

Jobbing Trade Better Than Was Anticipated.

HEAVY BUSINESS IN FRUITS

Decline in Wheat Prices Checks Sales in the Interior—Hop Market Not Yet Opened—Local Price Current.

No complaint is heard from jobbers of the character or volume of Fall trade, which is now under full swing. Earlier in the season the outlook was not for an unusually heavy autumn, in view of the enormous trade of last fall, but the results of the past two weeks of local selling have certainly exceeded expectations. And, what is more, the indications are that the movement will continue unabated through the rest of the season. High prices for products, and good, if not bumper, crops in every line have put the population of the Northwest in good financial condition. The past week has seen the most active activity in the fresh produce markets incident to the season. Trading in wheat was not so active as in the preceding week. The hop market has not opened yet.

WHEAT—After considerable activity at the opening of the wheat season, business has fallen off, so far as Portland buyers are concerned. The dropping of bids is responsible for the lessening of activity, which is more apparent from millers of this section, and consequently less competition has resulted in a lowering of prices of from 1 to 3 cents. The result has been that the decline has checked sales. Farmers have not yet altered their views as to what their wheat is worth, and a wide range exists between asking prices and export values. For such wheat in this market 75 cents is quoted, and bluestem is available at 82 cents and Valley at 80 cents.

Summing up market and crop conditions aboard, J. W. Rush, of London, writes to the Northwestern Miller of September 2 as follows: The weather continued very unsettled with frequent rain, and with the result that the crop in the north of France is exceedingly backward. Hardly a single sample of new English wheat is yet visible on the English market, and not a single sample of new French wheat is yet visible on the English market. There is, therefore, an unusually large consumption of foreign wheat, so that the very large imports—averaging over 400,000 quarters per week in the last six weeks—have led to only a very slight increase in our stocks.

Another two or three weeks of wet weather will, it is simply needless to say, do much for the crop, which, in any case, must be small one, probably not exceeding 6,000,000 quarters, and thus requiring 25,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat to supplement it during the forthcoming season.

In France, however, the outlook seems to have improved. Present estimates of the probable crop are 10,000,000 quarters, and this, it is believed that over 400,000 quarters will be reaped, and thus leave a deficiency to be supplied from abroad of only 20,000,000 quarters. This prospect, however, that the two-fifths of the crop, which is to be harvested in the north, will be safely gathered, if the weather be wet the new wheat will be used for the winter wheat, and will be needed at once. Meanwhile the French markets take the optimistic view, for where new wheat is offering it is obtainable at equal to the 1902 price, which is 48 per quarter below the importing level of foreign wheat.

Germany complains of damage by excessive rain, and it will import wheat from the United States. It may be estimated that this country will require to import 8,000,000 quarters in the coming season, against 3,000,000 in the past year.

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Italy reports an average crop, so that it is probable that 3,500,000 quarters of foreign wheat will suffice to cover the requirements in 1903-04, compared with about 4,250,000 quarters in 1902-03.

The rains have been of great benefit to potato and vegetable, and root crops. Considerable plowing has been done, although more rain is needed to put the soil in good condition for plowing. A small amount of Fall wheat sowing has been done.

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Oats have been a very good crop west of the mountains. Corn has been cut in Klamath County, and is practically completed there. In other sections the digging of potatoes has just begun. A good crop is expected, although some blight is reported. The early potatoes are in early stages, but it will not become general until the 30th, or perhaps, as late as the 15th. Although the conditions have improved some, the potatoes are still in a very poor condition, and it is not probable that the crop will be up to the average this year.

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Reports from the Humphreys yards are to the effect that the crop is much lighter than last year from the same acreage. Not enough of the crop has been cut to enable a fair estimate to be made, though a short crop is looked for. Sales of Humphreys have been made from 200 to 300. The high winds of Saturday night also damaged some yards considerably by blowing down many poles. Fortunately the hops on them can be picked at once, and probably saved.

English exporters continue to report firm markets, and that, owing to the spread of the mold, there will be a considerable percentage of the crop, especially in East Kent, of a low grade, and a wide range of prices is anticipated.

Wool—The Oregon wool markets are quiet, nearly all of the clip having been disposed of. The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of the 3d said of the Eastern situation: While trade is not yet active, there is some business being done all the time, and during the past few days a slight improvement in the inquiry has been noticeable. Some of the larger mills are showing some signs of a disposition to buy. The demand, however, except in a very few instances, has not been for any substantial amount, the greater portion of the business effected in territories and medium fleeces in lots of from 10,000 to 100,000 pounds each.

The Reporter quotes Oregon wools at Eastern seaboard markets as follows: Eastern staple, 17 1/2; Oregon, choice clothing, 18 1/2; Oregon, average, 18 1/2; Eastern Oregon, heavy, 18 1/2; Oregon, No. 1, 19 1/2; Valley, Oregon, No. 2, 19 1/2; Valley, Oregon, No. 3, 18 1/2; Valley, Oregon, lamba, 16 1/2.

Advises from Australia report the new clip of wool in that country as being in good condition. They have had more rains than during the average of late years, and with good feed the wool clip is very satisfactory, although it will show a heavier shrinkage, the fleeces being more woolly than during a dry season. Shearing has just begun in some sections of Australia, and if these wools are needed in this country, it will be after the turn of the year before any arrivals can be looked for.

PRODUCE—Although weather conditions have not been entirely favorable to the raising of a heavy business has been done nevertheless. The market is liberally supplied with all reasonable varieties, nearly all from this state or Washington. Watermelons are particularly abundant, and cantaloupes are coming in from the carload from the Yakima country. Canned peaches have been scarce, but their place has been taken by other varieties. Prices for fruit generally have ruled steady. Green vegetables are in good supply. Oregon onions are scarce.

The feature of the country produce trade has been the egg market. Supplies have been scanty for the whole week the price has gone up to 23 cents. A good shipping demand has helped to keep local stocks low. Poultry receipts are light, and the supply in the north of France is exceedingly backward. Hardly a single sample of new English wheat is yet visible on the English market, and not a single sample of new French wheat is yet visible on the English market.

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NARROW AND FORCELESS SLIGHT PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Trading in the Hands of Professionals—Day's News Not of an Encouraging Character.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The stock market opened dull and less interesting than at any time of the past fortnight. The price movements were narrow and without meaning, in fact the market as a whole was devoid of any special features. There was no material change in the market, and the pressure to sell, neither was there any semblance of investment buying. Traders were on the fence, and the market was not so much as to be hopeful of a rally. The news of the day was of anything but an encouraging character. Aside from the increasing weakness of affairs in Eastern Europe, which brought about a further decline in British consols, the decision of the Empire Cotton Conference, and the decision of the United States to continue to support the dollar, favoring the hard coal operators, and reports of a probable strike among the Colorado coal miners were quite sufficient to check any trading that might otherwise have developed.

The market continued to lose currency heavily to the interior. Several large shipments were made west and south today, indications in case of a probable strike among the Colorado coal miners were quite sufficient to check any trading that might otherwise have developed.

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per ounce. Money, 2 1/2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1/2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Money on call, steady at 2 1/2 per cent; closing bid, 2 per cent; offered at 2 1/2 per cent; time money, steady; 90 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 60 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 30 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 15 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 7 1/2 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 3 1/2 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 1 1/2 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 1/2 day, 4 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Mining stocks closed today as follows: Adams Co. 80.00 Little Chief 30.00 Alaska 100.00 Ontario 30.00 Breese 15.00 Ophir 15.00 Bunker Hill 100.00 Union Pacific 100.00 Com. Tunnel 10.00 Nevada 10.00 Con. Cal. & Va. 1.00 Savage 25.00 Iron Silver 1.50 Small Hoop 25.00 Leadville 1.00 Standard 2.00

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations: Adventure 5.00 Oncois 40.00 Amalgamated 40.00 Quincy 25.00 Bunker Hill 100.00 Cop. Hill 100.00 Cal. & Hecla 40.00 Tamarack 60.00 Centennial 10.00 Timpanoc 60.00 Copper King 10.00 Union Pacific 100.00 Dominion Coal 75.00 United States 20.00 Franklin 2.00 Victoria 2.00 N. Y. Cable 1.00 Winton 1.00 Mohawk 42.00 Wolverine 71.00 Old Dominion 5.75

Dried Fruit at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The market for evaporated apples is quiet and unchanged under a light demand. New fruit is arriving in small amounts, but is usually of a poor quality, and is moving too slowly to establish a range of quotations. Futures are weak, with prime for October and November 10 1/2 per cent, quoted at 10 1/2 per cent; common are quoted at 4 1/2 per cent; prime, 5 1/2 per cent; choice at 6 1/2 per cent; and fancy 7 1/2 per cent.

December Closes a Half-Cent Higher After Fluctuations. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Wheat showed but little activity at the opening, and while it sold higher, influenced by news, it soon suffered a reaction on favorable advices from abroad and liberal receipts at primary points. December closed a gain of 1/4 cent at 82c, but dropped to 81 1/2 per cent, before recovering to the high of 82 1/2 per cent, after having sold 1/2 cent higher on the bids.

The failure of predicted frosts to occur in the corn belt, together with easier cables, caused a weak start in corn with local traders liberal sellers. Later in the session the upturn in wheat with renewed indications of frosts tonight and excessive rains started prices upward, and the close was firm, with December at 51 1/2 per cent, having sold up 50 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The market for coffee futures closed steady to firm, net 5 1/2 per cent higher; total sales, 13,750 bags, including September, 10,000 bags. October, 10 1/2 per cent; December, 11 1/2 per cent; March, 12 1/2 per cent; May, 13 1/2 per cent; July, 14 1/2 per cent; September, 15 1/2 per cent; December, 16 1/2 per cent; March, 17 1/2 per cent; May, 18 1/2 per cent; July, 19 1/2 per cent; September, 20 1/2 per cent; December, 21 1/2 per cent; March, 22 1/2 per cent; May, 23 1/2 per cent; July, 24 1/2 per cent; September, 25 1/2 per cent; December, 26 1/2 per cent; March, 27 1/2 per cent; May, 28 1/2 per cent; July, 29 1/2 per cent; September, 30 1/2 per cent; December, 31 1/2 per cent; March, 32 1/2 per cent; May, 33 1/2 per cent; July, 34 1/2 per cent; September, 35 1/2 per cent; December, 36 1/2 per cent; March, 37 1/2 per cent; May, 38 1/2 per cent; July, 39 1/2 per cent; September, 40 1/2 per cent; December, 41 1/2 per cent; March, 42 1/2 per cent; May, 43 1/2 per cent; July, 44 1/2 per cent; September, 45 1/2 per cent; December, 46 1/2 per cent; March, 47 1/2 per cent; May, 48 1/2 per cent; July, 49 1/2 per cent; September, 50 1/2 per cent; December, 51 1/2 per cent; March, 52 1/2 per cent; May, 53 1/2 per cent; July, 54 1/2 per cent; September, 55 1/2 per cent; December, 56 1/2 per cent; March, 57 1/2 per cent; May, 58 1/2 per cent; July, 59 1/2 per cent; September, 60 1/2 per cent; December, 61 1/2 per cent; March, 62 1/2 per cent; May, 63 1/2 per cent; July, 64 1/2 per cent; September, 65 1/2 per cent; December, 66 1/2 per cent; March, 67 1/2 per cent; May, 68 1/2 per cent; July, 69 1/2 per cent; September, 70 1/2 per cent; December, 71 1/2 per cent; March, 72 1/2 per cent; May, 73 1/2 per cent; July, 74 1/2 per cent; September, 75 1/2 per cent; December, 76 1/2 per cent; March, 77 1/2 per cent; May, 78 1/2 per cent; July, 79 1/2 per cent; September, 80 1/2 per cent; December, 81 1/2 per cent; March, 82 1/2 per cent; May, 83 1/2 per cent; July, 84 1/2 per cent; September, 85 1/2 per cent; December, 86 1/2 per cent; March, 87 1/2 per cent; May, 88 1/2 per cent; July, 89 1/2 per cent; September, 90 1/2 per cent; December, 91 1/2 per cent; 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March, 132 1/2 per cent; May, 133 1/2 per cent; July, 134 1/2 per cent; September, 135 1/2 per cent; December, 136 1/2 per cent; March, 137 1/2 per cent; May, 138 1/2 per cent; July, 139 1/2 per cent; September, 140 1/2 per cent; December, 141 1/2 per cent; March, 142 1/2 per cent; May, 143 1/2 per cent; July, 144 1/2 per cent; September, 145 1/2 per cent; December, 146 1/2 per cent; March, 147 1/2 per cent; May, 148 1/2 per cent; July, 149 1/2 per cent; September, 150 1/2 per cent; December, 151 1/2 per cent; March, 152 1/2 per cent; May, 153 1/2 per cent; July, 154 1/2 per cent; September, 155 1/2 per cent; December, 156 1/2 per cent; March, 157 1/2 per cent; May, 158 1/2 per cent; July, 159 1/2 per cent; September, 160 1/2 per cent; December, 161 1/2 per cent; March, 162 1/2 per cent; May, 163 1/2 per cent; July, 164 1/2 per cent; September, 165 1/2 per cent; December, 166 1/2 per cent; March, 167 1/2 per cent; May, 168 1/2 per cent; July, 169 1/2 per cent; September, 170 1/2 per cent; December, 171 1/2 per cent; March, 172 1/2 per cent; May, 173 1/2 per cent; July, 174 1/2 per cent; September, 175 1/2 per cent; December, 176 1/2 per cent; March, 177 1/2 per cent; May, 178 1/2 per cent; July, 179 1/2 per cent; September, 180 1/2 per cent; December, 181 1/2 per cent; March, 182 1/2 per cent; May, 183 1/2 per cent; July, 184 1/2 per cent; September, 185 1/2 per cent; December, 186 1/2 per cent; March, 187 1/2 per cent; May, 188 1/2 per cent; July, 189 1/2 per cent; September, 190 1/2 per cent; December, 191 1/2 per cent; March, 192 1/2 per cent; May, 193 1/2 per cent; July, 194 1/2 per cent; September, 195 1/2 per cent; December, 196 1/2 per cent; March, 197 1/2 per cent; May, 198 1/2 per cent; July, 199 1/2 per cent; September, 200 1/2 per cent; December, 201 1/2 per cent; March, 202 1/2 per cent; May, 203 1/2 per cent; July, 204 1/2 per cent; September, 205 1/2 per cent; December, 206 1/2 per cent; March, 207 1/2 per cent; May, 208 1/2 per cent; July, 209 1/2 per cent; September, 210 1/2 per cent; December, 211 1/2 per cent; March, 212 1/2 per cent; May, 213 1/2 per cent; July, 214 1/2 per cent; September, 215 1/2 per cent; December, 216 1/2 per cent; March, 217 1/2 per cent; May, 218 1/2 per cent; July, 219 1/2 per cent; September, 220 1/2 per cent; December, 221 1/2 per cent; March, 222 1/2 per cent; May, 223 1/2 per cent; July, 224 1/2 per cent; September, 225 1/2 per cent; December, 226 1/2 per cent; March, 227 1/2 per cent; May, 228 1/2 per cent; July, 229 1/2 per cent; September, 230 1/2 per cent; December, 231 1/2 per cent; March, 232 1/2 per cent; May, 233 1/2 per cent; July, 234 1/2 per cent; September, 235 1/2 per cent; December, 236 1/2 per cent; March, 237 1/2 per cent; May, 238 1/2 per cent; July, 239 1/2 per cent; September, 240 1/2 per cent; December, 241 1/2 per cent; March, 242 1/2 per cent; May, 243 1/2 per cent; July, 244 1/2 per cent; September, 245 1/2 per cent; December, 246 1/2 per cent; March, 247 1/2 per cent; May, 248 1/2 per cent; July, 249 1/2 per cent; September, 250 1/2 per cent; December, 251 1/2 per cent; March, 252 1/2 per cent; May, 253 1/2 per