FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

Henry Clews Says War is a Good Stimulus for the Whole Country.

RECUPERATIVE TENDENCIES OF TRADE

Larger Demand Noted for All Raw Materials and Industrial Activity is Growing Rapidly.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Henry Clews, head of the banking firm of Clews & Co., says:

The stock market is just now passing through the usual period of midsummer quiet and no market change is in immediate sight. The outlook, however, is for a strong market. Weak spots are few and difficult to find, and securities are held with such confidence that the risks on the "bear" side are altogether too great for any ventures in that quarter in the absence of unfavorable developments. Only two possible hindrances to a further "bull" movement are worth considering: an outbreak of yellow fever or complications with foreign powers arising from the war. As a factor in the stock market the war is of much diminished importance, because of recent successes. Nevertheless delay is not a favorable influence, and progress toward peace is quite likely to be on zig-zag lines.

Ultimately the war will prove a powerful stimulus to the whole country. It has buried old political issues which were paralyzing trade and industry, and developed in our people a spirit of confidence and aggressiveness which will inevitably be reflected in the business affairs of the nation. The political situation is more satisfactory than for many years past. New questions are before us, the solution of which will broaden and strengthen the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the financial situation there is also reason for confidence. Money is plentiful and promises to continue so. Gold must come from Europe in settlement of the extraordinary trade balance, and our supplies are likely to be materially increased by shipments from the Klondike. It is quite likely also that the banks will increase their circulation to a considerable extent when they have acquired a supply of the new bonds; the placing of which as a popular loan was a gratifying and significant example of the confidence of the people in the government. The moral effect of this method was excellent, and worth its cost to the government, which could readily have syndicated the whole issue at a more profitable price.

Results of Good Crops.

The agricultural situation is another and very important element of promise. Farmers are rapidly getting out of debt, and with increased prosperity are buying more freely of both the necessities and luxuries of life. The better prices for wheat mean the distribution of many additional millions in the west and a larger traffic for the railroads, both eastbound and westbound, for some time to come. Western merchants coming to this city are enthusiastic in their reports of trade prospects during the coming fall; and the outlook is that the next six months will show a very decided business revival. Even in the south trade shows marked recuperative tendencies, notwithstanding the discouragingly low price of cotton. Industrial activity is growing and is likely to follow close upon business revival. Many new enterprises are under consideration, and a larger demand for all sorts of raw materials will soon be manifest.

Both sentiment and facts are on the side of higher prices in the stock market. At the moment, for reasons best known to themselves, the market leaders are not ready for an advance. Stagnation, however, cannot be permanent. Activity will return, and prices must move along the lines of least resistance; and that will be upwards, unless unfavorable developments arise from the war, which do not now seem likely.

While all the domestic conditions and the course of our financial and commercial relations with other countries continue favorable to Wall street interests, yet the real underlying condition upon which most depends is the war, in respect to which the main question is—when will it end? If Spain were a country capable of managing its affairs upon ordinary principles of prudence and common sense, there would be no difficulty in reaching a safe conclusion on that point. But between the utter demoralization of the government, the hostile divisions among politicians, the confusion of such public opinion as may be said to exist, the partisan disloyalty to the reigning dynasty, the plots of Don Carlos and the exhaustion and impotence of both army and navy—amidst all these conflicting elements there is no calculating what Spain may or may not do, and her relations with this country seem to be drifting into a chaos out of which it may be found very difficult for us to educe a well-ordered settlement and which may only too easily develop some form of foreign interference to save Spain from irretrievable ruin. There is not a single point at which the present situation offers the least hope for Spain. In the West Indies she may have 100,000 to 110,000 men under arms, regulars and volunteers, and those forces may be backed by fortifications of great strength; but of what avail is all this when her stores of ammunition are on the point of exhaustion, when starvation is staring the army in the face, when the blockade will now shut off the last small sources of food supplies, and when the yellow fever is beginning its ravages among large masses of troops who have been prepared for its most virulent forms by hunger and bad sanitary conditions?

Spain's Hope is Hopeless.

On our side, we have reached a point at which we can confront Spain with superior numbers in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, our troops fresh, flushed with victory, and in all respects equipped with every necessary for decisive work. While Spain's fleets have been destroyed, ours are unimpaired and ready to support our armies at almost every point at which conquests remain to be achieved. Within a few weeks the home coast of Spain will probably be exposed to attack from a fleet of the best war vessels of the United States, if not of the world. All this means that the United States can only go on from victory to victory until Spain has nowhere any force to oppose to our will.

The responsible rulers of Spain cannot but be as well aware as ourselves of the utter hopelessness of their case; but what are they doing under the circumstances beyond issuing their daily batch of falsehoods to deceive their people and effect postponements that can accomplish no good but may soon divest them of every vestige of power to control the situation? Really, it would seem that the worst thing we have to fear is the possibility that Spain may drift into a condition of internal disorganization in which there would remain no power competent to conclude a peace with us; and in that case it might become a difficult matter for us to end the war in an entirely satisfactory way. Even, therefore, the certainty of victory and of Spain being absolutely at our mercy may possibly not be all that is required for giving us a speedy and well-settled peace.

There have been some reasons for uneasiness as to the possibility of some form of intervention being attempted by European governments. As time goes on those misgivings seem to lose their seriousness. There has been evidence enough of Spain having done her utmost to enlist the help of the other powers; but, so far, every one of the leading European governments has persistently adhered to an attitude of strict neutrality. It had almost been taken for granted that we should find trouble in our occupation of the Philippines. At that point, however, the last fears of a hitch from some form of German interposition have been set at rest by entirely satisfactory assurances from that government; and, so far as may be inferred from diplomatic outgivings, there is not likely to be any challenge to such a settlement of that sensitive question as may seem best to our government.

Viewing the war situation as a whole, then, it presents no discouraging aspects for this country, but it is suggestive of possibilities that peace may be unnecessarily postponed. The Spanish government would of course be only too glad to consider terms of settlement; but it is probably quite safe to assume that Sagasta durst not accept the conditions upon which the United States must insist—the absolute surrender of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. There is the great obstacle to peace; and it remains to be seen how it will be surmounted.

SITUATION IN BINDING TWINE.

Slump in Prices to Close the Season—The Outlook.

At the present time "The Twine Situation" is a misnomer. There is but a twine condition, and not an altogether satisfactory one, either. Early this week there was a tremendous slump in the market and local houses issued rush quotations, offering all grades of binding twine at the uniform price of 10c per pound. This was precipitated by a fall in the price of both manila and sisal fiber in New York of about 33 1-3 per cent, and the recognition of the fact that there was a large surplus of twine in the hands of the dealers of the territory, many of whom had purchased more than they could use; and, further, the probability that a considerable amount of this surplus stock would be thrown to the northern trade. While the local holdings were not large, at the same time they were large enough to excite the apprehension of the jobbers and they determined to close out at any cost, says the Omaha Trade Exhibit.

The season has been a wonderful one and the quantity of twine sold in this market has aggregated an enormous amount and has amounted to a large sum of money in value. The Trade Exhibit has made a careful canvass of the local market, with the purpose ascertaining the amount and probable value of the output for the season and has arrived at some large figures. From the houses in Omaha that have been engaged in the trade there has been a total sale of 5,278 tons, or 10,556,000 pounds, of twine of all grades. Add to this amount 2,500 tons, or 5,000,000 pounds, for Council Bluffs and the aggregate foots up 7,778 tons, or 15,556,000 pounds. It is a more difficult matter arriving at anything like an approximation even of the value of this vast amount of twine, for the reason that it was sold at all prices, ranging from close to 6c to 14c per pound. In fact, it would be a practical impossibility to determine accurately the exact value, but from a close scrutiny of the market and a fair estimate of the various amounts sold at different times during the season at market prices, we are of the opinion that it will not be very far out of the way to estimate that the average price per pound paid for this twine would approximate 10c. On this basis the territory tributary to Omaha has paid the jobbers of this city and of Council Bluffs during the last ninety days $1,555,600 for twine alone. Of this amount, on the above showing made of the local sales, Omaha's share has been $1,055,600.

When it is taken into consideration that one binder concern has sold upward of 5,000 binders in this territory this year, the destination of this immense amount of cordage becomes apparent.

It may be betraying trade secrets to tell that the greater portion of this twine was purchased by the jobbers early in the season for a price less than one-half of the ultimate selling price. After adding freight, selling cost and the other fixed charges for doing the business the net profit to the jobbers cannot be less than 33 1-3 per cent.

The unfortunate element in the situation is that such a large proportion of this twine should still be left unsold in the hands of the retail dealers. It is an impossibility to say how much there is to carry over, but it must be a considerable amount, probably considerably in excess of 1,000,000 pounds. At first sight this might seem to indicate that the dealers had their profits on the year's business tied up in surplus stock, but it would doubtless be nearer the truth to say that the dealers made money enough on what they did sell, not only to own their surplus clear, but to have a comfortable credit on the right side of the cash book. Unless there should be an outlet in the north for this left-over twine, and that is a doubtful eventuality, the market must reckon with this another year.

Already the probable "next year" is agitating the minds of the trade, but the general impression seems to be that never again will there be such another season in the twine business as this one has been. There is, of course, no means of arriving at any reliable prognostications as to what the price will be in 1899, but it is the consensus of opinion that it will be in the neighborhood of 6c per pound.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Financing the War Loan Shows Its Effects on the Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The New York Financier says of the weekly bank statement:

Since July 2 the clearing house banks of New York have reduced their cash reserves over $18,000,000. In the same period, which embraces only three weeks, they have increased their loans $14,000,000 and their deposits have fallen off about $9,000,000. The cash reductions have been due altogether to operations with the treasury, since the movement from the interior still continues. The statement therefore in its changes shows the effect of financing the new loan and as the treasury has received in cash for small subscriptions nearly, or quite, half the amount of the entire loan, there seems to be no cause for further disturbance in the money market.

The remaining allotments of $100,000,000 will probably be financed by extending payments over a considerable period, treasury deficits on one hand counteracting the receipts from the new bonds. In the meantime the designation of certain banks as depositories for government funds will prevent the locking up of a large amount of cash in the treasury. Of course, if all the remaining subscriptions were paid in one sum the effect might temporarily tighten the money market, but this is not anticipated. The current statement shows the first decrease in loans since the first week in May. The loss appears to be distributed well throughout the list in small amounts and reflects probably liquidation of mercantile accounts.

The market for commercial paper at present is very inactive, new business being less than expiring maturities. The redistricting season is near at hand, but the demand is very light, pointing to a smaller amount than usual owing to the abundant cash resources of interior banks. Sterling exchange is moving downward. This is significant in view of the coming fall exports of grain, as any considerable demand for money will surely bring about the payment of international balances which otherwise might be extended by means that have become familiar during the last year. But temporary movements aside, the country will have cheap money rates until active use is found for the heavy additions which have been made to its currency since 1896.

Review of London Stock Market.

LONDON, July 24.—The stock market continues dull. The public does not display a disposition to buy and professionals are tired feeding off each other. Lombard street is flooded with capital. Short loans were obtainable on any terms. Discount rates are easier at from 1 to 1 1-8 per cent for two and three months and 2 1-8 per cent for six months.

Russia and Germany are buying small quantities of gold. There was a smart advance of 7-8 in Spanish securities during the week on peace rumors and the advance is still maintained. American railway securities were very quiet and moved in narrow limits. Canadians were inspirited by predictions of early ending of the transcontinental rate war, but the improvement was not maintained. Grand Trunk rose to 70 and finished at 69¼. Canadian Pacifics were ½ point better. Baltimore & Ohio ordinary dropped 1 point.

Manchester Textile Fabrics.

MANCHESTER, July 24.—There was much less doing last week than the week previous. Yarns were difficult. Selling quotations were unchanged, but actual business showed considerable concessions. Offerings on the market for November and December find but little favor with the spinners. Cloth offerings were plentiful, but very low, and therefore only a small proportion was actually placed. There was considerable forward business in dhooties at satisfactory prices. India shirtings were mostly unacceptable.

There was a small trade in printing cloths at very low rates and jacconets did fairly well. China has largely withdrawn from the market and the other markets are very conservative purchasers.

Meanwhile the stocks of cloth are nowhere troublesome and good authorities believe that Manchester had a considerable interest, especially in yarns and cottons.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Irregular and unsettled, with July ½c lower, August ¼c lower, September 1-8@¼c higher and December 1-8c higher than yesterday. Spot lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 73c; track, 74@76c; July 74½c; August, 68c; September, 68½@68 5-8c; December, 67c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 72½c.

CORN—Higher, closing with July ½c and September 1¼c up; spot, dull but higher. No. 2 cash, 33c bid; July 32⅞c; August, 33¼c bid; December, 33¾c.

OATS—Higher; nominal, but nothing done. Spot, dull; No. 2 cash, 23½c; track, 25½c; July, 23¾c bid; September, 20 3-8c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

RYE—Nominal, 49c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, lower, 92c; timothy, new to arrive, higher, $2.25 for August.

CORNMEAL—$1.80@1.85.

BRAN—Strong, in demand. Sacked, east track, 51c bid.

HAY—Steady; timothy, $6.50@8.50; prairie, $4.50@6.50.

BUTTER—Higher; creamery, 15@18c; dairy, 12@16c.

EGGS—Steady, 9c, loss off.

WHISKY—Steady, $1.25.

COTTONTIES—70c.

METALS—Lead, firm, $3.85; spelter, quiet, $2.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork, steady; standard mess, jobbing, $9.75. Lard, lower; prime steam, $5.27½; choice, $5.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.00; extra short clear, $5.62½; ribs, $5.75; shorts, $5.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $5.50@5.75; extra short clear, $6.12½; ribs, $6.25; shorts, $6.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; wheat, 45,000 bu.; corn, 6,000 bu.; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 27,000 bu.; corn, 3,000 bu.; oats, 1,000 bu.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A boost in corn today on fears of drought advanced prices in all the other speculative pits. September corn closed 1 1-8c higher, September wheat gained ¼@3-8c and December advanced 1-8c. Oats left off 3-8@½c up. Pork is 12½c higher, lard 5@7½c and ribs 5c.

Continued dry wheat started corn strong. Nearly every commission house on the floor had buying orders from the country to execute at the opening, which was sufficient to start prices at ¼@½c advance over the close yesterday. Heavy operators who long ago made up their minds that corn would meet with disaster were conspicuous buyers. It was insisted that the crop was already seriously damaged. As believers in that state of affairs pledged their fortunes as well as their word in support of their convictions, shorts took alarm and added their demand to that of the bulls. The market held strong from beginning to end. September closed with sellers at 33⅞c yesterday, opened with buyers at from 33¾c to 34c, and at the close it was bringing 34 5-8c.

Owing to the advance in corn and crop damage reports from South Dakota gave wheat a good send-off. September opened 67 7-8c, whereas yesterday's closing figures were 67½c. It made a further advance to 68 1-8c while still under the influence of the boom in corn, but parted company with the latter at the point last referred to. The tendency after that was reluctantly downward. Indications of a much freer movement of new wheat the coming week had most to do with the heavier feeling that supervened. September after a decline to 68 3-8@68½c once more became firm on the still more bullish tone of corn the last half hour of the session. July, however, was evidently struck with fear of the growing movement of new wheat, for after bringing 78⅛c early in the day it fell off to 76¼c at the close.

A Liverpool cablegram reported the Roumanian crop damaged 20 per cent, but another cable gave an excellent account of that crop. Beerbohm estimated the world's shipments to Europe for the week at 4,000,000 bu., against 3,850,000 for the corresponding week last year. The total recorded for the day at western primary markets were 622,000 bu., against 578,000 last year. Chicago received ninety-two cars, of which thirty were contract; September opened 3-8c higher at 67 7-8c, advanced to 68 1-8c, reacted to 67 3-8@67½c, then up at the close to 67⅝@67 7-8c; December started ¼@3-8c better at 67½@67 5-8c, rose to 67 7-8c, down to 67 1-8@67¼c, then rallied to 67 3-8@67½c bid, the closing price.

Owing to the unfavorable threshing reports and the firmness of corn, oats scored a good advance. September opened 1-8@¼c higher at 20 3-8c, settled back to 20¼@20 3-8c, rose to 20⅝c, then reacted to 20 5-8c near the close. Higher prices for hogs and the rise in corn strengthened provisions. September pork opened 5c higher at $9.90, sold to $9.87½, then rose to $9.97½ at the close. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 36,000 head.

Leading futures range as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'y
*Wheat—					
July..	78	78⅛	76¼	76¼	77
Sept..	67⅞	68⅛	67⅜@½	67⅝@¾	67½
Dec...	67⅝@¾	67⅞	67¼	67⅜@½	67¼
*Corn—					
July..	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½	33¾@⅞
Sept..	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	33½
Dec...	34¼@½	35@⅛	34¼	35@⅛	33⅞
May...	36⅝@½	37⅛@¼	36⅝	37⅛@¼	....
*Oats—					
July..	23½	24	23¼	24	23⅝
Sept..	20⅜@½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20⅜@¼
May...	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅝	22⅞
Pork—					
July..	....	....	....	9 85	9 70
Sept...	9 90	9 97½	9 87½	9 97½	9 85
Lard—					
Sept...	5 57½	5 62½	5 57½	5 62½	5 55
Oct....	5 62½	5 65	5 62½	5 65	5 60
S. Ribs—					
Sept...	5 65	5 67½	5 62½	5 67½	5 60
Oct....	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 65

*No. 2.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady; winter wheat patents, $4.10@4.25; straights, sacked, $3.50@3.75; special brands spring patents, $4.75@5.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75c; No. 3 spring, 70@90c; No. 2 red, 78½c.

CORN—No. 2, 34@34½c.

OATS—No. 2, 24c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27@27½c.

RYE—No. 2, 47c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 32@35c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed, No. 1, 98c; prime timothy seed, $2.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, per bbl., $9.85@9.90. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5.50@5.52. Short ribs sides (loose), $5.50@5.75. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@5.00; short clear sides (boxed), $5.95@6.10.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, bbls	5,100	6,400
Wheat, bu	59,500	104,000
Corn, bu	284,700	249,200
Oats, bu	191,000	170,100
Rye, bu	3,500	......
Barley, bu	......	700

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 13½@17½c; dairies, 12@15c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 11c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations for the Day on General Commodities.

NEW YORK, July 23.—FLOUR—Receipts, 12,177 bbls.; exports, 7,578 bbls.; quiet but steady.

BARLEY MALT—Dull; western, 57@63c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,000 bu.; exports, 29,252 bu.; spot, firm; No. 2 red, 85@85½c, f. o. b. afloat, export grade to arrive. Options opened firm and were steadily held, although somewhat irregular all the morning. Strength was derived chiefly from the jump in corn. Closed 3-8c lower on July under realizing, but 3-8@5-8c net higher on other months; September, 72¾@73 1-8c, closed 73c.

CORN—Receipts, 30,375 bu.; spot, strong; No. 2, 39¼c, f. o. b. afloat. Options were strong all the forenoon, advancing on bad crop news and prospects of continued bad weather; closed 1c net higher; July closed at 38c; September, 38 3-8@38¾c, closed 38¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 201,800 bu.; exports, 201,233 bu.; spot, firmer; No. 2, 27¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Options were steady but quiet, closing 5-8c net higher; July closed at 30 5-8c.

HOPS—Steady; state, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@13c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@13c.

WOOL—Dull; fleece, 17@23c; Texas, 13@15c.

CHEESE—Steady; large white, 7¼@7 3-8c; small white, 7½@7¾c; large colored, 7 3-8c; small colored, 8c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 3 3-8@3½c; country, 3 3-8@3 5-8c, as to quality.

OILS—Cottonseed, steady; prime crude, 18½c; prime yellow, 23½@23¾c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 5 1-8@6¾c; Japan, 5 7-8@6 1-8c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 3,900 pkgs.; market firm; western creamery, 14@18c; Elgins, 18c; factory, 11@13½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 3,600 pkgs.; market steady; western, 13¼@13¾c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

METALS—Pig iron, dull; southern, $9.50@11.00; northern, $10.00@11.50. Copper, quiet; brokers, $11.62½. Lead, quiet; brokers, $3.80.

TIN—Plates, steady.

OIL—Cottonseed oil, steady; prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16@17c; prime summer yellow, 23@24c; off summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter oil, 26@28c; prime winter yellow, 28@29c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,516 bbls.; exports, 56 bbls.

WHEAT—Steady; spot, 80¾@81c; month, 80¾@80 5-8c; August, 75¼@75½c; steamer, No. 2 red, 77c; receipts, 113,114 bu.; exports, none. Southern wheat by sample, 75@82½c; southern on grade, 78@82c.

CORN—Strong and higher; spot and month, 38c; August, 38¼c; steamer mixed, 37c; receipts, 33,152 bu.; exports, none. Southern white and yellow corn, 41@43c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 32@33c; No. 2 mixed, 30@31c; receipts, 1,326 bu.; exports, none.

BUTTER—Steady; fancy creamery, 18@18½c; fancy creamery imitation, 17c; fancy, ladle, 14@15c; good ladle, 12@13c; store packed, 10@11c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 12c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—WHEAT—Lower on heavy receipts; No. 1 hard, 66½@67½c; No. 2, 66@69¼c; No. 3, 63@66c; No. 1 red, 74c; No. 2, 73@74c; No. 3, 70c.

CORN—About steady; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3, 31c.

OATS—Good, scarce, firm; No. 2 white, 26@27c.

RYE—Steady; No. 2, 40c.

HAY—Steady, demand fair.

BUTTER—Unchanged, quiet.

EGGS—About steady; fresh, 8½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 2 red, 74½c.

CORN—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 35½c.

OATS—Active; No. 2 mixed, 27c.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, steady, $5.25. Bulk meats, steady, $5.70. Bacon, steady, $6.65.

WHISKY—Firm, $1.25.

BUTTER—Firm, unchanged.

SUGAR—Easy.

EGGS—Dull, 9c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week Ends with Few Cattle and Many Hogs on Sale at Local Yards.

CATTLE GO OVER UNCHANGED IN PRICE

Handful on Sale Brings Steady Figures—Hogs Open Active and Higher and Close Weak and Slow.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 23.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts today	1,132	9,096	453
Official yesterday	1,645	7,973	1,131
One week ago	1,122	7,693	....
Two weeks ago	1,374	8,524	1,636
One year ago	1,531	2,225	....
Two years ago	1,208	4,564	35
Total this week	12,018	49,109	8,833
Week ending July 16	11,190	43,092	6,069
Week ending July 9	10,607	27,975	7,392
Week ending July 2	13,473	51,259	14,772
Week ending June 25	15,112	48,863	9,555
Week ending June 18	14,555	31,800	5,962

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

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
July 9	3 78	3 35	2 96	4 76	5 01	*	5 42
July 10	*	3 28	2 87	4 63	5 06	5 92	*
July 11	3 69	*	2 94	4 67	4 79	5 97	5 58
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 89	5 87	5 71
July 14	3 77	3 15	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 90	5 65	5 54
July 19	3 89	3 32	*	4 89	4 79	5 35	5 64
July 20	3 86	3 35	2 97	4 94	4 74	5 19	5 54
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

* Indicates Sunday:

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

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Hrs.
C., M. & St. P. Ry..	1	1	..	..
O. & St. L. Ry	..	1	..	..
Mo. Pac. Ry	11	12	..	..
Union Pac. System..	4	31	..	1
C. & N. W. Ry	..	1	..	..
F., E. & M. V. R. R.	8	37	2	..
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry	18	6	..	..
B. & M. R. R. R....	6	36	..	..
K. C. & St. J	..	1	..	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry., east	..	1	..	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry., W...	..	4	..	..
Total receipts	48	131	2	1

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

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co	12	990	41
The G. C. Hammond Co..	119	1,434	..
Swift and Company	465	1,434	27
Cudahy Packing Company	173	2,024	..
Armour & Co	..	1,171	..
Lobman & Rothschilds ..	12	....	..
Benton & Underwood	39	....	..
Krebbs & Co	17	....	..
Hill & Huntzinger	32	....	..
O. P. Co. from K. C	50	....	..
Swift from country	..	157	..
Cudahy P. Co. from K. C.	187	891	..
Cudahy Bros	..	679	..
White P. & D	..	173	..
Other buyers	45	....	385
Left over	..	129	..
Total	1,151	9,067	453

This has been a week of fair receipts, the total of cattle being slightly larger than the week before and a few hundred head larger than the previous week, as will be noted from the table given above. The receipts of hogs and sheep show considerable gains over the two weeks preceding.

CATTLE—Of the forty-eight cars of cattle here eight were consigned direct to a packer, and the offerings of all kinds were very light. As usual on a Saturday the market was lacking in any new or interesting features. Such cattle as pleased the buyers sold at good prices, and the general market was unchanged. The most of the cattle sold early and the trade soon came to an end for the want of further supplies.

The market on butchers' stock was unchanged, the few loads here meeting with ready sale at yesterday's prices.

There were not enough stock cattle here to make a test of the market, but it is safe to say that values were unchanged.

Although western grass cattle are commencing to move, receipts of cattle of all kinds this week have been moderate, showing that the reports from the country to the effect that dry fed cattle are about used up are true. That being the case, light receipts are to be expected from now on until range cattle commence moving freely. Thus far only a few trains of westerns have put in an appearance.

The market on all desirable grades of beef steers has had an upward tendency, and can be quoted at least 10c high for the six days. Range cattle, as well as cornfeds, have shown improvement.

Cornfed cows and heifers have sold at strong prices all the week, and the market has been in very satisfactory condition. Thin and common grass cows and canners are lower owing to the fact that they have been killing out very poorly and that they were too high to start with in proportion to the way other cattle were selling.

The market on stock cattle broke badly the early part of the week under influence of large receipts and light demand, but toward the last of the week, as the supply fell off, prices stiffened up somewhat. In most sections of the state farmers are becoming a little nervous over the lack of rain, and until the corn is out of present danger they are not likely to buy very freely. As a rule values are still considered high by those who would buy, although there has been a considerable fall in prices, while at the same time beef cattle have been selling higher. Within a few weeks range steers ought to become more plentiful, and no doubt many wouldbe buyers are waiting until that time in the belief that prices will then be lower.

HOGS—Included in today's receipts were eight loads from Kansas City, consigned direct to a packer, so that the actual offerings on the market numbered 128 cars, as against 119 yesterday, 119 a week ago and 128 two weeks ago. The total receipts were the largest for a Saturday so far this month. Under the influence of a good, active demand the market opened a shade higher and for a time was quite active, the bulk changing hands early in the morning. The sales were largely at $3.80@3.82½, with some choice heavy hogs at $3.90 and $3.92½. Later on the market weakened after the more urgent orders were filled. The buyers would take what was left, but they wanted a concession to make it an object for carrying them over until Monday. The result was that all the strength of the morning was lost and the market closed weak and slow.

The market this week has not been steady any two days in succession and still the difference between the extreme high and low point was only 10c. The week opened with values in the same notch as at the close of the previous week; on Tuesday they shot upward 5@10c, that being the high point of the week. On Wednesday the market was a shade lower, on Thursday 5c lower and on Friday a shade lower again. The improvement on the last day of the week made up for the loss of Friday and put the market back to where it was at the close of the previous week. A careful examination of the table at the head of this column, giving the average price paid for hogs every day this week, together with comparisons with previous years, will bring out some interesting facts.

SHEEP—There were no fresh receipts of killing sheep to amount to anything in the yards today and only two loads of feeders. The market on mutton sheep for the week ought to be lower, as it is lower at all eastern markets, but such sheep as have sold here have on the contrary brought stronger prices. The facts are that the receipts here have been so light that buyers have been compelled to pay prices higher in proportion than other markets.

Lambs have been in good demand and the market has been fully steady.

There seems to be a steady demand for feeders and everything of that description received during the week sold at satisfactory prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Active Demand for Cattle with Prices Ruling Strong.

CHICAGO, July 23.—CATTLE—There was an active demand for cattle today; prices ruled strong; choice steers, $5.20@5.50; medium, $4.80@4.95; beef steers, $4.20@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.80; bulls, $2.75@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.00; calves, $3.00@7.00; western steers, $4.25@5.50; Texans, $2.80@5.00.

HOGS—The demand for hogs was good; prices were strong at an average advance of 2½c; fair to choice, $3.95@4.07; packers, $3.75@3.92½; butchers, $3.75@4.02½; mixed, $3.75@3.97½; light, $3.75@3.97½; pigs, $3.00@3.80.

SHEEP—Offerings of sheep were well taken at unchanged prices; common to choice sheep, $3.00@4.60; western range sheep, $4.00@4.50; common to choice lambs, $4.25@6.40.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 300 head; hogs, 20,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; prices unchanged; receipts for the week, 23,000 head; demand was good and prices well sustained; prices of all grades of killing cattle showing little change for the week; stock and feeding cattle were a shade stronger; choice heavy steers, $5.00@5.25; medium, $4.50@5.00; light weights, $4.00@5.20; stockers and feeders, $3.15@5.00; butchers' cows, $3.00@4.10; butchers' heifers, $4.00@5.20; butchers' bulls, $3.00@4.15; canning stock, $2.25@3.00; western steers, $3.50@5.10; Texas steers, $3.00@4.35; Texas butchers' cows, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,600 head; strong to 5c higher; receipts for the week, 84,000 head; while the supply continues large the demand is equally as good, values today being practically the same as last Saturday; heavy hogs, $3.85@4.00; mixed, $3.70@3.90; lights, $3.50@3.75; pigs, $3.00@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 150 head; prices steady; receipts for the week, 19,000 head; market for the week on muttons 5c to 10c lower, while spring lambs and stockers and feeding sheep in good demand at steady prices; spring lambs, $4.75@6.10; Texas and Arizona muttons, $3.75@4.25; ewes, $3.00@3.75; Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming sheep, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 500 head. Market quiet and steady; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.40@5.35; bulk of sales, $4.50@5.20; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.20@5.00; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.50; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.30, bulk of sales, $3.40@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.10@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market higher. Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; packers, $3.80@3.90; butchers, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market dull, nominal. Native muttons, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $4.25@6.10.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—HOGS—Active, higher, $3.20@3.97½.

CATTLE—Steady, quiet, $2.65@5.00.

SHEEP—Steady, $2.75@4.15; lambs, lower, $4.00@6.00.

Stock in Sight.

Record of receipts of live stock at the four principal markets for July 23:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	1,132	9,096	453
Chicago	300	20,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	5,600	150
St. Louis	500	2,400	200
Totals	2,132	37,096	1,803

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 682 head; none for sale. Cables unchanged; exports, 1,259 cattle and 370 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 97 head; dull; veals, 25c lower; veals, $4.00@5.87½; buttermilks, nominal; no westerns.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,350 head; sheep, barely steady; lambs, 15@25c lower; sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $6.50@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,718 head; dull at $4.20@4.50.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6½c; old roos-

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Groceries.

EGGS—Good stock, 9c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 9@11c; separator, 15c; gathered creamery, 13@14c.

ters, 4c; spring chickens, 10c; ducks, not wanted; geese, not wanted.

PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 60@75c.

VEAL—Choice, 8@9c.

HAY—Upland, $7; midland, $6; lowland, $5; rye straw, $5.

VEGETABLES.

ONIONS—New southern, per lb., 1½@1¾c.

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, 85@90c.

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

WAX BEANS—1-3 bu. box, 40@50c.

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, $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—$1.50.

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

BLUEBERRIES—Per 16-qt. case, $1.50.

GOOSBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.00@1.25.

CHERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.00@1.25.

CURRANTS—Per 24-qt. case, $1.25@1.50.

WATERMELONS—Crated, 20@22c.

CANTALOPE—Crates, $1.25; per basket, 90c.

PEACHES—Per 4-basket crate, $1.25; Georgia Elbertas, per 6-basket crate, $1.75@2.00; Californias, 20-lb. case, $1.

PLUMS—Californias, $1.25@1.50.

PEARS—Bartlett, $2.00.

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, $1.25@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, 9c.

FIGS—Imported, fancy, 3-crown, 14-lb. boxes, 16c; 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, 2¼@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.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 23.—WHEAT—Lower and weak; No. 2 cash, 76¼c; July, 74¾c.

CORN—Dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and July, 34¼c.

OATS—Dull and higher; No. 2 mixed, 23c.

RYE—Dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 47c.

CLOVERSEED—Dull and lower; prime cash, $3.20 bid; October, $3.50.

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