CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Business in a Jobbing Way Suffers from the Political Excitement.

COLLECTIONS AS A RULE SATISFACTORY

Stormy Weather Cuts Off Some Trade in a Jobbing Way—City Retail Trade Very Good at Close of the Week—An Uneventful Week.

The conditions prevailing during the past week have been very different from what an experienced business man would select as those best calculated to encourage trade. During the early part of the week the weather was cold and stormy and every one remained in doors that possibly could and there was no encouragement for any one to buy at such a time. The traveling men reported the retail trade as very quiet in the country and merchants correspondingly indifferent.

As a result, there was a very perceptible falling off in the volume of orders coming in from the state. There were also fewer buyers on the market than usual and the first half of the week could be regarded as having been dull so far as the volume of business was concerned.

Later in the week it became more favorable and buying was stimulated in some lines by the cooler weather, which served as a very active reminder that winter is at hand and that the time has arrived to prepare for it without further delay.

The greatest disturber of trade during the past week was the political campaign, which appears to be exciting more than the usual amount of interest, and, for that reason is taking the attention of all classes of business men away from their business to a greater or less extent. The fact that an active political campaign is a detriment to business has been fully exemplified during the past two or three weeks. It is safe to say that the jobbers of this city will be only too glad when the whole affair is over. They have grown tired of trying to talk business to a man and have him break out into a political discussion just at the point where it was thought that a sale had been consummated.

During the present week the damage to business will, without doubt, be still greater. The election does not take place until Tuesday and the result will not be fully known until a day or two later, and then it will take a day or two more to talk the matter over and try to discover how it happened, with the result that the week will end before the country will be able to get down to business once more.

Collections, as a rule, have been fairly satisfactory during the past week, though, as a matter of fact, it has required constant attention to keep them up close. The matter of collections has to be watched very closely at all times. There are a great many good retail houses in the country that never make any pretension to pay a bill when it falls due unless a statement of the account is sent them. In most sections of the country the sending of a statement is regarded as a dun and a good many merchants who consider their credit as good would resent the receipt of such a missive. In the west, however, it is different, and the average retail merchant does not think that he is under any obligations to meet a bill until he has received a statement to the effect that his account is due and that a remittance is in order.

As to the local retail trade, there was not much life or activity at the opening of the week, the weather being most too unfavorable for shoppers to venture out in very large numbers. At the close of the week, however, there was a splendid trade. The weather was pleasant and the few cold days appeared to have acted as a stimulus upon buyers, who were out in full force. All kinds of winter goods moved freely and the retail dealers of the city were speaking very encouragingly of the prospects of business for the next few weeks to come.

AS DUN SEES IT.

Omaha's Interest in Fire Protection—About the Canal and Business.

W. H. Roberson, Omaha manager of R. G. Dun & Co., speaking of trade, says:

"Another terrific fire loss marks the week that is just past with disaster. While it seems probable that the George H. Hammond company will immediately rebuild, the fact remains that 200 or 400 wage earners are thrown out of employment just at the opening of winter.

"The recent fire losses in Omaha have been taken as an excuse for a further advance in insurance rates, and it is now understood that insurance companies have placed Omaha in the category of three-story towns. As a consequence insurance rates above the third story are considerably increased. Something must be done to increase the efficiency of the fire protection of this city. Omaha cannot afford to lose her best institutions by fire. Neither can her merchants afford to pay excessive rates for insurance. The city government has had object lessons enough in the past two or three years to warrant it in taking whatever steps are necessary to provide protection for the business interests of the city.

"Business locally has been quiet in retail circles, though wholesale dealers all report sales holding up well, in spite of the political agitation which has distracted the people for several weeks. There is comfort in the thought that this week practically ends the political conflict, and after Tuesday night business can resume the even tenor of its way. The asperities of a very bitter contest will soon pass away and Omaha business men, as well as those out in the state, will be able to attend strictly to the duties of the day.

"It is to be hoped that in the multitude of conflicting interests that will divide the people at the polls the friends of the canal enterprise will not overlook their duty. A two-thirds vote is a hard one to obtain on any proposition, however meritorious, and on one where the difference of opinion is so marked it will take work to obtain the necessary votes. I am in favor of the canal proposition on the theory that the six engineers who have made the surveys and thoroughly examined the scheme pronounce it feasible. It seems to be obvious that common people and business men generally who have no knowledge of civil engineering must rely upon the opinion of experts in determining the merit of an enterprise of this character. Without saying that if the canal is feasible and the power can be developed at Seymour park, as claimed by the engineers, that the cost is scarcely a matter worthy of consideration. Assuming, as we must from all the reports that have been made by competent authorities, that the enterprise is feasible, there seems to be no reason in the world why the bonds should not be voted. It strikes me that opponents of the undertaking are not treating the proposition fairly. It cannot be possible that all the well known citizens and expert engineers who have passed upon the proposition can be dishonest. If the enterprise is honestly carried out and the results which engineers demonstrate mathematically to be certain are reached, the construction of the canal would start Omaha upon a new era of prosperity. It is conceded that something must be done to stimulate factories and business generally. If this will not do it Omaha will wait many years for a renewal of the prosperity which has marked her in times past. Having given the matter a great deal of consideration, I am thoroughly convinced that it is to the interest of every property owner and every citizen of Omaha to vote this subsidy upon the conditions proposed in the bond proposition.

"Business in the east is generally improving and it is now predicted that after the election there will be a sharp recovery all along the line of manufactories on the Atlantic seaboard. On the 29th ult. the great Fall River strike came to an end, after ten weeks, and the employes returned to work on the mill owners' terms. During this period of labor disturbance it is estimated that the operatives suffered a loss of $1,500,000 in wages. The business of the mill owners was paralyzed, of course, but owing to the conditions existing they did not suffer so severely as their employes.

"A representative of the agency recently made a flying trip along the Elkhorn road to the Black Hills, and returns with the information that all along the line of that road there is a better feeling. East of Neligh there are some crops, especially in the beet sugar district. West of Neligh there is a stretch of country where the crop is a failure. Judging from the number of hay stacks in the hay district the product is not much less than usual, and in the far west counties there was moisture enough to grow something of a surplus on the farms. At Norfolk the beet sugar factory has greatly helped out the year's interests and at O'Neill the chickory industry has developed into considerable proportions. At Chadron a group of factories, consisting of a beet sugar factory, a chickory factory, a glucose factory and a starch factory, are almost assured. These are to be conducted by Chicago parties, and each will play into the hands of the other and make the four profitable. In the Hills country the good crops have stimulated all kinds of trade. At Hot Springs the tourist business was never so large as the present year, and in all the Hills towns there is a feeling of hopefulness which promises well for the coming year.

"Collections are a trifle slow for the first three days of November, but this is accounted for by the near approach of election day."

SNOW, CHURCH & CO'S. VIEWS.

Retail Trade Shows Considerable Improvement—The Fight in Flour.

Albert Adriano, local superintendent for Snow, Church & Co.'s mercantile agency, writes:

"Retail trade for the past week shows a very considerable improvement. This applies more directly to dealers in boots and shoes and clothing, the wet weather creating quite a demand for rubber goods and heavier foot wear, and the colder temperature stimulating the sale of heavy underwear and clothing. Other lines experienced a favorable reaction, very natural under the circumstances. On wholesale lines the seasonable weather has as yet had little or no effect, although jobbers will ultimately reap their share of the benefit. Grocers report a very good business and dealers in other lines seem reasonably well satisfied. The excitement immediately preceding election is, of course, affecting all lines of business to a greater or less extent, but the impression is quite general that when the political agitation has fairly subsided a continuation of the seasonable weather which has prevailed of late, will do much to improve trade. Jewelers and dealers in fancy goods have hopes of a good holiday trade and there is an increasing confidence in the permanency of the improvement in general trade conditions. Encouraging reports of the flourishing condition of trade in the east and south are doing much to establish confidence in this section of the country. Collections are very fair.

"The disastrous fire at the George H. Hammond Co.'s plant at South Omaha will no doubt, for a time, seriously affect packing business at that place. But the process of rebuilding will commence with as little delay as possible, and it will be a comparatively short time before the plant will be once more at its full capacity.

"Local flour dealers are much interested in the three-cornered fight for business now being carried on by the three great Minneapolis giants in that line. This war has been going on throughout the country for some time, notably at Chicago, but it is only of late that it has assumed full proportions in this territory. Local dealers in other brands are, of course, suffering to a greater or less extent. The history of the flour trade in this territory is somewhat peculiar. Up to within five years from the present, consumers at Omaha and in its immediate vicinity were accustomed to the use of Minnesota and none other than the Minneapolis brand, fictitious or otherwise. About five years ago, however, southern millers began to invade this territory and although consumers did not at first take kindly to the winter wheat flour such a difference in price was made as to induce them to use it. Since that period the southern brands have grown in popular favor and have corresponding heavy competitors of their larger rivals in the north, the well known Minneapolis concerns maintaining their reputation for high-priced brands, with only an occasional slight break in the market. The importance of this fight may thus be appreciated all the more and its influence on business in this line is naturally very great.

"A general review of the situation at the close of the month of October shows a very encouraging condition of affairs. The general average for the month shows a volume of business, transacted in all lines, far in excess of the corresponding month of last year. October of last year was very close to the panic and was naturally duller in comparison that the same month of 1892. But in comparing October, 1894, with October, 1893, the fact should receive consideration that while the latter immediately succeeded the panic, the former follows very closely on the most disastrous crop failure that ever struck this section of the country and that at a time when the country was by no means recovered from the effects of an extremely dull spring and summer succeeding the unsettled conditions of 1893. A further point of importance in making this comparison is the fact that prices have decreased from 20 to 40 per cent on all lines of goods, and, in consequence, a much larger volume of trade is necessary, even to make up the same amount in dollars and cents. Taking into consideration all these factors and reviewing the situation carefully and critically, it is no exaggeration to say that the month just completed shows up remarkably well."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Business Was of a Restricted Character and Receipts Were Small.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle receipts were barely 800 head; business was of a restricted character. Values were nominal, ranging from $1 to $6.25 for native; from $1.75 to $4.65 for westerns and from $1.25 to $3.25 for Texas cattle.

Today's receipts of hogs were estimated at 19,000 head. The demand for hogs was good and prices were strong, with sales on a basis of from $4.25 to $4.30 for choice heavy and from $4.05 to $4.20 for prime assorted light. All offerings were taken.

About 2,500 sheep arrived today. The bulk belonged to Swift and company. Sheep were steady at from $1 at from $3.75 for poor to choice sheep and at from $1.75 to $4.15 for lambs.

The Evening Journal reports:

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000 head; official yesterday, 31,251 head; left over, about 5,000 head; shipments, 9,409 head; quality fair; market active and firm at 5c@10c advance; sales ranged at $4.15@4.60 light; $4.15@4.40 for rough packing; $4.25@4.70 for mixed; $4.45@4.70 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $4.20@4.40 for pigs.

CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; market quiet and unchanged; hardly enough stock on hand to make a market.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,570 head; market moderately active, steady and unchanged.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 3 o'clock p. m., November 3, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

	Cars.	Head.
Cattle	86	2,298
Hogs	79	5,621
Sheep	6	1,409
Horses and mules	1	18

DISPOSITION.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing company	....	1,086	....
G. H. Hammond company	222	....	....
Swift and company	635	893	933
Cudahy Packing company	656	1,682	476
A. Haas	30	....	....
R. Becker & Degan	58	....	....
Hayden & Stephens	122	....	....
Vansant & Co	85	....	....
J. Lobman	7	....	....
L. Becker	32	....	....
Lee Rothschild	65	....	....
T. H. Wilson & Co	....	50	....
Local	....	27	....
Shippers and feeders	585	....	....
Totals	2,537	3,738	1,409

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.00@2.90; beef steers, $3.00@4.10; native cows, $1.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,900 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; bulk of sales, $4.25@4.50; heavies, $4.40@4.50; packers, $4.35@4.60; mixed, $4.20@4.50; lights, $4.00@4.30; pigs, $2.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 300 head; market unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market quiet, without change.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market 5c higher; good light and mixed, $4.45@4.65; pigs, common and rough, $4.25@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 300 head; market quiet, without change.

St. Louis General Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—FLOUR—Firm, quiet.

WHEAT—Quiet but firmer, closing ¼c up; No. 2 red, cash, 49½c; November, 49c; December, 50½@50¾c; May, 53¾c.

CORN—Lower on weather reports; No. 2 mixed, cash, 43½c; November, 43c; December, 47½c; May, 47¾c.

OATS—Weaker and 1-16c lower; No. 2 cash, 26c; November, 26½c; May, 32¾@32⅞c.

RYE—Higher; 49c bid for No. 2 regular.

BARLEY—Quiet, firm; sales of Minnesota at 53½c.

BRAN—61c bid, east track, sacked.

FLAX SEED—$1.40.

TIMOTHY SEED—$4.75@5.25.

CLOVER SEED—$7.75@8.15.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Easier; separator creamery, 18@20c; good to choice dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Firmer at 15½c.

LEAD—Firm; held at $2.95.

SPELTER—Steady at $3.22.

CORN MEAL—$2.00@2.25.

WHISKY—$1.22.

COTTON TIES—68c.

BAGGING—5⅝@6⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, standard mess, jobbing, $12.50. Lard, prime steam, $6.65; choice, $6.75. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders, $5.37½; hams, $6.25; ribs, 16-lb avg, $5.75; shorts, $5.50. Bacon, clear shoulders, $6.75; longs, $7.12½; ribs, $7.25; shorts, $7.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 28,000 bu.; corn, 32,000 bu.; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; wheat, 20,000 bu.; corn, 2,000 bu.; oats, 4,000 bu.

Toledo Grain Market.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—WHEAT—Higher and firm; No. 2, cash and November, 53¾c; December, 55¾c; May, 58¼c.

CORN—Dull but firm; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 55c, nominal; No. 3 yellow, 54c.

OATS—Dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 31½c.

RYE—Dull; cash, 49c.

CLOVER SEED—Higher and steady; prime, cash and November, $5.32½; February, $5.42½; March, $5.45@5.47½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bu.; corn, 500 bu.; oats, 1,000 bu.; clover seed, 200 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; wheat, 20,000 bu.; corn, 3,500 bu.; rye, 500 bu.; clover seed, 600 bags.

Duluth Wheat Market.

DULUTH, Nov. 3.—WHEAT—Close: No. 1 hard, cash, 58⅝c; November, 58⅝c; No. 1 northern, cash, 57¼c; November, 57¼c; December, 56½c; May, 59⅝c; No. 2 northern, cash, 54¼c; No. 3, 51½c; rejected, 46½c; to arrive, No. 1 northern, 57¼c.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Wheat Started Weak and Closed Strong, Gaining One-Half Cent on the Day.

GOOD WEATHER IMPROVED CORN MARKET

Trading in Oats Continued on a Very Limited Volume and the Market Attracted Very Little Attention Throughout the Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Wheat started weak and closed strong, making in the end ½c gain for the day. Corn was weak from beginning to end and provisions were also on the down grade and lower. The week's exports of wheat and flour from both coasts were 2,934,000 bu., compared with 3,353,000 bu. on the previous week and presumably for that reason the wheat market opened with sellers at ¼c under yesterday's closing prices. The foreign markets were firmer and higher. Inquiries by cables from exporting houses solicited offers of wheat. Receipts of wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis were again considerably smaller than on the corresponding day of last year. The whole of the northwest was reported to be covered with slush and snow, indicating very bad country roads and a prospective further diminution of farmers' deliveries. The weakness of the market lasted for about an hour, but it had in that time been demonstrated to the bears that there were buyers for all they wanted to sell at 58c for May and 53½c for December. At 58⅛c for May, Rosenkranz bought in one lump 400,000 bu. from Pardridge and wanted more. The market received no immediate help from that transaction, as it touched its lowest price for the day a few minutes later. December declined to 53c from 53⅛c, and May to 57⅞c from 58c. These were turning points. Offerings began to be light, early sellers wanted their wheat back and took to bethinking themselves of the price they were selling short at. The feeling improved and became quite strong, with the best prices of the day prevailing as the session was ending. December closing at 53⅛c bid and May at from 58⅜c to 58½c. But before the crowd left the pit December brought 53⅝c and May 58½c.

The corn market was easier on the improvement in the weather. It started with a break of from ⅛c to ⅜c on May and an even heavier decline in the nearer deliveries. November, when first heard from, was 52⅝c, compared with 53c at the close yesterday, and December dropped to 51⅝c, and immediately thereafter to 51¼c, as compared with 51⅝c at the close yesterday. November subsequently declined to 51⅜c, and December to 50⅝c. The opening prices for May were from 51⅝c to 51¼c, and it afterwards sold down to 50⅝c. The strength in wheat near the close caused some improvement, but the recovery was met by a good deal of very confident looking selling, which left prices at 52⅝c for November, 51⅛c for December and 51c bid for May.

Trading in oats continued on a very little volume and the market attracted very little attention. The fluctuations of corn ruled the course of this market entirely. May started at 32⅝c, sold off to 32⅜c, up to 32⅝c to 32¾c, and closed a shade easier at 32½c to 32⅝c.

The prospect for heavy hog receipts and a weak corn market closed provisions to sell off 7½c to 12½c to the lowest price of the week.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Nov	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
Dec	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅛
May	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	58⅛
Corn No. 2				
Nov	52⅛	52⅝	51⅜	52¼
Dec	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛
May	51⅝	51⅝	50⅞	51
Oats No. 2				
Nov	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Dec	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
May	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
Pork per bbl				
Jan	11 75	11 75	11 62½	11 65
May	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95
Lard, 100 lbs				
Nov	6 82½	6 85	6 75	6 75
Dec	6 92½	6 92½	6 90	6 92½
Short Ribs—				
Jan	5 95	5 95	5 87½	5 90
May	6 10	6 10	6 07½	6 07½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, no sales; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 53⅝@53⅞c.

CORN—No. 2, 52⅝@52¾c; No. 3 yellow, 47@47½c.

OATS—No. 2, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 white, 31⅜@32c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c.

RYE—No. 2, 47c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 52@56c; No. 3, 52½@54½c; No. 4, 51@54c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.46.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $5.00@5.40.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $12.25. Lard, per 100 lbs., $6.80@6.82½. Short ribs, sides, loose, $6.10@6.20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, nominal; short ribs, sides, loose, nominal.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.22.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, unchanged.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,000	9,000
Wheat, bu	61,000	133,000
Corn, bu	102,000	74,000
Oats, bu	123,000	114,000
Rye, bu	....	7,000
Barley, bu	120,000	77,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 12@23c; dairy, 12@19c. Eggs, 17@18c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Yesterday's Quotations on Flour, Grain and Provisions, Metals, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—FLOUR—Receipts, 27,900 bbls.; exports, 7,800 bbls.; sales, 11,700 pkgs. Market firm; patents in good demand and lines being sold at old prices; winter wheat flour, slow; city mill patents, $4.00@4.15; winter patents, $2.75@3.00; city mill, clears, $3.35; winter straights, $2.30@2.60; Minnesota patents, $3.00@3.45; winter extras, $1.90@2.35; Minnesota bakers, $2.00@3.10; winter, low grades, $1.70@2.15; spring, low grades, $1.70@1.85; spring, extras, $1.85@2.25; southern flour, fairly active; sales, 1,000 pkgs., common to fair extra, $1.80@2.40; good to choice extra, $2.40@3.00; rye flour, quiet; sales, 200 bbls.; superfine, $2.05@2.75; fancy, $2.80@2.90; buckwheat flour, firm; $2.10.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet; 55@55c.

CORN MEAL—Quiet; sales, 200 bbls.; 2,400 sacks; yellow western, $1.15@1.18; Brandywine, $2.10.

RYE—Nominal; car lots, 52@53c; boat loads, 55@56c.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 61c.

BARLEY MALT—Nominal; western, 70@77c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 80,900 bu.; exports, 15,900 bu.; sales, 1,445,000 bu. futures and 49,000 bu. spot. Spot, firm; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 55⅝c; afloat, 57⅝c; No. 1 northern, 62½c delivered; No. 1 hard, 67½c delivered. Options, firm all the morning on higher cables, European buying, good local covering, falling off in the interior movement and talk of a small increase in Monday's visible supply. Closed ⅛@ higher; No. 2 red, May, 61⅛@61⅜c, closed, 61¼c; November, closed 55⅛c; December, closed 53⅝@53⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 9,600 bu.; exports, 3,300 bu.; sales, 265,000 bu. futures; spot, none. Spot, nominal; No. 2, 60c in elevator and 61c afloat. Options weak all the forenoon under better weather west and generally by local tones; January, 54⅝@55c, closed, 55c; May, 50⅝@50¾c, closed, 50⅝c; November, 58⅝@58¾c, closed, 58⅝c; December, 56⅝@56½c, closed, 56¼c.

OATS—Receipts, 65,100 bu.; exports, 200 bu.; sales, 15,000 bu. futures and 15,000 bu. spot. Spot, firm; No. 2, 32c; No. 2 delivered, 34c; No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track, white, 37@40c. Options generally easier with corn; January, 34⅝@34⅞c, closed, 34½c; May, 30⅝c; November closed 33c; December closed 33⅝c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 90@77½c.

HOPS—Steady; state, common to choice, old, 26@7c; new, 26@5c; London market, firm.

HIDES—Steady; wet salted New Orleans, selected, 45 to 65 lbs., 5@6c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 40 lbs., 11c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 15@18c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 19@24c; pulled, 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, $10.00@12.00; extra mess, $8.00@9.50; beef hams, $17.00. Cut meats, quiet; pickled bellies, 6½@7½c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c. Lard, lower; western steam, closed at $7.20 asked; city, 6⅞@6½c; November, closed, $7.20 nominal; January, $7.12 nominal; refined, quiet; continent, $7.60; S. A., $8; compound, 5¾@5½c. Pork, dull; new mess, $12.50@14.50; family, $12.50@14.00; short clear, $14.00@16.00.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; western dairy, 11@16c; western creamery, 15@23½c; western factory, 10@14c; Elgins, 24½c; imitation creamery, 13@18c; state dairy, 12@22c; state creamery, 17@23c.

CHEESE—Firm; large, 8@10½c; small, 8½@10½c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@2¾c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh state and Pennsylvania, 21@22c; ice house, 15@16½c; western fresh, 18@21c; cases, $2.00@3.50; receipts, 4,036 pkgs.

TALLOW—Dull; city (32 per pkg.), 4⅝c; country (pkgs. free), 4@4⅛c, as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; united closed at 83½c bid.

ROSIN—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.40@1.50.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 28½@29c.

RICE—Easy; domestic, fair to extra, 4½@6¼c; Japan, 4½@4¾c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@38c.

PIG IRON—Dull; Scotch, $19.00@20.25; American, $10.00@12.00.

COPPER—Dull; brokers' price, 9½c.

LEAD—Quiet; brokers' price, $2.

TIN—Closed quiet; barely steady; November, $14.65@14.70; December, $14.70@14.80; January to April, $14.75; sellers, sales on 'change today, 25 tons December tin, 80 to double, $14.40; 24 tons November tin, $14.65.

COTTON SEED OIL—Dull; prime crude, 34@36c; off crude, 32@34c; yellow butter grades, 32@33c; choice yellow, 33c; nominal; prime yellow, 28½@30c; yellow off grade, 27@28c; prime white, 33c nominal.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

During the past week the butter market has not been quite so strong on the low grades, and packing stock is quoted lower. At the same time there has been a good demand for the choice grades of dairy, and the receipts of such have moved quite freely.

Owing to the storm at the commencement of the week the receipts of poultry were partially cut off for a day or two, and the market made a decided advance toward the close of the week supplies were a little more liberal and prices not quite so firm.

Game has been coming in quite freely, but the local demand has not been large. There has, however, been a very active shipping demand, and the market has not only been kept well cleaned up, but there has been a firmer feeling.

The receipts of bay fell off somewhat under the influence of stormy weather, and stocks on hand have been reduced to some extent.

The market on strictly fresh eggs has been very firm and the demand good. Supplies of such stock are light, but there are plenty of held eggs and cold storage stock to be had. It is estimated that there are enough cold storage eggs in the houses here to last for another two weeks, after which time it will be necessary to commence shipping in from other storage points. Chicago Produce says that there never was a time in the history of the usually troublesome storage egg when it gave the satisfaction that it has given this year. Chicago has the best storage houses in the country, and they are the best patronized, hence can afford to get all the latest improvements and take the very best care of the eggs entrusted to their care. This year they have done better than ever before. The new system of evaporation instead of ice for maintaining a low temperature enables the storage people to keep it very uniform, and they have learned from experience to handle the process better this year than ever before. Therefore, it is not surprising that the quality of eggs they turn out is better than ever taken out of storage in this city in any previous year, and they are as a result giving better satisfaction. In fact, there are many who put up storage eggs who declare their April stock is fully as good as current receipts, and they are selling them to their trade in the city as fresh without encountering any complaint. This is an improvement in the storage business that is gratifying, and means much to the produce trade in future. It means that it will pay to market the year around, because there will be more eggs stored when they are certain of being taken out in the condition they now are showing up. Quotations:

BUTTER—Packing stock, 8@8½c; fair to good country, 11@12c; choice to fancy, 14@15c; gathered creamery, 19@20c; separator creamery, 21@22c.

POULTRY—Old hens, 4½c; spring chickens, 5½c; ducks, 6½@7c; turkeys, spring, 8c; hen turkeys, 7c; geese, 5½@6c.

EGGS—Per doz., strictly fresh laid, 18c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, per doz., $3.00@3.25; grouse, per doz., $2.75@3.00; blue wing teal, per doz., $1.50; green wing teal, per doz., $1.25; ducks, mixed, per doz., $2.00; canvasbacks, $4.00@4.50; mallards and red heads, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.25@1.50; deer saddles, 14@16c; antelope saddles, 12@13c; small rabbits, $1; jack rabbits, $3.

VEAL—Choice fat and small veals are quoted at 6@6½c; large and coarse, 3@5c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 13c; Nebraska and Iowa, full cream, 11c; Nebraska and Iowa, part skims, 7@8c; Limburger, No. 1, 11c; brick, No. 1, 12c; Swiss, No. 1, 14@15c.

HAY—Upland hay, $8.50; midland, $8; lowland, $7.50; rye straw, $6. Color makes the price on hay. Light shades sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

PIGEONS—Old birds, per doz., 75c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Western stock, car lots, 65c; small lots, 70c.

OLD BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, $2; lima beans, per lb., 4½c.

ONIONS—On orders, 65@70c.

CABBAGE—Per doz., 75@85c.

CELERY—Per doz., 25@35c.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., $3; Jersey, $3.50 per bbl.

BEETS—Per bu., 50@60c.

CARROTS—Per bu., 50@60c.

CAULIFLOWER—Per doz., $2.25.

EGG PLANT—Per doz., 50c.

HORSERADISH—Per lb., 7@8c.

PARSNIPS—Per bu., 50@60c.

RUTABAGAS—Per bu., 50@60c.

PARSLEY—Per doz. bunches, 25c.

TURNIPS—Per bu., 50c.

SPLIT PEAS—Per lb., 3@3½c.

FRUITS.

Quinces and pears are about all that is left in the way of California fruits. There are a few California grapes, but they are scarce, while peaches, plums and prunes are all gone.

There are plenty of New York grapes to be had.

Apples are in liberal supply on this market. Quite a good many apples are being exported to Europe this season. The exports for the week ending October 20 are as follows: From United States and Canada to Liverpool, about 55,000 bbls. From United States and Canada to Glasgow, about 20,000 bbls. From United States and Canada to London, about 35,000 bbls. Total, about 110,000 bbls. The exports for the season 1893-94 to the 20th of October are: From United States and Canada to Liverpool, 234,400 bbls. From United States and Canada to Glasgow, 71,900 bbls. From United States and Canada to London, 52,400 bbls. Total, 358,700 bbls., besides about 4,000 bbls. to other European ports. Quotations:

QUINCES—California, per 50-lb. box, $1.50.

APPLES—Good stock, per bbl., $2.50@2.75; Michigan stock, $3.00@3.25.

PEACHES—None.

PLUMS—California, none.

PRUNES—None.

PEARS—Winter Nellis, $1.50@1.75.

GRAPES—Concords, 10-lb. baskets, 22@23c; California, $1.50.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod fancy, $9.50 per bbl.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

There are some very choice bananas being offered on this market, and while the supply is not so very large, it is sufficient to meet the present requirements of the trade. During the past four years the imports of bananas have amounted to about 12,000,000 bunches yearly; but the present year it is expected that the receipts will be greater than ever before. Some importers have made the estimate of 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bunches for this season's receipts.

The banana plant never bears but one bunch of fruit. When the fruit is removed the stalk bearing it is cut down by a stroke of a heavy knife. Other shoots which continually spring up from the root will each bear fruit in turn, but never but one bunch. If properly cultivated, each bunch allowed to mature should be marketable, although if "suckers" be allowed to come up indiscriminately and in great numbers the resulting bunches of fruit will be small. Only a certain number of suckers should be permitted to grow at one time, though it is only by their growth that the crop is prolonged year after year without replanting. The banana having to send it necessarily propagated from roots or "eyes" as they are called, in best locations a banana crop may be harvested within ten months from planting, and if the suckers have been properly trained the harvest thereafter goes on continuously.—Exchange.

ORANGES—Mexican, per box, $3.50; Floridas, $3.

BANANAS—Choice stock, $1.75@2.50 per bunch.

LEMONS—Messina, 300, $5; 360, $4.50@5.00.

PINEAPPLES—None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Local dealers report a good demand for oysters for this early in the season, and the sales of the past week have been quite large. The oyster season in Maryland lasts for eight months only in each year. Last year there were caught, conged or dredged, in round numbers, 1,000,000 bu. of this quantity considerably over 4,000,000 bu. were brought to Baltimore, which in turn were shucked, packed and shipped to the mining towns of Pennsylvania, the river towns of Ohio, the cities bordering on the great lakes and the prairie towns of the great west. The packers of Baltimore, by their enterprise and by a study of the habits of the oyster, have succeeded in taking the bivalve out of the column marked "luxuries" and had placed it under the heading of of "ordinary food." Quotations:

OYSTERS—IXL, 9c; medium, per can, 10c; horse shrts, 12c; extra standards, 16c; extra selects, 17c; company selects, 21c; New York counts, 25c.

NEW FIGS—Extra fancy, per lb., 18c; fancy, 16c; choice, 14c.

HONEY—Choice white, 16@17c; California, 15c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon cans, per doz., $12.

MAPLE SUGAR—Per lb., 10c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15@16c; English walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; Brazil nuts, none; eastern chestnuts, 16@18c; soft shell hickory nuts, per bu., $1.50; fancy raw peanuts, 6c; roasted peanuts, 7½c.

SAUER KRAUT—Choice white, per bbl., $4.50@4.75; per half bbl., $2.50.

MINCE MEAT—Fancy, in half bbls., per lb., 6½c; 10 gal. kegs, 6c a case.

FISH—Fresh caught cropple, perch and sunfish, 3@5c; buffalo, 3@4c; pike and pickerel, 6@8c; catfish, 8@9c; blackfish, 12@16c.

CIDER—Pure juice, bbls., $5; half bbl., $2.75.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 3½c; No. 2 green hides, 3½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 3½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 20 to 40 lbs., 4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 20 to 40 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 veal kalf, 8 to 15 lbs., 7c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 5c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 6c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 4c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 5c; part cured hides ½c per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 25@60c; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 10@20c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 10@15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 14@16c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6½c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 16@18c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 12@6c; these fairly cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on the dirt.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 4¼c; tallow, No. 2, 3¾c; grease, white A, 4c; grease, white B, 3½c; grease, yellow, 3½c; grease, dark, 3¼c; old butter, 2@3½c; beeswax, prime, 16@20c; rough yellow, 1½@2c.

Silver bars, 63¾@63⅞c. Mexican dollars, 52½@53c. Drafts, sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

New York Mining Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The following are the closing mining quotations:

Bulwer	12	Ontario	300
Cholor	60	Ophir	270
Crown Point	60	Plymouth	19
Con. Cal. & Va.	450	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	40	do pfd	1500
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