Provisions, Live Stock, Trade Gossip

EGG VALUES SHOW LOWER TENDENCIES

SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN EXCESSIVE COMPARED WITH THE DEMAND.

Butter Holds to a Reasonably Strong Basis—Offerings Moderate on All Grades—Poultry List Is Weakening, Arrivals Being Heavy of Chickens—Lemons Are Higher.

Arrivals of creamery butter continue to run slightly under the call. This has lent a strong sentiment to all top grades, and indications point toward an advancing market. This undoubtedly would have developed locally the past week if eastern points had not felt the depressing influences of heavy withdrawals of storage goods at those markets. Quite a bunch of the butter coming in during the past week has shown defects due to the rank growth of weeds, and this has caused some offerings of firsts lower than is usually the case. The call for low grades is not as active as formerly, but is of sufficient proportions to hold paying prices to a firm basis.

The egg situation has been somewhat depressed, owing to rather heavy offerings considering the outlet, while the average quality is so poor as to make the storing of them out of the question. Arrivals from country points are running fully 25 per cent heavier than a year ago. Some stock is being withdrawn from coolers, but not in large enough quantities to particularly cut off the demand for fresh arrivals.

The cheese market is showing good activity. Low grades are keeping well sold out, and the fall trade is quite likely to feel the good effects of having these makes out of the way.

Both young and old chickens close the week with lower prices than at the opening. Demand is of fair proportions, but not large enough to take care of arrivals readily, and prices have had to be shaded in order to encourage consumption. Ducks, turkeys and geese are in fair request, but large quantities are not needed.

Potatoes are holding steady. There is a large movement out on carlots. Cabbage advanced the first of the week owing to light offerings, but later sagged back to former figures. There is a good outlet for red globe onions, and as the crop is a fine one this year many cars will go out the next 60 days.

The apple outlook is in a rather unsettled condition. From present indications there will not be a large amount of fancy stock, and growers of fruit in those few districts favored with really desirable stock are anticipating a nice little bunch of money for their crop. At present there is a fair supply of the early varieties, but the quality on the average is not all that could be desired. As only the finest goods can go out on shipping orders, this has caused high prices to rule on best selections and a comparatively low range on medium and poor grades. Fancy crabs are selling well, but there is the usual oversupply of common fruit that never ought to have been forwarded to market.

Best sizes of oranges continue to advance in price. The supply of fruit is still ample to answer all requirements if buyers are not too particular as to the sizes wanted. Lemons are up to $9 per box for the best, and the offerings in sight are moderate. Bananas hold to former figures, with receipts running more regular.

Receipts of western fruits are much heavier and values are on a more reasonable basis. The arrivals from Michigan of a good quality of peaches and pears had some influence in cutting down values on westerns. New York Bartlett pears are also in good supply and in great favor at the prevailing price of $6 per box.

Melons are down to a popular basis. Watermelons are selling at same price as a week ago. Muskmelons are much lower, homegrown selling at $1.25 per bu, with western in crates jobbing around $2.75.

GENERAL PRODUCE

Official quotations of the Minneapolis Produce Exchange, corrected up to 12 m., Saturday, Sept. 2.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 32,861 pounds. Creameries, extras, 20½c; creameries, firsts, 19c; creameries, seconds, 17c; dairies, extras, 18c; dairies, firsts, 16c; dairies, seconds, 15c; ladies, firsts, 16c; ladies, seconds, 14c; packing stock, fresh, sweet, 15c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 622 cases. Current receipts, No. 1, case count, case, $4.35; current receipts, No. 1 candled, doz, 17½c; fresh dirties, candled, case, $3.25; checks and seconds, candled, case, $3.

CHEESE—Twins or flats, fancy, 12@13½c; twins or flats, choice, 10½@11c; twins or flats, fair to good, 8@9c; Young American, fancy in quality and regular in style, 13c; Young Americas, choice, 10c; daisies, fancy, 12½c; daisies, choice, 10c; brick, No. 1, 11½@12c; brick, No. 2, 10c; brick, No. 3, 5c; limburger, No. 1, 11c; primost, No. 1, 7@7½c; Swiss, fancy loaf, 14@15c; choice, 10@11c; Swiss, fancy block, 12½c; Swiss, choice block, 10@11c.

BANANAS—Large bunches, $2.75@3; medium bunches, $2@2.25; small bunches, $2.

DRIED PEAS—Yellow, fancy, bu, $1.40; yellow, medium, $1.40; green, fancy, $2.85; green, medium, $1.40; marrowfat, $2.

ONIONS—Spanish, crate, $1.75; Globes, per 100 lbs, $1@1.25.

WATERMELONS—Crate, $2.50.

CANTALOUPES—Crate, $2.75; homegrown muskmelons, bu, $1.25.

PLUMS—Common varieties, 16 quarts, $1.

PINEAPPLES—Doz, $4@4.25.

PEACHES—Michigan, fifth-bu basket, 35c.

GRAPES—Concords, basket, 27c.

BLUEBERRIES—16-qt case, $1.75@2; blackberries, 16 qts, $1.75@2.

WESTERN FRUITS—Peaches, box, frees, $1.10@1.25; peaches, box, clings, $1; Bartlett pears, box, $2.25@3; Malaga grapes, crate, $1.50; Muscat grapes, crate, $1.50; Tokay grapes, crate, $2.75; plums, Italians, crate, $1.25; fancy red, crate, $1.75.

CABBAGE—Large crates, $2.25.

BEANS—Quotations include sacks. Fancy navy, bu, $2; choice navy, $1.65@1.75; medium navy, $1.25; mixed and dirty, 65@75c; brown, fancy, $2; brown, fair to good, $1.50@1.75.

LIVE POULTRY—Yearling roosters, 7c; hens, 10½@11c; springs, lb, 11½@12c; old roosters, 6c; ducks, young, 8@9c; geese, 7c; turkeys, 15c.

PIGEONS—Tame, live, young or old, doz, 75c; dead, 60@70c; squabs, nesters, fancy selected, live or dead, $1.50@1.75; small, poor and thin, unsalable.

ORANGES—Late Valencias, $5@6.

LEMONS—California, fancy, $5.

APPLES—Duchess, brl, $3.50; Wealthy, brl, $4@4.50; crabapples, fancy, brl, $4.50; common, $3@3.50; mealy and overripe stock, unsalable.

PEARS—Eastern, brl, $6.

DRESSED MEATS—Veal, fancy, lb, 8@8½c; veal, fair to good, 7@7½c; veal, small and overweight, 4@5c; mutton, fancy, 6@7c; mutton, thin or overweight, 4@5c; lambs, yearlings, thin or overweight, 4@5c; lambs, milk, fancy, pelts off, 9@10c; lambs, milk, choice, pelts off, 8c; lambs, thin, poor, unsalable; hogs, 5½@6c.

VEGETABLES—Beans, string, bu, 75c; beans, wax, bu, 75c; beets, doz bunches, 25c; cauliflower, doz, $1.50; corn, green, doz, 10@12c; celery, doz, 25@50c; cucumbers, home-grown, bu, 50c; egg plant, $1; garlic, 10@12½c; lettuce, leaf, 20c; lettuce, head, doz, 30c; mint, doz, 40c; onions, green, doz bunches, 15c; parsley, doz, 30c; peppers, green, 2-3-bu crate, $1; radishes, round, doz bunches, 15c; rhubarb, 100 lbs, $1; squash, doz, $1; spinach, bu, 50c; turnips, bu, 40c; tomatoes, home-grown, bu, $1.25; watercress, doz, 30c.

HONEY—Extra fancy, white, 1-lb sections, 13c; fancy white, 1-lb sections, 12c; choice white, 1-lb, 9c; amber, 10c; goldenrod, 9c; extracted white, in cans, 7½c; extracted amber, in cans, 7c.

POTATOES — 30c; sweets, Virginia, brl, $3; Jerseys, $4.50.

SOME SCARCITY IN DRY-FED BEEVES

NOT ENOUGH FOR THE PACKERS AT SIOUX CITY.

A Very Satisfactory Stocker and Feeder Market with an Increased Demand and Prices Well Maintained—Hogs Not So Well Maintained and Prices Hammered Down in Line with Weakness at Other Markets—Buyers Very Bearish.

Sioux City Stock Yards, Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 2.—Receipts were only fairly liberal this week, and fell short of last week by close to 1,000 head. Supplies have been more evenly distributed each day, which resulted in a great measure in prices being well maintained, and in fact, at the close of the week, prices were right up with the advance of last Wednesday. Fat cattle comprised a liberal share of the week's marketing, and all grades showed an advance. Dry fed cattle have been scarce and close the week about 25c higher, while other grades are 15@20c higher than last week's low time. The packers have been eager buyers, and have taken care of each day's receipts in good shape. Dry fed beeves sold from $4.60 to $5.25 and the range beeves from $3.35 to $3.65. Dry fed butcher stock sold from $3 to $4 and grassers from $2.25 to $3. More cattle are needed by the packers, and prices paid this week have been right in line with other points.

The condition of the stocker and feeder market has been also satisfactory, and, with an increased demand, an impetus has been given to the trade. Feeders of desirable weight have been in demand and values ruled 10@15c higher on steers averaging 900 to 1,200 pounds, selling at $3.50 to $3.85. The 700 and 900 steers ranged from $2.75 to $3.40, and were bought up readily at a good strong figure with last week's best time. The yearlings and inferior grade of stockers were the hardest cattle to move, but the light marketing was handled on a basis of steady with last week, with sales $2.50@3.25. Stock heifers were in limited supply, showing no change with last week, with sales at $2@2.50. The yard traders have not had sufficient cattle at their disposal in the feeder line, and orders are unfilled. A good active trade is looked for and, with a good clean-up in the yards, the dealers will be eager buyers for receipts the coming week.

Hogs—The week's trade has been disastrous to the shippers, and the packers have taken advantage of a fair run of hogs at all points and a light shipping demand to break values. The market here closes the week with hogs selling from $5.40 to $5.70 and the bulk of the sales at $5.50 to $5.60, which is close to 25c lower than last week's close. The most of this decline has taken effect since Wednesday. The packers are very bearish in the hog situation, and a still further decline can be expected.

Receipts—Cattle, 170; hogs, 2,500. Hogs—10c lower; sales: 63, 258 lbs, $5.35; 70, 240 lbs, $5.45; 70, 189 lbs, $5.65.

Cattle—Steady. Beeves—8, 1,040 lbs, $3.80; 14, 1,230 lbs, $4.65; 18, 1,280 lbs, $5.15.

Cows and Heifers—8, 980 lbs, $2.25; 10, 990 lbs, $3.20; 3, 1,140 lbs, $3.75.

Stockers and Feeders—8, 760 lbs, $2.75; 8, 980 lbs, $3.50; 7, 1,040 lbs, $3.80.

Calves and Yearlings—4, 480 lbs, $2.50; 7, 640 lbs, $3.15; 10, 570 lbs, $5.45.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Sept. 2.—Barrett & Zimmerman report drafters free sellers; several outside dealers in the market for loggers, which makes a broader demand at strong price; receipts far above those of two preceding years at corresponding time and remarkable for quality; drivers weaken slightly. All classes moving at the following prices: Drafters, extra, $175 to $230; drafters, choice, $145 to $175; drafters, common to good, $125 to $150; farm mares, extra, $165 to $200; farm mares, choice, $145 to $165; farm mares, common to good, $125 to $150; drivers, extra, $160 to $325; drivers, choice, good, $115 to $160.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market unchanged; native steers, $5@6.25; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.50; western steers, $3@5; Texas steers, $2.75@4; canners, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market 10c lower; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; sheep, $4.50@5.55; lambs, $6.75@7.30.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market steady; steers, $3.30@5.85; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4; cows and canners, $1.25@4; bulls, $2.20@3.50; heifers, $2.15@4.25; calves, $2@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market weak to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.55@5.15; good to heavy, $5.75@6.10; rough heavy, $5.40@5.60; light, $5.65@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady; sheep, $3.25@5.85; lambs, $5.75@8.

SEPTEMBER GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The department of agriculture has given notice that the monthly grain report for September will be issued on the 11th instead of the 10th, because the last named date falls on Sunday.

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The Great Live Stock Market of the Northwest.
No limit to the demand for FAT CATTLE, BUTCHER CATTLE, STOCKERS, FEEDERS, HOGS and SHEEP.
We are especially in need of FAT CATTLE and PACKING HOGS. Supply not equal to the demand.

CATTLE MOVEMENT SHOWS UP WELL

INCREASE FOR THE WEEK AT THE SOUTH ST. PAUL YARDS.

Declines Due to Eastern Weakness Rather Than to Anything in the Local Situation—Demand for Stockers and Feeders Much Better Than for Some Time Past—Hogs Firm Thru the Early Part, but Off Later—Sheep Receipts Heavier.

South St. Paul, Sept. 2.—Receipts of livestock at the South St. Paul market for the first days of this week totaled 13,341 cattle, 1,230 calves, 5,897 hogs and 16,627 sheep, as compared with 12,040 cattle, 1,071 calves, 6,170 hogs and 10,715 sheep last week and 9,427 cattle, 945 calves, 5,200 hogs and 15,581 sheep in the corresponding week of last year.

Cattle receipts were liberal the first two days, and while the number dropped considerably towards the close, the total here was in excess of last week and the corresponding week of last year. Arrivals included a large share of western range cattle, some of which were billed thru. The quality of the range stuff on sale was generally very good, and top prices were made by some bunches of good steers and cows. Native offerings were moderate the first two days, but dropped off towards the close of the week, there being hardly enough later on to test values. Receipts of cattle were heavy at all leading market points, and as a result there were declines. Best beef and butcher cattle were not quotably changed here during the week, values remaining about steady, but the common medium cows, which constituted the bulk of the native cattle on offer, were weak to a dime lower than the preceding week. A one-head sale of a grain-fed steer at $5.50 indicates what packers here are willing to pay for good beef when it comes here. There has been nothing like that here for some time, but demand is very strong and a ready outlet is assured for it when it comes. Veal calves advanced 25c, top reaching $5.25. Butcher and bologna bulls were slow and about steady.

Stockers and feeders showed up better this week than they have for several months, demand being strong and there being cattle here that buyers were willing to bid briskly on. The result was that some choice heavy feeders went up to $4. Many very good loads changed hands at prices ranging from $3.50 to $3.90, and demand was stronger than supply was able to meet. There were a large number of outside buyers here the first two days, and the market was active and brisk. Towards the close of the week receipts dropped off and buyers departed. The market then ruled quiet, while the common medium grades of steers, which at no time were more than steady, showed a tendency to be draggy. Yard dealers, however, were good buyers, and stuff was kept moving at about steady prices. Feeding bulls were slow and about steady.

Hog prices were steady the first days of the week, but toward the close were on the down grade, values breaking fully 20c in two days. Declines were caused by the lower level to prices at eastern markets, tho offerings were light here and demand continued as strong as at any time. Chicago prices have been going down, and they have had a tendency to cause breaks at competitive points. The quality of offerings was generally fair, altho there were a number of good and choice loads on sale. The prices held over the $6 mark until yesterday, when the top was $5.95. Before the declines the bulk sold from $5.85 to $5.95, and later from $5.65 to $5.75.

Sheep receipts showed a considerable increase over last week, a big share of arrivals going to feed lots. Demand for feeders and killers is strong at this point, and buyers are taking everything coming and are looking for more. Prices showed no breaks, sheep values being called steady to strong and spring lambs advancing 10@15c. The quality of native offerings has been generally good.

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 100; calves, 25; hogs, 525; sheep, 1,100; horses, 29; cars, 18.

The following table shows the receipts from Jan. 1, 1905, to date, as compared with the same period in 1904:

Year—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1905	178,903	35,878	574,735	275,829	15,759
1904	133,739	25,586	592,670	334,447	14,390
Inc.	45,164	9,792	.....	.....	1,369
Dec.	.....	.....	17,935	58,618	....

Official receipts for the past week are as follows:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Aug. 25	341	69	613	866	27
Aug. 26	715	45	663	336	46
Aug. 28	7,391	243	1,372	1,075	349
Aug. 29	2,753	405	1,168	10,173	169
Aug. 30	1,224	173	1,081	3,451	92
Aug. 31	524	156	908	1,149	39
Sept. 1	449	53	878	679	34

Railroads entering the yards reported receipts for the day by loads as follows: Chicago Great Western, 1; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 1; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 5; Great Northern, 1; Soo Line, 1; Northern Pacific, 5; total, 18.

Disposition of stock Friday, Sept. 1:

Firm—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	157	859	860
W. E. McCormick	22	...	...
Slimmer & Thomas	221	...	...
P. Evans	14	...	...
J. B. Fitzgerald	5	...	...
Other buyers	2	3	1,628
Country buyers	265	...	....
Totals	686	862	2,488

HOGS—

Date—	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost.	Price Range.
Aug. 25	235	$5.98	5.65@6.10
Aug. 26	241	5.84½	5.70@6.05
Aug. 28	210	5.93	5.70@6.10
Aug. 29	233	5.89	5.70@6.10
Aug. 30	234	5.87½	5.70@6.10
Aug. 31	235	5.85	5.75@6.10
Sept. 1	234	5.71	5.60@5.95

Light hogs held steady, tho there was a break of a shade on other grades. Receipts were light. Quality averaged fair. Prices range $5.60 to $5.95; light, fair, $5.60@5.70; good, $5.70@5.80; choice, $5.85@5.95; mixed, fair, $5.50@5.55; good, $5.65@5.75; choice, $5.80@5.85; heavy, fair, $5.40@5.45; good, $5.55@5.65; choice, $5.75; rough and sows, $5@5.35. Compared with a week ago prices are about 20c lower.

Hogs—30, 181 lbs, $5.95; 25, 153 lbs, $5.90; 22, 201 lbs, $5.85; 48, 240 lbs, $5.75; 36, 252 lbs, $5.75; 45, 216 lbs, $5.75; 42, 260 lbs, $5.70; 43, 220 lbs, $5.70; 40, 256 lbs, $5.75; 12, 198 lbs, $5.70; 56, 281 lbs, $5.65; 11, 309 lbs, $5.60.

Pigs, roughs, underweights—2, 480 lbs, $5.40; 5, 372 lbs, $5.35; 4, 412 lbs, $5.35; 5, 316 lbs, $5.05.

CATTLE—Receipts very light. Prices generally steady for beef and butcher cattle. Stockers and feeders steady, with market quiet. Butcher and bologna bulls and feeding bulls slow, steady. Veal calves steady with week's advance. Milch cows of best quality steady with week's advance.

Butcher Sters—3, 916 lbs, $3.

Butcher Cows and Heifers—4, 172 lbs, $3; 2, 810 lbs, $2.50; 1, 820 lbs, $2.50; 1, 740 lbs, $2.50.

Cutters and Canners—2, 825 lbs, $2.25; 1, 830 lbs, $2.25; 2, 675 lbs, $1.50; 1, 720 lbs, $1.40.

Butcher bulls—1, 1,530 lbs, $2.40; 1, 1,380 lbs, $2.15.

Veal calves—5, 130 lbs, $5.50; 2, 155 lbs, $5.25.

Stock Feeding Steers—5, 490 lbs, $2.50.

Stock Cows and Heifers—4, 525 lbs, $2.25; 14, 534 lbs, $2.10.

Milch Cows and Springers—2 cows 2 calves, $75; 1 cow 1 calf, $40; 1 cow 1 calf, $35; 1 cow 1 calf, $17.75.

SHEEP—Receipts moderate, consisting largely of feeders. Market quiet, some killers holding off during morning. Quality of offerings generally good. Prices quoted generally steady on sheep and spring lambs.

Killing Sheep and Lambs—48 lambs, 80 lbs, $6.75; 12 lambs, 71 lbs, $6.75; 2 lambs, 66 lbs, $6.50; 4 lambs, 75 lbs, $6.50; 12 lambs, 66 lbs, $6.50; 18 lambs, 80 lbs, $6.50; 18 lambs, 80 lbs, $6.50; 2 ewes, 135 lbs, $5; 5 wethers, 118 lbs, $5; 25 ewes, 80 lbs, $4.75; 7 ewes, 127 lbs, $4.65; 3 ewes, 120 lbs, $4.50; 12 ewes, 88 lbs, $4; 1 buck, 120 lbs, $3.

Stockers and Feeders—13 lambs, 60 lbs, $5.25; 20 lambs, 50 lbs, $5; 234 ewes, 76 lbs, $4.50.

Among the shippers on the market were: J. Kellar, Ridgeland; S. W. Dodge, Cleveland, N. D.; J. D. Wallace, Drayton, N. D.; Sibley County Bank, Henderson; Cosgrove company, Le Sueur; S. H. Pettis, St. Peter; Chamberlain, Amboy; Malm & D., Morristown; F. Schaub, Wabasha; G. Nold, Nelson, Wis.; Shea & D., Le Sueur; H. Shen, Lakeville; M. A. Kline, Strasburg, N. D.

BOSTON MINING STOCKS, Sept. 2.—Closing quotations yesterday's market: Adventure, 5@6; Arcadian, 2¼@2½; Arnold, 1¼@1¾; Atlantic, 20¾@31¼; Bingham, 30½@31; Calumet and Hecla, 655@660; Centennial, 23½@24; Consolidated Mercer, 50@54; Copper Range Consolidated, 68½@68¾; Daly West, 14@15; Elm River, 21¼@21¾; Franklin, 12½@13; Granby, 3¾@5; Green Consolidated, 24¼@24¾; Isle Royale, 19¼@20¼; Mayflower, 90@100; Michigan, 13@13½; Mohawk, 56½@56¾; Old Colony, 18@18½; Old Dominion, 25½@26¼; Osceola, 98½@99½; Parrot, 25½@26½; Phoenix, 1@1¼; Quincy, 101@103; Rhode Island, 3¾@4; Shannon Copper Co., 74@74½; Swift & Co., 109¾@110; Tamarack, 118@119; Tecumseh, 8½@9; Trinity, 8@8½; United Copper Co., 37@37½; United States Mining, 33¼@33½; United States Oil, 10⅛@10¼; Utah, 44¾@45; Victoria, 3¾@4¼; Winona, 10½@10⅞; Wolverine, 124@125; Wyandot, 2@2¼; Santa Fe, 21@21½.

BIG MAN'S GAME IN WALL STREET

THE MILLIONAIRES HAVE MADE THE BULL MARKET.

Natural Exuberance of Good Times Is Felt by the Heavyweights, Who Had to Bear the Brunt of the 1903 Decline and Are Now Getting Back Their Money—The Peace Conference the Immediate Factor—Lawson Still in the Ring.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Sept. 2.—The big men, not the so-called lambs, have made the present stock market. No such general participation of the outside public as in 1901—or for that matter, 1902—has been seen, and yet prices average higher. Ever since 1902 it has been the big speculators who have occupied the center of the stage, taking the brunt of the 1903 slow panic—which reduced many of them to the ranks—and the fruits of the subsequent unexampled recovery. Today, flushed with their success, the future seems golden-lined, a belief based on bumper crops, large bank clearings, record-breaking railroad earnings and business prosperity. The highly satisfactory state of the iron and steel industry, the barometer of trade, is alluded to, the big combine having all its mills full of orders for a long time to come. The concentration of railroad control in a comparatively few hands, which has worked such wonders in the anthracite coal industry, is expected to bring like results in other directions. In a word, the natural exuberance accompanying good times, present and prospective, is making itself felt.

The peace conference, of course, has been the immediate factor in the market. Changes from day to day were bullish or bearish, according as Europe and this country interpreted the outlook. Inferences, however, were oftentimes in utter lack of harmony with Portsmouth advices, where both Japanese and Russian dignitaries insistently proclaimed the probable failure of negotiations. London and the continent, however, had hopes for a settlement in President Roosevelt's unceasing friendly urging of St. Petersburg and Tokio to make concessions. Possibly London optimism at times when Wall street saw no glimmer of light was due to a knowledge that pressure in the shape of a refusal to furnish further sinews of war might be effective where friendly suggestions would fail. The big financiers of the world were determined that peace must be arranged, and their influence was potent. The eastern conflict, serious as it was to the participants, did not serve any good purpose, at least in the later stages, and the moneyed powers were anxious that it should cease immediately. They consequently worked hard toward that end.

Lawson Still at It.

One who does not love Lawson has this to say about his latest fulmination: "The keynote of the Lawsonian plaint is that 'enormous quantities of the metal, copper, are in the hands of stock gamblers'—hence 'the price of copper, the metal, will break suddenly to a very low figure.' A moment's examination of any reliable statistical publication will convince Lawson's followers that his initial statement is wholly fallacious. The world's visible supply of crude copper, which in January last amounted to about 50,000 tons, has, notwithstanding the constant increase in the production of the metal, dwindled month by month, until today it has reached the vanishing point and for all practical purposes may be considered as non-existent. Much has been sought to be made of certain alleged reserves of copper, which writers friendly to the bear pool in the metal market have assumed exist in Shanghai, but an examination of the export movement to China will convince any dispassionate mind that this reserve of copper in Shanghai is more specious than real. The export movement to China began with the Russo-Japanese war, and has continued uninterruptedly ever since.

"The world lost sight of a considerable quantity of this copper after it reached China, and upon the absence of tangible evidence as to its final disposition is based the theory that it is being held to await a further advance in the market. Only banking institutions of the first importance would be able to undertake the reckless, and well-nigh hopeless, speculation of carrying this vast amount of copper for months and it is a significant fact that supporters of this theory have never given, suggested, even tentatively, the name of any institution or individual as the possible financial backer of this gigantic copper deal.

"Is it not more reasonable to believe, in consonance with nine-tenths of the metal trade, that a large proportion of the copper which we have been exporting to China ultimately found its way to Japan, where it was utilized for military and naval purposes, incidental to the war? And does not this theory gain additional force from the well-known fact that the Japanese copper mines ceased production when the war began, at identically the time that China began to draw the supply of copper required for her metallic currency and other purposes from us?"

The Big Crops.

Bountiful crops of every description seem to be assured. A representative of a large western concern, which makes a specialty of keeping in closest touch with the crop situation, says that the greater part of the wheat in the leading producing states has already been cut, and that the corn prospects are fully as good as has heretofore been expected. With peace assured by the successful conclusion of the labors of the Portmouth conference, market interest is centering more and more in the daily bulletins from the wheat and corn belts. Some of these are conflicting, but, generally speaking, the crops are believed to be large and practically safe.

The anthracite stocks are in a magnificent position. The trouble ahead of them, as has been perfectly well known for a year, will come, if at all, next April, when the matter of wages must be adjusted with about 350,000 workingmen, of whom possibly 150,000 may be well organized. President Mitchell has come out very flatly that there must be a strict eight-hour day, or else mining in Pennsylvania will stop abruptly. Possibly he threatens more than he can fulfill. At all events, the stocks immediately concerned do not show any signs of weakness outside of ordinary fluctuations.

—S. S. Schroff.

ARIZONA COPPER.

Furnished by Crandall, Pierce & Co., Sept. 2.—Due to the fact that the New York market broke so decidedly, and that Monday is a holiday, the market closes lower and weaker with the exception of Junction. Good reports continue to come from this property and the stock should hold strong.

North Butte, which seems to have a great influence over this market, easier, on account of the weak eastern markts, closing at $34.25 bid and $34.75 asked.

	Bid.	Asked.
Calumet & Arizona	$100.00	$101.00
Calumet & Pittsburg	29.50	30.00
Lake Superior & Pittsburg	34.50	35.00
Pittsburg & Duluth	22.00	22.50
Junction Dev. Co.	93.00	94.00
American Dev. Co.	13.00	13.50
Warren Dev. Co.	11.50	12.00
Manhattan Dev. Co.	7.00	7.25
Chiricahua Dev. Co.	13.00	14.00
Denn-Arizona	10.00	11.50
Yavapai Dev. Co.	....	6.00
Black Mountain	4.00	4.10

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Received—Wheat, 422 cars, 396,680 bu; corn, 9,270 bu; oats, 117,860 bu; barley, 61,880 bu; rye, 6,160 bu; flax, 21,120 bu; flour, 750 brls; millstuffs, 30 tons; hay, 120 tons; carlots, 642.

Shipped—Wheat, 83 cars, 78,850 bu; corn, 2,970 bu; oats, 48,000 bu; barley, 21,850 bu; rye, 890 bu; flax, 13,440 bu; flour, 47,209 brls; millstuffs, 1,239 tons; hay, 50 tons; linseed oil, 200,000 lbs; oil cake, 742,000 lbs; carlots, 523.

WHEAT MOVEMENT BY ROADS.

Received—Milwaukee, 89 cars; Omaha, 27; St. Louis, 64; Wisconsin Central, 1; Great Northern, 92; Burlington, 68; Soo, 11.

Shipped—Milwaukee, 50 cars; Omaha, 10; St. Louis, 19; Wisconsin Central, 10; Great Northern, 12.

LONDON CLOSING STOCKS, Sept. 2.—Consols for money, ex. int., 909⅝; consols for account, ex. in., 90½; Anaconda, 5¾; Atchison, 92⅝; Atchison pfd, 107½; Baltimore & Ohio, 115¼; Canadian Pacific, 165; Chesapeake & Ohio, 55⅝; Chicago Great Western, 22½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 183¼; De Beers, 18; Denver & Rio Grande, 35⅞; Denver & Rio Grande pfd, 91; Erie, 51¾; Erie 1st pfd, 85; Erie 2d pfd, 78¼; Illinois Central, 181; Louisville & Nashville, 152½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 34½; New York Central, 153; Norfolk & Western, 87½; Norfolk & Western pfd, 94½; Ontario & Western, 55½; Pennsylvania, 73½; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 59½; Reading 1st pfd, 47; Reading 2d pfd, 47; Southern Railway, 36; Southern Railway pfd, 105; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 135; Union Pacific pfd, 99; United States Steel, 37½; United States Steel pfd, 106½; Wabash, 21½; Wabash pfd, 42½; Spanish fours, 91¼. Bar silver, firm, 28¾d per ounce. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅞@2 per cent; three months bills, 2@2⅛ per cent.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKINGMAN

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR TOILERS IN THE CITY TOMORROW.

Trades and Labor Assembly's Invitation to Pastors to Speak on the Labor Problem Is Accepted by Fifteen—Other Timely Church News of Local Interest.

"THE CHURCH AND LABOR."
Reproduction of the Design Which Appears on the Cards Issued by Rev. W. O. Wallace, of Vanderburgh Memorial Presbyterian Church.

In response to a circular sent out by J. L. Chapman, secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, asking that the pastors of all the churches in the city take for the subject of their tomorrow's sermon some topic bearing upon the labor question and appropriate to the eve of Labor day, fourteen pastors have signified their intention of preaching especially for laboring men tomorrow.

Dr. L. T. Guild, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church, and an honorary member of the typographical union, some time ago invited the unions, thru the Trades and Labor Assembly, to attend the morning service at his church, and the assembly voted to accept in behalf of the labor unions of the city.

At the Vanderburgh Memorial Presbyterian church Rev. W. O. Wallace will take for the subject of his morning sermon, "The Church and Labor."

Father Ryan of St. Paul seminary will preach at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on the labor question at 10:30 a.m.

Rev. Otis G. Dale of the Shiloh Presbyterian church has issued handbills announcing that in response to the invitation of the Trades and Labor Assembly and the request of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian church in America he will preach on the labor question at the evening service.

At the evening service of the Trinity Baptist church, Rev. Lathan A. Crandall will speak on "The Laboring Man."

At the First Presbyterian church Rev. A. B. Marshall will take for his evening topic, "Words for Workers."

"The Laboring Man and His Cause" will be the subject of the evening sermon of Rev. J. S. Rood of the Vine Congregational church.

At the evening service of the Simpson M. E. church, Rev. John H. Miller will preach on "The Labor Problem."

"Some Ethical Aspects of the Labor Problem" will be the evening subject of Rev. G. S. Rollins of Park Avenue Congregational church.

Rev. R. R. Kennan, pastor of the Free Baptist church, will preach on "The Labor Problem" in the morning.

"What Are We Working For" will be the subject of Rev. G. H. Gamble's evening sermon at the Tabernacle Baptist church.

At the evening service in Riverside chapel Rev. Benjamin Ward will take for his subject "The Master Workman—A Word to Workers."

"The Blessings of Work" will be the morning subject of Rev. T. W. Stout of the Lake Street Methodist church.

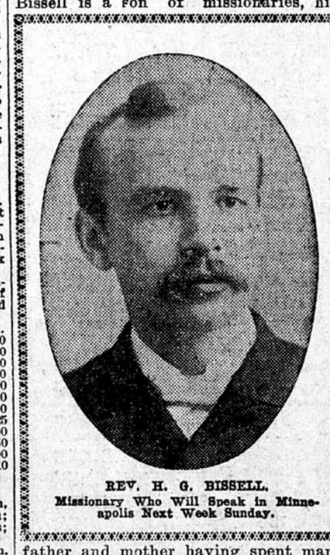
At Hope chapel the evening subject will be "Christ, the Church and the Workingman."

Rev. William J. Palm will preach at Grace Presbyterian church on the subject, "Some Thoughts for Labor Day."

AN ABLE MISSIONARY

Rev. H. G. Bissell of India With Delegation Here Sept. 10.

Among the younger men in the American Board delegation of Congregationalists to be entertained in Minneapolis, Sunday, Sept. 10, Rev. H. G. Bissell of India is one of the ablest. Mr. Bissell is a son of missionaries, his



REV. H. G. BISSELL.
Missionary Who Will Speak in Minneapolis Next Week Sunday.

father and mother having spent many years in missionary work in India. There Mr. Bissell was born. Coming to this country to be trained, he was educated in Olivet college and Hartford Theological seminary. After his graduation he returned to India, there taking up the work so long carried on by his father, who died just a few months previous to his return.

Mr. Bissell is professor of exegesis and sociology in the theological seminary at Ahmednagar, India, and has the direction of native missionaries in a large district adjacent to Ahmednagar.

Rev. G. S. Rollins of this city says of Mr. Bissell: "Of all the visiting fo