FEATURES OF TRADE.

Produce as Viewed From a Clinton Merchant's Standpoint.

FRUIT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FIRM.

Wheat, Oats and Hay Surpass All Former Records in Output.

WEEK'S WORK AT THE LIBERTY YARDS

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, THURSDAY, October 3, 1889.

A Clinton storekeeper, who deals extensively in country produce of all kinds, reports the trade situation for the western portion of Allegheny county, and the Panhandle, as follows: "Poultry has not been as scarce for many years through the section for 50 miles west of Pittsburg. We are not able to supply demands of trade in this line. Choice butter is also becoming scarce, and prices are 10 to 15c a pound better than they were a month ago. We have no trouble selling all the good butter obtainable at 25c per pound, and could sell much more than we can get.

"Good eggs that can be warranted, readily bring 21 cents per dozen in a wholesale way."

"Fruit of all kinds is in scant supply. Plums are a total failure. The apple crop will scarcely be one-half that of last year. Grapes, too, are little more than half a crop. Potatoes gave good promise in the early part of the season; but

Do Not Show Good Keeping

qualities, and in Clinton they are now selling readily at 45 to 50 cents per bushel, while a year ago they were a drug at little more than half this price. Last fall at this time it was hard to give away apples. Now they are picked up quickly at 75 cents per bushel."

The interview with the Clinton merchant developed the fact that the year 1888 was a year of abundance, when all products of field and garden went begging for buyers, and that this season the situation is entirely reversed.

As an offset to the shortage of fruits and vegetables in this section, we have large wheat, oats and hay crop this season which was never excelled in Western Pennsylvania as to quantity and quality. The wet summer, which interfered with the keeping quality of potatoes, was all the while nourishing the cereal and hay crop, and the result is seen in the largest yield on record in these lines. We cannot have all we want, and a prolific yield of wheat, oats and hay is better than large crops of fruit and vegetables so far as public needs are concerned.

Live Stock.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago to-day were 23,000 head, and prices are off 15c per cwt. The range of prices there, as furnished by wire to one of our leading packers this morning, was $3 40@4 35. The average weight of hogs received at Chicago during September was 268 pounds. This average was above any previous fall month, and only one winter month in the past eight years has exceeded this average. At East Liberty the hog market showed a disposition to seek a lower level this morning, a fact explained by the situation at the Western metropolis.

Advices from the West indicate a lowering tendency in provision markets. The weak factor of trade is October pork. Pickled hams are the strong factor. Ham and lard are fairly steady.

The heavy run of low-grade cattle at East Liberty this week demoralized the markets. A large quantity of poor stock was sold at prices which must have entailed loss on some parties. The depreciation since Monday, in some cases, amounted to 40c per cwt., and not 40 per cent., as the types made this column say in to-day's DISPATCH. Prime beeves held their own this week as compared with last week. The same is true as regards light, tidy butchering stock. But medium and low-grade cattle, being in excessive supply here, have been begging for buyers, and markets are slow for this class at a reduction of 25c to 40c per cwt.

Sheep and lambs have also been drifting downward, and to-day it seems that hogs have joined in the movement towards a lower level.

Transactions at East Liberty.

Following is the report of the week's transactions at East Liberty stock yards:

RECEIPTS.

	CATTLE. Thro'.	CATTLE. Local.	HOGS.	SHEEP
Thursday	340	....	3,150	1,870
Friday	1,100	....	3,430	1,430
Saturday	840	100	2,850	1,100
Sunday	1,300	2,200	4,725	2,970
Monday	540	410	4,725	2,090
Tuesday	360	140	3,500	2,420
Wednesday	680	30	4,990	1,320
Total	4,520	2,850	27,290	13,200

SALES.

Thursday	....	....	1,384	1,453
Friday	....	....	1,536	1,004
Saturday	....	....	1,128	896
Monday	....	2,672	4,614	3,393
Tuesday	....	721	1,273	3,367
Wednesday	....	142	1,130	603
Total	....	2,835	11,712	10,716

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK—Beeves—Receipts, 860 head, about equally divided between city slaughterers and exporters; none for sale; nominally steady; dressed beef quiet at 4½@5½c per pound for Texas sides; 5⅝@7½c for native do. Calves—Receipts none; 300 and 400 were carried over yesterday; market dull and prices a fraction lower; common to good veals sold at 5@7½c per pound; grassers and buttermilk calves at 2@3c, and a deckload of ordinary western calves at 3@3½c. Sheep—Receipts, 4,600 head, and 2,000 were in the pens, beside from previous arrivals; market steady at 3½@5½c per pound for sheep, and at 5@6½c for lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 3,600 head; about a deckload of hogs and pigs changed hands alive at $4 70@5 10 per 100 pounds, and the market is rated steady.

CHICAGO—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 17,500 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market strong for good, common weaker; choice to extra beeves, $4 35@4 90; steers, $3 00@4 25; stockers and feeders, $1 90@3 00; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 00@2 85; Texas cattle, $1 35@2 85; Western rangers, $2 50@3 00; wintered Texans, $2 50@3 60. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 8,500 head; market slow, closing weaker; rough and mixed, $3 95@4 45; heavy, $3 80@4 25; light, $4 10@4 80; skips, $3 50@4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market strong; natives, $3 25@4 40; Western, $3 50@4 15; Texans, $2 90@4 20; lambs, $4 25@6 70.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle—Receipts, 7,601 head; shipments, 3,944 head; market firm for good natives; common, weak; grass rangers, about steady; choice feeders in demand; good to common feeders, $3 00@3 50; stockers and feeding steers, $1 60@3 15; cows, $1 50@2 50; grass range steers, $1 80@2 60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,474 head; shipments, 2,212 head; market continues weak, about 10c lower than yesterday's range; good to choice light, $4 05@4 20; heavy and mixed, $3 75@4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,798 head; shipments, 445 head; market steady; good to choice mutons, $3 75@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 00.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market slow; choice heavy native steers, $3 70@4 40; fair to good do, $3 40@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@2 60; range steers, $2 00@2 70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3 80@4 10; packing grades, $3 70@4 00; light, fair to best, $4 00@4 35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; market steady; fair to choice, $3 10@4 30.

BUFFALO—Cattle dull, irregular, lower to sell; receipts, 47 loads through; sale, 27. Hogs slow, lower; receipts, 28 loads through, 25 sale; mixed and heavy, $4 40@4 65; mixed, $4 65; corn Yorkers, $4 70@4 75; Michigan Yorkers, $4 50@4 65; pigs, $3 50@4 50; roughs, $3 25@3 60.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Business was again fair with the drygoods jobbers. Arrivals are mostly small buyers from nearby sections, but they take off a considerable quantity of goods. Stocks are running low, leaving little material for special movements. With agents the demand was moderate for current wants. Dressgoods were the most active article, and are well sold up. Cotton goods are largely sold ahead, and deliveries of popular staples will continue up to the movement for next season, leaving few accumulations for low-priced deals, if any. A steadily firm market is looked for, though some Southern cottons are less favorably situated. Articles for spring as white goods, dress novelties, cretains, damasks, etc., are selling freely on orders.

Railway Building.

CHICAGO, October 3.—The *Railway Age* in its next issue will publish statistics of the railway building in the United States during the first nine months of the current year. It finds that over 3,300 miles of main line track have been laid since the year began, and that the probabilities are that fully 5,000 miles, and perhaps more, will have been completed before the end of the year.

Metal Markets.

NEW YORK—Pig iron firm. Copper nominal. Lead dull and weaker; domestic, $3 87½. Tin—Spot firmer; futures steady; Straits, $20 35.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Early Cables Inspire Confidence in the Wheat Pit, But Improvement Fails to Hold—Leading Futures Sell Off at the Close.

CHICAGO—There was a dull, local scalping market for wheat to-day, and during most of the session it was an extremely narrow one. Early cables reported foreign markets as firm and tending up, which for a time infused a little bullishness into the deal here. Prices nearly worked up ½@¾c, in fact above yesterday's closings, December touching 82⅝c. But the improvements did not hold, and toward the close the market was sustained only by muscular force. There was very little news afloat of a character to affect wheat values.

Commission houses with Northwestern connections, sold some May wheat here but for the most part business was of a light, local character, there being a generally conservative feeling and a leaning toward the bear side. Inside prices of the day were touched during the last 15 minutes of the session. December sold off to 81⅞c. The latest quotations were ¼@½c under those of yesterday for the leading futures.

A fair degree of activity was manifested in the corn market, and the feeling developed was easier and steady. There were no new features of consequence developed, and influences on the market were mainly of a local character. There was a rumor of a cut of 5c by one of the Western roads, and this may have had a tendency to increase offerings. The market opened at about yesterday's closing prices, was easy and sold off under free offerings ¼@⅜c, rallied ⅛@¼c, ruled easier and closed ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday.

In oats there was a moderate business in May, but in other deliveries very little transpired. The feeling early was firm, but later became weak and prices receded slightly. The market closed quiet.

Trading in pork was only moderate, and chiefly in November and January contracts. October was quiet, with a few sales at irregular prices. Other deliveries were 5@7½c lower early, but rallied again 2½@5c, and closed comparatively steady.

The lard market was quiet and rather dull early, with light trading at 2½c decline. Later the feeling was steadier and the decline was recovered.

Short ribs were dull and little business was transacted.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2, December, 82⅜@82⅞@81⅞@82c; year, 80¾@81@80⅛@80⅞c; May, 88⅜@88⅞@84⅛@84½c.

CORN—No. 2, November, 31⅛@31¼@31¼c; December, 31½@31¾c; May, 33¾@33¾@33⅝@33⅞c.

OATS—No. 2, November, 19⅛@19½c; December, 19⅞@19¾c; May, 22⅝@22⅞@22⅝@22¾c.

MESS PORK, per bbl.—November, $9 37½@9 40@9 30@9 40; year, $9 00@9 05; January, $9 22½@9 27½@9 17½@9 22½.

LARD, per 100 lbs.—November, $5 85@5 87½; year, $5 80@5 85; December, $5 80@5 85; January, $5 82½@5 85@5 87½.

SHORT RIBS, per 100 lbs.—November, $4 87½@4 95@4 87½@4 95; December, $4 72½; January, $4 70@4 70.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 80@80⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat, 66@69½c; No. 2 red, 80@80⅝c. No. 2 corn, 31½c. No. 2 oats, 19½c. No. 2 rye, 41½c. No. 2 barley, 65c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 27. Prime timothy seed, $1 22½. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 50@10 75. Lard, per 100 pounds, $6 12½. Short ribs sides (loose), $5 00@5 10. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4 12½@4 25. Short clear sides (boxed), $5 25@5 37½. Sugars—Cut loaf, 8⅝c; granulated, 7⅜c; standard A, 7⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn, 257,000 bushels; oats, 264,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 104,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 584,000 bushels; oats, 119,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 44,000 bushels.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was unchanged. Eggs, 17@17½c.

NEW YORK—Flour moderately active. Cornmeal active; yellow Western, $2.45@2.70. Wheat—Spot easier and dull; exporters quiet; options opened easy, and afterward advanced ⅛@⅜c, then declined ½@⅝c, closing weak and ⅛@⅜c lower than yesterday. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull. Corn—Spot fairly active for export, closing steady; options quiet and steady. Oats—Spot firm and moderate business; options neglected. Hay firm and quiet. Hops weak and quiet. Coffee—Options opened barely steady at 5 to 10 points decline, closing steadier and very dull; sales 25,250 bags, including October, 15.70@15.75c; November, 15.60@15.75c; December, 15.65@15.75c; January, 15.65c; February 15.60c; March, 15.65@15.75c; May, 15.65@15.75; July, 15.65c spot Rio steady and quiet; fair cargoes, 19½c. Sugar—Raw quiet and steady; refined unchanged with a moderate demand. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet. Rice stronger but quiet. Cottonseed oil quiet; crude, 31@32c. Tallow higher and strong; sales of city at 4 9-16@4¾c, closing 4¾c bid. Rosin steady and quiet. Turpentine quiet at 48⅜@48¾c. Eggs—Fancy steady; western, 23½@24c; receipts, 5,535 packages. Pork inactive and unsettled; mess, $12 50. Cutmeats firm; sales of pickled bellies, 12 pounds, 7c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 9⅝@10½c. Middles steady; short clear, $5 75. Lard lower; closed steady and quiet; western steam, $6 57; sales of October at $6 50; November, $6 32 asked; December, $6 23@6 25, closing at $6 25 bid; January, $6 20; February, $6 31; March, $6 31@6 35, closing at $6 35. Butter quiet and steady; western dairy, 9@14c; do creamery, 12@25½c; do held, 12@20c; do factory, 7½@13c. Cheese quiet and steady; western, 8@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—Flour firm. Wheat opened firm, and prices of options advanced ¼@⅜c under strong reports from the West, and closed steady at best rates of the day on news of high grades wanted by millers, but business checked by meager offerings and extreme views of holders: No. 2 white October, 82⅝@82¾c; November, 83½@83⅝c; December, 84⅛@84⅜c; January, 85⅛@85⅜c. Rye steady at 56c for No. 2 Pennsylvania. Corn—Little or no speculative trading; option prices largely nominal; car lots in fair demand and ¼@½c higher; No. 2 low mixed, in grain depot, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, 40¼c; do, in grain depot, 40⅝c; No. 2 high mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, 41c; No. 2 mixed, October, 40@40¼c; November, 40@40¼c; December, 39½@39¾c; January, 39½@40c. Oats—Car lots a shade stronger; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 white, 26⅝c; futures quiet but firm; No. 2 white, October, 26½@26¾c; November, 27½@28c; December, 28⅝@22c; January, 29@29½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 23c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS—Flour quiet and easy, but unchanged. Wheat lower; firm cables and better outside markets early caused an advance of ¼@⅜c; liberal receipts and weakening outside markets, however, caused a relapse, and the close was weak and ⅜@⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 78⅞c asked; October, 78⅞c, closed at 78⅞c nominal; December, 80@80⅛c, closed at 80c; May, 84⅝@85⅛c, closed at 84⅝@84⅞c asked. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅝c; October, 29⅝c, closed at 29½c bid; May, 30¼c. Oats easier; No. 2 cash, 18½@18¾c; May, 22⅝@22¾c bid; October, 18⅝c bid. Rye—No. 2, nominally 50c. Barley in fair demand; Minnesota, 58c; Nebraska, 45c; Wisconsin, 64. Flaxseed steady at $1 25. Provisions dull and weak.

MILWAUKEE — Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; cash, 73½c; December, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 82c. Corn steady; No. 3, 32c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 44c. Barley quiet; No. 2, October, 55@55½c. Provisions firm. Pork $10 70. Lard, $5 95. Cheese steady; cheddars, 9@9½c.

BALTIMORE—Provisions steady and quiet. Butter in good demand and firm; western packed, 15@18c; creamery, 23@25c. Eggs firm and quiet; western, 22c. Coffee firm and quiet; Rio, cargoes, fair, 19½c.

TOLEDO—Cloverseed steady and active; cash and October, $3 90; November, $3 95; December, $4 00.

WAR ON THE GAMBLERS.

The Mayor of New Orleans Orders All Pool and Poker Rooms Closed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 3. — Mayor Shakespeare has instructed the Chief of Police to close all gambling saloons, turf exchanges, pool and high ball poker rooms to-night. The Mayor has been trying for some time past to get the Council to take some definite action in regard to gambling, he himself favoring the license system, which he inaugurated when Mayor eight years ago. The Council would not consent to this, however, and at its late meeting ordered him to strictly enforce the anti-gambling law, as a number of complaints have lately been made that minors were allowed to gamble, especially at the Turf Exchange and pool rooms.

As all the gambling establishments are well known, there will be no difficulty in closing them. The Mayor has submitted to the District Attorney the question whether bookmaking is gambling or not. If an affirmative answer is received, he will prevent any bookmaking at the winter races.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

ALL druggists keep it. Klein's "Silver Age." MWF

ENGLISH linen collars, new styles. JAMES H. AIKEN & CO., 100 Fifth ave.

WORKERS IN WOOD.

Carpentry Considered in its Application to Modern Buildings.

THE WIELDER OF SAW AND PLANE

In the Dual Character of Architect and Builder, Shining in Both.

PITTSBURG A CENTER OF NEW IDEAS

Conspicuous among the guilds or trades existing in Pittsburg is that of carpentry. It is not only the oldest, dating back to the beginning of the settlement of the "Forks of the Ohio," about 1764, but, next to the iron guild, the most powerful, numerically, and probably the best organized. Individually and collectively, the members of this fraternity stand high in their profession. They are originators of ideas and methods, not servile followers of antiquated systems. Under their intelligent treatment, Pittsburg is fast becoming one of the handsomest cities in the Union.

The prominence and importance of the woodworker's art has made the carpenter the leading mechanic upon modern buildings. The carpenter is ordinarily the virtual, if not the nominal, superintendent of the building upon which he is engaged. Accordingly he is required to know all the peculiarities of the various trades which enter into the construction of a building. He must be familiar not only with his own trade, but he must likewise know very much about that of the mason, the bricklayer, the iron worker, the cornice maker, the plumber, etc. If a building is to be erected without the assistance of an architect, the carpenter is the first mechanic consulted, and to him is given the general direction of the undertaking. Therefore the carpenter in reality becomes the builder, and so well recognized is this that the two terms—carpenter and builder—are used almost synonymously.

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He is very frequently called upon to lay off the ground upon which a building is to be erected. It is often the carpenter who pronounces the foundations satisfactory or otherwise before the superstructure is commenced. It is the carpenter who sees that the floor beams are placed exactly right. It is the carpenter who prepares the centers for the bricklayer and the mason, and sees that their respective parts of the building are left in proper condition. It is the carpenter, in the wording of many specifications, who must supply whatever is necessary to the completion of the building, and which has not been included in any of the other trades.

If any new feature of work is introduced in a building for which there is not a special contractor, it ordinarily falls to the carpenter's lot. Whatever shortcomings there may be in the plans—whatever errors have been made by the architect—it becomes the duty of the carpenter to overcome and make compensation for. It is necessary for the carpenter to know everything about a building from beginning to end, and the more thorough and practical his knowledge, the more rapid his advancement and the wider his field of operations always becomes.

There are several distinct stages in the carpenter's career First, the apprentice and helper; then the common mechanic working under a foreman; next he becomes foreman, directing workmen under him, and has the superintendency of the building upon which he is engaged. From this he easily steps into business on his own account and takes contracts for the erection of buildings.

* * *

Not unfrequently he combines a theoretical knowledge of architecture with his practical experience as a builder, and enters upon a professional career with decided chances of success. The rate of his advancement from stage to stage depends largely upon the natural ability of the man, his care in studying the various parts of his trade, and close attention to business. Of course something is attributable to opportunities, but, all things being equal, that man who is the most earnest in acquiring knowledge concerning his trade, who secures a fund of information from which he can answer almost any question that may come up in his daily work, and who provides ready means for overcoming any unusual difficulties that may arise, is likely to make the most rapid advancement.

Carpentry pure and simple may be defined as the art of combining pieces of timber for the support of any considerable weight or pressure. The theory of carpentry depends upon two distinct branches of mechanical science. The carpenter gives his timbers their form by the principles of geometry, and he adjusts the stress and strain, so as to preserve them in their original shape, by the laws of mechanics. In the wide range of application of these branches of science the carpenter finds ample fields for the exercise of his best powers; his familiarity with them forms the foundation of his usefulness, and in a measure, aside from the relative importance attaching to his trade, gives him an advantage over other mechanics.

DULL AND WEAK.

Local Securities Still Depressed—Philadelphia Gas Breaks the Record.

Stocks were dull and weak yesterday. The sales were 251 shares, of which Central and Citizens' Tractions furnished 120. There were very few orders, and they were on the bear side. The market is still without sufficient outside support to justify hopes of a speedy revival.

Philadelphia gas was forced down to 34¾ on sales of 60 shares. This is the lowest point it has ever reached. The highest was about 56, about three years ago. The decline was caused by pressure to sell small lots, holders having wearied of carrying theirs. Large lots could have been marketed at 35 at least. It was stated semi-officially that there will be no change in the dividend. All the natural gas stocks were dull and weak.

The large passenger business of the Pittsburg Traction Company last year was not reflected in the price of the stock. It was mild at 48¼, with no bidders. Unfounded fears of another assessment continued to hang over Central. It sold down to 32, and was in light demand at that. Citizens' Traction was also weaker. It is said, in explanation, that expenses are out of proportion to the earnings, even with the help of the Exposition. A statement of the facts would be a judicious move on the part of both companies. There were no particularly bright spots in the market, weakness and dullness being the prevailing features. Bids, offers and sales were:

	MORNING. Bid.	MORNING. Asked.	AFTERNOON. Bid.	AFTERNOON. Asked.
Diamond Nat. Bank	170	....	170	....
Freehold Bank	68	....	....	....
Masonic Bank	60½	....	....	....
Monongahela Nat. Bk.	130	....	....	....
People's National Bk.	155	....	....	....
Allegheny Heating Co.	....	....	....	110½
Bridgewater Gas	35	40	....	50
Citizens' Gas Co.	45	50	....	50
Ohio Valley Gas	....	30	....	....
People's N G & P Co.	....	17⅞	....	17⅞
Pennsylvania Gas Co.	16½	18	....	....
Philadelphia Co.	34⅜	34¾	34⅝	34¾
Pine Run Gas	....	....	....	90
Westmoreland & Cam.	....	....	....	26
Wheeling Gas Co.	25⅝	30	25	....
Columbia Oil Company	....	....	2½	....
Forest Oil Co.	107	....	107	....
Tuna Oil Company	....	68	....	68
Washington Oil	....	81	....	81
Central Traction	31	31½	31	31½
Citizens' Traction	....	69⅞	69	70
Pittsburg Traction	....	48¼	....	....
Pleasant Valley	19	19½	18⅞	19¼
Pitts. Alle. & Man	220	235	225	245
Pitts. Junc. R. R. Co.	29	....	....	....
Pitts. & Western R. R	12⅞	....	....	....
P. & W. pref	19¾	....	....	....
Union Bridge	16	....	....	....
Hidalgo Mining Co.	2	....	....	....
La Noria	....	⅞	⅝	⅞
Luster Mining Co.	....	110	....	....
Westinghouse Elec.	50	50¼	50	50¼
U. S. & Sig. Co.	....	23	....	....
Westinghouse A. B.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114

Sales in the morning comprised 21 shares of Airbrake at 114, and 60 Philadelphia gas at 34¾. In the afternoon there were sales of 20 shares of Central Traction at 31, 70 Citizens' Traction at 69¾, 30 at 70, and 50 Electric at 50⅞.

J. F. Stark sold 50 shares of Electric at 50⅞. C. L. McCrindon sold 50 shares at 50⅞. Philadelphia gas at 34¾. George B. Hill & Co. sold 21 shares of Airbrake at 14. Sproul & Lawrence sold 60 shares of Philadelphia gas at 34¾.

The total sales of stocks at New York yesterday were 322,055 shares, including: Atchison, 59,835; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,641; Louisville and Nashville, 8,200; Missouri Pacific, 8,100; Northwestern, 7,250; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,259; Reading, 60,340; St. Paul, 44,915; Union Pacific, 5,750.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Caledonia B. H., 250; Consolidated California and Virginia, 650; Deadwood Territory, 125; Eureka Consolidated, 300; Hale and Norcross, 200; Homestake, 400; Horn Silver, 125; Independence, 215; Mexican, 875; Mutual, 140; Ontario, 3400; Occidental, 140; Plymouth, 300.

BIG EXCHANGES.

October Settlements Causing a Lively Movement in the Money Market.

October settlements, now well along, continue to cause a brisk movement in the local money market. The exchanges Saturday rose to $3,028,516 14 and the balances to $503,310 41—the largest of the year. The bulk of the disbursements for interest and dividends is being deposited in the banks. The most of it will find its way into the various business channels during the present month.

Without an exception, the financiers inquired of yesterday reported money abundant, with no change in rates, only a little hardening. Unlike Chicago, Pittsburg has a surplus, amounting probably to $15,000,000. This is a sufficient guarantee against local stringency, unless the Eastern flurry should become chronic, of which there is not even the shadow of a probability. Indeed the pressure is already easing up, and it will disappear altogether in a short time, when the large amounts of money distributed through the South and West begin to return to Wall street.

In further explanation of the stringency in New York, a cashier remarked yesterday: "I see nothing strange in it. It would happen if there were twice the amount of money in circulation that there is. It was gotten up purely and simply to bear the stock market. There is a clique of operators on Wall street who work this racket every year. They want to buy a certain line of stocks at a very low figure, and to carry out their purpose they get out the cry of tight money, under the influence of which stocks tumble, and they get what they want at their own prices. Money then mysteriously becomes plentiful again, the cry of stringency ceases to be heard, and things move on as before."

"What part in this scheme do the banks play?"

"I do not know that they are in collusion with the clique of operators alluded to, but they may be. It is easy for them to square the money market almost any time by gathering in their call loans. These have been called in largely within the past few days to enable them to make rosy statements to the Controller of the Currency. This is probably one of the main causes of the stringency."

A New York telegram received last night says: This was another day of tight money, loans being made as high as 12 per cent on call and the majority being at a higher rate than 7 per cent. More apprehension is felt in regard to the situation than on any previous day this week, and fears of trouble are expressed should the stringency continue to-morrow.

Money on call at New York yesterday was tight, ranging from 6 to 12, last loan 6, closed offered at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at $4 83 for 60-day bills, and $4 87½ for demand.

Closing Bond Quotations.

U. S. 4s, reg	127	M. K. & T. Gen. 5s	88
U. S. 4s, coup	127	Mutual Union 6s	108
U. S. 4½s, reg	108¾	N. J. C. Int. Cert	113¾
U. S. 4½s, coup	109¾	Northern Pac. 1sts	114¾
Pacific 6s of '95	118	Northern Pac. 2ds	110½
Louisiana 4s, new	87	Northw'n consols	140½
Missouri 6s	101	Northw'n deben's	112
Tenn. new set. 6s	106½	Oregon & Trans. 6s	104¼
Tenn. new set. 5s	101	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	88½
Tenn. new set. 3s	73	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 3s	120½
Canada So. 2ds	96	St. Paul consols	126½
Cen. Pacific 1sts	114	St. Pl. Chi & Pc. 1sts	120
Den. & R. G., 1sts	123	Tex., Pc. L. G. Tr Rcts	90¾
Den. & R. G. 4s	75	Tex., Pc. L. G. Tr. Rcts 2	19
D. & R. G. West, 1sts	110	Union Pac. 1sts	113½
Erie, 2ds	103¾	West Shore	105½
M. K. & T. Gen. 6s	63¾		

Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds entirely neglected.

NEW YORK—Clearings, $140,123,472; balances, $5,626,640.

BOSTON — Clearings, $16,870,266; balances, $1,546,911. Money at 3½@4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA — Clearings, $14,043,421; balances, $2,045,103.

BALTIMORE—Clearings, $2,118,159; balances, $206,046.

LONDON—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £914,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 33.30 per cent.

PARIS—Three per cent rentes, 87f 22½c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,175,000 francs gold and 375,000 francs silver.

BERLIN—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 50,482,000 marks.

CHICAGO—Money on call, 6 per cent; time loans, 6@7. Local security brokers claim to be getting call funds at 5@5½. Clearings, $13,650,000.

ST. LOUIS—Clearings, $3,435,791; balances, $656,671.

A DRY HOLE.

The Smith Well at Jefferson Center Nothing but a Duster.

Trading at the Oil Exchange yesterday showed that the market was still in the Slough of Despond, with no Christian to point the way out. The opening and highest price was 99c, the lowest 98⅝c, and the closing 98⅝c. The slight break was due to selling at Bradford. Wednesday's clearings were only 84,000 barrels, with one exception the smallest of any day in the history of the Exchange.

The feeling was rather bullish at the opening, on the report that the Smith well at Jefferson Center was a duster, but the attempt to get up a boom was a flat failure, and the fellows who make the market soon gave up in disgust. It was like Hamlet with Hamlet omitted. There were a few sales of cash oil at 98⅝c and 98¾c. The close was steady.

Field news from Washington county was to this effect: Acheson No. 2 got the sand Tuesday; it is good for 100 barrels. The Claffey well in West End came in to-day; it is showing for a good well. The Grayson well, which is being watched with great interest, is showing up rather poorly; it is quite a black eye to this end of the field.

Features of the Market.

Corrected daily by John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, members of the Pittsburg Petroleum Exchange.

Opened	99	Lowest	98⅝
Highest	99	Closed	98⅝

	Barrels.
Average runs	60,700
Average shipments	76,733
Average changes	16,666

Refined, New York, 7c.
Refined, London, 8½d.
Refined, Antwerp, 17½f.
Refined, Liverpool, 6¼d.

A. B. McGrew & Co. quote: Puts, 98⅝c; calls, 99c.

Other Oil Markets.

OIL CITY, October 3.—National transit certificates opened at 99¼c; highest, 99¾c; lowest, 98½c; closed, 98¾c.

BRADFORD, October 3.—National transit certificates opened at 99¼c; closed at 98¾c; highest, 99¾; lowest, 98½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 3.—National transit certificates opened at 99¼c; highest, 99¾c; lowest, 98½c; closed at 98¾c.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Petroleum opened firm at 98⅞c, and after the first sales became weak and declined to 98⅜c; the market then became quiet and remained so until the close, which was steady at 98⅝c. Stock Exchange: Opening, 98⅝c; highest, 99c; lowest, 98⅝c; closing, 98⅝c. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, 99¼c; highest, 99¼c; lowest, 98¾c; closing, 98⅝c. Total sales, 581,000 barrels.

DEALS IN REALTY.

Thousands Invested in Lands and Houses—Some Good Sales.

Reed B. Coyle & Co., 131 Fourth avenue, sold for John M. Prescott, Jr., to John C. Davis, a new two-story and mansard brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, on Oakland avenue, near Forbes street, Oakland, lot 25x100, for $5,350 cash.

Samuel W. Black & Co., 99 Fourth avenue, sold a lot of ground on the south side of Bank street, Sewickley, opposite the residence of M. B. Cochran, having a front of 178 feet and extending back to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for $1,050.

J. B. Zimmerman, 101 Fourth avenue, sold to James Roy, lots 72, 73 and 74 in Bailey & Moon's plan, at Reflectorville, for $600; also to John Lowndes, lots 30, 31, 40 and 41, in Bailey & Moon's plan No. 2, for $800; also to Joseph F. White, lot 88 in plan No. 2, at Reflectorville, for $200; also to Mrs. Emma Rogers, of Rebecca street, Allegheny, lots 5 and 6, in plan No. 2, at Reflectorville, for $200.

Black & Baird, 95 Fourth avenue, sold for Mrs. Sarah A. Reed, three brick houses, with lot 63x80 feet, on the east side of Tunnel street, between Wylie avenue and Webster, for $19,000.

W. A. Herron & Sons sold three lots in the Speck plan, Hazelwood, 24x120 each, on the eastern side of Flowers avenue, for $1,500.

John F. Baxter, 512 Smithfield street, sold to Thomas J. O'Connell, lot No. 470, in the new Villa Park plan, at Brushton, fronting 40 feet Blackadore avenue, depth 166 feet to an alley, for $400.

Business Notes.

THE largest mortgage recorded yesterday was for $5,000. There were 29 altogether.

EDGEWOOD people are talking of reviving the borough question. The place is growing.

THE Squirrel Hill electric road is approaching completion. It will open up a fine district.

THE forthcoming statement of the Pullman Company will show a surplus of $2,000,000 in the treasury.

THE Diamond Savings Bank has recently loaned a large amount of money on mortgages, but it has a nest egg left.

BOQUET and Atwood streets, Oakland, are being paved and other improvements made. Things are lively out there.

THE Oakland loop of the Pittsburg Traction Company is making rapid progress. Cars will be running on it in a month.

THERE was a rumor yesterday to the effect that a new block will be built next spring on Water street, above Smithfield.

THE Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Lockland, O., to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

ONE of the oldest brokers on 'Change said yesterday: "This is a good time to buy stocks. They are very cheap. The next change will send them up."

THE boom in iron and steel is still on. The advance in Bessemer pig has stiffened prices for rails. They are now quoted at $32, and it is said they will reach $35.

WOWNSEND, WHELEN & Co. give notice that they will pay the interest on demand of the following bonds: City of Allegheny registered 4s, City of Pittsburg 5s, 6s and 7s, and New England Loan and Trust Company 6s.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Board of the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburg, until October 25, 1889, for the refunding of $25,000 of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, running as follows: $7,000 in 1894, $8,000 in 1896 and $10,000 in 1898.

BULLS TIRED.

Stocks Continue to Show a Declining Tendency Under the Influence of Dear Money and Prospective Gold Shipments—Losses All Round.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The money market settled down to-day with exasperating slowness, but had not more influence to-day than during the past few days. The market was decidedly weak throughout the entire session, and on some stocks the bears jumped with both feet, aided principally by the fear of further gold shipments engendered by the fact that the reserve of the Bank of England is down to 33.3 per cent, against 42.15 per cent last week when the advance on the rate of discount was made. There was no further advance made to-day, but the gold which has gone out is believed to have gone there, and the negotiation of a large loan to Brazil by the Rothschilds makes it almost certain that more gold will be needed to fill the gap.

The market opened with a steady tone, but the bears got to work immediately, and the pressure was again specially severe against Atchison for no particular reason, and against Cotton Oil which had been so firmly held through the weakness of the other trusts. It gave way steadily, and finally brought sugar along with it. The Chicago people were very prominent in the selling of this stock, and they also sold St. Paul liberally on the decrease in the earnings for the