefit of the check nuisance. There are a whole lot of people running around the country who pretend to think that their checks ought to be cashed on sight by any one to whom they are presented without question. If they stop at a hotel, though it may be the first time they have ever been in the city, they expect the hotel proprietor to cash any and all checks and drafts that they may feel like presenting. If the hotel man asks for an identification or hesitates about passing out the $2 or $50 demanded they are up on their dignity at once—"do you mean to insinuate that my checks are not good? I could buy out your whole house twice over!" and more on the same order.

"What ought to be done," says one hotel man, "is for all the houses to agree not to cash any checks or drafts for strangers, but it is a difficult matter to get them to live up to the rule even if they would agree to it. As long as one house makes a practice of doing a banking business for every stranger that comes along and wants money, we all have to do it or lose trade. As it is, hotel men take the chances, and as a matter of fact, suffer a loss in not a few instances."

PACKING HOUSE BUSINESS GROWING.

During the present packing season there has been a large gain in the number of hogs handled by the packers, amounting to over 1,000,000 head at all points. Omaha has kept pace with the other markets and shows the largest gain of any, except St. Louis, the increase at this point amounting to 150,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Choice stock, 9½c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 7@7½c; choice to fancy country, 11@12c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., is quoted at 6½c; large and coarse, 4@5c.

CHEESE—Domestic brick, 12c; Edam, per doz., $2.25; club house, 1-lb. bars, per doz., $2.50; Limburger, fancy, per lb., 9c; Roquefort, ½-lb. bars, per doz., $2.40; Young Americas, 12c; swiss, fancy, 11½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 6@6½c; cocks, 3c; turkeys, 6c; old ducks, 6c; spring chickens, 7c; spring ducks, 8c.

PIGEONS—Live, 90c; dead pigeons and squab, $1.00 per doz.

HAY—Upland, $8.00; midland, $4.50; lowland, $4.00; rye straw, $4.00; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best; only top grades bring top prices.

BROOM CORN—Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 2½c; choice green, running to hurl, 2½c; common, 1½c.

VEGETABLES.

WATERMELONS—Per doz., crated according to size, $2.00@2.25.

CANTALOUPES—Per 2-doz. crates, $1.75.

TOMATOES—Per ½-bu. basket, 40@50c; ¼-bu. basket, 30@40c.

CUCUMBERS—Per doz., 20c.

NEW ONIONS—Good stock, per bu., 30c.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 4c.

BEANS—Hand picked navy, per bu., $1.60@1.70.

CABBAGE—Home grown, per hundred, 80@$1.00.

CELERY—Per doz., 20@30c; fancy mammoth, 40@50c.

POTATOES—New potatoes, per bu., 35c.

FRUITS.

Present indications would seem to point to a full average fruit crop, taking the country as a whole. While there have been shortages in some sections, as in the states south and west of the Rocky mountains, they have not been of sufficient importance to materially reduce the high averages of the country at large. The eastern, middle and eastern states appear to have fared best. Isolated sections, both east and west, suffered some through winter killing, but as a rule winters have been favorable during the spring season in good condition and favorable weather since then has been conducive to the growth and development of the fruit. The home market must be dependent for a share of its supply of all the fruit crops, with the exception of apples, which will no doubt go abroad in considerable quantities the coming winter, as there is some shortage in Europe. The six New England states, Pennsylvania and Ohio had quite generally uniform fruit crops of excellence that any part of the country. Weather conditions adversely affected the yield in eastern New York, while the western half of the state is producing a big crop of apples, grapes and some other varieties. There will be a large surplus of winter apples for export to Europe, these coming into sharp competition with fruit from Canada's good crop. Returns from the Mississippi and Missouri valleys are more uneven, but in the aggregate there will be a liberal fruit crop in the west. Quotations:

GRAPES—Home grown Moore's Early, 50c; Iowa Concords, 25c.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Hale's Early, per box, 5c; Crawfords, 90@95c.

CALIFORNIA PLUMS—Per box, $1.50.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Per case, $1.50.

APPLES—Local, per bbl., $2.50; extra, $2.75.

SOUTHERN PEACHES—Per 4-basket crate, free stones, 65c; clings, 75c.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Bartletts, $1.90@1.75; Bosc, Hardy, $1.75@1.60.

BLUEBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.75.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Fruit men in most all sections of the country are reporting a good demand for bananas, which is unusual at this season, when the trade generally suffers from the competition of summer fruits. There does not appear to be an apparent reason why the rule has been broken this year, and fruit dealers do not attempt any explanation, but say that they are selling more bananas because the people are asking for them. Prices at New York City have kept up remarkably well, and latterly have shown a tendency to advance, the current quotations being that the average 10 cents per bunch higher than those quoted a week ago. The firmer feeling is the result of comparatively light receipts from all points, but particularly of Cuban bananas, coupled with the excellent consuming demand. Usually at this time of the year from five to ten cargoes a week are received here, but for some time past the receipts have not averaged more than five cargoes in a week. The closing of the ports of Sama and Banes has caused a market dismantlin in the receipts here and at other ports. The cargoes which have come here via Gibara of late are said to have been more or less heated and unsuitable for shipping. Moreover, the increased cost involved in transporting the fruit to Gibara and thence reshipping it to the United States is, it is said, discouraging shipments, and hence few more cargoes of Sama or Banes are looked for. It is, however, expected that arrivals of Jamaica bananas will be freer in the future now that the new steamship line is ready to begin operations, and some of those who have been engaged in the Cuban trade are believed to be making arrangements to import from Jamaica. Quotations:

ORANGES—Rodi, per case, $5.50; Mexican oranges, $4.50.

LEMONS—Messinas, fancy, $4.50; choice, $4.00; California lemons, $4.00.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $1.50@2.00; extra large, per bunch, $1.50@2.00.

PINEAPPLES—No shipping stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONEY—Fancy white, per lb., 14c; choice, 12c; California, amber color, 10c.

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

PRESERVES—Assorted, 20-lb. pails, each, $1.40.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five gal. cans, each, $2.75; gal. cans, per doz., $12; ½ gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $2.50.

FIGS—Imported fancy, 5 crown, 24-lb. boxes, 14c; choice, 10-lb. boxes, 2 crown, 9@9½c.

NUTS—Almonds, California, per lb., medium size, 10c; Tarragona almonds, per lb., 12½c; Brazils, per lb., 8c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 12c; medium size, 10c; filberts, per lb., 10c; pecans, polished medium, 8c; large, 10c; peanuts, raw, 3@3½c; roasted, 4@5c.

NATIVE—Hallowe'en, per lb., 5c; farts, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 7c.

DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Dressed steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 6@6½c; western steers, 4½@6½c; good cows and heifers, 4@4½c; medium cows and heifers, 3½@4c; good forequarters, cows and heifers, 1½@2c; good forequarters, native steers, 4½@5c; good hindquarters, cows and heifers, 7@7½c; good hindquarters, steers, 8@9c; cow chucks, 2½@4½c; steer chucks, 2½c; beef tenderloins, 20c; beef rolls, boneless, 8c; sirloin butts, boneless, 8c; boneless rolled rumps, 8c; loin backs, 8c; short loins, No. 1, 12c; cow loins, No. 1, 8½c; beef trimmings, 2c; rump butts, 5c; shoulder clods, 3c.

MUTTON—Dressed lambs, 5c; dressed mutton, 4c; racks, 10c; legs, 8c; saddles, 8c; stews, 3c; sheep plucks, 3c; sheep tongues, per doz., 25c.

PORK—Dressed hogs, 4½c; pork loins, 6½c; spare ribs, 3c; Boston sausages, 5c; butts, 4c; pork shoulders, 4½c; pork shoulders, skinned, 4½c; pork trimmings, 3c; leaf lard, not rendered, 4c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 4c; No. 2 green hides, 3c; No. 1 green salted hides, 5½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 6c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 10½c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 8½c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 6c; part cured hides, ½c per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 15@40c; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 8c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 6@7c; 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@6c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c; feet cut off, at 1c lb. useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 3½c; tallow, No. 2, 3c; grease white A, 3½c; grease white B, 3½c; grease, yellow, 1½c; grease, dark, 1½c; old butter, 2@2½c; beeswax, prime, 19@22c; rough tallow, 1½c.

LIVE POULTRY—Per dozen, weighed and delivered in Chicago: Dry Buffalo, per ton, $12.00@14.00; dry country, bleached, per ton, $10.00@12.00; dry country, damp and musty, per ton, $6.00@8.00; Western, average best, 65@70c; average, 60@65c; quarter blood, 50@55c; seedy, burry and chaffy, 35@40c; cotted and broken, coarse, 35@40c; cotted and broken, fine, 60@65c. Fleece washed, 65@72c; fine, 58@62c; tub washed, 36@16c; black, 4c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 25@30c; dead pulled, 50@60c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations of the Day on Various Commodities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—FLOUR—Receipts, 22,300 bbls.; exports, 15,825 bbls.; quiet, but steady; winter patents, $3.45@3.60; winter straights, $3.25@3.30; Minnesota patents, $3.25@3.75; Minnesota bakers, $2.40@2.50; spring low grades, $2.10@2.25. Rye flour, dull; superfine, $2.50@2.80; fancy, $2.95@3.20.

CORN MEAL—Steady; yellow, 64c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 western, 87@88c.

BARLEY—Dull; western, 115@[illegible]c.

BARLEY MALT—Nominal; western, 48@55c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 221,000 bu.; exports, 9,362 bu. Spot inactive; No. 2 red, 64c. No. 1 hard, 67½@67½c. Options opened firm and advanced on predictions of a bullish government report; lower conditions of the Ohio state report, steady cables and large weekly clearances; later prices eased off under realizing and closed 1@1½c higher; No. 2 red, August, closed at 62c; September, 62½@63c, closed at 62½c.

CORN—Receipts, 16,100 bu.; exports, 12,555 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 34½c. Options quiet, but nominally steady on the hot weather in the northwest and prospects; closed ¼c higher on August, but ½c off on other months; August, 33½@33¾c, closed, at 33½c; September, 34½@34¾c, closed at 34¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 124,500 bu.; exports, 120,597 bu. Spot quiet, but active; No. 2, 27½c. Options dull, but steady; closing steady; August closed at 22½c; September, 23@23½c, closed at [illegible].

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 80@85c.

HIDES—Slow; Galveston, 16c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 16c; Texas, dry, 16c; California, 18c.

HOPS—Dull; 1894 crop, 3@4½c; 1895 crop, 3@6½c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3½@6c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 20@25c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 20@21c; acid, 20@22c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; family, $9.50@9.00; beef hams, $15.50@16.00; packet, $8.00@7.00. Cut meats, dull; pickled bellies, 4½@4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, $3.25@3.75. Tallow, easier; city, 3¼c; country, 3¼c. Lard, lower; western steam closed at $4.40 nominal; city, $4.25; refined, dull. Pork, dull; old to new mess, $9.00@9.75; short clear, $9.25@10.25; family, $9.50@10.25.

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,275 pkgs.; steady; western dairy, 9@12c; western creamery, 11½@15c; Elgins, 16c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 1,177 pkgs.; quiet; large, 5½@6½c; small, 5½@6½c; part skims, 4@4½c; full skims, 1@1½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 4,676 pkgs.; steady; state and Pennsylvania, 12@13½c; western, 11@12c.

OILS—Cottonseed oil, quiet and nominal; prime crude, 19@20c; off grades, 18@19c; prime summer yellow, 22½@23c. Petroleum, steady; United closed at $1.90½ bid. Rosin, quiet; strained, common to good, $1.70@1.80. Turpentine, quiet at 28@28½c.

RICE—Quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@4c; Japanese, 4@4½c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29@37c.

PRODUCE—To Liverpool, quiet; cotton, by steam, 5-32d; grain, by steam, 2d.

METALS—Pig iron, dull; southern, $10.25@12.00; northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper, quiet; brokers, $11. Lead, weak; brokers, $2.75. Tin plates, quiet.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—COFFEE—Options opened steady at 5 points advance to 5 points declines; ruled quiet with local covering; off selling; easier cables. Market generally featureless and nominal; closed quiet at not unchanged to 10 points higher; sales, 4,250 bags, including: September, 12.80c; October, 12.80c; December, 12.80c. Mild, dull; Cordova, $11.00@16.25. Total warehouse deliveries, 6,025 bags; from New York yesterday, 1,179 bags; New York stock today, 341,239 bags; United States stock, 381,171 bags; afloat for the United States, 141,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 482,171 bags, against 520,461 bags last year.

SANTOS, Aug. 8.—COFFEE—Quiet; good average Santos, 9l,700 reis; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 375,000 bags.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—COFFEE—Quiet; ½pfg decline; sales, 2,000 bags.

RIO, Aug. 8.—COFFEE—Barely steady; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8½c; rate, exchange, 9@22d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 220,000 bags.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Very good middling, 7½c; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6½c; receipts, 691,000 bales; now exports to Great Britain, 5,500 bales; to France, 14,200 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; stock, 4,245 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 8c; receipts, none; sales, 125 bales, all American; stock, 271,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 7½c; receipts, none; sales, 125 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales; stock, 104,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Wheat Was Firm and Closed a Fraction Higher.

SPECULATION WAS RATHER MODERATE

Corn Was Active and Firmer, Due Mainly to Hot Wind Reports from the West—Stocks and Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The wheat market was firm today. It closed at 70c, or ⅝c higher than it did yesterday. It became very apparent from the strength of the wheat market after the New York Stock exchange had closed for the day that if the latter institution would follow the example of its Chicago namesake and take a vacation until the weather cooled, or indefinitely, the price of wheat might have a chance to advance. Wheat is statistically and commercially in a strong position, owing the bold front it holds in the midst of the demoralization in the stock market. Corn and oats were also firm, but closed without any change worth noticing. Provisions were lower, apparently suffering from the too violent exertions earlier in the week.

Only a moderate speculative business was transacted in wheat, the range for the day being but ⅝c, trading being about all local. A fairly steady tone prevailed and final figures showed ⅝c gains. The better feeling in stocks, light Argentine shipments, liberal exports for the week and light foreign supplies compared with last year gave the market its early strength. Stocks of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat are but 85 per cent of a year ago. Cables were steady and unchanged. Northwestern receipts were moderate, and an active foreign demand for flour was reported from Minneapolis for export today. Storms were reported in Hungary, and severe hail storms reported yesterday in parts of North Dakota. The out inspection here was liberal and a moderate demand prevailed for cash today. The continued poor quality of the present arrivals was something of a factor, but the market failed to respond in any respect to the foregoing, the absence of outside interest being the main drawback. The weather was good, rains being reported in the northwest, and cooler conditions are indicated for the Dakotas and Minnesota for Sunday.

Corn was moderately active and firmer, due mainly to hot wind reports from the west. The feature was the buying of May by a prominent local trader with large farm interests in Kansas, which induced other traders to do likewise, and held quite firm.

There was an easier market in oats, with moderate trading, which closed ⅛c lower after ⅛c range. There were no especial features developed, except the weakness in September, which declined ⅝c, while May only receded ⅛c. This was due to the increased arrivals.

Provisions opened weak and continued to rule rather heavy and business was light. The Canadian syndicate, which was such a stimulating story early in the week, was completely forgotten, except as it marked another instance of how bullish, upon some occasions, the speculators will insist upon going far from home to bark up the wrong tree. Pork was almost entirely neglected in the day's trading; lard and ribs almost monopolists. The trade range for ribs, compared with yesterday's closing rates, the losses for the day in the September deliveries were: Pork, 15c; lard, 5c; ribs, 7½c.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 185 cars; corn, 550 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 28,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2				
Aug.	55¾	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝
Sept.	56⅝@⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57
Dec.	59⅞@⅞	60	59⅞	59⅞@60
Corn, No. 2				
Aug.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
Sept.	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅛
May	27⅞	29⅛@⅛	27⅞	28
Oats, No. 2				
Sept.	17⅛@⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
May	19⅞@20	20@20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
Pork, per bbl				
Sept.	6 30	6 35	6 25	6 25
Oct.	6 00			
Jan.	6 87½	6 92½	6 85	6 92½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Sept.	3 12½	3 13	3 12½	3 15
Oct.				3 20
Jan.	3 30	3 32½	3 27½	3 30
Short Ribs				
Sept.	3 22½	3 25	3 20	3 25
Oct.	3 30	3 32½	3 27½	3 30
Jan.				3 42½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Easier; winter patents, $3.15@3.30; straights, $2.90@3.20; spring patents, $3.15@3.35; straights, $2.90@3.10; bakers, $2.40@2.50.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 56½c; No. 3 red, 57½c.

CORN—No. 2, 23½c.

OATS—No. 2, 17½c.

RYE—No. 2, 37½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 78½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $1.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $6.20@6.35. Lard, per 100 lbs., $3.20@3.22½. Short ribs sides (loose), $3.20@3.30. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $3.75@4.00. Short clear sides (boxed), $3.62½@3.75.

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

SUGARS—Cut loaf, $5.61; granulated, $4.82; standard "A," $4.32.

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 4½@7½c; ducks, 8½@9c.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	5,500	8,871
Wheat, bu.	129,700	290,000
Corn, bu.	452,450	654,912
Oats, bu.	323,525	213,513
Rye, bu.	10,100	
Barley, bu.	7,150	730

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 9@14½c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs, w ak; fresh, 9@10½c. Cheese, dull, 6½@6¾c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Securities Were Active and Irregular with a Feverish Tone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The stock market was active and irregular, with a feverish tone prevailing throughout. Covering of shorts was practically the sole element of support. The only new development bearing upon prices was the bank statement, showing a decrease of $2,913,025 in surplus, and a falling off of $2,848,400 in loans, which, though not unfavorable in its influence, although in the judgment of conservatives, a less favorable showing had been discounted. The opening was weak and fractionally lower, the more conservative issues being in Sugar and the international. The last quotations were affected by weakness in the London quotations and selling for foreign account in this market. There was, as upon yesterday, a remarkable lack of cohesion, and the uninitiated observer might have been unaware that the street was passing through a sharp crisis, except the shrinkage in values. Extensive covering purchases caused an improvement in tendency, some of the initial shortings, prices moving up a point substantially above the low level.

Sugar gained 2¼ per cent; Chicago Gas, 1⅞ per cent; Lead, 1⅝ per cent; New Jersey Central and West Shore, 1¼ per cent; Louisville & Nashville, 1⅛ per cent, and Manhattan, 1 per cent. The realizations and a renewed selling by the bears resulted in a reaction, which was accelerated by the unfavorable constructions placed upon the bank statement. The list as a rule sagged to the lowest point yet recorded. Manhattan making an extreme break from the highest to 97⅛ per cent to 79 per cent. Sugar fell 4¼ per cent, Lead 2⅞ per cent, and among the inactive stocks Susquehanna & Western preferred, 8½ per cent, and Lake Shore, 3 per cent. The selling pressure was unusually severe in the close, which was weak, with general material net losses.

The developments of the week will not be chronicled as among the least striking in the history of Wall street. The speculation was marked by a decided shifting away in the value of stocks and bonds, including those of sterling investment character. The depression grew largely out of previously prevailing and still existing conditions, which gave rise to any special new happenings, with the single exception of a gradual increasing stringency in the money and commercial paper markets. While panic prices were recorded, there was not an open sign of embarrassment or of exceptional excitement. Liquidation at times was so violent that apparently only the interposition of the bear leaders prevented the market from going to pieces. London, with unimportant monetary exceptions, was a depressing factor, selling comparatively large blocks of our international listed securities. The current disturbances in rates, unfavorable cotton and other crop reports, unsatisfactory railroad returns, the prevailing commercial depression and the failure of Moore Bros. of Chicago, all furnished pretexts for the bears against the general list, while some stocks, notably Manhattan, were hammered on specific considerations. Early in the week the trading was almost entirely professional, but the closing days were marked by an outpouring of long holdings. The first impetus to the reactionary movement came from the Moore failure, and attending the closing of the Chicago Stock exchange. The liquidation operations reached an acute stage on an advance in call money rates to an extreme 125 per cent. Interest with frequent disturbance of loans by the banks, especially in cases where industrials and specialties as collateral was considered too great. Large sums of money were withdrawn for the interior, chiefly for Chicago, in some instances Wall street loans were canceled in order to furnish much needed accommodations to mercantile clients. Time funds ruled at sharp 5 per cent on all periods up to twelve months, and even cheaper, while the paper was slow of sale at 7 per cent and higher. The hardening in money rates worked to the advantage of the exchange syndicate, and sterling loans to large amounts were made. The increased deterioration of bills against Turkey, together with a marked falling off in demand, caused a sagging tendency in the exchange market, with demand ranging to $4.88¾. At the close of the week expected unfavorable influence was a suggestion of the propriety of issuing the clearing house certificates, for which provision was made in the December panic. The report aroused doubts of the present necessity of such action on the part of well informed financiers. Among the usually neglected stocks Illinois Central, and Morris & Essex held the concessions, with losses of 14 and 12 per cent respectively. A special unfavorable influence upon Manhattan was the termination of negotiations with the company by the Rapid Transit commissioners. The aggregate sales were 91,127,562.

The market of the week displayed to the fullest extent the generally unsatisfactory condition of financial affairs. In many of the gilt edged securities it was impossible to secure bids, and sales were made at important variations from the previous transactions. The constant liquidations of home and foreign investment holdings as well as large speculative lines, gave an appearance of activity toward the close, which was in marked contrast toward the recent lethargy. The sales were 12,625,000 Chicago Gas, 1,000,000 Sugar, 1,000,000 Lead, 1,000,000 Rubber, 1,000,000 Lake Shore, 1,000,000 Illinois Central, 1,000,000 Manhattan, 1,000,000 Morris & Essex, 1,000,000 Rock Island, 1,000,000 Louisville & Nashville, 1,000,000 Northern Pacific preferred, 1,000,000 Northwestern, 1,000,000 Rio Grande Western preferred, 1,000,000 Southern Railway preferred, 1,000,000 Texas Pacific, 1,000,000 Wabash preferred, 1,000,000 Western Union, 1,000,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1,000,000 Iowa Central, 1,000,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,000,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis, 1,000,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, 1,000,000 National Cordage, 1,000,000 National Cordage preferred, 1,000,000 National Lead preferred, 1,000,000 National Linseed Oil, 1,000,000 National Starch, 1,000,000 National Starch preferred, 1,000,000 New Jersey & Western, 1,000,000 New Jersey & Western preferred, 1,000,000 New Jersey Central, 1,000,000 New York & New Jersey, 1,000,000 New York & Texas land certificates, 1,000,000 Northern Pacific preferred, 1,000,000 Pacific Mail, 1,000,000 Pullman Palace Car, 1,000,000 Reading, 1,000,000 Rock Island, 1,000,000 St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 1,000,000 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute preferred, 1,000,000 Sugar, 1,000,000 Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1,000,000 Texas Pacific, 1,000,000 Union Pacific, 1,000,000 Wabash preferred, 1,000,000 Western Union, 1,000,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1,000,000 Wisconsin Central preferred, 1,000,000 Iowa Central preferred, 1,000,000 Kansas & Texas preferred, 1,000,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred, 1,000,000 National Cordage preferred, 1,000,000 National Lead preferred, 1,000,000 National Linseed Oil, 1,000,000 National Starch, 1,000,000 National Starch preferred