NEGRO WRITERS

That are Rapidly Mounting the Ladder of Fame.

MANY IN UNITED STATES.

Ohio Boasts of two who Have Won Prominence—Paul Laurence Dunbar, Once an Elevator Boy at Dayton—Prof. Scarboro. of Wilberforce University—Author of a Volume on Greek Roots.

The August number of the New England Magazine contains a story and a poem by a negro author, and the reader would never dream that this author was not white, were it not for his black portrait, which is also given. A letter in a Boston newspaper from a southern writer says that all the race troubles in the south are due to the mischievous efforts to educate the negro, that southern people are unable to find competent and contented servants as they formerly did, and that all northern people ought to join with the south in putting the negroes back into the subjection to which they belong. So there is provocation enough in the events of the day to see what the negro is doing in the realm of letters and of mind generally. The following points are gathered from both white and black sources here:

One of the foremost negroes of the city, says the New York Evening Post, says that he does not personally encounter any race prejudice which is a hindrance to him in his profession of law. For fifteen years he has been in practice here. He gets plenty of white clients, and has no difficulty because of the darkness of his skin. He quotes the editor of the Atlantic Monthly as having said to him that his purpose was to get the best writers, and that he did not care whether an author were white or black as long as his writings had genuine merit. The Atlantic had been conducted on that principle even before Mr. Page became its editor.

It is recognized, of course, that there is great difference between the treatment of the negroes in the north and in the south. The comments upon their condition apply only to the northern states. Discrimination is made here against the negro, but he is fast rising in spite of it. It is said that chronic evil in the situation is that the black man is expected to be a gentleman, but he is not treated as one. Many avenues are closed to him, but they are opening slowly. It is a fact that negroes as barbers have disappeared almost entirely from Boston, but the explanation is said to be, not that there has been a growth of prejudice against colored barbers, but that the Italians have underbid them. The negroes are becoming carpenters, wheelrights, and so on, filling higher industrial positions than before.

The broad generalization is made in behalf of the negroes that they are becoming less emotional, and more business like—that is, they are coming to be mentally more like the whites.

Negroes are said to be getting into the real estate business. Companies for dealing in real estate are said to exist which are never mentioned in print, and a transaction in real estate by negroes to the extent of $10,000 in a suburban city has been consummated this week. The property holdings of the negroes are increasing constantly, and are larger to-day than ever. They have a much larger amount of church property in Boston than a few years ago, and it is added that they are less facetious and more businesslike in their meetings.

The individual instances of excellence in education, science and letters are becoming very numerous. There are over 250 newspapers conducted by negroes, some of which are doing well, while others struggle for a living. Individual men and women are named whose records equals that of many white writers and scientists.

Giving first mention to Booker T. Washington for his work for his race at Tuskegee Institute, there is another remarkably talented teacher in Professor Du Bois, of Atlanta University, who has studied law at the Harvard University, and was pronounced by President Elliott to be of the very first rank among the graduates of the University. Du Bois is a man of brilliant parts, and if not himself a slave, was of slave parentage, and is striking proof of the capacity which inheres in the race when it is given a fair chance in the struggle of life. Another instance is that of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the writer in the New England Magazine referred to. He was an elevator boy at Dayton, Ohio, whose genius expressed itself in verses and other writings of such merit that his literary reputation is now established. Charles W. Chestnutt is the author of articles in the Atlantic Monthly and other publications, and his story, "The Conjure Woman," has had so much favorable mention for its skillful delineation of negro character. He has acquired some knowledge of the classics and of French and German literature, though he was unable to get a college education. He has two daughters at Smith College, and a son is preparing for a college course.

Archibald H. Grinke, well known in Boston for many years, is author of biographies of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, and Calhoun, and stands as well as if he were white. His brother, the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, has published a volume of sermons and a contribution on the Negro Problem. Archibald was United States minister to San Domingo under President Cleveland. Mrs. Francis J. Grinke has contributed to the Century and Atlantic. Butler R. Wilson, a well-known lawyer in this city, has written a pamphlet upon the problem of negro life in cities.

Prof. Eugene Harris, formerly of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., is a prolific writer upon theological questions of the day. John E. Bruce, who is a contributor to the daily press in different cities, discusses ably the issues of the times. Prof. Kelly Millen, of the chair of mathematics at Howard University, in Washington, is a writer upon the problem of the Negro race. His idea is that the race should seek to advance along the line of least resistance. That is, if it is found that there is hostility to the exercise of the suffrage by the Negro, he would advise his fellows to abstain from voting. But there are others who do not receive that doctrine with favor, but hold that the Negro should insist upon his political rights as the quickest way to command the respect of the world and to reach his rightful position.

Mrs. Roca M. Bass, a graduate of Atlanta University, is a prolific writer of stories of child-life in the south. Her husband is the chief clerk in the postoffice at Atlanta, and has held his position during the recent race disturbances without any adverse demonstration.

Another prominent member of the race mentioned in this connection is Miss Jackson, an artist in Detroit, who is a writer on art subjects for magazines, and has a well-recognized standing in her profession. Prof. Scarboro, of Wilberforce University, at Xenia, O., is the author of a volume on Greek roots and idioms. He has written many other things and edited some school books. Mrs. Cooper, a teacher in Washington, is the author of several volumes of stories, and has also written on economic subjects. She is one of the most fruitful and popular of the writers of her race. John Stephens Durham has been United States Minister to Haiti, and is author of a striking article in the Atlantic Monthly of February, 1898, upon "Labor Unions and the Negro," showing how labor combines against the black, and how ability to work on the part of the black man does not carry nearly so good an opportunity as equal ability on the part of the white.

These names are given offhand in conversation, and, of course, cannot represent adequately what the Negro race is doing in literature and science. But the fact that such excellent work as is produced by some of these Negro authors has been given to the world in the course of comparatively a few years after emerging from slavery, is of the utmost consequence in the present tendency to deprive the Negroes of their rights, especially in the south, and proves that the education which is said to be the cause of the race friction is raising up the blacks faster than the whites raised themselves centuries ago. Making due allowance for the imitative faculty, as distinguished from the originative, the Negro race is held by its white friends here to-day to have abundantly proved its capacity, and it is not questioned that it will continue to make its way upward.

Light Weight Cloth Jacket From Harper's Bazar.

A very chic garment for light autumn wear is the pattern jacket design shown on this page. The garment is simple in form, the chief requisite for its successful making consisting of a careful observance of the rules given for the use of the Bazar patterns and careful pressing. The jacket has centre, side-back, and under-arm seams, and an acute dart in the front piece that curves prettily to the form. The side-back seams are left free from the waist line and lap toward the center seam. The fronts are finished with long stole ends, extending about the edges, and lined throughout with checked silk, which is also used for the facing of the collar. Straps of the same trim the close sleeve diagonally to the waist, and a wide stretched strap fastens at each side of the front by means of a large lacquered button. The lines of this design are also adaptable for an indoor tea-jacket, if made of bright silk, and the lapels elaborated with fluffy lace trimmings, and the good home dress-maker will find in this design a charming model for the black silk jackets that are to be worn throughout the coming season.

To make this garment in standard size of broadcloth, kersey, homespun, or other 54-inch goods one and one-half yards will be required. A similar amount of lining silk will also be required.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

An Elucidation or Markham's Poem for a Woman's Benefit—Fails to See the Beauty of the Verse.

New York Sun: "I might just as well resign at once!" exclaimed Mrs. Dobley. "I had no idea that joining a literary club meant that one had to perform in public. I simply can't do it."

"What do they want you to do, my dear?" asked Mr. Dobley. "A song and dance or a cakewalk? I wouldn't mind a little thing like that. You can pick it up in no time."

"It's nothing like that," said Mrs. Dobley, passing a typewritten document over the breakfast table. "And you needn't make any fun of the matter, either. The frivolous way in which you look at everything is tiresome. Now, what am I to do?"

"I am sure, my dear,' began Dobley—

"Just read it—read it!" commanded Mrs. Dobley, and her husband read:

"Honora Coombs Dobley.

"DEAR MADAM:—At the next meeting of the Literary Club the topic of discussion will be Markham's poem, 'The Man With the Hoe.' As you have been selected as chief speaker of the evening, you will kindly be prepared to recite the poem and give a short sketch of the author's career. Also to give your opinions as to the idea contained in the work, as well as the general style and literary construction of the poem."

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Dobley, trying to conceal the fact that he was as perturbed as his wife by the letter. "Well?"

"Well? Why didn't they select you? What did they send that to me for? What do I know about farming?"

"You forget, my dear, that this is not an agricultural club, but a literary society. Of course they refer to the famous poem."

"What poem?"

"Is it possible that you haven't heard of Markham's masterpiece, 'The Man With the Hoe?'" asked Dobley, with a reproachful look over the top of his egg.

"Why, I haven't read anything but Quo Vadis this summer, and I only half read that. You see it hurts my eyes and besides that I'm too busy. Who was he?"

"'The Man With the Hoe?' He has become one of the most typical——"

"What was the matter with him? Why didn't he hoe? Where did it happen?"

"It began with a picture, my dear. An artist made a picture of a man in a field with a hoe."

"Hoeing corn, I suppose; well, what of it?"

"Well, it was a great picture—filled with depth and feeling and life——"

"I suppose it seemed as though he were really hoeing, did it? I've seen a picture like that—a girl gathering roses—you could just see the stems snap."

"No, it wasn't exactly that 'The man had stopped——"

"Stopped hoeing? What did he do that for?"

"He'd stopped to rest and was leaning on the hoe."

"Gracious! A hoe isn't a bit comfortable to lean upon. Why didn't he sit down?"

"Why—er—it was just the artist's idea, you see. The man stopping to lean on his hoe—the laborer in the field—don't you see?—typifying the workman of the ages—the 'empty ages,' Markham wrote."

"Was it Markham who had the hoe?"

"Oh, no; Markham was a poet and he saw the picture and saw the poetry in it. Then he wrote the poem and called it, 'The Man with the Hoe.'"

"Was it pretty?"

"It was a magnificent idea—the figure of that man as typical of the workman—the patient slave ploughing the field——"

"What did he have a hoe for if he was ploughing?"

"You don't understand. Don't you catch the idea? Labor—the farmer at work—plodding along without an idea—sweating over his work——"

"You just said he'd stopped to rest."

"Er—yes—but when you read it, you'll see the splendid picture Marham drew——"

"Excuse me, John; was Markham the artist or was he the man who had the hoe, or the man who just wrote about it?"

"He was the poet, my dear; he wrote the verse."

"I suppose he was paid for it, wasn't he?"

"I suppose so, my dear."

"Then what was the trouble? Really, John, I can't seem to understand what all the fuss was about."

"Markham wanted to show the miserable condition of the hard working farmer—the slavery of the toiler—the—the—letters——"

"Why, John Dobley, you know you have often said you'd like to be a farmer because they have everything so easy. Hoeing and raking is just like play, and as for ploughing it's just like riding a bicycle nowadays. You sit in a sort of a sulky and the horses know just where to go. I suppose they will have automobiles after a while."

"He spoke," went on Mr. Dobley, "of the 'emptiness of ages.' There's a grand thought. The empti——"

"What did he mean by that?"

"Why—er—so much of that is metapho—you see. The main idea is that the lot of the working man is hopeless. 'The Man With the Hoe' was a poor wretch bent with toil—a farmer whose life was——"

"Why didn't he get one of the farm hands to do the hoeing?"

"He probably was a farm hand himself working for a pittance——"

"Well, he ought to have been glad he was working, I think. The idea! What did he want? A steam hoe?"

"No, my dear; but the idea is what did life hold for him? Of what was he thinking as he stood there leaning on the hoe—that humble implement of toil?"

"Probably he was thinking of his dinner. I'm not a bit sorry for that man. He had nice open air work and he could stop to rest when he wanted to and probably his wife brought him his dinner every noon time, and he had nothing to do but to hoe. And he wasn't even doing that!"

"Wait till you read the poem, Honora. Markham calls him 'brother to the ox.'"

"What for?"

"The ox, you see, is the beast of burden. When the poet spoke of the laborer as the brother to the ox he placed him as low in the intellectual scale as it was possible to get him. He asks, 'Who blew out the——'

"Gas——?"

"No—no! 'Who blew out the light within this brain?' asks Markham.

"Well, who did?"

"It was just a metaphor—a figure of speech——"

"Why didn't he say what he meant?"

"Poets never do that, my dear."

"Well, what did he mean?"

"That the workingman was a miserable creature, whose life was like an animal's—a—"

"Don't he believe in men working?"

"Yes—but——"

"I suppose he likes tramps, then. Those men that sit around the parks. 'The Man With the Tomato Can' would be his idea of the ideal man."

"Poets look at these things differently."

"Well, I think it is silly to pity a man because he has a job. Think of all the men that can't get work. Suppose you didn't work? Where would we be?"

"It's the idea of man earning his bread by the sweat of his brow — the curse of laboring for hire—for—"

"Why, this man with the hoe probably had a good, steady place on the farm. Perhaps he owned it. He probably had stopped to figure out his crop. Maybe his wife took bourders, and they had plenty of money."

"When you read it, my dear, you will be able to——"

"Oh! pshaw! I might just as well start to idealize the cook and call her 'The Girl With the Frying Pan,' or 'The Woman With the Rolling Pin.'"

"Really, my dear, I think you will be able to talk before the club if you keep on."

"It's the very same thing. The cook is a laboring woman, but she's a great deal more freer than I am. She has no social obligations and no calls to make or receive. She doesnt' have to spend her time dressing and talking to folks when she doesnt' want to. She has a comfortable home, and just as good things to eat as we have. She has two days off every week. Suppose I begin to weep over her sad condition, and called her 'sister to the ox.' Why, she'd leave the very first thing."

"But a poet would never write about a cook."

"Well, a good cook is a lot better than an old farmer, who only hoes and looks pathetic. Any one could hoe. Why, I believe I could almost hoe."

"I havent' a hoe, my dear."

"That's another thing. Suppose the man didnt' have a hoe? He'd been worse off, wouldn't he. A hoe represents capital. Do you know, John Dobley, it gets sillier every minute, to think of all the sympathy you're wasting on that man. It is 'The Man Without the Hoe' you should be sorry for."

"You are getting me around to your way of thinking, Honora. I recall now the story of a rich man who said that he started in business picking rags, but for a week or two he nearly starved because he had no money to buy a ragpick with."

"What did he do?"

"He borrowed money enough, I believe, and twenty-five years after he told the trouble he had getting some on to lend him the money The funniest part of it was that he said he had never paid it back."

"I wonder if that man really owned the hoe, or had borrowed it."

"Perhaps that is what he is thinking of."

"He was probably too mean to buy a hoe of his own. You know, John, I think that man was no good."

"Honora, your logic is so convincing that I am beginning to agree with you that 'The Man With the Hoe' was considerable of a gold brick."

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10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Money on call steady at 3@3½ per cent.; last loan, 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86@4 86¼ for demand, and at $4 83@4 83¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4 84@4 85½; commercial bills, $4 82. Silver certificates, 58⅝@60c. Bar silver, 59c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds strong.

Railroad bonds firm.

The feature of to-day's market was the vigorous effort of the bulls about midday to lift the market out of its listless and heavy condition by a sharp advance in the Vanderbilts. The effort miscarried and invited such a flood of realizing that prices sold off to the lowest point of the day, which was in many cases as much as $1 per share below last night's level. The bears had a hand in the decline, but the demand from shorts to cover was light and rallies in the general list were of small proportions. The movement of railroads generally through the morning was exceedingly small either way except in a few individual cases.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois was pushed up over 4 points above par, but relapsed nearly 3 points. The movement of the specialties in the first hour was a good deal mixed, Consolidated Gas and Tennessee Coal shooting up 3 points, but the Tobacco stocks, Brooklyn Transit and Sugar were heavy in tone. Only a little before noon Omaha & Northwestern were pushed up on a revival of the old story of the absorption of the former by the latter. About the same time the appearance of the New York Central annual report showed in detail the rather striking economies effected by the consolidation of that great system. The result was a rise of 8 points in Omaha, 3⅝ in Northwestern and nearly 2 points in New York Central. A number of other Vanderbilts sympathized to the extent of a point and the Union Pacific stocks were bid up a point, giving color to a rumor that the much-talked-of trans-Continental consolidation was about to be perfected. The very heavy blocks of Union Pacific stocks coming out on the rise and the detection by the bears of selling for long account brought a determined raid and a realizing movement all along the line. The gains which had been extended in some cases to nearly a point, were quickly wiped out, and the general level of the market fell below last night. Brooklyn Transit dropping 2 points. Central Pacific lost 1½. The market was very listless during the last hour and closed generally easy at an average decline. London sent higher prices and bought to a moderate extent, but this support was without avail to sustain the market. The fear of an unfavorable bank statement was a heavy weight on the market. The New York clearing house banks have lost heavily during the week, both on the interior movement and to the sub-treasury. Shipments on balance to the interior to the extent of nearly $3,000,000 can be traced. The statements of the sub-treasury during the week show that institution to have absorbed on account of internal revenues customs payments and deposits for shipment to the interior something like $3,800,000, after allowing for the payment of $700,000 on account of drafts from the San Francisco mints. Some allowance is to be made for receipts in gold at assay offices, which are credited to the banks, but there is apparently a loss of cash of nearly $5,000,000. There is no evidence of any sufficient reduction of deposit liabilities by contraction of loans to offset this fall in cash resources. There was not much doing in the bond market to-day, but prices were relatively more firmly held than in stocks. Total sales, par value, $1,580,000.

United States government bonds unchanged on bid quotations.

U. S. BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	100½	U. S. old 4s reg	111¾
U. S. 3s reg	108½	U. S. old 4s cou	113
U. S. 3s coupon	108½	U. S. 5s reg	111½
U. S. new 4s reg	136½	U. S. 5s coupon	111½
U. S. new 4s cou	136½		

STOCKS.

Atchison	22⅝	M. & St. L. pre.	97
do preferred	41½	Mo. Pacific	46⅞
Bal. & Ohio	55	Mobile & Ohio	43½
Can. Pacific	90½	Mo., Kan. & T.	14½
Can. Southern	54	do preferred	42⅝
Central Pacific	57⅝	N. J. Central	118⅞
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	N. Y. Central	138⅞
Chi. G. W.	16	Norfolk & W.	26⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	135⅝	do preferred	71½
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	9⅝	Northern Pac.	56½
do preferred	41	do preferred	17⅝
Chi. & East Ill.	97½	Ont. & Western	29⅝
Chi. & N. W.	167	Ore. Ry. & Nav.	45
Chi., R. I. & P.	119¾	do preferred	77
C. C. C. & St. L.	57½	Pennsylvania	135¼
Col. Southern	5⅝	Reading	22
do 1st pre.	46⅝	do 1st pre.	61½
do 2d pre.	16½	do 2d pre.	32⅞
Del. & Hudson	122	Rio G. West	39
Del., Lack. & W.	178¾	do preferred	83
Den. & Rio G.	23	St. L. & San F.	11½
do preferred	77½	do 1st pre.	70
Erie	14	do 2d pre.	37⅞
do 1st pre.	33	St. Louis S. W.	16½
do 2d pre.	30	do preferred	37⅞
G. Northern pre.	166½	St. Paul	139½
Hocking Coal	18	do preferred	176½
Hocking Valley	35	St. P. & Omaha	120½
Illinois Central	116½	Southern Pac.	26⅝
Iowa Central	14¼	Southern Ry.	12⅞
do preferred	56½	do preferred	54½
K. C., Pitts & G.	10¼	Texas & Pac.	21
Lake Erie & W.	21	Union Pacific	46⅞
do preferred	80½	do preferred	80
Lake Shore	201½	Wabash	7½
Lou. & Nash.	80⅝	do preferred	22⅝
Manhattan L.	112⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	12
Met. St. Ry.	206½	do 2d pre.	30
Mex. Central	14⅞	Wis. Central	18
Minn. & St. L.	76½		

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	115	United States	50
American	153	Wells Fargo	123

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	43½	Nat. Biscuit	47½
do preferred	93¼	do preferred	96
Am. Malting	14½	National Lead	31¼
do preferred	65½	do preferred	110
Am. S. &Ref'g.	42½	National Steel	55½
do preferred	91	do preferred	97⅝
Am. Spirits	5½	N.Y. Air Brake	168
do preferred	27	N. American	12½
Am. Steel Hoop	39¾	Pacific Const.	46½
do preferred	84½	do 1st pre.	85
Am. Stel & W.	59⅝	do 2d pre.	63
do preferred	96⅝	Pacific Mail	49⅝
Am. Tin Plate	43	People's Gas	119½
do preferred	90	Pressed Steel C.	39½
Am. Tobacco	127½	do preferred	85⅝
do preferred	145	Pull. Pal. Car	158
Anaconda Mine	55⅝	Sand. R. & T.	83½
Brooklyn R. T.	163⅝	Sugar	157⅝
Col. F. & Iron	51	do preferred	110
Cont. Tobacco	46⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	97⅞
do preferred	96½	U. S. Leather	10
Federal Steel	60	do preferred	75¾
do preferred	82	U. S. Rubber	42⅝
Gen. Electric	124	do preferred	118½
Glucose Sugar	64⅝	Western Union	88½
do preferred	106	P. C. C. & St. L.	77¼
Inter. Paper	21⅝	Republic I. & S.	28⅝
do preferred	76	do preferred	77¼
Laclede Gas	64		

Total sales of stocks were 441,300 shares.

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for National Steel stocks and American Tin Plate are furnished by Simpson & Tatum, City Bank Building:

	Opened.	Closed.
National Steel Co., pre.	98	98
National Steel Co., com.	55⅝	55⅝
American Tin Plate, pre.	90½	90¼
American Tin Plate, com.	43¼	"

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Ontario	750	Cholor	30
Ophir	110	Crown Point	30
Plymouth	10	Con. Cal. & Va.	200
Quicksilver	200	Deadwood	65
do preferred	800	Gould & Curry	35
Sierra Nevada	70	Hale & Norcross	30
Standard	255	Homestake	6,500
Union Con.	30	Iron Silver	50
Yellow Jacket	35	Mexican	50

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO — The provision market had the front of the stage on 'change to-day. Reports of yellow fever in the south brought a flood of liquidations in meat products and resulted in declines of 2½@20c. Corn and oats were strong, corn on the dry, hot weather. Corn closed ¼c higher and oats ⅛c to ⅜c higher. Wheat suffered from lack of interest and closed ⅛c lower for December, but unchanged for September. The most prominent feature of to-day's session in wheat was the extreme dullness of trading, and to this more than anything contained in the news, was due the slight decline which marked the close in the leading speculative option. The market was a shade lower at the start in both September and December, the result of lower quotations from Liverpool. There was, however, little selling of consequence. Deliveries on September contracts were heavy, Armour putting out about 750,000 bushels, but this had not apparently been discounted by traders, for it had little effect and buying orders for September were in the hands of the commission houses. December opened a shade lower at 71⅝c and sold at 71⅝@71¾c. September opened a shade lower at 69½@69⅝c. The market held at about those prices for some time, with but little trading either way. A short period of comparative strength followed, the market reversing the usual order of things, following the lead of coarse grains, which showed considerable strength. But before noon the lack of interest had turned prices downward. It was mostly a scalpers' market after that time and based chiefly on puts and calls. Bears did little until longs got loaded up, but after that they put pressure on the market at intervals and succeeded in shaking out long wheat in some quantities and caused a slow decline in prices. There was not much export inquiry, and the local cash business was slow. This affected the speculative market to some extent. Northwest receipts continued to increase. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 565 cars, against 209 last week, and 496 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 140 cars, five of contract grade. Total primary receipts were 824,000 bushels, compared with 1,147,000 bushels a year ago. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 470,000 bushels. New York put the export engagements at twenty loads. The demand for September kept that option firmer than deferred futures. It advanced to 70¼c, then declined to 69½c and closed unchanged at 69⅝c. December declined to 71½c and closed ⅛c lower at 71⅛@71⅜c.

Corn was firm and slightly higher all day. Continued dry, hot weather was reported in the most important corn-producing states, and fears of damage made the market independent of wheat. There were no deliveries in September contracts and the cash and export demand was good, all of which helped in the firmness. Receipts were 699 cars. December ranged from 28⅛@28⅜@28⅜c. and closed ⅛c higher at 28⅜c. September closed ⅛c higher at 31c.

Oats were higher all around, September especially developing strength. Shorts were good buyers of that commodity and prices advanced materially. There was a disposition to buy September and sell December and May, and some of the elevator people were good buyers. The shipping demand was good and there were no deliveries of September. The strength of corn affected oats considerably. Receipts were 497 cars. December ranged from 19⅝c to 19⅞@20c, and closed ¼@⅜c higher at 19⅞@20c. September closed ¼@⅜c higher at 20¼c.

Provisions were decidedly active and weak. Official confirmation of the reported breaking out of yellow fever at Key West caused liquidation from all quarters and flattened out prices of pork and ribs. Lard did not suffer for much. Lower hog prices contributed to the weakness. Packers were moderate sellers. At the close October pork was 22½c lower at $8 02½; October lard 5c lower at $5 20@5 22½, and October ribs 10@12½c lower at $5 10@5 22½. Similar declines were recorded in September.

Estimated receipts Saturday: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 550 cars; oats, 45 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2.				
Sept.	69½	70¼	69½	69⅝
Dec.	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	71⅝
May	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	74⅞
Corn, No. 2.				
Sept.	30⅝	31¼	30⅞	31
Dec.	19½	19⅞	25½	25⅝
May	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
Oats, No. 2.				
Sept.	20	20⅞	20	21¼
Dec.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞
May	22⅛	22⅝	21½	21⅝
Mess Pork.				
Sept.	8 07½	8 10	7 87½	7 92½
Oct.	8 20	8 20	8 00	8 02½
Jan.	9 47½	9 52½	9 37½	9 40
Lard.				
Sept.	5 17½	5 20	5 17½	5 17½
Oct.	5 25	5 27½	5 20	5 22½
Jan.	5 42½	5 45½	5 37½	5 37½
Short Ribs.				
Sept.	5 07½	5 10	5 10	5 02½
Oct.	5 17½	5 20	5 10	5 12½
Jan.	4 92½	4 92½	4 90	4 92½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady.

Wheat—No. 3 spring 69@70c; No. 2 red 72½c.

Corn—No. 2 21½c; No. 2 yellow 32¼@32½c.

Oats—No. 2 21¼@21½c; No. 2 white 23@23½c; No. 3 white 22@23½c.

Rye—No. 2 55c.

Barley—No. 2 35@40c.

Flaxseed—No. 1 $1 17; new $1 20.

Timothy seed—Prime $2 30@2 35.

Mess Pork—Cash per bbl. $7 30@8 05; Lard—Cash per 100 lbs. $5 00@5 20.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) $4 85@5 20; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides (boxed) $5 45@5 50.

Whisky—Distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 26.

Clover—Contract grade $6 40@7 00.

Butter—Steady; creameries 16@20c; dairies 12@12½c.

Cheese—Firm at 9⅝@10¼c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh 11½@12c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 19,240 barrels; exports, 20,407 barrels; market weak and dull, with quotations more or less nominal at the close.

Wheat—Receipts, 199,975 bushels; exports, 29,014 bushels; spot easy; No. 2 red, 74½c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c to arrive; No. 2 red, 72¾c elevator; options opened easy at unchanged prices and closed weak at ¼@½c net loss. May, 79½@80c, closing at 79⅞c; September, 73⅛@73½c, closing at 73¼c; December, 76¼@76⅞c, closing at 76¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 94,325 bushels; exports, 123,870 bushels; spot firm; No. 2, 38⅞c f. o. b. afloat, 37⅞c elevator; options opened steady and unchanged, closing firm at ¼c net advance. May, 31⅝@35⅝c, closing at 35¼c; September, 31⅞@31¾c, closing at 37¼c; December, 35½@35⅝c, closing at 35½c.

Oats—Receipts, 225,500 bushels; exports, 66,641 bushels; spot quiet; No. 2 white, 27½c; options inactive.

Hay steady. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather steady.

Coal steady. Cutmeats quiet. Lard weak; western steamed, $5 55; refined easy; continent, $5 75. Pork easy. Butter firm. Cheese strong. Eggs firm. Tallow steady; city, 4⅝c. Petroleum strong; refined New York, $8 25; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $8 20; do. in bulk, $5 70. Cottonseed oil dull and barely steady for both prompt and forward delivery, with prices nominally a shade lower; prime summer yellow, 26½@26c; off summer yellow, 24½@25c. butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices and closed steady and unchanged to 10 points lower; sales, 14,250 bags.

Sugar steady; refined quiet.

BALTIMORE—Flour quiet; receipts, 8,361 barrels; exports, 97 barrels. Wheat steadier; spot and the month, 70@70½c; October, 71⅛@71⅜c. December, 74⅛@74½c; steamer No. 2 red, 66@66½c; receipts, 25,242 bushels; exports, 39,930 bushels; southern, by sample, 60@70½c; southern, on grade, 67@70½c. Corn firm; mixed spot, 36⅛@36¾c; month, 36½c; OOctober, 35⅝@36c; November and December, new or old, 33¼@33½c; January, 33⅛@33⅜c; February, 33¼c; steamer mixed, 35@35¼; receipts, 118,028 bushels; exports, 42,857 bushels; southern white corn, 39@39½c; southern yellow corn, 39½@40c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25½c. Sugar strong. Cheese firm. Butter firm. Eggs firm.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 69c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 34c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 22⅛@22⅜c. Rye steady; No. 2 53c. Lard quiet at $5 07½. Bulk meats firm at $5 30. Bacon steady at $6 10. Whisky steady at $1 22. Butter quiet and firm. Sugar steady. Eggs firm and higher at 12c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—To-day's light supply of cattle was well taken at steady prices; good to choice beeves sold at $5 70@6 65; commoner lots at $4 10@5 65; Stockers and feeders brought $3 25@5 00. Bulls, cows and heifers $2 00@5 25; Texas steers $3 30@4 30 and calves $4 50@7 25. Trade in hogs was fair at a further reduction in prices of 5@10c. Heavy hogs sold at $3 90@4 50; mixed lots at $4 20@4 60 and light at $4 25@4 70; pigs brought $3 40@4 40 and culls $3 00@3 85. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs at strong prices. Sheep sold at $3 00@4 25; western rangers bringing $3 50@4 25. Lambs sold at from $3 50@6 00, with a few prime lots bringing $6 25. Receipts—Cattle 2,000 head; hogs 16,000 head; sheep 6,000 head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra $5 50@5 90; prime $5 80@6 00; common $3 10@3 80. Hogs dull and lower; prime mediums $4 75@4 80; best Yorkers $4 70@4 75; heavy hogs $4 50@4 60; pigs $4 50@4 70; grassers $4 40@4 65; roughs $3 00@3 15. Sheep firm; choice wethers $4 35@4 40; common $1 50@2 50; choice spring lambs $5 60@5 75; common to good lambs $4 50@5 50; veal calves $7 00@7 50.

CINCINNATI—Hogs quiet at $3 40@4 75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—Cotton goods market without material change to-day. The demand for staple lines still in excess of supplies and tone strong. No further advance in prices quoted. Print cloths inactive in regular, but in good demand for wide makes at full prices. Wide sheetings strong. Cotton flannels and blankets sold up to end of year. Denims, ticks, plaids and other coarse colored goods very firm. Linens selling well; full prices. Burlaps strong, but not quotably higher.

Metals.

NEW YORK—The leading features of interest to-day in metals were spelter and tin, these metals advancing decidedly on pressing demand from nearly all quarters and favorable news from the English market. Lead showed a fair degree of sympathetic steadiness, but ruled quiet. The other departments were slow and unchanged. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged at $16 00; lake copper unchanged at $18 50; tin firmer, with $31 70 bid and $32 00 asked; lead unchanged, with $4 00 bid and $4 03½ asked; spelter firmer, with $5 50 bid and $5 60 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4 25 and for copper $18 50.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances $1 35; certificates closed at $1 36¼ bid for cash; shipments 87,554 barrels; average shipments 83,507 barrels; runs 135,212 barrels; average runs 83,670 barrels.

Wool.

NEW YORK—Wool quiet.

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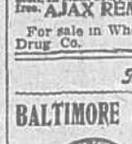

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