COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

Politics and business as a rule have but little in common, but the latter has been affected to a considerable extent by the former during the past week. Aside from this factor in the situation, the new month has brought a satisfactory volume of business, unaccompanied, however, by any noteworthy changes in prices. There is very little wheat moving, although full prices are being paid. The demands of both the American and British Governments for oats for shipment to South Africa have brought out larger offerings than it was generally supposed were obtainable in this country. The buyers have made such a thorough clean-up that prices have stiffened up quite materially, and will undoubtedly hold until new crop stock is available. The steady increase in quantity and improvement in quality in new potatoes has resulted in lower prices for both new and old, and the best prices of the season were undoubtedly realized a month ago.

Wool is moving more freely, some very large sales being made in the past week in Eastern Oregon and buyers are more plentiful than at any previous time this season. The weather has been very unfavorable for the berry crop and the trade is still dependent to a large extent on California. Butter is firmer and eggs are higher. A stiff local demand has caused a temporary scarcity of chickens and prices are quite firm. Veal and pork are steady. Groceries are unchanged.

WHEAT—A small lot of Walla Walla wheat was reported sold yesterday at 65½ cents, and one or two round lots were offering at 66 cents, with no takers. The scarcity of spot or nearby tonnage is such that there is not much incentive to do business, and the last month of the season will probably drag out with a very small volume of business. The only sales of valley wheat reported are for milling purposes in the interior, and for this a premium of from one to five cents above export values is reported paid. Freights continue easier, and a new crop fixture was reported yesterday at 27s 6d, a decline of 2s 6d since the recent lively chartering movement. More vessels are available at that figure, but exporters are holding off, hoping to secure even lower rates. The Tweedsdale, which lost a United Kingdom charter well above 35 shillings, has been chartered to load flour on Puget Sound for South Africa. The belated arrival of a couple of ships due at Portland will probably cut the wheat exports from Portland for this month down to one cargo. Puget Sound will probably have half a dozen, but the combined shipments from all North Pacific ports for the month will be (flour included) but little over one million bushels.

The condition of the growing crop in the Pacific Northwest continues very good, and the outlook is now favorable for a good yield. Fine prospects in the Middle West and Southwest are affecting the Eastern market, but there seem to be quite a few of the elements of bullishness in the situation, and that the crop is not perfect everywhere is shown by the following letter to a Chicago firm from Wellington, Kan.:

Your favor of the 21st received, contents noted. In reply will say that we have had plenty of rain in the last ten days, but the rain has come too late to do the wheat very much good. There are some fields that the rains have improved, while there are others so thin on the ground that we think the rain has been a detriment on account of the weeds growing so rapidly since the rains. We are going to give you the prospects as we see them ourselves. There has been at least 30 per cent of the wheat ground plowed up and put in Spring crops, and there will be 15 to 20 per cent of wheat that is left standing that will never be cut on account of weeds taking the entire crop. The remainder standing will probably make about 40 per cent of a crop. The writer has investigated the growing crops around Wellington pretty well, and this is what we consider a conservative estimate of the crops around this immediate vicinity. Awaiting your further favors we remain yours truly, Kramer Bros.

McIntyre & Marshall's grain letter of May 29th says:

Latest foreign advices by mail do not treat of high promise for the crops. It does not appear, however, that much anxiety exists, else there would be buying enough to at least maintain the price. Apparently hopefulness regarding American crop is the bearish influence abroad and weakness here is readily responded to. We fail to see that our own outlook has made much improvement. Our private advices do not express any. We are getting low in supplies, with but 35,000,000 in the visible and a third of it in a milling center. We can have crop scares yet.

Logan & Bryan yesterday wired Bolton de Kuyter as follows:

WHEAT—Speculative situation is still a dull and unsatisfactory one and prices have on the whole a dragging tendency. While the primary movement is still moderate and the exports liberal, there is not enough snap or urgency in conditions of supply and demand to materially harden prices. Speculative sentiment has been and is either indifferent or moderately bearish. Crop prospects abroad are so favorable as to prevent much help from that quarter, and the moderately favorable outlook in this country discourages speculative operations on more than a very moderate scale. Harvesting is in progress in the Southwest, where wheat is beginning to move, and some increase in the movement of old wheat is thought probable. The market has had some decline, prices are not high nor stocks large. The outlook seems to us, for the immediate future, on the whole, rather dull.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News, under date of May 20, has the following regarding crop conditions abroad:

ENGLAND—Whitsuntide has been favored with fairly good weather for the holiday-makers, but the wind has continued to be decidedly chilly, the currents shifting from northwest to northeast, with an occasional turn to the southeast. It has not been a case of all sunshine, however, good quantities of rain having fallen at intervals, and even the agricultural papers now seem to think that the land is well provided with moisture. The cry is still for warm, balmy days, but these seem to be no nearer than when we last wrote. Damage to fruit trees and early potatoes is being mentioned pretty freely, and cereal crops are very backward. Some people are already comparing the current season with that of 1897, when the Summer missed altogether, with disastrous results for the harvest. British farmers continue to market their remaining wheat at a fair rate, but last week's official returns show a greater difference between this season and last. The price is still advancing, 31.1 being the average for last week, and a correspondent writes from South Oxon that he gave as much as 37.0 for a fine lot of rough chaff, weighing 66 pounds per bushel, at Reading on the 17th.

FRANCE—Weather conditions continue unfavorable for the crops, being much too cold and wet. Cereals still look well, although the fields are infested with weeds as a result of the continued rains. A change to warm, dry weather is much desired. Farmers continue to offer very sparingly, being influenced by the unfavorable weather.

GERMANY—Frosty nights, rain, sleet and snow almost without interruption, such are the weather conditions reported from Hamburg, and advices from other places in the Fatherland are practically all of similar tenor. All crops are decidedly backward, and one report we have, mentions that the Winter seedings have deteriorated.

SPAIN—Our Barcelona correspondent writes that frost and rain are reported to have done considerable damage to the fruit crop of the peninsula. Wheat and barley have likewise suffered to some extent, and it is taken for granted that the harvest will not be so good as was expected a short time ago, although there is still time for favorable weather to do much good.

RUSSIA—An official report, published in St. Petersburg, fully confirms the favorable accounts which have been sent by our correspondents in the South. Mention is made of local damage from frosts, excessive rains and high winds, but, generally speaking, the condition both of Winter crops and Spring seeding is satisfactory. Recent reports from the South continue to be very optimistic.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY—An official crop bulletin of Hungary, just issued, shows that the recent unfavorable weather has not failed to leave its mark on the crops, but on the whole crop conditions were satisfactory to good.

FRUIT—Upwards of 100 crates of Oregon berries came in yesterday, and the demand came nearer to being supplied than it has at any previous time this season. The receipts of California berries are falling away a little and with another day or two of sunshine there will be plenty of Oregon stock at moderate prices. Some very fine berries came in from Hood River and The Dalles yesterday, but the Southern Oregon receipts were somewhat dilapidated on account of too much rain. California sold at $1 and $1 25 per crate, and Oregon at 10 and 12½ cents per pound. Some very choice Royal Ann cherries were received from California yesterday and sold at $1 25 per box. Ordinary cherries were plentiful at 75 cents and $1 per box. The market is well supplied with pineapples, and bananas have not yet ceased arriving with quite a degree of regularity.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—The market for potatoes has gone into the dumps so far that it seems like a hopeless task to try and get it out. Some pretty good-sized stocks are still held in the country, and there is little or no demand. Most of the dealers refuse to quote more than $1 per cental for the best stock, and some of them are not paying more than 75 cents per sack. New potatoes are very plentiful, and the quality is improving and the price not any too firm at two cents per pound. There are no old onions in the market and new California red are so plentiful that $1 per cental is about the best figure obtainable, although some sales are made at $1 25 per cental.

HOPS—There is not much business in hops at present on account of the stocks being so depleted that interest in the situation lags. Prices, however, remain very firm, and the few sales or re-sales that are reported are at the best figures of the season. There is a lull in new crop contracting, dealers being somewhat indifferent about paying the extreme prices at which business can be done, and growers not caring to make concessions. The situation in the East is thus reported by the New York Journal of Commerce date of May 30:

The demand from brewers continued on a very moderate scale only, although in several instances brewers were reported as showing more of an interest than for some time past. Offerings continued small, as stocks were limited and controlled by a few houses who were indifferent sellers and held for extreme figures. Old olds were in fair demand and firmly held within the range of prices quoted. Advices from the Coast and up the state reported firm markets. Mail advices received from Franklin County, New York, said that it is expected that the 1902 crop will be from 15 to 20 per cent short of last year. Most of the yards are reported as old and the fact that they did not Winter well, coupled with the damage by the recent frosts, it is claimed, will make the shortage.

The Waterville Times of May 27 says of hops: "The week past has been wet and had the weather been warm all the time the hop vine would have done well. It has been quite cool for the last few days and vegetation has been checked in its growth. The most vigorous yards are running very well and the effects of the freeze will not be seen as much in them as in the weaker yards. It is feared that the vine in these will be backward and small, and will fail to run up the pole as it should. It is too early to tell definitely what the yards will do, but all are hoping for the best."

BUTTER—There is a little better demand for butter and some of the fancy selects occasionally sell at a premium over best quotations. Sales at more than 15½ cents are so infrequent, however, that it is hardly quotable at any higher prices, as such a small proportion of the receipts can be worked off at more than 17 to 18½ cents that any concerted attempt to advance prices would result in an accumulation of stocks and attendant relapse. Store butter is in good demand for shipment to San Francisco, and there is considerable creamery going into cold storage.

EGGS—A good demand for outside shipment, together with light receipts, has put the price of eggs up so that they are moving all right at 17 and 17½ cents for strictly first-class candled stock. Seconds are selling slightly under these figures. Prospects are not favorable for any lower prices at present, as there is a demand for cold storage in case prices go any lower.

POULTRY—The local demand for chickens has been very heavy this week, and there is an attendant stiffening in prices. The demand is mostly for large fryers and this class of stock, if large and in good condition, sells up around $5 per dozen. Old hens and mixed coops run from $4 50 to $6, the latter being for very choice stocks. Small fryers, $2 to $3 per dozen. There is not much demand for ducks and geese, old birds being especially dull. Turkeys are nominal. It is difficult to get any turkeys in good condition at this time, and not enough are selling to enable an accurate price to be made on them.

Bank Clearings.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Portland	$642,670	$141,702
Seattle	767,581	93,397
Tacoma	321,892	72,824
Spokane	302,758	37,086

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

Wheat—Nominal; Walla Walla, 65@65½c; Valley, 66½c; bluestem, 66½@67c.

Barley—Feed, $22@22 50; brewing, $23 per ton.

Flour—Best grades, $3 55@3 40 per barrel; graham, $2 50@2 80.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15@16 per ton; middlings, $19@20; shorts, $17@18; chop, $16.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1 20@1 30; gray, $1 15@1 25 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, $12@15; clover, $7 50@10 per ton.

Potatoes and Onions.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, $1@1 15 per cental; ordinary, 60@75c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, $2 25@2 50 per cental; new potatoes, 2c per pound.

Onions—$1@1 10 per cental for new.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Butter—Creamery, 17½@18½c; dairy, 14@16c; store, 12@15c.

Eggs—16@17½c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½@13c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory cheese, 1@½c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4 50@5 50; hens, $5@6 per dozen; 11@11½c per pound; springs, $2 50@5 per dozen; ducks, $4 50@5 per dozen for old; $5 for young; turkeys, live, 13@14c; dressed, 15@16c per pound; geese, $6@7 per dozen.

Vegetables, Fruit, Etc.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, $1 75@2 per crate; turnips, 60@75c; carrots, 60@75c; beets, 50@60c per sack; cauliflower, 75@85c per dozen; cabbage, $1 25@1 50 per central; celery, 75@90c per dozen; peas, 4c per pound; asparagus, 6c per pound; beans, 10c per pound; artichokes, 60@70c per dozen; lettuce, head, per dozen, 25c; lettuce, hothouse, per box, $1 75@2; green onions, per dozen, 15@20c; rhubarb, 2c per pound; radishes, 15@20c per dozen bunches.

Green fruit—Lemons, $2@3 50; oranges, $2 75@3 75 per box; bananas, $2 25@3; pineapples, $3 50 per dozen; apples, $2@2 50 per box; strawberries, $1@1 25 per crate for California, 10@12½c per pound for Oregon; cherries, 75@$1 per box.

Dried fruit—Apples, evaporated, 7½@11c per pound; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 6@7c; apricots, 11½@13½c; peaches, 8@11c; pears, 9@10½c; prunes, Italian, 3½@3½c; figs, California, blacks, 4½@5½c; do white, 8½@8½c; plums, pitted, 4½@5½c.

Hops, Wool and Hides.

Hops—12½@15c per pound.

Sheepskins—Shearlings, 15@20c; short wool, 25@35c; medium wool, 50@60c; long wool, 60@$1 each.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 4@5c; No. 2 and grease, 2½@3c.

Wool—Valley, 12@15½c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25@26c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and up, 15@15½c per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 8 to 15 pounds, 13c; dry calf, No. 1, under 8 pounds, 10c; dry-salted, bulls and stags, one-third less than dry flint; salted hides, steers, sound, 60 pounds and over, 8@9c; 50 to 60 pounds, 7½@8c; under 50 pounds and cows, 7c; stags and bulls, sound, 5@5½c; kip, sound, 15 to 30 pounds, 7c; veal, sound, 10 to 14 pounds, 7c; calf, sound, under 10 pounds, 8c; green (unsalted), 1c per pound less; culls, 1c per pound less; horse hides, salted, each, $1 50@2; dry, each, $1@1 50; colts' hides, each, 25@50c; goat skins, common, each, 10@15c; Angora, with wool on, each, 20c@$1.

Pelts—Bear skins as to size, No. 1, each, $3@20; cubs, $2@5; badger, each, 10@40c; wildcat, 25@50c; house cat, 5@10c; fox, common gray, each, 30@50c; do red, each, $1 50@2; do cross, each, $5@15; do silver and black, each, $100@200; fisher, each, $5@8; lynx, each, $3@5; mink, strictly No. 1, each, 50c@1 50; marten, dark Northern, $6@12; marten, pale pine, according to size and color, $1 50@2; muskrats, large, each, 5@10c; skunk, each, 40@50c; civet or polecat, each, 5@10c; otter, for large prime skins, each, $5@7; panther, with head and claws perfect, each, $2@3; raccoon, for large prime, each, 30@50c; wolf, mountain, with head perfect, each, $3 50@5; wolf, prairie (coyote), without head, each, 50@80c; wolverine, each, $4@7; beaver, per skin, large, $3@6; do medium, $2@4; do small, $1@1 50; do kits, 50@75c.

Meats and Provisions.

Lard—Portland, tierces, 12½@12¾c per pound; tubs, 13c; 50s, 13c; 20s, 13¼c; 10s, 13¾c; 5s, 13½c.

Lard—Eastern, pure leaf, kettle-rendered, tierces, 12½@12¾c per pound; tubs, 13¼@13½c; 50s, 13¾@13½c; 20s, 13¾@13¾c; 10s, 13¾@13¾c; 5s, 13¾@14¼c; 3s, 13½@14¼c.

Veal—6½@8c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4½c per pound; sheared, 3¾c; dressed, 7½c.

Lamb—Gross, 5c per pound; dressed, 9c.

Hogs—Gross, 6½c per pound; dressed, 7½@8c.

Beef—Gross, cows 4½c per pound; steers, 5½c; dressed, 5@8½c.

Lard—Compound, tierces, 9½c per pound; 50s, 9½c; 10s, 10c.

Hams—Eastern—Fancy, 15c; standard, 14½c shoulders, 10c.

Hams—Portland, 13½c per pound; picnic, 10c; per pound.

Bacon—Portland, 14@16½c per pound; Eastern, fancy, 17c; standard, heavy, 14½c; light, 15½c; bacon bellies, 14½c.

Dry-salted meats—Portland clears, 11½@12½c; backs, 11@12c; bellies, 12½@13c; plates, 10c; butts, 10c. Eastern—regular clear sides, unsmoked, 12½c; smoked, 13½c; bellies, average, 20 to 30 pounds; unsmoked, 12½c; smoked, 13½c; plates, 11½@12½c.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc.

Coffee—Mocha, 25@28c; Java, fancy, 26@32c; Java, good, 20@24c; Java, ordinary, 18@20c; Costa Rica, fancy, 18@20c; Costa Rica, good, 16@18c; Costa Rica, ordinary, 10@12c per pound; Columbia roast, $11; Arbuckle's, $11 63; list; Lion, $11 13; Cordova, $11 63 list.

Rice—Imperial Japan, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4 50; Carolina head, 6¾@7½c.

Beans—Small white, 3½c; large white, 3½c; pinks, 2¾c; Bayos, 3½c; Limas, 4¾c per pound.

Salmon—Columbia River, one-pound talls, $1 75@1 90 per dozen; two-pound talls, $3; fancy one-pound flats, $1 90; ½-pound fancy flats, $1 25; Alaska talls, 95c; two-pound talls, $2.

Sugar—Sack basis, net cash, per 100 pounds, Cubs, $4 60; powdered, $4 46; dry granulated, $4 35; extra C, $3 85; golden C, $3 75. Advances over sack basis as follows: Barrels, 10c; half barrels, 25c; boxes, 50c per 100 pounds. Maple, 15@16c per pound.

Honey—12½@15c per No. 1 frame.

Grain bags—Calcutta, $4 12½@4 25 per 100 for July-August.

Coal oil—Cases, 20½c per gallon; barrels, 16c; tanks, 14c.

Nuts—Peanuts, 5¾@6½c per pound for raw; 8@8½c for roasted; cocoanuts, $5@6c per dozen; walnuts, 11@12½c per pound; pine nuts, 10@12½c; hickory nuts, 7c; Brazil nuts, 14c; filberts, 15@16c; fancy pecans, 10@14½c; almonds, 15½@16c.

Stock salt—50s, $20 65; 100s, $20 15; granulated, 50s, $20 65; Liverpool, 50s, $30 50; 100s, $30 40; 200s, $40.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Hay—Wheat, $9@12 50; wheat and oat, $9@11 50; best barley, $7 50@9; alfalfa, nominal; clover, $7@8 per ton; straw, 40@50c per bale.

Wool—Nevada, 12@15c; Valley Oregon, 14@16c.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $21 50@23 50; bran, $18 50@19 50 per ton.

Vegetables — Green peas, 60c@$1 per box; string beans, 1½@1½c; asparagus, $2@2 25; tomatoes, $2 25@2 75; cucumbers, $1@1 25 per box; garlic, 2@4c per pound; egg plant, 10@8c.

Potatoes—Early Rose, $1@1 25; River Burbanks, 80c@$1; Oregon Burbanks, $1@1 25; sweets, nominal.

Hops—New crop, 14@17½c.

Onions—$2@60c.

Bandinas—$1@60c.

Citrus fruit—Common California lemons, 75c; choice, $2 75; Mexican limes, $4@4 50; oranges, navel, $2@4.

Pineapples—$2@3.

Apples—Choice, $3; common, $2 50 per box.

Poultry—Turkey gobblers, 13@14c; do hens, 13@14c; roosters, old, $4 50@4 75; do young, $6 50@8; broilers, small, $1 75@2 50; broilers, large, $3@3 50; fryers, $4@5; hens, $4@5 50; old ducks, $3 50@4; young ducks, $4 50@5.

Eggs—Fancy ranch, 20c; store, 16@17c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22c; do seconds, 19½c; fancy dairy, 20c per pound; do seconds, 17c.

Cheese—Young America, 10@10½c; Eastern, 13@15c.

Receipts—Flour, 19,866 quarter sacks; do Oregon, 11,500 quarter sacks; wheat, 11,128 centals; Barley, 3925 centals; beans, 10 sacks; corn, 1400 centals; potatoes, 3055 sacks; bran, 1180 sacks; middlings, 555 sacks; hay, 343 tons; wool, 236 bales; hides, 453.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Coffee—Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 5 7-16c; mild steady; Cordova, 8@11½c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal 96-test, 3 7-16c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined firm.

Coffee futures closed steady, with prices net 10 to 15 points lower. Total sales were 41,500 bags, including July at $4 95; September, $5 10; October, $5 15; December, 5 55@40; January, $5 45; March, $5 55@60; May, $5 65.

THE YAQUI UPRISING.

All the Indians Have Taken to the Warpath—Several Engagements.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—A special from Tucson says: The uprising among the Yaquis in Sonora is becoming general. A detachment of 73 men from the force of General Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatan Mountains, east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and 30 of the number killed. Captain Celso Gomez and Lieutenant Jose Vallejo, of the Twentieth Battalion, were among the slain. Only one officer escaped unhurt. The Mexicans ran out of ammunition and engaged in a hand-to-hand battle with the Yaquis. Fifty of the latter were reported killed, but their great number overwhelmed the Mexicans. The survivors, exhausted, retreated to Hermosillo. Fifteen of them were wounded.

General Torres has retreated and sent out scouts loyal to the government. Refugees arriving at Hermosillo on freight trains and by wagons report that everywhere the Yaquis have taken to the warpath. Three stations on the Sonora Railroad have been abandoned and the telegraph operators have left. General Luis Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, has been reinforced by his brother, Lorenzo Torres, with 200 mounted men. It is estimated that there are 1000 Yaquis, well armed, assembled in the foothills of the Mazatan Mountains.

The Mexican forces are short of ammunition and arms, and through the authorities at Nogales all available arms and ammunition at Tucson were ordered and shipped Monday. The Yaquis captured 25 stands of arms in the ambuscade Sunday. Runners arriving at Hermosillo report fearful cruelties at the ambuscade, which occurred Sunday near Aguajito. As soon as expected reinforcements arrive, General Torres will attack the Yaquis in the mountains, and a decisive battle is expected at that time.

Old Man Attempts Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—J. W. Howey, whose home is in Boston or Philadelphia, took morphia with suicidal intent in an apartment-house in this city late last night. He is 70 years old and will die. He is apparently wealthy. His invalid wife and son, H. K. Howey, live in Boston. J. H. Howey, another son, lives in Denver.

Howey had written a note directing that his body be sent to a local undertaker's, should anything happen to him. The note continued: "I took morphine. Cause, business troubles with my son, H. J. Howey."

Jury of Millionaires.

NEW YORK, June 4.—In forming the third panel of Sheriff's jury to serve during the ensuing three months, Sheriff O'Brien has summoned 15 men whose aggregate wealth is estimated at more than $1,000,000,000. Among those called are: J. B. McDonald, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt and John D. Archbolm.

Harris Trunk Co. for trunks and bags.

BULLS IN CORN PITS

BIG TRADERS SWITCH FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

Prices Advance a Cent Before Crowd Realizes What Is Being Done —Advance in Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Corn led the action of all pits and was the centre of more interest than all the other pits combined. The feature of the day's trading was the clever switching of the big bull traders from bulling July options to active support of September. This crowd, with its Wall-street affiliations, is supposed to be long more than twice the amount of July stuff obtainable. At the outset today, many of the bears who had been selling short for the last four days, covered freely, pulling the prices up somewhat. The bull crowd led in the movement by supporting July well for a time. When the market had a fairly firm basis, the bull leaders dumped large quantities and began taking on September rapidly. September sold from 57¾c to 58⅝c before the crowd realized what was being done. Then July dipped and fluctuated erratically. At the close the public feeling was tense and the tone strong. July closed ⅝@¾c up at 61⅝@⅞c, and September ⅞@1c up, at 58⅝@58¾c.

Wheat displayed considerable strength regardless of the manner in which the advance was fought by the bears. The local crowd started the upturn by covering large accounts. Late, the corn bull crowd and elevator interests were good buyers. Receipts were small, clearances large, the cash demand good, and the seaboard reported the export business better. The Government report of the crop conditions was bullish. The local crowd, however, put on a bear pressure all day. There was some reaction toward the close. July opened a shade to ⅛@¼c up at 71⅜c to 71½c, sold to 72c and closed firm ⅝c up at 71⅞@72c.

Oats were strong, but the market was far from active, except in July. Shorts covered freely, influenced by the action in corn.

July closed strong, 1⅜@ up at 38⅛c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
July	70 11¼	70 72	70 11¼	70 72
September	69½	70⅝	69½	70¼
December	70¾	71½	70¾	71⅜
CORN.				
July	61⅛	62⅝	61⅛	61⅞
September	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝
December	43⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43⅞
OATS.				
July (old)	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35⅝
July (new)	36⅛	38⅛	36⅛	38⅛
Sept. (old)	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28
Sept. (new)	29⅝	30	29⅝	30
Dec. (new)	30	30¼	30	30¼
MESS PORK.				
July	17 20	17 40	17 20	17 35
September	17 27½	17 47½	17 27½	17 35
LARD.				
July	10 20	10 30	10 20	10 25
September	10 25	10 32½	10 22½	10 30
SHORT RIBS.				
July	9 90	10 25	9 90	10 15
September	9 82½	10 10	9 82½	10 05

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Easy.

Wheat—No. 3 Spring, 71¾c; No. 2 red, 79¾c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 62½c.

Oats—No. 2, 41@41⅝c; No. 2 white, 44½@44½c; No. 3 white, 43⅝@44½c.

Rye—No. 2, 58½@59c.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 64@68c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 68; No. 1 Northwestern, $1 76.

Timothy seed—Prime, $6 30@6 35.

Mess pork—$17 35@17 40 per bbl.

Lard—$10 22½@10 25 per cwt.

Short ribs sides—Loose, $10@10 30.

Dry salted shoulders—Boxed, $8 25@8 50.

Short clear sides—Boxed, $10 20@10 60.

Clover—Contract grade, $8 30.

Butter—Steady; creameries, 18@23c; dairies, 18@20c.

Cheese—Steady, 10@12c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh, 15½c.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	30,000	19,000
Wheat, bushels	34,000	74,000
Corn, bushels	252,000	69,000
Oats, bushels	267,000	273,000
Rye, bushels	11,000	.....
Barley, bushels	22,000	5,000

New York Grain and Produce.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Flour—Receipts, 20,500 bbls.; exports, 5700. Steadier and a trifle inactive.

Wheat—Receipts, 34,500 bu. Spot, firm; No. 2 red, 80½c elevator; No. 2 red, 78½@79½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85c f. o. b. afloat. Throughout the day wheat was firm and a shade higher, influenced by scarcity of offerings, attempts to replace shorts and a bullish Ohio state report, small receipts and export rumors. Liberal clearances also had an influence. The market closed firm at ⅛c net higher; July, 77⅞@78 5-16c, closed 78⅛c; September, 75⅝ @ 75⅞; December, 76⅝ @ 77⅛c; closed 77⅛c.

Hops—Quiet.

Hides—Firm.

Wool—Steady.

San Francisco Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Wheat—steady. Barley—Easier.

Oats—Quiet but firm.

Spot quotations:

Wheat—Shipping, $1 11½ @ 1 12½; milling, $1 15½@1 15.

Barley—Feed, 56@57½c; brewing, 98¾@ $1 01¼.

Oats—Red, $1 35@1 47½; white, $1 40@1 50; black, $1 25@1 35.

Call board sales:

Wheat—Steady. December, $1 10⅛ bid; cash, $1 12½.

Barley—Easier. December, 83½c bid.

Corn—Large yellow, $1 45@1 50.

European Grain Markets.

LONDON, June 4.—Wheat cargoes on passage steady; Walla Walla, 29s 3d; English country markets quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Wheat—Easy. No. 1 standard California, 6s 4½d. Wheat and flour in Paris steady. French country markets firm; weather in England, rainy.

Chicago Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Provisions were dull and listless early, but late in the day, influenced by the grain strength and support by packers, good advances were made. The close was strong, with July pork 15c up; lard unchanged, and ribs 2½c higher.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Still Confined to Its Narrow Professional Limits.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The stock market today was still confined to its narrow professional limits, and lacked even the few special features which varied the monotony yesterday. The general tone was rather heavy. The losses were small, and were caused by very light selling. The ostensible explanation of the heaviness was the report received from the anthracite regions this morning that some of the coal mines were suffering from the shutting down of the pumps. The rioting in Chicago over the teamsters' strike had the effect of somewhat sharpening apprehension over the subject of labor troubles generally. The effects of the coal shortage are in meaning growing more acute, but the possibility of the soft-coal miners becoming ultimatily involved may have accounted in part for the other marked heaviness of United States Steel stocks. The decision to maintain the present price of steel rails for 1903 and reports of large orders already received running into the next year, did not prevent the selling of United States Steel, especially of the preferred.

The Weather Bureau's report of the damage by frost last week to corn, and the delay to the planting of the crop and its backward cultivation, by reason of unfavorable weather, helped the undertone of depression.

A sharp reaction in Canadian Pacific, after its recent sustained advance, had some sympathetic effect on the market. Call money was somewhat easier but held at 3 per cent or above. Sterling exchange continued to advance. The firmness of exchange, in spite of the higher rate for call money and the selling by American holders of British consols to take profits, is attributed to a demand by bankers to cover against previous sales of exchange bills made in the course of borrowing abroad. The market closed semi-stagnant and heavy.

Bonds were rather more active than stocks and the price movement was irregular. Total sales, $2,720,000. U. S. threes declined a quarter and the twos regular ⅛ per cent on the last call.

Closing Stock Quotations.

DESCRIPTION.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison	7,000	80⅝	79⅝	80⅛
do pfd	2,000	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	1,000	106	105⅝	105⅝
do pfd				95
Canadian Pacific	18,900	138⅝	136⅝	136⅝
Canada Southern				65
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,500	46⅝	46½	46⅝
Chicago & Alton	2,000	37⅝	36⅝	37½
Chicago, Ind. & Louis.	200	75	75	74½
do pfd	300	86¼	86	86
Chicago & Eastern Ill.				162
Chicago Great Western	1,100	29	28⅝	29⅛
do A pfd				80
do B pfd				48
Chicago & N. W.	500	248	248	247½
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	100	172⅝	172½	172
Chi. Term. & Tran.	1,200	21	20½	20½
do pfd	200	38½	38	38
C., C., C. & St. Louis				104
Colorado Southern	100	31	31	30⅝
do 1st pfd	200	70⅝	70½	70
do 2d pfd				41½
Delaware & Hudson	400	174	174	173½
Del., Lack. & Western				270
Denver & Rio Grande				41
do pfd	300	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Erie	2,400	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
do 1st pfd	100	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
do 2d pfd	200	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
Great Northern pfd				184
Hocking Valley	1,700	86½	85	84⅝
do pfd				92½
Illinois Central	1,000	152⅝	151⅝	151⅞
Iowa Central	100	46	46	45½
do pfd	100	83⅝	83⅝	83½
Lake Erie & Western				65
do pfd				125
Louisville & Nashville	100	137	137	137
Manhattan Elevated	1,800	132⅝	132	132⅛
Metropolitan Street Ry.	1,500	150⅝	149⅝	149⅝
Mexican Central	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Mexican National	300	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Minn. & St. Louis				110½
Missouri Pacific	1,200	100	99⅝	99⅞
Mo., Kansas & Texas	700	29⅝	29	29⅛
do pfd	6,000	57⅝	52⅝	56⅝
New Jersey Central				184
New York Central	1,100	156⅝	155⅝	156⅛
Norfolk & Western	1,700	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
do pfd				89
Ontario & Western	500	32⅝	32⅛	32½
Pennsylvania	2,400	147½	147⅛	149⅛
Reading	18,500	63	61⅝	62⅝
do 1st pfd	400	83	83	83
do 2d pfd	2,700	68	67⅝	67⅝
St. Louis & San Fran.	700	69½	69	69⅝
do 1st pfd				80⅝
do 2d pfd				72
St. Louis S. W.	900	27	27	27
do pfd	1,500	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
St. Paul	4,800	169⅝	169⅛	169½
Southern Pacific	2,100	64½	64⅛	64⅛
Southern Railway	5,000	37⅝	36⅝	37
do pfd	1,100	94⅝	94⅛	94½
Texas & Pacific	500	41⅛	40½	41⅛
Toledo, St. L. & W.	100	21⅛	21⅛	21
do pfd	200	37⅝	37⅛	37
Union Pacific	11,200	104⅝	104⅛	104½
do pfd	100	88⅝	88⅛	88
Wabash	2,600	27⅛	26½	26⅝
do pfd	900	44½	43½	43½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	22⅛	22⅛	22
do 2d pfd				34
Wisconsin Central	2,300	27⅝	27⅛	27
do pfd	400	49⅝	49	49
Express Companies—				
Adams				200
American				223
United States	100	115	115	114½
Wells-Fargo				200
Miscellaneous—				
Amalgamated Copper	2,600	69⅝	68⅛	69
Amer. Car & Foundry	1,400	31½	31	31½
do pfd				90
American Linseed Oil				25½
do pfd				50½
Amer. Smelt. & Refin.	2,400	49	48⅝	48½
do pfd	200	98⅝	98⅝	98½
Anaconda Mining Co.	200	116½	116½	116½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	4,000	68½	67⅞	68
Colorado Fuel &