

BARLEY

No car lots are reported on the market yet, but street receipts of new have been considerable, and the average quality good. Loads equal to No. 2 sold about 60c.

PEAS.

Very little business has been done, and prices have been easier, car lots were worth about 58c.

POTATOES.

No car load lots offered yet. Small lots have sold in barrels at \$1.50 to \$2.

APPLES.

Imported have sold at \$2 a bbl for fair and \$2.50 for choice. Native stock was in slow demand and sold at \$1.50 to \$2.

EGGS.

Demand has been slow, and receipts fair. Round lots have been moving lazily at about 12c.

BUTTER.

There has been a good demand for choice lots, which were by no means plentiful. Medium qualities moved a little slow, and poor stuff will not sell for the present. The business here has been a local one purely with no shipping demand. Prime dairy sold at 13 to 14c, and small lots of fresh rolls at 14 to 15c. Medium lots went slowly at 9 to 11c.

CHEESE.

Prices are firmer, 9½c being asked for round lots and 10c for small ones. Buyers are unwilling to concede these figures.

PORK

There has been a fair demand, and prices have ranged from \$13 to \$13.50 for round lots and \$14 for small ones.

BACON.

Old is very scarce, but new long clear and Cumberland are on the market, and selling in small lots at 9½c. Old ranges from 8½ to 9c. Rolls and breakfast are very scarce, and not quoted.

HAMS

The scarcity still exists, and prices are firm as ever. Only small lots of smoked are to be had and they sold at \$14c plain and 14½c canned.

LARD.

The business done has been nearly all in pails, which sold in round lots at 9½c and in smaller ones at 9½c.

HOGS.

Still scarce and all offered taken. Prices unchanged ranging at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* mention a fairly active movement of general merchandise at twenty-eight of the larger cities of the country, special improvement being noted at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, Richmond and Savannah. The volume of sales is reported from almost all directions to exceed the totals in August in preceding years, the distribution of dry goods being conspicuous. The business outlook has been improved in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas since the crop prospect has been improved by frequent rains, and country merchants are buying more freely. The total bank clearings at thirty cities, as specially wired to *Bradstreet's* amount to \$886,098,233, against \$869,389,475 a week ago, and \$778,463,659 in 1885. The increase at New York was 2 8/10 per cent, and at other points the decline was \$51,000 only. The total gain

over last year is 12 per cent. The increased demand for and decreased supply of funds at the east has been extending westward, and Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Kansas City announce strong or stringent money markets, with funds relatively scarce and rates higher. At New York city the uncertainty of the money market and trouble in the trunk line pool tended to depress the stock market. Later the \$15,000,000 bond call and the announcement of large shipments of gold from Europe caused a reaction and partial recovery. The Wall street share transactions numbered 1,232,600; against 1,311,000 shares, and the bond sales amounted to but \$8,101,000, against \$18,425,000 a week ago. Money on call has ruled firm at 6 to 7 per cent, with variations as high as 10 to 15 per cent and as low as 4 to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is firm at 6 per cent. Exchange is very weak. The dry goods trade is satisfactory with jobbers, the autumn buying promising to begin unusually early. All advances have been maintained, and some lines of cottons have been marked up. Wool is quiet and unchanged from last week. Buyers are holding off, and transactions are smaller than one year ago. Light-weight goods, on which prices of raw wool are asserted to depend, are no higher. Best makes of eastern pig iron are hard to buy, current makes being taken up on contract. An advance next month is not improvable. At Pittsburgh 25c more has been obtained on some brands, while at Cincinnati and Chicago southern and Ohio irons have brought 25c more per ton in a number of instances. The speculative wheat market is being influenced chiefly by the increased sales for export, packed by renewed advices of short crops abroad. Indian corn is quiet and lower with an improved outlook. Hog products are featureless, except lard, in which there is an effort to corner the product for September, which results in a fictitious advance. The extreme heat has not been favorable to the cotton plant in Louisiana and Alabama. The prospects are not so bright in Texas for a like reason. Sales of tobacco at New York are more active at unchanged prices. The western tobacco markets are dull, rains having benefited the crop. There were 139 failures reported to *Bradstreet's* this week, against 132 last week, 180 in 1885, 176 in 1884 and 179 in 1883. Canada had 17, against 20 last week and 10 in 1882. The total in the United States since January 1st is 6,528, against 8,547 in 1885 (a decline of 1,019 this year), and 6,810 in 1884 (312 larger this year), 6,357 in 1883 and 4,472 in 1882. Large supplies of cane sugar have induced a farther shrinkage in prices. Speculative trading in Europe and higher exchange caused an advance of ½c in coffee. The depression in the foreign rice market has caused the lowest prices ever known.—*Bradstreet's*.

American Color Deposits.

Until within the period when the manufacture of paints in any considerable scale became general in this country, manufacturers naturally looked to foreign parts for all fine natural grinding pigments. Umbers, ochres, siennas and browns suitable for the nice purposes of the grinder (that is, colors possessing body, bril-

liancy and strength) have necessarily been imported, owing to the fact that this country had not, with all its immense resources of mineral wealth, produced them. The colors we have sought for on our soil were ochres to take the place of the French siennas of sufficient depth of color, brilliancy, of undertone and transparency, to permit of their use profitably and satisfactorily in place of the siennas from Sienna, Italy; or umbers equal to Turkish, the finest of which is still found in the island of Cyprus. This constant looking abroad for these articles has fostered such a prejudice in their favor that, taken with the undesirably poor quality of slightly similar substances found in abundance at home, everything American in the color line has been viewed with distrust and found bad almost before gaining an impartial examination from men who ought to have been the first to discover and announce their merit. For some years past samples of American colors of great natural brilliancy have been brought into the large houses, by farmers from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the West, but in almost every instance the deposits have proved upon scientific examination to be worthless, owing to their being simply pockets, or else the color in the mass has been so inextricably commingled with foreign substances of a like specific gravity, that the washing or floating out of the color sought for has been commercially impracticable.

Travelers from the far West have seen and brought back samples of remarkable reds and yellows, but the positions of the deposits and their remoteness from railroads has been such as to make them inaccessible for years to come. It has not been until within the past ten years that any of the natural colors we have spoken of have been found in this country in sufficient abundance and purity and of the right color, strength and staining qualities, to make any serious inroads upon the prestige long held by foreign pigments. Now, however, American ochres of the finest quality are being mined and manufactured, and are coming into use; and are taking the place of the finest French article. This is also the case of American sienna, which in strength and color compares with the pigments of Italy. As yet we know of nothing in the number line which approaches the Turkish, but the time is not so far distant when this country will depend but little upon foreign soil to supply it with all the natural pigments which are still being so largely imported. The trade prejudice is now dying out in the case of the ochres and siennas, and ere many years the United States will be in the same relative position, with regard to natural pigments, that she now is to most other of her productions—of being able if necessary to supply the world.—*Chicago Paint Review*.

"Promoting" Mines.

Foreigners who purchase mines in this country generally pay a general pay a great deal more for them than they are worth; and, failing to pay good interest on the investment, the mines themselves are held to blame. With very few exceptions the American mines "floated" on the English market have been put there at exorbitant figures, though the