WHEAT RULES DULL

Salt Takes Upward Jump of $5 per Ton.

WOOL CONTINUES TO BE FIRM

But Only Small Part of Oregon's Clip Remains, and There Is Little Business—Not Much Contracting in Hops.

The most important feature of the market situation is the advance of $5 per ton in salt. It is generally believed to be the forerunner of other advances, which in due season will elevate the price to the exorbitant figures which prevailed before the recent conflict between the trust and the local distributors.

The principal feature of interest in the local market situation yesterday was the advance of $5 per ton in the price of salt. This advance is of pretty healthy proportions as it is, but the interesting feature of the situation lies in the fact that a commodity that can be so manipulated as to cause a decline of $16 per on in the space of a few weeks can as easily be manipulated for an advance of corresponding or greater proportions. Five dollars is a good starter, but from appearances it is only a starter, and the additional $11 per ton will probably be tacked on in due season, in order to have it operative before some of the other cargoes now afloat get close enough to hand to cut a figure in the situation. Now that the trust lion and the distributing lamb have lain down together (with the lamb inside), it is stated that the advance is due to a scarcity, and to the fact that the price was too low. The new rate is effective today, and may last a week before another turn of the screw is made. Aside from this, and an advance of 50 cents in package coffees, there were no changes of consequence in the local grocery markets this week. In produce some weakness is shown along certain lines, and trade is somewhat restricted, as it usually is at this season of the year, when the city population is at low ebb and the farmers are all at work.

WHEAT—The wheat market has been very weak, and even a reduction of over a cent a bushel in freight rates was insufficient to stem the downward course of prices. The East is low on liberal receipts and a light foreign demand, and Europe remains indifferent so long as there is enough in sight for immediate requirements, and a big crop is coming on. Local exporters are not making much of an effort to buy, so long as the market is in its present unsettled state, and quotations are, to a large extent, nominal. Exporters quote about 60@61c for Walla Walla, and for old crop stock the mills are reported to be paying more money.

Freights remain inactive, with no new charters reported. Twenty-five shillings is bid, but owners are not disposed to accept this figure as yet. The Winter wheat harvest is well under way all over the Northwest, and while the yield in some localities is disappointing, the output as a whole promises to be nearly as large as that of last year.

London advices under date of July 18 review the crop and market situation as follows:

The brilliant weather has had a most beneficial effect on the crops both here and in France, and has considerably affected the sentiment of the trade, which at the moment does not regard the premier cereal with a very friendly eye. There is no doubt that the great improvement in the weather has played havoc with the calculations of the French importers, as it has brought the crop apparently fully a week nearer, and as spot prices are several shillings above the period (not much later) when the new crop will be available, it is easily understood how the consumers will strive to their utmost to work on the lowest possible margin of supplies, and the consequence is that some portions of the white wheat cargoes recently imported are still unsold, and owners are trying to resell to England, whilst a steamer originally destined for St. Nazaire has been diverted to London.

Reports recently published respecting the Austro-Hungarian crop are of quite a glowing character, and it would seem that the dual empire will be able this season to export a fair quantity, the bulk of it, no doubt, coming in the shape of flour.

The latest reports from Roumania, Bulgaria and Russia are also very satisfactory, and an interesting feature has been the sale of a cargo of Russian wheat of the new crop on a good old crop sample, at 29s 3d for August-September shipment.

Canada sends glowing accounts, and it has been rumored that the quantity available for export will reach the extraordinary total of 10,000,000 quarters, which, if true, would insest a very large portion of the British requirements, as the bulk of it would no doubt find its way to this country. In the meantime, however, the consumption of wheat continues on a steady scale, and with comparatively light stocks, moderate quantity on passage and weekly shipments, which average about 250,000 quarters below estimated requirements, there is no prospect of pressure of supplies in the immediate future, so that we do not anticipate a material fall in values, although it would, no doubt, require a decided break in the weather to bring about any improvement.

In reviewing its crop correspondence for the week ending last Saturday, the Cincinnati Price Current says:

The past week has been favorable in the main both for growing crops and for farm work, without any marked change from the conditions of the preceding week. The threshing of Winter wheat has progressed, with slight hindrances by rain, mostly around the lake regions, and the threshings from the shock are being marketed freely, partly because much of it is damp and needs working before ready for milling. Many reports state that while the wheat does not grade well, nevertheless it mills well. The reports of yield are generally fulfilling earlier expectations.

The Spring wheat crop has practically reached maturity, and harvesting has commenced in the Southern section. During the week there have been some complaints of rust in Southern Minnesota and slight damage by storms, but, on the whole, the situation seldom has been more favorable for large yields, and if rains are not excessive a fine quality is looked for. Foreign crop reports have been somewhat variable during the week, but favorable on the whole, and the world's wheat crop of 1902 will likely be slightly above the average.

WOOL.—The wool market continues firm, but there is such a comparatively small amount of the clip still in first hands that but little interest is shown in the local market. The clip is said to have moved out more thoroughly than ever before at this date, and the prices realized were very remunerative. The Eastern wool market is thus reviewed by the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of August 2:

In the wool market, though many inquiries have been made, actual transactions do not show much improvement over previous weeks. Prices, however, remain very firm, and present indications are that they will not go any lower. The principal demand in evidence during the past week has been for fine and medium grade wools, with handlers of the raw material holding very firmly to first figures. There seems to be more inquiry from manufacturers who were running low in their supplies, and though trying to obtain fresh material as cheaply as possible, have been compelled to take some supplies at holders' prices in order to fill pressing needs.

The one favorable factor in the situation is that notwithstanding the wool in the country and in dealers' hands, it is probable that supplies in manufacturers' warehouses are smaller than for many seasons. This has been proved to a certain extent by the inquiries. Where manufacturers want wool, they want it in a hurry, which is pretty good evidence that stocks show decided dwindling.

Although there is a fair amount of wool in the market, holders are in a position to await higher prices, which they anticipate before long. The inquiries for pulled wool have continued during the week, and one or two fair transactions are reported to have been consummated. Texas and territory wools have also been in request, but buyers' views have not been up to sellers', resulting in a restricted business. In foreign wools, carpet stocks are firmly held, but the demand does not seem to have increased to any marked extent. Turkish and Russian wools are quiet, with little demand.

HOPS.—Reports from the hopyards continue of the most favorable nature, and the outlook now indicates a yield of about 90,000 bales of a very good grade of hops. But little contracting is now being done, as the growers who are not already tied up have abounding faith in higher markets later. In the East matters are drifting along under easy sail, and mail advices under date of August 2 have the following:

Owing to the extreme views of growers on the Coast, dealers were not willing to make further contracts of importance. The demand from brewers continued slow, they being light buyers of both 1901s and old olds, and also were slow in making contracts for 1902 hops, not being ready to pay prices now ruling. Weather reports were more favorable from Otsego and Franklin Counties, but no changes were reported in the crop outlook. Crop reports from the Coast continued good. Cable advices received from London reported as follows: "If weather is favorable for growing, crop estimate 400,000 cwt.; if weather is unfavorable, cannot reach 360,000 cwt. The blue is backward and weather is unfavorable for growing crop." Mail advices received from the Continent, dated July 22, said that Germany and Alsace-Lorraine will have a fair hop crop, but that Burgundy, North France and Belgium will have only about half of last year's heavy yield.

The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal, of July 31, says of crops: "The vine has continued to make a rapid growth, and we look for a little over one-half of last year's crop."

Bank Clearings.

	Clearings.	Balances.
Portland	$427,379	$ 40,391
Seattle	794,948	106,343
Tacoma	207,497	28,774
Spokane	288,620	28,788

LOCAL MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

Wheat—Nominal; Walla Walla, 60@61c for new crop, 63@64c for old; Valley, 65c; bluestem, 65@66c for old crop.

Barley—Feed, $17 75 per ton for old; $16 50 per ton for new crop.

Flour—Best grades, $2 65@3 60 per barrel; graham, $2 50@3 20.

Millstuffs—Bran, $15@16 per ton; middlings, $21 50; shorts, $18; chop, $16.

Oats—No. 1 white, $1@1 05; gray, 95c@$1 per cental.

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

Potatoes and Onions.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 75@85c per cental; ordinary, 50c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, $2 50@3 per cental; new potatoes, 65@90c per cental for Oregon, $1 for California.

Onions—$1@1 40 per cental.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3 50@4 50; hens, $4@5 50 per doz.; 11@11½c per pound; Springs, $2 50@4 per doz.; ducks, $3@4 50 per doz.; turkeys, nominal; geese, $4@6 per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@21c per pound; extras, 22½c; dairy, 17@18c; store, 17@17½c.

Eggs—20@21c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12½@13c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Vegetables, Fruit, Etc.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 75@85c per box; turnips, 65@75c; carrots, 65@75c; beets, $1@1 25 per sack; cauliflower, 75@85c per dozen; cabbage, $1 25@1 50 per cental; celery, 75@60c per dozen; peas, 3@4c per pound; beans, 4@6c per pound; artichokes, 65@70c per dozen; lettuce, head, per dozen, 25c; lettuce, hothouse, per box, $1 75; green onions, per dozen, 12½c; radishes, 12½@20c per doz. bunches; corn, 25c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@50c box.

Green fruit—Lemons, $4@5; oranges, $4@4 50 per box; bananas, $1 50@2 50; pineapples, $3@3 50 per dozen; apples, 61@1 50 per box; raspberries, 5@6c per pound; Oregon cherries, 5@7c per pound; California peaches, 65@75c per box cots, 70@75c per box; pears, $1 75 per box; watermelons, $2@2 75 per dozen; cantaloupes, $1 50@2.

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@5½c; figs, California, blacks, 4½@5½c; do white, 5½@6½c; plums, pitted, 4½@5½c.

Groceries, Nuts, Etc.

Coffee—Mocha, 23@25c; Java, fancy, 28@30c; 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 13 list.

Salmon—Columbia River, one-pound talls, $1 75@1 90 per dozen; 2-pound talls, $3; fancy one-pound flats, $1 90; ½-pound fancy flats, $1 25; Alaska talls, 55c; 2-pound talls, $2.

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

Beans—Small white, 3½c; large white, 3½c; pinks, 2½c; Bayos, 3½c; Lima, 4½c per pound.

Sugar—Sack basis, net cash, per 100 pounds: Cube, $4 50; powdered, $4 35; dry granulated, $4 25; extra C, $3 75; golden C, $3 65. 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, $7 per 100 for July-August.

Nuts—Peanuts, 5¾@6½c per pound for raw; 8@9½c for roasted; cocoanuts, $5@6 per dozen; walnuts, 11@12½c per pound; pine nuts, 10@12½c; hickory nuts, 7c; Brazil nuts, 14c; filberts, 15@16c; fancy pecans, 14@14½c; almonds, 15½@16c.

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

Salt—Liverpool 50s, $18 50 per ton; 100s, $18 40; 200s, $18; rock, per ton, 50s, $16 50; 100s, $16; half ground, per ton, 50s, $17; 100s, $16 50.

Meats and Provisions.

Lard—Portland, tierces, 10½c per pound; tubs, 13½c; 50s, 13½c; 20s, 13¾c; 10s, 13¾c; 5s, 14c.

Veal—7½@9c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3½c per pound; dressed, 7c.

Hogs—Gross, 6½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 7½c.

Lard—Compound, tierces, 9¼c per pound; 50s, 9½c; 10s, 10c.

Bacon—Portland, 14½@17½c per pound; Eastern, fancy, 17½c; standard, heavy, 15½c; light, 16c; bacon bellies, 15½c.

Hams—Eastern, fancy, 15½c; shoulders, 12c.

Hams—Portland, 13½c per pound; picnic, 11½c per pound.

Dry-salted meats — Portland clears, 11½@12½c; backs, 11@12c; bellies, 13@14c; plates, 10c; butts, 10c. Eastern—Regular clear sides, unsmoked, 13c; smoked, 14c; bellies, average 25 to 30 pounds, unsmoked, 13½c; smoked, 14½c; plates, 12½c.

Hops, Wool, Hides, Etc.

Hops—Nominal, 16@17c; new, 17@18c.

Sheepskins—Shearlings, 15@30c; short wool, 25@35c, medium wool, 30@60c; long wool, 60c @$1 each.

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

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 25@26c per pound.

Hides—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and up, 15@15½c per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 15 pounds, 12c; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 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 20 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 25c@$1.

Pelts—Bear skins, as to size, No. 1, each, $5@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@6; do silver and black, each, $100@300; fisher, each, $5@6; lynx, each, $2@3; mink, strictly No. 1, each, 50c@1 50; marten, dark Northern, $8@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), with head perfect, each 40@60c; wolf, prairie (coyote), without head, each, 30@35c; wolverine, each, $4@7; beaver, per skin, large, $5@6; do medium, $3@4; do small, $1@1 50; do kits, 50@75c.

STOCKS PROMISE WELL

DEALINGS SHOW GREAT UNDERLYING STRENGTH.

Overextension of Credits the Only Factor That Threatens Bad Consequences.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Today's stock market continued to demonstrate, in a negative way, the underlying strength of the financial and business situation in the country. Trading was mostly idle. The few stocks which were strong did not make an impressive showing, and did not alter the listless tone of the market in general. But it is clear that there is no eagerness to sell stocks. With no buyers on a large scale in view, holders show themselves content to carry stocks and wait for a more active demand. The very idleness of the market is a reassuring fact. Overextension of credits in speculative ventures is the one factor that threatens bad consequences. Now there seems to be a common agreement to await the satisfaction of the coming requirements of the country for moving crops. All authorities are agreed that this requirement will be unusually large this year.

Today's small export of gold was obviously a mercantile transaction, and it was broadly intimated that something equivalent to a premium was paid by those who are to get it. The nearer approach of the period of safety for the year's crops confirms the confidence in their abundance. With plentiful harvests and a large surplus of our products for export, any anxiety over the liquidation of our floating foreign indebtedness, without embarrassment, is quieted. The decision of the Stock Exchange to close on Saturday, for no other cause than the coronation of the King of England, is testimony to the general acquiescence in the present dullness of the trading in securities.

A demand for the Gould Southwestern was the most conspicuous feature of the day's trading. The heavy buying of Texas & Pacific was by the same brokers who have been active in Missouri Pacific for some time past, and the response of other roads in the group was purely sympathetic. The operations were supposed to be for account of the same people who have followed the upward movement in these stocks from the start. Hocking Coal made a jump on inspired intimations that large new interests were to enter the property and expand its field of activity. Hocking Valley was bought on the advantage bituminous coal is enjoying from the paralysis of the anthracite trade.

The movement in Sugar was characteristic of that stock in a period of dullness in the general market, and was ascribed to the prospect of an active season in the fruit-canning trade.

The only stock which seemed to be directly affected by the excellent corn crop reports was Atchison, of which the absorption was very large. There were a number of minor stocks to show strength. Brooklyn Transit was heavy, on the poor report of earnings for the fiscal year. St. Louis & San Francisco reflected some disappointment over the deferred announcement of the details of its new acquirements. The express stocks made further easy advances on light transactions. The market closed moderately active, but irregular.

Early firmness in bonds gave way to some reaction. Total sales, par value, $1,640,000. United States bonds were unchanged on the last call.

Closing Stock Quotations.

STOCKS.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Atchison	48,500	93¾	92½	93¾	
do pfd	6,300	102¾	101½	102¾	
Baltimore & Ohio	10,000	109¾	109¼	109¾	
do pfd	200	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Canadian Pacific	5,700	138½	136½	136½	
Canada Southern	2,200	92¾	91¾	91¾	
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,700	54	53½	53¾	
Chicago & Alton	3,300	43½	42¼	42¾	
do pfd	100	76½	76½	76¾	
Chicago, Ind. & L.				73	
do pfd				83	
Chicago & E. Illinois				218	
Chicago Gt. Western	4,100	31¾	31½	31¾	
do A pfd				87¾	
do B pfd	300	49¾	48¾	48½	
Chicago & N. W.				242	
Chicago, R. I. & P.	5,200	190¾	190	190	
Chicago Term. & Trans	500	22½	22	22½	
do pfd	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	
C., C., C. & St. L.	700	107¼	106¾	107¼	
Colorado Southern	400	33	33	33	
do 1st pfd	200	77	77	77	
do 2d pfd	800	69	69	68¾	
Delaware & Hudson	500	150¼	150¼	150	
Del., Lack. & W.				278	
Denver & Rio Grande	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	
do pfd	500	93¾	93	93¼	
Erie	400	38¾	38½	38½	
do 1st pfd	900	68¼	68	68¾	
do 2d pfd				63	
Great Northern pfd				191	
Hocking Valley	3,400	98	95¾	97½	
do pfd	1,100	92¾	92½	92¾	
Illinois Central	5,500	165½	164½	165¼	
Iowa Central	200	48	48	48	
do pfd	500	85½	85	85	
Lake Erie & Western				64	
do pfd				125	
Louisville & Nashville	5,600	145¾	145¼	145¼	
Manhattan L	10,300	136¼	135¼	135¾	
Metropolitan St. Ry.	600	149	148¾	149	
Mexican Central	100	29	27¾	29¼	
Mexican National	200	18½	18½	18½	
Minn. & St. Louis	400	112¾	112¼	112¾	
Missouri Pacific	30,300	118¾	116¾	117¾	
M., K. & T.	3,800	31½	31¼	31¼	
do pfd	1,800	69¾	62¾	63¾	
New Jersey Central				182	
New York Central	6,200	165¾	165¼	165¾	
Norfolk & Western	2,500	65	64¾	65	
do pfd				94	
Ontario & Western	700	34¼	34	34	
Pennsylvania	3,500	159¾	159¾	159¾	
Reading	5,700	67¾	67¼	67¼	
do 1st pfd	500	87	87	86¾	
do 2d pfd	3,400	73¾	72¾	73¾	
St. Louis & S. F.	2,200	82¾	81¾	81¾	
do 1st pfd				87½	
do 2d pfd	100	79	78	78	
St. Louis S. W.	11,000	38	37¼	37¼	
do pfd	1,300	69¾	69¼	69¾	
St. Paul	2,700	187	185¼	186¾	
do pfd	500	194½	193½	193¾	
Southern Pacific	700	69	68½	68¾	
Southern Railway	22,800	39¾	39½	39¾	
do pfd	1,000	97¾	97¼	97¼	
Texas & Pacific	76,800	48¼	45¾	48	
Toledo, St. L. & West.				21½	
do pfd				28½	
Union Pacific	5,700	108¼	107½	108	
do pfd				92	
Wabash	600	30¾	30½	30½	
do pfd	2,900	41¼	40¾	40¾	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	23½	23½	23½	
do 2d pfd	200	37¼	37¼	37	
Wisconsin Central	1,300	28	25½	28	
do pfd	2,200	51¼	50½	51	
Express Companies—					
Adams	200	210	210	210	
American	500	245	245	246	
United States	1,300	125¾	124¾	125½	
Wells-Fargo	100	223	223	223	
Miscellaneous—					
Amalgamated Copper	3,600	67¼	66¼	67¼	
Amer. Car & Foundry	600	32¾	32¾	32¾	
do pfd	1,200	92¾	91½	92¼	
Amer. Linseed Oil				22¾	
do pfd				51	
Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	1,200	48	47¾	47¾	
do pfd	400	98	97¾	97¾	
Anaconda Mining Co.	200	102	102	102	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	2,500	69	68¾	68¾	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1,500	90	89¾	89¾	
Consolidated Gas	5,800	223¾	221¾	223¾	
Cont. Tobacco pfd	*			121½	
General Electric	500	185½	185¼	185½	
Hocking Coal	2,500	19¾	19¾	19	
International Paper	200	20½	19¾	20	
do pfd				73½	
Laclede Gas				83	
National Biscuit	300	47½	47¾	47½	
National Lead	9,400	23¾	22	23¾	
North American				123	
Pacific Coast				72	
Pacific Mail				39¾	
People's Gas	6,100	104¾	103½	104¾	
*Pressed Steel Car	100	46½	46½	46½	
do pfd	400	86	85	86	
Pullman Palace Car				240	
Republic Steel	2,200	19¾	19¾	19¾	
do pfd	700	75¾	73¾	76½	
Sugar	17,100	134	132½	133¾	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	3,200	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Union Bag & Paper Co.	300	14½	14½	14½	
do pfd				70½	
U. S. Leather	1,000	13½	13	13½	
do pfd	1,300	86¼	85½	86	
U. S. Steel	11,000	40¼	40	39¾	
do pfd	6,100	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Western Union	2,800	89	88¾	88¾	
American Locomotive	100	31¾	31¾	31	
do pfd	500	93¼	93¼	93¼	
Kansas City Southern	3,800	36¾	36¼	36¾	
do pfd	1,900	60¾	60	60¾	

Total sales for the day, 451,300 shares.

*Ex-div.

BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	107¼	Atchison adj. 4s	98¾
do 3s, coup.	107¾	C. & N. W. con. 7s	134¾
do 3s, reg.	105¾	C., B. & Q. 4s	102¼
do 2s, coup.	106¾	N. Y. C. 1sts	101¼
do new 4s, reg.	132	North. Pac. 3s	74¾
do 4s, coup.	132¾	do 4s	104¾
do old 4s, reg.	106¼	Southern Pac. 4s	94¼
do 4s, coup.	106¼	Union Pac. 4s	104¾
do 5s, reg.	104	West Shore 4s	114¼
do 5s, coup.	104	Wis. Cent. 4s	92½

Stocks at London.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Closing quotations:

Anaconda	5¼	Norfolk & Western	66¾
Atchison	85	do pfd	96
do pfd	104¾	Ont. & Western	34¼
Balt. & Ohio	111¾	Pennsylvania	81¼
Canadian Pac.	140	Reading	34¾
C. & O.	55¼	do 1st pfd	44¼
Chicago Gt. West.	32¼	do 2d pfd	47¼
St. Paul	191½	Southern Ry.	40¾
Denver R. G.	45½	do pfd	100
do pfd	95½	Southern Pacific	70¼
Erie	39¾	Union Pacific	110¾
do 1st pfd	70	do pfd	94¼
do 2d pfd	64	U. S. Steel	41
Illinois Central	165¼	do pfd	92
L. & N.	149	Wabash	31
M., K. & T.	31¾	do pfd	47¾
do pfd	64½	Spanish 4s	80½
N. Y. Central	169		

Money, Exchange, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Sterling on London, 60 days, $4 86; do, sight, $4 88¼.

Silver bars, 52¾c. Mexican dollars, nominal. Drafts, sight, 5¼c; do, telegraph, 10c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Close: Money on call, steady, at 2¾@3 per cent; last loan, 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange, firm, at $4 87¾@4 88 for demand, and $4 85¼@4 85½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 86 and $4 87¼; commercial bills, $4 84¾@4 85¾.

Mexican dollars, 41½c.

Government bonds, steady; state bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, irregular.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Consols for money, 94¾c; do, for account, 95¼c.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent; for three-months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Commercial Advertisers' London financial cablegram says:

Business on the Stock Exchange was practically nil. The tone was firm, but finally the Kaffirs' liquidation showed signs of stopping. Consols sold at 95⅝c. The King's return to London is causing a good feeling. The American department was quite neglected, save for a light inquiry for Atchison. Copper stocks were dull. Loans over tomorrow, when a consol installment of £6,000,000 is due, were 2¾ per cent, but the market continues to repay the bank indebtedness.

Gold for Export.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. have engaged $600,000 in gold bars for shipment to Bremen tomorrow. The transaction is a special one, and does not reflect prevailing rates of exchange.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Today's Treasury statement shows:

Available cash balances	$203,479,337
Gold	101,317,111

EASTERN LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,500, including 500 Texans and 2300 Westerns; active, steady. Good to prime Western steers, $5@5 90; poor to medium, $4 75@7 75; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 25; cows, $1 50@6; heifers, $2 50@4 50; canners, $1.50@2 50; bulls, $2 25@5; calves, $2 50@7; Texas fed steers, $3 25@5 50; Western steers, $3@7 15.

Hogs—Receipts today, 24,000; tomorrow, 20,000; left over, 6000; steady; closed easy. Mixed and butchers', $6 75@7 75; good to choice heavy, $7 50@7 82½; rough heavy, $6 75@7 40; light, $6@7 60; bulk of sales, $7 25@7 55.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; sheep and lambs, steady. Good to choice wethers, $3 50@4; fair to choice mixed, $2 50@3 25; Western sheep, $3 50@4; native lambs, $3 50@5 75; Western lambs, $4 65.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; market steady to strong; native steers, $4 75@8 25; cows and heifers, $3@4 75; Western steers, $4 50@6; Texas steers, $4 75@5 25; canners, $1 75@2 75; stockers and feeders, $2 75@5 50; calves, $3@5 50; bulls, stags, etc., $2 50@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8000; market steady to strong; heavy, $7 40@7 50; mixed, $7 30@7 40; light, $7 20@7 35; pigs, $6 25@7; bulk of sales, $7 30@7 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 8500; market steady. Fed muttons, $3 75@4 25; wethers, $3 50@4; ewes, $2 75@3 40; common and stockers, $2@3 85; lambs, $4 50@5 40.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000, including 1500 Texans; market steady. Native steers, $4 15@8 10; Texas and Indian steers, $3 20@4 10; Texas cows, $2 10@3 10; native cows and heifers, $1 50@5; stockers and feeders, $2 65@5 50; bulls, $1 50@3 80; calves, $2 50@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; market steady to strong. Bulk of sales, $7 30@7 50; heavy, $7 45@7 60; packers, $7 25@7 40; medium, $7 35@7 55; light, $7@7 37½; yorkers, $7 20@7 70; pigs, $6 50@7 07½.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; market firm. Muttons, $3 40@4 25; lambs, $3 75@5 70; range wethers, $3 25@4 40; ewes, $3 25@4 25.

FRENCH RAILWAY CUSTOMS

A Seat May Be Held by Leaving a Coat In It.

London Travels.

It is to be feared that many English and American travelers in France expect to find the same laws and regulations obtaining on French railways as they are accustomed to at home, and when they find that they are different they are too apt to resent it—an attitude which occasionally results in collisions with the officials. The following hints on points of railway customs and etiquette in connection with which trouble often ensues, may not, perhaps, be superfluous.

Claims to a seat—The right to a seat, which has been engaged by placing upon it a coat or some other article, has actually been legalized by a recent test case in the French law courts, while this right in England depends of course solely upon custom and cannot be enforced. Not only this, but in France each passenger is legally entitled to the use of that portion of the rack and floor immediately above and below his seat.

Control of windows—English travelers often complain of the tendency of French travelers to keep the windows closed unnecessarily. It is the best policy to put up with this annoyance, as an appeal to the guard will not, as a rule, be successful. His sympathies are likely to be with his compatriots, who regard the love of English people for open windows as a foolish fad and one, too, which is dangerous to health.

Smoking carriages—The rule for smoking on French railway carriages is the reverse of that which obtains in England. Though carriages for fumeurs are provided, smoking is permitted in any carriage with the consent of the occupant, and in practice almost every compartment except those labeled dames seules is a smoking one.

Tips to porters—English travelers are apt to inveigh against the greed and rapacity of French porters, especially at Paris stations. This is probably due to ignorance of the fact that at Paris termini the facteur who fetches a cab from outside the station—and this is usually necessary—is entitled to a gratuity, and in Paris one franc is customary. This being the case the traveler who presents him with a few coppers (which would be civilly accepted at a London station) must not be surprised if he is confronted with black looks.

Customs examination—At Calais, Boulogne or Dieppe the traveler should be on his guard against accepting the services of a man in semi-uniform (not a porter), who will offer to see the traveler's luggage through the customs. His services will cost you a fee of 2s 6d.

Mines of Wax.

Brooklyn Citizen.

In several parts of the world a resinous substance, called ozocerite, and bearing considerable resemblance to beeswax, is found, usually in connection with rock salt and coal. There are deposits in Austria, Russia, Roumania, Egypt, Algeria, Canada and Mexico, but ozocerite has, so far, not been discovered in sufficient quantities to pay for mining anywhere except in the district of Boryslaw, in Austrian Galicia, and on an island on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. In mining this mineral wax shafts are sunk until a bed or "nest" of ozocerite is struck. Then connecting galleries are driven. There is considerable danger, and many lives have been lost in consequence of the sudden forcing up of the soft wax into the shaft by the enormous pressure to which it is subjected. It is used largely for manufacturing ceresin, which is employed, together with beeswax for making wax candles, as well as in the manufacture of phonographic cylinders, and many similar purposes.

Fixing the Blame.

"Oats are going up, I see."

"Nother dodge of the automobile makers, I s'pose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BIG CROPS PUT CORN DOWN

HEAVY SALES ARE ORDERED FROM ALL SOURCES.

Wheat Has Good Support, in Spite of Bearish Influences—Oats Strong and Steady.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Corn weakness developed early as a result of the great promise of the growing crops, cables were lower and heavy and sales were ordered from all sources. Little support arrived, and the crowd held to the bearish sentiments on the exceptionally good weather. Missouri crop reports, from present appearances, indicate a total yield of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, compared to only 64,000,000 bushels last year. That report was emphasized by news arriving from private sources, and caused extreme heaviness and a good slump. September closed very weak, 1¼c down, at 54⅝c.

Wheat had a good support, in spite of the very great array of bearish influences. Cables were very steady, compared to the weakness here yesterday, and clearances and exports were fair. This influenced a fair support by leading elevator interests, and brought a steady close after several breaks. Fine weather was reported in the Spring country, and harvesting was on as far north as Middle Minnesota and Southern North Dakota. Receipts were still in excess of those of last year, but contract grading was still low. September opened ⅛@⅜c to ⅝c down, at 68⅝@68⅝c, sold at 68⅛@68½c, dropped to 68⅛@68⅝c and closed steady, a shade down, at 68c.

Oats ruled the strongest of the grains. The close was steady and unchanged, at 31⅞@32c for September.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	$0 68⅝	$0 69¼	$0 68⅛	$0 69
December	68	69⅝	67⅞	68
May	70⅛	71	70⅛	70⅜

CORN.

September	55⅝	56⅛	54¼	54⅝
December	42½	42⅝	42	42
May	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼

OATS.