COAL MINERS' DEMANDS

Ten Per Cent Increase and Check-Off System Are Asked.

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 15.—An entirely new agreement will be the demand of the anthracite mine workers to the operators to replace the present working agreement, which expires April 1, 1909. This was the decision of the miners' convention here to-day. The principal demands to be embodied in the new agreement are:

First—That an agreement shall be negotiated between the representatives of the miners and operators of the anthracite region, and all disputes arising under the contract shall be adjusted as provided for in the said agreement.

Second—We demand the complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method we may adopt for the collection of revenues for the organization.

Third—We demand an eight-hour day, with no reduction of wages.

Fourth—That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of two thousand pounds.

Fifth—We demand a definite and more uniform scale of wages and prices for all classes of labor at all collieries in the anthracite region; and that all employes paid $1.50 or less per day shall receive a 10 per cent advance, and all employes paid more than $1.50 and less than $2.00 per day, shall receive a 5 per cent advance.

Sixth—That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one job, or employs two laborers, be abolished.

Seventh—That the employers be required to issue uniform pay statements, designating the name of the company, the name of the employe, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.

Eighth—That the contract shall be made for a period of one year.

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.—Circulars have been issued calling for a convention of the coal miners in the Pittsburg district, to held here on October 27. The action of the meeting will directly affect 40,000 men. While there has not been any rupture of a serious nature between the operators and the miners, it is alleged the operators have not been living up to their agreements, especially in regard to the check-off systems.

B. & O. EARNINGS SHRINK.

A Decrease of $8,635,140 in Gross from the Record Figures of 1907.

The report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1908, issued yesterday, shows gross earnings of $73,608,781, a decrease of $8,635,140 from the preceding year, when the earnings were much the largest in the company's history. Expenses were $54,150,879, a decrease of $729,211; and net earnings from operation were $19,457,902, against $27,363,830 in 1907. The gross income was $23,812,645, and the net income, after payment of taxes, fixed charges and sums expended for betterments and improvements, was $10,156,788, a decrease, compared with the preceding year's figures, of $7,288,842. Dividends aggregating $6,965,275 were paid, the remaining $3,191,513 being carried to the credit of profit and loss, making, with the amount as of June 30, 1907, a total of $22,931,055. From this total were deducted a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on the common stock, $4,565,275, and $500,228 for sundry adjustments, leaving the net amount to the credit of profit and loss at the end of the last fiscal year $17,865,422. The percentage of expenses to earnings for the year was 73.57, an increase of 6.84 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The gross earnings of the entire system, including the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and other controlled or affiliated lines, were $79,-277,331, a decrease of $8,175,573 from the record figures of 1907; expenses were $58,204,106, and net earnings were $21,173,245.

President Murray, in his report to the stockholders, says:

The first month of the current year showed greatly increased earnings over the same month in 1906, and comparative increases continued until the month of December, when, owing to shrinkage in business, the earnings fell $1,065,548 short of those of the same month the previous year. The widespread depression in business continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. The first six months of the year showed an increase of $1,113,-846.64, the decrease occurring in the last six months amounting to $9,748,086. The distribution of the decrease for the year indicates the loss in freight earnings was $8,526,885.73, and in tonnage carried 8,960,054 tons. The falling off in coal and coke shipments was 2,586,121 tons, the loss in coke alone being 2,191,083 tons. The decrease in shipments of iron and steel products, machinery, etc., was 1,243,297 tons. The passenger earnings show a decrease of $385,790.17. A marked decrease occurred in the rate received a passenger a mile, the average in 1908 being 1.890 cents and in 1907, adjusted for comparison, 1.952. The number of passengers carried increased 1,306,268, and number of passengers carried one mile increased 3,260,412, indicating a large additional service performed unaccompanied with any corresponding increased compensation, the result, chiefly, of legislation in the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, in fixing low maximum rates a passenger a mile.

MAY HOLD EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

Move by Minority Stockholders to Retain Equity in That Concern.

An effort is being made, according to a dispatch from Boston yesterday, by the minority stockholders of the Eastern Steamship Company, who did not exchange their stock for the 4 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Consolidated Steamship Lines, to preserve their equity in the property. To this end, the dispatch says, these minority holders have asked the former stockholders of the company, who did make the exchange, to cooperate with them in a scheme to get back control of the property, pay off the floating debt and operate the line independently.

Arrangements are being made, it is said, whereby these former stockholders can get back their stock in exchange for the Consolidated bonds. This will involve the payment of the floating indebtedness of the Eastern Steamship Company, amounting to $1,250,000, and each stockholder is asked to pay his proportion of this debt. The reorganization committee of the Consolidated Steamship Lines has rejected recent offers to buy the Eastern and Metropolitan steamship companies. A representative of the committee said yesterday that it had practically been decided to keep the former, but that some doubt still existed as to the advisability of retaining the Metropolitan, which has a floating debt of $2,000,000. The sale of the collateral behind the $60,000,000 Consolidated Steamship Lines bonds is expected to take place on or about November 15.

COMMODITIES CLAUSE APPEAL.

Motion to Expedite Hearing in Supreme Court Filed by Mr. Bonaparte.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Attorney General Bonaparte to-day filed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court a motion to advance the commodities clause cases recently appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in which this clause of the Interstate Commerce law was held unconstitutional.

The motion will be presented to the court at an early day and will ask that the cases be heard some time in December. It is based on the importance of the cases to the public and the great private property interests involved. The Attorney General says that counsel for the railroads concur in the motion.

BANKERS VS. EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The right of express companies to issue money orders and other commercial paper was involved in a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day in the case of the American Bankers' Association against a number of express companies. The proceeding was on the motion of the express companies to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the commission is without jurisdiction.

The bankers' organization asserts that the practice of the express companies in selling bills of exchange and money orders and transporting currency to liquidate them unjustly discriminates against the bankers, who are obliged to pay certain rates on shipments of currency to satisfy their commercial paper. The commission allowed the usual time for the filing of briefs.

STANDARD'S SULPHUR ASSESSMENT CUT

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 15.—After sessions in New York and New Orleans in the assessment case of the Union Sulphur Company, a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company, and the only sulphur mine in the United States, Milton C. Elstner, special master in chancery, rendered a decree to-day fixing the assessment of the company's property in 1906 at $862,341.12. Assessor Richard, of Calcasieu Parish, had named the amount at $5,000,000. The courts are yet to pass upon the question.

BELMONT ON TRANSIT.

Tells Queens Residents City Should Buy Steinway Tunnel.

Five thousand persons took part in the meeting last night to arrange for the celebration of the opening of the new Queensboro Bridge over the East River across Blackwell's Island. The big hall and adjoining rooms in Schützen Park, Jackson avenue, Long Island City, were packed, and the police shut the doors.

Among the speakers were President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, and August Belmont.

Mr. Belmont took up the subject of transit in Queens and showed that with the opening of tunnels under the Hudson River into New Jersey thousands of homeseekers in New York City would be driven into that state through the inability of New York City to provide cheap and rapid transportation. He said that the elimination of transfers in Manhattan would react on The Bronx, while the fare to Brooklyn was reasonable enough. It takes too long to make the journey to Brooklyn, however, he said, and he thought Queens was the only place which New York City could hope to open up and thus retain thousands of its taxpayers who under the present condition of affairs would be driven into another state. Mr. Belmont said that, although the new bridge might be opened within the next few months, it would be a year or more before it would be ready for trolley and elevated traffic, and his solution of the problem was the opening of what is known as the Belmont tunnel under the East River between Long Island City and 42d street, Manhattan. These tubes, he said, could be placed in operation within sixty days and connected with the surface lines in Queens. He said they purposed to charge a single 5-cent fare from any part of Queens to 42d street, Manhattan, but it would be necessary for the city to buy the tunnel.

LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD.

A. F. of L. Report Shows Improvement Throughout Country.

A long report of conditions in the various trades, made by national officers of the American Federation of Labor, showed in most cases that an increase in demand for men which began about two months ago continues.

In Chicago and several other cities in Illinois mechanics were finding work readily. Conditions were improving in numerous towns selected at random in Indiana, and in the principal cities of Kansas there was an improvement and wages were keeping up. Reports from Minnesota, Mississippi and Missouri said work was fairly plentiful.

New York state was the slowest to show any change for the better, but there were indications of improved conditions generally in this state, and wages had not been cut as a result of the recent depression.

GETS ELLIS ISLAND RESTAURANT.

Secretary Straus Awards Privilege to Fritz Brodt.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—Fritz Brodt, of New York, has obtained the exclusive privilege of furnishing food and maintaining a restaurant at the Ellis Island immigration station. Bids were opened on October 1, and Mr. Brodt's proposal was immediately seen to be the most favorable, but it remained for the Department of Commerce and Labor to ascertain his experience and ability to furnish the articles required. After inquiry, the department has satisfied itself on these points, and the privilege was awarded.

Eight proposals were received, and they were considered both on the basis of actual requirements in the last six months, when the immigration has been light, and also upon estimated requirements in times when immigration is normal. Mr. Brodt's estimates were $519,000 in light immigration and $1,077,750 in normal immigration. Other bidders were H. I. Rosenfield & Co., Kalil & Co., Toffey & McCausland, Hudgins & Dumas, Henry Balfe, Max Schleissner and Alex. Wagner.

DARLINGTON WANTS MORE MONEY.

Explains at Budget Discussion Where His Department Should Advance.

Controller Metz sparred for two hours yesterday at the discussion of the Budget Exhibit, at the City Investing Building, and Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health, made an address, telling how it would be economy in the long run to give him a liberal increase in his appropriation.

Henry A. Schneider, of the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association, nearly started a riot by losing his temper and criticising the Board of Estimate for not removing the New York Central's tracks in Eleventh avenue. He declared that if the value of the three hundred city lots which he says are in the possession of the New York Central should be paid to the city it would materially lower taxes.

Dr. Darlington said he needed more money for the examination of children, for more thorough milk and food inspection, for more and better paid bacteriologists to examine the water supply for typhoid germs, and for better eye clinic facilities. He also said that more money was needed for the Otisville tuberculosis sanatorium.

Controller Metz explained that he had been misunderstood in the matter of the Budget Exhibit, with which he is in hearty sympathy. He said the chief trouble with the city departments was inefficient subordinates.

Clearence J. Shearn will speak at noon to-day.

TO ENFORCE SEMI-MONTHLY PAY LAW.

Albany, Oct. 15.—In a statement by Commissioner John Williams of the State Department of Labor to-night he announces that he intends to see that the semi-monthly pay law, affecting railroad corporations, which went into effect on October 1, 1908, is strictly enforced. In an open letter to the various railroad corporations operating in this state he takes exception to the report that no penalty is provided for a violation of this act and declares that a railroad corporation employing five thousand men which failed to comply with this law would be liable to an aggregate penalty of $250,000, or $50 for each employe. In the event of failure to comply with the law, the Commissioner states that he will institute suits to recover penalties, and that if necessary the entire machinery of his department will devote its energies to that end.

PAPERMAKERS ORDERED TO STRIKE.

Berlin, N. H., Oct. 15.—The papermakers in the Cascade and Riverside mills, independent of the International Paper Company, were ordered to go out on strike to-day in a telegram received by the local Brotherhood of Papermakers from President Carey of the International Brotherhood, at Watertown, N. Y. The union asserts that the independent mills are making paper for the International company's plants, where the men have been out since August 1.

$5,838,293 ARNOLD PRINT CLAIMS FILED.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Claims against the Arnold Print Works of North Adams, now in the hands of receivers, amounting to $5,838,293, have been filed by the receivers, and to-day Judge Lowell issued a notice to creditors to appear in the United States Circuit Court and show cause, if any, why the claims which have been approved by the receivers should not be allowed. Among the claims approved are those of Charles W. Jones, Daniel G. Wing and Simeon B. Chase, comprising a creditors' committee, which aggregate $5,647,387.

WOMAN GIVES BAIL FOR MONTGOMERY.

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.—William Montgomery, accused of wrecking the Allegheny National Bank, of which he was cashier, was technically freed to-day under bonds on the County Court charges, but is still a federal prisoner. Mrs. Annie B. Ramsey, a widow, of Ingram, pledged city property for the $20,000 bail on the local charges. It is reported to-night that Montgomery expects to furnish the $150,000 federal bond to-morrow.

NEW YORK GAME LAW ATTACKED.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The constitutionality of the New York State game law is questioned in the case of August Silz agt. Henry Hesterberg, former Sheriff of Kings County, N. Y., which was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. Silz is charged with violating the law by bringing game from a foreign country into New York City out of season. He has resisted the operation of the law on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

DEAD MAN DEFAULTER

H. I. Judson & Co. Robbed of $30,000 by Late Manager.

The Stock Exchange firm of H. I. Judson & Co., of No. 96 Broadway, have discovered a defalcation of $30,000 by their late manager and bookkeeper, Henry L. Saltonstall, who died on September 12 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Warren B. Nash, one of the members of the firm, said last night that Saltonstall had been a trusted employe of the firm for twelve years, and that up to the time of his death they had no suspicion that anything was wrong with his accounts.

When a new manager was appointed and the books were gone over shortages were discovered. Expert accountants were then put to work, and their investigation showed that the former manager had taken altogether $30,000. Mr. Nash said that Saltonstall had lost all the money in speculation, and had nothing at the time of his death. The firm, he said, would pocket its loss and would take no action looking toward restitution. Saltonstall was a widower, but left two young children.

The firm of H. I. Judson & Co. is composed of H. I. Judson and Warren B. Nash, both of whom are members of the New York Stock Exchange. The present partnership has existed since January 1, 1900. The firm does a large specialty business and bears an excellent reputation.

This is the second large defalcation that has taken place in a Stock Exchange house within a month. On September 16 it was reported that Lehman A. Cooper, manager of the branch office of E. R. Chapman & Co., at Fifth avenue and 34th street, had forged the indorsement of the firm on checks aggregating $30,000, which he had then deposited to his personal account with a trust company. When the forgeries were discovered Cooper had disappeared and he has not yet been found. Before going he drew out almost his entire balance from the trust company.

There have been two other misappropriations of large sums by employes of Stock Exchange firms within the last year. The first was in October, 1907, in the firm of James H. Oliphant & Co., the senior member of which was shot and killed two months later by a customer who had suffered heavy losses in the stock market. George H. Brouwer, the manager of the firm, was arrested for the larceny of $2,750, the allegation being that he had used funds belonging to a broker having a desk in the Oliphant offices. Other irregularities were discovered, which brought the firm's total shortage up to about $100,000.

The other case was in the office of Edey, Brown & Sanderson, whose manager, James Haslam, was arrested on November 21, 1907, on the specific charge of taking a check for $500 from his employers. According to the police, the total amount taken by him approximated $20,000.

F. J. H. KRACKE CHARGES FORGERY.

Naval Officer Says Prisoner Used His Name on Telegram Asking for Loan.

A man who said he was Rutger Van Denbergh, of No. 2822 Canarsie Lane, Brooklyn, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night, on a charge of forgery made by Frederick J. H. Kracke, naval officer of the Port of New York.

According to Detective Michael Sullivan, Van Denbergh went to the telegraph office at No. 239 Greenwich street yesterday, and sent a telegram to a man named Voll, who conducts a saloon at Church street and Rogers avenue, Brooklyn, requesting the immediate loan of $50. It is alleged that he signed Naval Officer Kracke's name to the message. Voll, being suspicious, called up Mr. Kracke on the telephone, and the man was caught. Mr. Kracke said he had never seen the prisoner before.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S CENTENNIAL ENDS.

Archbishop Farley Chief Speaker at Dinner—Service at Mountain Grotto.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Emmittsburg, Md., Oct. 15.—A unique service at the Mountain Grotto in honor of the Virgin to-night closed the centennial celebration of Mount St. Mary's Seminary. The pathway from the seminary was illuminated with candles, and several hundred prelates, clergymen and students marched between the rows of tapers to the grotto. The Rev. D. F. Semple, of New York, preached the sermon and Bishop Northrop pronounced the benediction.

Archbishop Farley of New York was the chief speaker at a dinner to-night. He spoke to the toast "The Pope," and refered particularly to the pontiff's deep interest in the welfare of the Church in this country. Richard D. Malone, of Lynchburg, Va., was the toastmaster. United States District Attorney D. W. Baker, of the District of Columbia, responded to the toast "Our Country."

BARGE CANAL CONTRACT AWARDED.

Albany, Oct. 15.—Superintendent F. C. Stevens of the State Department of Public Works to-day awarded barge contract No. 55 to Arthur McMullen, of New York, for $905,347, as against State Engineer Skene's estimate of $1,014,525. The contract covers the construction of a dam and its appurtenances near Delta, at the head waters of the Mohawk River.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Weak cables and an absence of export demand caused a break of more than 1c in wheat prices on the local exchange to-day. At the close the net losses were 1c to 1⅛c to 1¼c. Corn was also weak, but oats and provisions were steady.

The wheat market was weak all day with the exception of a slight rally during the first few minutes of trade, due to active support by leading bulls. At the start prices were unchanged to ⅛c lower, but in the first fifteen minutes a rally to a little above the previous close occurred. Toward the end of the first hour the market turned weak and continued heavy the rest of the day, closing at the bottom. With the exception of the continued dry weather in the Southwest there was little to stimulate bullish enthusiasm, while, on the contrary, bearish factors were quite numerous. Chief among those latter influences was a severe slump in wheat prices at the principal European grain centres. Liverpool showing a decline of nearly 1d. The slump at Liverpool, it was said, was caused by the fear of an increase in the shipments of wheat from Argentina this week and to reports from that country telling of favorable weather for the new crop. One authority estimated the week's movement from Argentina at 1,000,000 bushels, compared with 524,000 bushels last week.

While dry weather still prevailed in the winter wheat section in this country, rain was reported quite general west of the Rocky Mountains, and the official forecast predicted that the storms would spread eastward. Receipts in the Northwest were much smaller, but the decreased movement was offset by a slackening in the demand for flour. An almost total absence of export demand also tended to depress prices. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 272,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,314,000 bushels, compared with 1,119,000 bushels the corresponding day a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 752 cars, against 1,066 cars last week and 654 cars a year ago.

Owing to free selling of corn by small holders, the market was weak all day, and closed at the lowest point. The greatest selling pressure was on the December option, and that delivery showed more weakness than the more distant futures. A decline of ½c to 2c in the price of cash corn was chiefly responsible for the selling. Weather conditions were favorable for the maturing of the late crop and for the movement to market of the early grain. Export business was dull. Prices at the close were ¼c to 1⅜c lower, with December closing at 63⅜c, and May at 63c. Local receipts were more than had been estimated, being 147 cars, with 33 of contract grade.

Oats were steady, despite the weakness of wheat and corn. Elevator interests were fairly active; bidders and offerings were light. At the close prices were steady to ⅛c lower. The market closed steady with price unchanged to ⅛c to ¼c lower. Local receipts were 186 cars.

Provisions were strong early in the day, owing to buying attributed to local packers, but subsequently nearly all the gain was lost as a result of a falling off in demand. The weakness of wheat and corn was a bearish factor late in the day. Prices at the close were 2½c lower to 10c higher.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 68 cars; corn, 122 cars; oats, 192 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—Closing: WHEAT—Spot steady; No 2 red Western winter, 7s 8½d; futures quiet; December, 7s 7⅞d; March, 7s 4⅝d; May, 7s 4⅛d. CORN—Spot steady; American mixed, 7s 3½d; futures dull; December, 5s 8d; October, 5s 9½d. FLOUR—Winter patents, steady, 29s 3d. HOPS—At London (Pacific Coast), steady, £2@£2 10s. LINSEED OIL—Steady, 32s. TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet, 28s. PETROLEUM—Steady, 7¼d. ROSIN—Common steady, 7s. TALLOW—Prime city steady, 29s 6d. BEEF—Extra India mess, firm, 110s. PORK—Prime mess Western, strong, 82s 6d. HAMS—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 52s 6d. BACON—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, easy, 53s; short rib, 16 to 24 lb, easy, 55s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, dull, 55s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, dull, 52s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lb, dull, 50s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 55s 6d. SHOULDERS—Square, 11 to 13 lb, quiet, 42s. LARD—Prime Western, in tierces, steady, 48s 9d; American, refined, in pails, dull, 51s. CHEESE—Canadian, finest white, new, steady, 60s; Canadian, finest colored, new, steady, 61s.

THE MARKETS

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

		New York, October 15, 1908.	
Peas, bush	200	Malt, bush	9,000
Beans, bbls	355	Flaxseed, bush	20,000
Grass seed, sacks	500	Flour, bbls	6,515
Hops, bales	13	Flour, sacks	17,102
Oilcake, sacks	2,250	Butter, pkgs	3,776
Oilmeal, sacks	187	Cheese, pkgs	2,917
Hay, tons	490	Eggs, cases	8,615
Straw, tons	50	Dressed poultry, pkgs	2,392
Cornmeal, sacks	2,400	Live poultry, crates	841
Millfeed, tons	40	Cotton, bales	2,400
Oatmeal, bbls	289	Wool, bales	50
Buckwheat flour, s'ks	1,476	Almonds, sacks	275
Whiskey, bbls	267	Apples, bbls	13,150
Pork, bbls	186	Potatoes, bbls	12,900
Hams, tierces	198	Onions, bbls	650
Hams, boxes	110	Cranberries, pkgs	750
Bacon, tierces	65	Calif. grapes, pkgs	21,100
Cutmeats, pkgs	677	Calif oranges, pkgs	1,200
Lard, tierces	1,157	Calif. peaches, pkgs	1,350
Lard, kegs	7,329	Calif. pears, boxes	1,300
Lard, cases	275	Calif. plums, pkgs	5,100
Beef, tierces	21	Peanuts, sacks	200
Beef, bbls	100	Florida oranges, boxes	135
Canned beef, cases	50	Rice, pockets	9,200
Tallow, bbls	206	Rosin, bbls	775
Tongues, bbls	100	Spirits turpentine, bbls	10
Lubricating oil, bbls	310	Hides, bundles	525
Cottonseed oil, bbls	3,400	Molasses, bbls	200
Oleo stock, tierces	540	Sugar, bbls	100
Wheat, bush	258,800	Tobacco, hhds	100
Oats, bush	88,700	Tobacco, tierces	50
Barley, bush	74,200	Tobacco, pkgs	925
Rye, bush	16,800		

EXPORTS.

Wheat, bush	211,072	Residuum, gals	17,450
Flour, bbls	4,238	Cottonseed oil, gals	112,300
Flour, sacks	1,966	Lubricating oil, gals	131,570
Grass seed, bags	2,126	Pork, bbls	68
Whiskey, gals	500	Bacon, lb	1,068,900
Spirits turp, gals	12,900	Beef, tcs	27
Rosin, bbls	1,150	Lard, lb	1,256,650
Pitch, bbls	20	Tallow, lb	15,200
Refined pet, gals	624,000	Grease, lb	300,000
Gasolene, gals	27,800	Cheese, lb	10,380

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Iron, Nor, No 1 fdy	$16 87½	Cotton, middling	9.20
Iron, So, No 1	16 87½	Coffee, No 7 Rio	6¾
Steel rails	28 00	Sugar, granulated	5
Lake copper, ingots	13 50	Molasses, O K, prime	40
Tin	29 12½	Beef, family	$17 12½
Exchange lead	4 35	Beef hams	30 00
Spelter	4 80	Tallow, prime	6
Wheat, No 2 red	1 00½	Pork, mess	16 50
Corn, No 2 mixed	82	Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	8¾
Oats, 26 to 32 lb	53½	Lard, prime	9 90
Flour, Mpls, patents	5 75		

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New York, October 15, 1908.

COFFEE—The coffee market was a little easier today, on a very moderate volume of business. The opening was unchanged on all but one position, which was 5 points lower, but the loss was increased somewhat during the day, the close being unchanged on October and 5 points net lower on other months. Sales were reported of 9,750 bags. The declining tendency was in the face of rather better cables from Europe, which at the hour of the local opening reported ¼c advance at Havre and a partial ¼ pfg at Hamburg. No important changes were reported in the Brazilian markets, but primary receipts continued very heavy, reaching 98,000 bags at the two ports, against 55,000 last year and 86,000 two years ago. Futurdiahy receipts were 75,000 bags, against 35,000 last year and 61,000 two years ago. Rainy weather was reported in Sao Paulo, and local authorities say that while they have received no recent reports as to the flowering, recent weather conditions have been favorable, and they are inclined to look for a yield in excess of that of the current season. The easier tendency here was accompanied by some selling by trade interests, and it was reported that firm offers from Brazil were somewhat lower. The market for spot coffee was dull, with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No 7. The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60	5.55
November	—	—	—	5.35@5.40	5.40
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40	5.40
January	—	—	—	5.30@5.35	5.35
February	—	—	—	5.25@5.30	5.30
March	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30	5.30
April	—	—	—	5.25@5.30	5.30
May	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30	5.30
June	—	—	—	5.25@5.30	5.30
July	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30	5.30
August	—	—	—	5.25@5.30	5.30
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35	5.35

COTTON—The cotton market was irregular, within a narrow range, with trading more largely professional than recently, and the close steady at a decline of 4 points on October and unchanged to 2 points higher on later months. Sales were estimated at 125,000 bales. The market opened steady at an advance of 3@7 points in response to higher cables than expected, but eased off under profit-taking by Wall Street longs and continued Southern selling of the late months. October was relatively weak on the decline under selling by spot houses, but some thought that part of the offerings were undertaken for the purpose of making a better December buying basis. A large part of the trading was supposed to be in the way of various swaps and straddles, and it seems that short hedges in the near months are being transferred to later positions. The weather was generally good in the South, being clear and warmer, and private reports indicate that rapid progress is being made with ginning. This naturally suggests that the next Ginning report, due on October 18, will show a very large amount of cotton ginned up to October 18, but such expectations are not accompanied by any apparent increase in estimates of the probable yield. Southern spot markets, as officially reported to-day, were generally unchanged. Exports were very heavy, being more than double last week's figures. Exports to Great Britain have been running a little larger of late, comparatively, and this fact induces some to look for an early resumption of activity in Manchester.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
October	9.05	9.05	8.91	8.95@8.97	8.99
November	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.77@8.79	8.75
December	8.73	8.75	8.68	8.72@ —	8.70
January	8.59	8.62	8.54	8.56@8.57	8.56
February	—	—	—	8.50@8.52	8.50
March	8.50	8.53	8.45	8.47@8.48	8.48
May	8.44	8.44	8.37	8.40@8.41	8.39
July	8.37	8.37	8.33	8.35@8.36	8.33

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 9.20c for middling upland and 9.45c for middling Gulf. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet and unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah steady and unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 3,642 bales. Norfolk steady and unchanged at 9c; sales, 535 bales. Baltimore nominal and unchanged at 9½c. Augusta steady and unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 970 bales. St Louis quiet and unchanged at 9c. Little Rock quiet and unchanged at 9c. Charleston steady and unchanged at 8¾c. Galveston steady and unchanged at 9c; sales, 3,375 bales. New Orleans very steady and unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 4,650 bales. Wilmington quiet and unchanged at 8¾c. Memphis steady and unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 4,500 bales. Houston steady and unchanged at 9c; sales, 1,984 bales. Estimated receipts of cotton at the three leading points for Friday: At Houston, 19,000 to 20,000 bales, against 12,155 last week and 11,327 last year; at Galveston, 26,500 to 29,000, against 21,949 last week and 8,531 last year, and at New Orleans, 10,500 to 13,000, against 7,505 last week and 3,195 last year.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 3,000; receipts, 14,000; American, 10,000; middling upland, 5.03d. Futures opened steady, ½ to 1½ points higher; closed easy at a net advance of ½ point to a decline of 2½ points. October, 4.73d; October-November, 4.66d; November-December, 4.65d; December-January, 4.56½d; January-February, 4.55½d; February-March, 4.55d; March-April, 4.54½d; April-May, 4.53½d; May-June and June-July, 4.52½d; July-August, 4.51½. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour business was light in volume to-day, the sales including Kansas and winter straights and spring patents. Quotations were unchanged and about steady. Rye flour was quiet and unchanged. The following are prices quoted on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5 45@$6 50; winter straights, $4 40@$4 55; winter patents, $4 50@$4 65; spring clears, $4 20@$4 65; extra No 1 winter, $3 40@$3 90; extra No 2 winter, $3 50@$3 60. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market easy, quoted at $2 85@$3 per 100 lb, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet. Quoted: Fair to good, $4 25@$4 60; choice to fancy, $4 50@$4 60. CORNMEAL—Quiet. Quoted: Kiln dried, $4 15. BAGMEAL—Quiet. Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1 70; coarse, $1 65. PIPE—Western steady. City steady. Quoted: Western spring, $23; standard middling, $23; flour do, $27 10; red dog, $29 60; city bran, $22 bulk, $22 85@$23 35 sacks; middling, $23 35@$29; red dog, $29 60, all October shipment; hominy chop, $29 50 bulk, $30 70 sacks; oilmeal, $32 50@$33.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Pronounced weakness was a feature of the wheat market to-day, reflecting bearish foreign news, and rather active liquidation on this side, final prices showing 1@1¼c net decline and lowest point of the day. The drop of ½@¾d at Liverpool was disappointing to bulls, and came as a result of increased offerings to Europe from the United Kingdom, prospects for larger Russian shipments and the Broomhall estimate of 1,000,000 bushels for Argentine shipment, compared with 624,000 bushels last week and 584,000 bushels a year ago. The Budapest market was also weak, closing 2⅝c lower. Exporters were still very much out of line, and three loads comprised the day's business. There was also a less active inquiry for cash wheat and flour in the Northwest, so that the Minneapolis stock has increased 1,750,000 bushels in the last five days, notwithstanding lighter receipts. Minneapolis and Duluth reported only 675 cars for the day, against 555 last year, but there was considerable selling on the estimate of 410 cars at Duluth on Friday. Winter receipts received 527 cars, against 283 last year and total interior receipts aggregated 1,314,000 bushels, compared with 1,119,000 bushels a year ago. While it was still dry in winter wheat states, ideas about the extent of acreage reduction were perhaps less bullish, and there were some signs of rain in that section within the next day or two. The local cash market was easier, with futures, closing as follows: No 2 red, $1 06⅞@$1 08⅛ elevator, and $1 09⅛c f o b afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth, $1 11⅝, and No 2 hard winter, $1 08⅝ f o b afloat. CORN—There was some early resistance to the break in wheat, and for a time corn prices held quite steady on a little commission house buying, but finally gave way with other grains and during the afternoon were quite weak, closing ⅝c net lower in the local market, where May was quite active under liquidation. While carlot estimates at Chicago for Friday were only 122 cars, the theory of a much larger movement before the end of the month prevented any late support of the market, and final prices were about lowest all around. The weather was favorable and English markets closed ¼@½d net lower. Interior receipts were 228,000 bushels, compared with 555,000 bushels a year ago. Exporters bought 10 loads of corn, via the Gulf. No 2 corn here was quoted 81½c elevator and 82c f o b afloat to arrive, both nominal. OATS—The market for oats was steady early in the session, but later weakened with other grains and closed at about lowest point. The cash market was steady, closing as follows: Mixed, 26 to 32 lb, 53@53½c; natural white, 26 to 31 lb, 52@54c, and clipped white, 32 to 40 lb, 54@55c. RYE—Market dull; No 2 Western, 53⅛c nominal, f o b New York. BARLEY—Market steady; malting, 61@68c c i f Buffalo, and feeding, 61⅛c c i f New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Wheat:					
December	$1 10⅛	$1 10⅝	$1 09	$1 09⅛	$1 10⅝
May	1 10⅝	1 10⅞	1 09⅞	1 09⅞	1 10⅝
Corn:					
December	—	—	—	74⅝	75
May	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	72⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat:					
December	$1 00⅝	$1 01⅝	99⅝	99⅝	$1 01
May	1 03⅝	1 04⅛	$1 02⅞	$1 02⅞	1 03⅞
July	98⅞	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	99⅛
Corn:					
December	63⅛	63⅝	63	63⅛	63⅝
May	63⅛	63⅛	62⅞	63	63⅛
July	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅛	62½
Oats:					
December	48⅛	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜
May	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
July	46	46⅛	45⅞	46	46
Lard:					
January	9 20	9 25	9 17	9 20	9 15
May	9 20	9 22	9 15	9 15	9 12
Ribs:					
January	8 25	8 25	8 15	8 17	8 17
May	8 25	8 30	8 20	8 29	8 29
Pork:					
January	15 35	15 45	15 25	15 27	15 30
May	15 30	15 30	15 15	15 20	15 17

METALS