

BOUNTY FEELING DEVELOPS

Stocks in Wall Street Show Quite a Tendency to Rise.

MONEY SITUATION IS BETTER UNDERSTOOD

Expectation of Stringency Has Virtually Disappeared and a Reaction Toward Better Conditions is Looked For.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Henry Claws, head of the banking house of Henry Claws & Co., writes: The last week has developed a more buoyant feeling in Wall Street circles. The money situation which was overcast by the recent selling of stocks, is becoming better understood, and the expectation of stringency has virtually disappeared. This obstacle being removed, there was nothing to prevent a general reaction toward better conditions. The "bears" had succeeded in breaking prices to a level of comparative cheapness; the market was freely over-sold; and there were substantial operators ready to take in important lines of stocks when they were satisfied that the bottom had been touched. The general drift of events during the week has tended to warn the "bear" element of the changes to buy. Sterling exchange has fallen to the gold importing point, and some considerable engagements have already been made for shipping the metal to this country. There has also been some easing in the rates for money, consequent upon offerings from out-of-town sources to the amount of \$1,000,000. The principal cause which led to this drainage was now ending, and the trouble will be alleviated by treasury operations. New York in this respect has added about seven millions public deposits within the week. Only about \$2,000,000 of the next bond issue remains unpaid and this will be collected in installments. On the other hand gold imports received or arranged amount to \$7,000,000, exclusive of Australian consignments and the amount of gold being shipped to this country. The net loss to the interior last week did not exceed \$2,000,000, which is very much under the average at this season and the shipments will continue small for some time. It is not a scarcity of money—that is, a lack of per capita circulation—which has caused the present state of affairs, but rather the adjustment due to temporary treasury absorption. This factor, happily, is being eliminated and with the next few weeks will have disappeared. If there was apprehension otherwise, money would not be freely offered today in the principal cities under 4 per cent. New York was a dear money market last week, but never became so tight as it was in February, 1894, when we were in the midst of the great reaction from the liquidating process consequent upon the panic of 1893. Under such conditions few anticipated that by the middle of September the New York banks would have their attention attracted to the condition of their reserves, and yet such is the fact. Their stock of lawful money has fallen from \$250,000,000 on July 2 to \$150,000,000 on September 2, and their surplus reserves from \$51,500,000 to \$7,000,000. This decrease is in only a small degree due to the usual fall shipments of money to the interior for this year, but the surplus has been almost entirely in our hands, and to be more than three or four millions. The balance of the year is to be found almost entirely in our hands, and more especially in the payments on account of \$200,000,000 of the treasury for this year. The payments already made on the treasury on this operation amount to about \$160,000,000, and considerably more than half that sum has been temporarily loaned by our local banks to institutions in the interior for making these settlements. This has immensely swollen the local money supply, and must be remembered, as an offset against that factor, that the banks are free to call upon their interior correspondents at any moment for the liquidation of these advances. The now outstanding advances on this account are understood to present a very large aggregate, and the larger it is, the larger their ability to accommodate local wants by calling in these outside loans; and this factor gives an ample security against the present situation of the interior, and like a troublesome stringency. These facts really constitute a strong situation for the local banks, for their reserves are comparatively low, they have the means of amply replenishing them promptly in the event of need. It may aid the conversion of the interior to the extent of a higher rate of interest of the funds that are so procured at the lower metropolitan rates; but the ample supply of local money advances on demand, as the amount of money in that class of banks is now very unusually large; and for that reason also the demand for money for crop movements is likely to be exceptionally light this year. It is also to be kept in mind that the disbursements of the treasury money are unusually large for some time to come, by which the money drawn into the treasury will be gradually returned to the public circulation to the banks. Another point favoring an early return to comparative ease in money is the resumption of imports of gold from the interior, which has already amounted to about \$5,000,000; and as the August exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$20,000,000, it is plain that the trade balance is likely to keep foreign exchange close upon the gold-importing point for some time to come. Under these conditions there is nothing to be present in the mind of the bank reserves to make even nervous borrowers uneasy. We are plainly on the way toward a long period of comfortable ease in money.

The following official statement, showing the course of the trade in gold and silver in the United States for the first eight months of the calendar year, will show the extent to which this country has recently strengthened its financial position from its commercial operations with other countries:

Table with columns for Gold, Silver, and other financial metrics, showing values for various months and years.

Eastbound Freight Shipments. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Eastbound shipments for the week, 57,216 tons, against 52,111 tons for the previous week, and 62,788 tons for the corresponding week last year. The lake shore led with 45,4 tons. Other roads carried: Michigan Central, 4,882; Wabash, 4,228; Panhandle, 7,447; Frank York, 6,579; Baltimore & Ohio, 3,174; Grant, Trunk, 5,444; Erie, 7,258; Nickel Plate, 6,130; Big Four, 2,927.

London Money Market. LONDON, Sept. 18.—The markets were choppy and irregular during the week just ended owing to the talk of gold withdrawals, the Cretan troubles, the news from Fashoda and the presidential crisis in Paris, which seemed an upward tendency that seemed to be the strongest feature. American securities were the strongest feature. New York operators having apparently taken the market in hand, the feature of the trading was a sharp rally led by Berlin buying Northern Pacific. This

was followed, however, by a relapse in Union Pacific ordinary of 1/4 of a point. Union Pacific preferred declined 1 1/2 points. Southern Pacific preferred 1 1/2. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred 3/4. Missouri, Kansas & Texas 3/8. Southern Pacific preferred 1/2. Louisville & Nashville 1/4. Pennsylvania 1/4. Reading ordinary 1/4, and Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and others 1/8. Baltimore & Ohio shares were one point better at 4 1/2. Discount rates hardened to 7-8. Money was easy at 1/4 to 3/4 per cent until Monday, and then was quoted 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Despite Heavy Strikinings in Reserves the Situation is Improving. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Financier says:

Despite a loss of over \$11,000,000 in cash to the treasury during the interior last week the surplus reserve of the associated banks shows a shrinkage of only \$2,836,755, making the excess above requirements \$4,224,400. The statement in fact shows that the surplus would be regarded as favorable, although the banks seem loath to their limit. The operation by which heavy drafts were made upon the surplus reserve has been completed in very small loans have been contracted amounting to \$12,100,000. This, with the loss of \$7,755,000 specie, reduced the deposits \$19,854,500, making the surplus reserve about \$400,000,000 in two weeks. Loans in the same time have fallen off more than \$18,000,000, not as showing the effect of the payments of new bonds, but rather the fact that the bottom of the aggregate deposits of the banks are now \$35,000,000 lower than on July 15, while loans are actually \$14,000,000 higher. This, of course, has resulted in a heavy contraction of reserves, the loss in cash approximating between \$50,000,000 and \$57,000,000. The principal cause which led to this drainage was now ending, and the trouble will be alleviated by treasury operations. New York in this respect has added about seven millions public deposits within the week. Only about \$2,000,000 of the next bond issue remains unpaid and this will be collected in installments. On the other hand gold imports received or arranged amount to \$7,000,000, exclusive of Australian consignments and the amount of gold being shipped to this country. The net loss to the interior last week did not exceed \$2,000,000, which is very much under the average at this season and the shipments will continue small for some time. It is not a scarcity of money—that is, a lack of per capita circulation—which has caused the present state of affairs, but rather the adjustment due to temporary treasury absorption. 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These facts really constitute a strong situation for the local banks, for their reserves are comparatively low, they have the means of amply replenishing them promptly in the event of need. It may aid the conversion of the interior to the extent of a higher rate of interest of the funds that are so procured at the lower metropolitan rates; but the ample supply of local money advances on demand, as the amount of money in that class of banks is now very unusually large; and for that reason also the demand for money for crop movements is likely to be exceptionally light this year. It is also to be kept in mind that the disbursements of the treasury money are unusually large for some time to come, by which the money drawn into the treasury will be gradually returned to the public circulation to the banks. Another point favoring an early return to comparative ease in money is the resumption of imports of gold from the interior, which has already amounted to about \$5,000,000; and as the August exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$20,000,000, it is plain that the trade balance is likely to keep foreign exchange close upon the gold-importing point for some time to come. Under these conditions there is nothing to be present in the mind of the bank reserves to make even nervous borrowers uneasy. We are plainly on the way toward a long period of comfortable ease in money.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Good stock, 14c. BUTTER—Common to fair, 16c; separator, 18c; gathered creamery, 15c; old. LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 7c; old roosters, 6c; spring chickens, 8c; ducks, 5c. GAME—Teal, blue wing, 17c; green wing, 15c; mixed, 15c; prairie chickens, 10c; quail, 10c; old, 10c. PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 10c. VEAL—Choice, 8c; extra, 7c.

CELERY—Per doz bunches, 30c. ONIONS—New, per bu., 40c. BEANS—Holland, per bu., 45c. POTATOES—Per bu., 60c. CARIBBEAN—Per bu., 60c. TOMATOES—Per four-basket case, 30c. CUCUMBERS—Home grown, per doz., 10c. TROPICAL FRUITS. ORANGES—Seedling, 25c; Mediterranean, 25c. LEMONS—California, large fancy Messina, 25c. HAWAIIAN—Choice, large stock, 25c. MIDDLES—Medium sized bunches, 15c.

APPLES—Per bu., choice shipping stock, 25c. WATERMELONS—Crated, 13c; loose, 10c. CANTALOUPE—Home grown, per crate, 10c. PEACHES—California, 20-b. case, 80c. PLUMS—Oregon, 10c. PEARS—Bartlett, California, 25c; other varieties, 10c. GRAPES—Native, per basket, 12c; California, 10c. CRANBERRIES—Wisconsin, per box, 12c; Cape Cod, per bu., 17c.

NUTS—Almonds, per lb., large size, 12c; small, 10c; Brazil, per lb., 9c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 10c; B. shell, 8c; 10c; chestnuts, 10c; pecans, polished, medium, 6c; extra large, 7c; small, 5c; hickory, per bushel, 10c; peanuts, per 100, 5c; peanuts, per 50, 4c; roasted, 7c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. can, each, 25c; one-gal. cans, per doz., 12c; half-gal. cans, 10c. HONEY—Choice white, 12c. DATES—Hollowed, 6c to 7c; boxes, 5c; solid, 4c. FIGS—Imported, fancy 3-crown, 14-b. box, 25c; 16-b. box, 15c; 12-b. box, 10c. CIDER—Per half hb., 25c.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 7c; No. 2 green hides, 6c; No. 1 salted hides, 8c; No. 2 salted hides, 7c; No. 1 dry hides, 5c; No. 2 dry hides, 4c. TALLOW—Yellow, 10c; white, 12c. SHEEP—Felts—Green salted, each, 15c; green salted shavings (short wool), each, 10c; dry shavings (short wool), each, 8c; No. 1, each, 5c; dry lint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool, per lb., actual weight, 3c; dry lint, Colorado, per lb., actual weight, 4c; dry lint, Kansas and Nebraska murrayn wool, per lb., actual weight, 3c; Colorado murrayn wool, per lb., actual weight, 3c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations for the Day on General Commodities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—FLOUR—Receipts, 100,000; exports, 3,428; quiet but held steady. CORNMEAL—Steady; yellow western, 70c. WHEAT—Receipts, 247,225 bu.; exports, 21,880 bu.; spot steady; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 1, 74c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 1 white, 72c; No. 2 white, 68c; No. 1 white, 70c; No. 2 white, 68c; No. 1 white, 70c; No. 2 white, 68c. RICE—Firm; large white, 7c; small white, 7c; large colored, 7c; small colored, 7c. BUTTER—Receipts, 2,846 pkgs.; firm; western creamery, 14c; Eggs, 12c; fact. 12c; No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; No. 4, 9c; No. 5, 8c; No. 6, 7c; No. 7, 6c; No. 8, 5c; No. 9, 4c; No. 10, 3c; No. 11, 2c; No. 12, 1c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week Winds Up with a Fair Run and an Unsettled Feeling.

CATTLE BUYERS SEEM INDIFFERENT

General Tendency of the Trade Has Been Upward All Week—Hogs Resist an Effort to Further Cut Values.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 17.

Receipts today: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Official Monday, 4,667; Tuesday, 3,662; Wednesday, 5,943; Thursday, 13,910; Friday, 3,774. Total for the week, 23,619. Week ending Sept. 10, 18,944. Week ending Sept. 13, 19,110. Week ending August 29, 17,297. Week ending August 31, 17,297. Last several days with comparisons:

Table showing weekly receipts and market trends for cattle, hogs, and sheep from 1895 to 1898.

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: C. & M. & St. P. Ry., 1; M. & O. Ry., 1; Mo. Pac. Ry., 1; Union Pacific system, 8; St. Louis & N. W. Ry., 1; S. C. & P. Ry., 1; St. M. & O. Ry., 1; St. L. & N. W. Ry., 1; C. B. & Q. Ry., 1; C. R. I. & P. Ry., 1.

CATTLE—For the last day of the week the market was a fair one, but there were not as many buyers as there were sellers. The average price for the week was 10c. HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; steady. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500 head; prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Futures closed 1/4c higher for the day. Spot steady. No. 2 red, 72c; No. 1, 74c; No. 2 white, 70c; No. 1 white, 72c.

CORN—Futures closed 1/4c higher for the day. Spot steady. No. 2, 25c; No. 1, 26c; No. 3, 24c.

RYE—Steady, 45c. BARLEY—Steady, 35c. OATS—Steady, 25c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair inquiry, but no change. CORN—Futures closed 1/4c higher for the day. Spot steady. No. 2, 25c; No. 1, 26c; No. 3, 24c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The market for live stock today was a fair one, but there were not as many buyers as there were sellers. The average price for the week was 10c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head. No beef steers, 10c; heavy, 10c; light, 10c; calves, 10c; hogs, 10c; sheep, 10c.

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ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK. Receipts for week, 23,600 head; light supply and good general demand caused 50c advance in prices for the week. Sales: Heavy, \$3.25; medium, \$3.00; light, \$2.75; calves, \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00; sheep, \$3.00.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—RECEIPTS—Receipts, 222 head; steady. Cattle quoted live, 10c; hogs, 10c; sheep, 10c.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 17.—(Special.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head. No beef steers, 10c; heavy, 10c; light, 10c; calves, 10c; hogs, 10c; sheep, 10c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Small Supply of Cattle Causes a Sharp Advance in Price. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The market for live stock today was a fair one, but there were not as many buyers as there were sellers.

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