CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Local Jobbing Situation Shows Very Little Change.

COUNTRY COLLECTIONS RATHER SLOW

Nebraska Merchants Buy Very Sparingly of All Lines—No Great Improvement Anticipated for the Near Future—Doings of Manufacturers.

The jobbing trade of Omha has moved along the well beaten path during the past week, and the general situation cannot be said to have shown much change. General business is dull, and there is no reason for expecting it to be otherwise. Country merchants realize that several months will have to be passed through before it will be possible to grow another crop, and with the prospect that money will be very scarce during the spring and summer they are buying very sparingly of all classes of goods. The volume of trade is small, and every one expects that it will continue so for some months yet. The scarcity of money in the country is becoming more apparent, and collections are less satisfactory. The difficulty of collecting for the goods sold will have a tendency to keep down the volume of trade during the spring and summer. About the only money that is going back into the country at the present time comes from the sales of such country produce as butter and eggs and from live stock. The latter furnishes the main revenue of the farmer in the absence of a grain crop, but the income from that source is lighter than usual. Since the first of the year the receipts of cattle at South Omaha have shown a falling off, as compared with last year, amounting to 28,700 head. The receipts of hogs have shown a gain of 52,900 head, but there has been such a tremendous falling off in the weight of the hogs, while the price is $1 per hundred lower, and the farmers are not receiving as much money as a year ago.

In the produce market there has been little to interest the general public, aside from the egg market, which has been closely watched. The receipts of eggs have been so light that there seemed to be a good reason for expecting an advance, but the weather has been too mild to admit of prices being forced upward.

Poultry has been in fairly good demand at steady prices.

Potatoes are scarce at the points of supply. A broker at Denver claims that the dealers there are oversold to the extent of 200 to 300 cars, and that they are paying growers most anything that is asked.

Apples are very scarce, and so far as can be learned the market does not lack much of being entirely bare. There are some fancy western box apples that have arrived during the past week.

California oranges are quite plenty, and are selling at reasonable prices. The quality is very fine this season, the flavor being sweet and the color good.

Oysters have been about the scarcest article on the market, and the prospect is that they will continue so for some days. The harbor at Baltimore has been frozen over and it has been impossible to catch any oysters to amount to anything. Owing to the scarcity prices in the east took a sharp upward turn. At this point bulk stock was advanced 20c per gallon, but canned oysters remained unchanged.

FACTORY FACTS.

The planing mill people are anticipating some business for the coming summer, as the low prices on all kinds of material promise to stimulate building operations. During the past year a good deal of work in this line has gone to Iowa mills, to the detriment of Omaha establishments.

John Doe, manager of the South Omaha Ice company, estimates that the packing houses and the ice men of this city and South Omaha have paid out for labor, in filling their ice houses this winter, about $30,000. This money has been distributed largely among the poorest class of laboring men.

There are a good many people in Nebraska who have an idea that it is something unusual for the citizens of any one state to favor the goods produced in that state as against the products of some other section of the country. In other words, they think that the "home industry" campaign that has been carried on in Nebraska is out of the ordinary. The fact is that Nebraska, up to a year or two ago, was very much behind other states in the matter of encouraging home industries. It was recently shown that there is a law in New York providing that certain materials used in the construction of public works must be of home manufacture. In a recent issue of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier there was an article regarding the excellent quality of bed ticking produced by a factory established in South Carolina. In commenting upon the subject the following language was used: "There are probably 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 beds in the state. Equip them hereafter with mattresses made in the state, of home made cotton batting and woven ticking. Patronize home industries; it will help the industries and help the state."

"That is not a very good object lesson," observed a citizen, pointing to a sack of Nebraska flour, the sack bearing the brand of a bag factory located some distance from Nebraska. "The manufacturers want the people to patronize them, and they should set a good example by patronizing each other."

The Electric Tie Renovating company is the name of a new firm that has been established in Omaha. The company has a secret process for cleaning silk neckties, at a cost of 15 cents each. The work will be done through the laundries, and they expect to build up a large industry.

William Preston & Co. are employing, in spite of the dull times, fifty people in the manufacture of cereal and specialty goods, which shows the value to the city of that kind of an enterprise. Thousands of dollars are sent out of this city every month for cereal goods that might be manufactured at home just as well.

Members of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association were congratulating themselves yesterday upon the success of their Friday evening banquet. These home industry banquets have come to be quite an important feature in the business circles of the state. The first attempt in that direction was made in May last, and what was modestly called a "home industry" lunch, which was spread in The Bee building, at the time of the first annual meeting of the association. The pleasure afforded the members by that effort led them to try the same thing over and it has been repeated whenever with the addition that business men, other than members of the association, were invited to be present. Each subsequent banquet has been larger than its predecessor. At Nebraska City such a crowd was entertained that it was thought that the limit had been reached, but it was surpassed by the one given last Friday evening, when 500 people sat down to the tables. "The Manufacturers' and Consumers' association has a fund which was subscribed for that purpose, and from which the expenses of the banquets are paid. Nearly everything consumed at the banquet is furnished by members, who in turn receive their pay in the advertising which they receive from having their names printed on the bill of fare.

Reichenberg-Smith Co. is the style of a new firm which has just opened up at the corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets, an establishment for manufacturing and jobbing jewelry, watches, etc. The members of the firm were formerly with Max Meyer & Co., and are already well known to the trade. A. F. Smith, a member of the firm, and R. D. Fuchs will represent the company on the road.

The Drummond Carriage company has fitted out the wagon used by the chief of the Council Bluffs fire department with wheels having rubber tires. The chief was over yesterday, and highly commended the new device, as it does away with much of the danger attendant upon runs to fires.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF DUN.

Local Trade Shows Little Life and the Future Few Bright Spots.

The local manager of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in his usual weekly review, says:

"So far February has contributed nothing of special interest to the trade either local or general. The month to date has been slow for business, and if any jobber boasts of a comparative improvement he may be set down either as an enthusiast or an exception. Trade at the grocery houses has been as good as was expected, but compared with good times is not all that could be desired. The boot and shoe houses have done quite well, too, but in leather and liquors, drugs and dry goods, hardware and harness, queensware and commission goods, the general complaint of rather heavy trade has come to my ears.

"Politics is the bane of business in America. If congress will pass the appropriation bills and adjourn until next December we shall feel easier, and in localities where other conditions are favorable a decided improvement will follow adjournment, unless the president should immediately call an extra session. In a smaller way the Nebraska legislature is allowing politics to interfere with business. If we need in our legislature and in congress is statesmen and lawmakers, and not mere politicians. The Nebraska legislature committed a high-handed outrage upon business sense and the consumers of butter when it passed the anti-oleomargarine bill. There is hope that Governor Holcomb will veto the measure, but it is pressed by all the creamery men in Nebraska, and they have votes and influence. It is special legislation and inexcusable. It strikes at a rapidly developing industry, and while it advertises oleo and to this extent aids in creating a market for the substitute for butter, its tendency is bad. We need all the wage paying institutions possible in Nebraska.

"Our banks have plenty of money, but the demand for it is not strong. Good loans do not go begging, but borrowers who are not edged with gilt have a hard time persuading money lenders to be accommodating.

"There is no market for real estate, though a few transfers are being made. At sheriff's and other official sales property goes for almost nothing. I saw a good lot worth $1,200, sold the other day on execution for $2, the purchaser to assume a mortgage for $300 or $400, running several years. The sale was afterward confirmed and I suspect the millionaire purchaser found he had a bargain in a small way. This is only a small sample. On execution lands and lots are worthless. This stagnation cannot continue. Some people with a little money, a little foresight and a little confidence in Omaha, will be made rich by the purchases they make now.

"In these days of enforced economy from peasant to prince and pedagogue to president, it is no small thing to have congress throw $100,000 into the lap of a city of 10,000 people. South Omaha, which is always lucky, has just experienced this enjoyment, and together with Congressman Mercer and the congressional delegation, is being congratulated most cordially.

"By far the most interesting event of the week was the banquet of the Manufacturers and Consumers association tendered to the visiting traveling men. Aside from the menu and the meeting, the effect of the sentiment aroused in favor of home industry must be far-reaching. The traveling men of Nebraska sell the goods purchased in Nebraska in a large measure, and if they take hold of Nebraska goods with characteristic vigor and enterprise, Nebraska manufactures must feel the benefits without delay. The most effective business men's organization in this state, by the way, is this Manufacturers and Consumers association."

SNOW, CHURCH & CO.'S VIEWS.

Extension of Omaha's Field as a Jobbing Center is an Encouraging Sign.

The local manager for Snow, Church & Co.'s mercantile agency writes of the Omaha trade situation:

"As the end of February draws near, there appears to be a slight increase in the volume of business. The reduction sales advertised by retailers account for a fair share of the business done in that branch, but the increase applies more directly to wholesale lines. The extension of territory is a direct cause of the larger volume of trade. Since January 1, and, in fact, since the extension of the Burlington line, Omaha jobbers have been preparing to invade new territory. This has been one of the conditions imposed by the situation. As I have stated at various times, little can be expected from this state for some months, even should all conditions be favorable. It is the realization of this fact that has imposed upon Omaha and Nebraska jobbers the necessity of seeking new fields of action. Trade in Iowa, in certain districts, has been pushed very vigorously, with a fair degree of success. Retailers in many lines are now taking in Oregon, Washington and Montana, and jobbers who have heretofore have limited their operations mainly to this state and to Iowa are now soliciting trade in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. It is gratifying to note that these efforts are being rewarded with a fair degree of success, and there is no doubt that within a very short time jobbers located in this section of the country will be doing an extensive business as far west as the coast. Many firms who have heretofore retrained from extending their trade beyond Colorado, claiming that the experiment was too expensive, are now trading as far west as Oregon, and realize a very fair profit on their goods. South Dakota business is also being pushed more vigorously. This extension of territory is one of the features brought about by the hard times that will undoubtedly result in profit. With such a large territory, if not tributary, at least accessible to Omaha, its importance as a jobbing center must naturally become greater. The fact that this center has, in the past, been generally regarded as having limited territory has largely interfered with its growth. A case in point is the departure of the firm of Gilmore & Ruhl. The loss of this concern is very much regretted for the reason that the gentlemen connected with the same are successful, energetic men. I have it from a member of this firm that their reason for leaving Omaha is for the very purpose of extending their field of operations. They go to St. Louis, doubling their capital, and in a position to compete with the leading houses at that point. Their trade at Omaha has been profitable, and the former is the sole reason for their departure. As the limit of territory that can be covered from Omaha becomes larger, thus will one of the causes for such removals as this disappear.

"Hardware dealers are making special efforts for the far western trade, and with the opening of the building season quite a fair business may be expected from the new territory. Boot and shoe men and grocery men have for some years done business in the far west, but they state that they expect a material increase in that section during the spring. It may be seen, therefore, that there are fair prospects of an average trade during the coming month.

"Another cause for anticipating a gradual improvement in business during the spring, and one that gives more encouragement than any other, is the prospect of a wet season. It is an indisputable fact that more snow has fallen in the mountains this winter than for some years. When the spring thaw sets in this will naturally fill the streams of Nebraska. The evaporation, it is expected, will cause more or less precipitation. It is needless to say, of course, that the mere prospect of moisture sufficient to bring about a good crop means prosperity in this section of the country.

"Taking into consideration the extension of territory above referred to, and the prospects for a good crop, the situation seems to be more encouraging at the present time than it has been for some months, and the facts in both instances are such that there is little cause for doubt of the outcome. The unusual depression prevailing during the beginning of the month is gradually giving way to a slight improvement, which, it is generally believed, will continue through March, and as the spring grows older it will depend entirely upon the climatic conditions whether the revival will be lasting or not.

"While, therefore, a heavy spring trade can hardly be expected, there is sufficient encouragement in the mere fact that it may reach a fair average figure. Looking back on January and the early part of this month, most business men feel that they have passed through the worst part of the year 1895. Little is expected at present, beyond the slight improvement which seems to be taking place, and the continued increase in trade that will result unless all calculation fails."

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 8,459 bbls.; shipments, 16,389 bbls.; sales, 650 bbls.

WHEAT—Firmer; spot and month, 57½@57¾c; March, 57⅝@58c; May, 58⅝@58¾c; steamer, No. 3 red, 54½@54¾c; receipts, 2,161 bu.; shipments, 60,000 bu.; stock, 622,792 bu.; sales, 101,000 bu.; southern, by sample, 57@58c; southern, on grade, 55@58c.

CORN—Steady; spot, 47¼@47½c; month, 47⅜@47½c; March, 47⅝@47¾c; May, 48⅜@48⅝c; steamer mixed, 46¾c bid; receipts, 32,587 bu.; shipments, 30,000 bu.; stock, 335,529 bu.; sales, 37,000 bu.; southern white and yellow, 48@49c.

OATS—Quiet but firm; No. 2 white western, 35½@36½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c; receipts, 10,113 bu.; stock, 249,063 bu.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 56@57c; receipts, 250 bu.; stock, 28,497 bu.

HAY—Quiet and easy; good to choice timothy, $13.00@13.50.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet; rates barely steady, unchanged.

SUGAR—Firm, unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record February 23, 1895:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

W R Shoblolt to Hans Johansen, sw 5-16-11	$ 8,000
Lars Larsen and wife to Nie's Jensen, w ½ lot 5, block 15, Clifton Hill	4,0
Theodore Diers and wife to G L Ryan, lots 6 to 10, Thor Place	1,750
R L Forgan to A T Hoffmayr, lot 6, block 12, Improvement association add	2,500
J M Hansen and wife to Hugh Kennedy, lot 8, block 2, Potter & C's add to South Omaha	700
S G Cady to Daisy Berryman, s 15 feet lot 47, and n 26 feet lot 48, Rees Place	4,500
Nebraska Savings and Exchange bank to A W and Mary Crookshanks, lot 6, block 21, Florence	250
M G McLeod to G E Parslow, lot 11, block 2, Hillside add No 1	2,000
Ella A Bitner to J A Salisbury, part tax lot 55, in 10-15-13	600
J E Markel to Creighton Theater Building company, lots 1 and 2 and e 7 feet lot 3, and w 28 feet lot 2, e 12 feet of a 33 feet of lot 3, block 147, Omaha	

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

V G Lantry and wife to Nebraska Savings and Exchange bank, lot 6, block 21, Florence	1
Anna Maack to August Ansmann, sw 10-14-13	1
Julius Treitschke and wife to Ida J Milius, s ½ nw sw 2-14-12	1
W L Hall to Lucy I Hall, lot 2, block 23, Benson	1

DEEDS.

Sheriff to Albert and Jason Cornick, lot 7, block 1, Boggs & H's 2d add	2,001
Special master to Margaret O'Grady, lots 13 and 14, block 2, Institute Place	667
Total amount of transfers	$23,374

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Trade on 'Change Generally Was Dull and in the End Prices Suffered.

WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY A FEATURE

Corn Was Rather Easy at the Start and Decidedly Weak Toward the End—Light Receipts Strengthened Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Trade on 'change generally was dull today, and in the end prices suffered. Compared with the closing rates on Thursday, wheat is ¼c lower; corn is about ½c lower; oats lost ¼c, and provisions, although supported by a falling off in hog receipts and a reported good demand for cash stuff, barely held their own.

The weakest feature in wheat was the prospective failure of the visible supply to decrease largely Monday. Wheat opened with from ⅛ to ¼c below the price at which it closed on Thursday. The cables were steady, the receipts in the northwest were no heavier than had been expected, and nothing else which might be calculated to cause weakness was made public at the opening or had occurred since the closing of Thursday. New York placed selling orders in the hands of half a dozen commission houses here, for execution at the opening. The placing of these orders caused the May price to open at 58c, for the most part, with a few sales at 55⅝c, as compared with 55¼c at the close on Thursday. In New York and St. Louis, on the contrary, prices showed ⅛c improvement at the opening. The tendency here during the first hour after the opening was toward the picking up of the quarter cent dropped at the start. It was generally expected that the decrease in the visible supply Monday will be less than 1,000,000 bu. This was a prominent factor in the market. Receipts here were eighteen cars. Minneapolis received 375 cars since Thursday morning, and Duluth reported 175 cars for the day. Atlantic port clearances since Thursday were equal to 320,000 bu., in wheat and flour. Primary market receipts were 452,000 bu. Advices from the sea board were to the effect that there were a good many inquiries from abroad for wheat for shipment, and some orders were also received in this market for export to Liverpool. The market here had a very narrow range, from 52⅝c to 53c being the under edge of it, and 55¼c the upper, with the lower price ruling at the close.

The corn market was rather easy at the start, and decidedly weak toward the end. The concluding weakness was due to the estimated receipt of 640 cars for Monday. The primary market receipts, were 544,000 bu. against 475,000 bu. on the corresponding day of the year before. The opening price for May was from 44⅞c to 46c, with the higher of these the most general trading price. There was some buying by local shorts, when wheat made its temporary advance, but the estimated receipts for Monday were too heavy for any hope of immediate improvement, and early buyers made very vigorous efforts to get rid of their purchases. After rising to 45¾c, the quoting of declines took the price down to from 44⅛c to 44⅝c, which was the closing quotation.

For a Saturday the oats market was fairly active. Prices closed a shade under the last quotations on Thursday, in sympathy with corn, but, notwithstanding this, the market was relatively firm. Higher prices were paid, and only at the end did any sign of a decline occur. May started at 29¼c, sold to 29⅝c, up to 29⅜c, down to 29c, and rested at from 29c to 29⅛c.

Provisions, helped by light hog receipts, opened firm, at an advance of 10c for pork, 5c for lard, and from unchanged to 2½c higher for ribs. The tendency was slightly downward for a short time, and then the feeling became steady, with more indications of improving than of selling lower until the open market became so radically weak. The drop of ⅜c in corn had a depressing effect, and the early gain was lost. May pork and ribs closed unchanged and May lard 2½c higher.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 640 cars; oats, 340 cars; hogs, 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Feb	50⅝	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛@⅜
May	53	53¼	52⅞	52⅞@53
July	54	54¼@⅜	54	54
Corn, No. 2				
Feb	42⅞@43	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛@⅜
May	44⅞@45	45¼	44⅛	44⅛@⅝
July	44¼	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛@⅜
Oats, No. 2				
Feb	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	28⅜
May	29¼	29⅜	29	29⅛
June	29⅛	29¼	29	29
Pork per bbl				
May	10 25	10 25	10 15	10 15
Lard, 100 lbs				
May	6 50	6 50	6 45	6 47½
Short Ribs				
May	5 27½	5 30	5 25	5 27½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Winter patents, $2.50@2.65; spring patents, $3.00@3.50; winter straights, $2.05@2.50; bakers', $1.75@2.10.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 54@57c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 57½c.

CORN—No. 2, 42½@42¾c; No. 3 yellow, 40½c.

OATS—No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 30@32c.

RYE—No. 2, 52c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 53@54c; No. 3, 51@54c; No. 4, 51c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.39.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $5.75@5.80.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl, $10.00@10.15. Lard, per 100 lbs., $6.37½@6.40. Short ribs, sides, loose, $5.10@5.15. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.62½@4.75; short clear sides, boxed, $5.45@5.50.

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

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	28,000	27,000
Wheat, bu	26,000	11,000
Corn, bu	234,000	56,000
Oats, bu	351,000	298,000
Rye, bu	19,000	17,000
Barley, bu	84,000	49,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm: creamery, 11@22½c; dairy, 9@20c. Eggs, firm: 30@31c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Receipts, 39,500 bbls.; exports, 4,800 bbls., 5,100 pkgs. Market fairly steady, but very dull; city mill patents, $4.00@4.15; city mill clears, $3.35; Minnesota patents, $3.05@3.85; Minnesota bakers, $2.00@3.65; winter extra, $2.00@2.80; spring extra, $1.85@2.05; winter low grades, $1.70@2.15. Southern flour, dull; common to fair extra, $1.80@2.40; good to choice do extra, $2.40@2.80. Rye flour, firm; sales, 250 bbls.; superfine, $2.55@2.80; fancy, $2.70@3.00. Buckwheat flour, dull; $1.70.

CORN MEAL—Dull; western, $1.05@1.10; Brandywine, $2.95.

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

BARLEY—Dull; two-rowed state, 60@61c; Canada, 70@72½c.

BARLEY MALT—Nominal; western, 70@72c; six-rowed, 73@75c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,100 bu.; exports, 99,200 bu.; sales, 660,000 bu. futures and 16,000 bu. spot. Spot, dull; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 56⅝c; afloat, 58⅝c; f. o. b., 58⅞c; afloat; No. 1 northern, 61c, delivered; No. 1 hard, 65½c, delivered. Options were generally steady, save for a little weakness at the opening, due to a large reduction in the flour and wheat exportations. Foreign houses bought and sold equally and cables came steady. There was very little feature to the market, and a slight reaction at the close left prices unchanged from Thursday: No. 2 red, February, closed 56⅝c; March, closed 57c; May, 58 1-16@58⅛c, closed 58⅛c; June, closed 58¼c; July, 58⅝@58 11-16c, closed 58⅝c; August, 58 11-16@58⅞c, closed 58⅞c; September, 59@59⅛c, closed 59⅛c; December, closed 61⅝@61⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 6,950 bu.; exports, 2,900 bu.; sales, 80,000 bu. futures and 13,000 bu. spot. Spot, firm; No. 2, 48⅛c in elevator; steamer mixed, 46⅝c in elevator; 50⅝c, delivered. Options firmer on reports of a good demand from the Chicago market and at western points and light offerings here, closed 1⅛c higher; February, closed 48⅞c; May, 48⅝@49⅛c, closed 49⅛c; July, closed 49⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 62,000 bu.; exports, 1,400 bu.; sales, 60,000 bu. futures and 4,000 bu. spot. Spot, firm; No. 2, 34c; No. 2, delivered, 35c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed western, 35½c; track, white, 36@42c. Options, steady, with corn, closing at ⅛c advance; February, closed 33⅝c; March, closed 33⅝c; May, 33⅛@33⅜c, closed, 33⅜c.

HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice, old, 3@7c; Pacific coast, old, 3½@7c; 1894, 7@11c.

HIDES—Steady; wet salted, New Orleans, 4½@5c; Buenos Ayres, 13@15½c; Texas, dry, 19@19½c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 11@17c.

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

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, $11.00@12.00; extra mess, $7.50@8.00; beef hams, $17; packed, $8.00@8.00; city, extra India mess, $16.00@18.00. Cut meats, quiet; pickled bellies, 5½@6c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c; pickled hams, 8@8½c. Lard, dull; western steam closed at $6.40, nominal; city, $6.25@6.37½; February, closed at $6.35, nominal; May, $6.45 asked; refined, dull and steady; continent, $6.65; compound, 5⅝@5¾c. Pork, neglected; new mess, $11.25@11.75; family, $11.00@12.00; short clear, $12.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Firm; western dairy, 9½@11c; western creamery, 19@22c; western factory, 9@12c; Elgins, 22c; imitation creamery, 16@17c; state dairy, 9@22c; state creamery, 12@19c.

CHEESE—Steady; large, 8@9½c; small, 9@9½c; part skims, 3@3½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Strong; state and Pennsylvania, 29½@32½c; ice house, 25@27½c; western fresh, 30@32c; southern, 28@28c; receipts, 2,294 pkgs.

TALLOW—Dull; city, 4½c; country, 4½c, as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; United closed at $1.04 bid; Washington, in bbls., $5.00@7.10; Washington, in bulk, $4.50; refined, New York, $6.10; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.05; refined, in bulk, $3.25.

ROSIN—Firm; strained common to good, $1.40@1.45.

TURPENTINE—Firm, 27½c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4⅝@6¾c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 33@38c.

ORANGES—Quiet; Florida, $2.00@4.00; California, $2.25@3.50.

PIG IRON—Dull; Scotch, $19.00@20.00; American, $9.50@12.50.

COPPER—Easy; brokers' price, 9⅝c.

LEAD—Firm; brokers' price, $2.90½.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet, but about steady; prime crude, 22@22½c; off crude, 21@21½c; prime summer yellow, 26½@27c; off summer yellow, 25@26c, nominal; yellow winter grades, 28@29c; prime white, 30@31c, nominal.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

BUTTER—Culled stock, 8c; common to fair, 10@11c; fair to good country, 12@12½c; choice to fancy, 15@16c; gathered creamery, 18c; separator creamery, 19@20c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh laid, 22c.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 6c; turkeys, 6c; heavy toms, 5c; geese, 6c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, fair, 6@6½c; choice large, 6½@7c; choice small, 7@8c; turkeys, fair to good, 8@8½c; choice heavy, 8½@9c; choice, small, 9@10c; ducks, fair to good, 7½@7½c; fancy, full dressed, 9@10c; geese, fair to good, 7½@8c; fancy, full dressed, 9@10c.

GAME—Blue wing teal, per doz., $1.50; green wing teal, per doz., $1.25@1.50; ducks, mixed, per doz., $1.00@1.25; canvasbacks, $4.00@5.00; mallards and red heads, $3.00@3.25; small rabbits, 50c; jack rabbits, 75c; squirrels, 60c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 110 lbs., are quoted at 5½@6½c; large and coarse, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, Young A, 13c; twins, 12½c; Nebraska and Iowa, full cream, 11c; Nebraska and Iowa part skims, 7@8c; Limburger, No. 1, 11c; brick, No. 1, 11c; Swiss, No. 1, 15c.

HAY—Upland hay, $9; midland, $8.50; lowland, $8; 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@$1.00.

VEGETABLES.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, $1.90@2.00; Lima beans, per lb., 5½c.

ONIONS—On orders, $1.00@1.10; per bbl., $2.75@3.00.

CABBAGE—On orders, 2c.

CELERY—Per doz., 50@60c; California, 90c@$1.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Good stock, $2.50; Kansas, $2.00@2.25.

BEETS—Per bbl., $1.50.

CARROTS—Per bbl., $2.

CAULIFLOWER—Per crate of a doz. and half or two doz., $2.25.

PARSNIPS—Per bbl., $2.

RUTABAGAS—Per lb., 1½c.

PARSLEY—Per doz. bunches, 35c.

TURNIPS—Per bbl., $1.50.

SPINACH—Per bbl., $3.50@4.00.

PIE PLANT—Per doz., 75c.

FRUITS.

PEARS—Winter Nellis, none.

APPLES—Choice stock, $4.50@4.75.

GRAPES—Concord, none; Malagas, per 65 to 68-lb. bbls., $7.00@10.50.

CRANBERRIES—Jerseys, fancy, $11.00@11.50 per bbl.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Floridas, per box, $3.75@4.00; California navels, $3.50; seedlings, $3.

BANANAS—Choice stock, $2.00@2.50 per bunch.

LEMONS—Messinas, sizes 300 to 360, choice, $3.25; fancy, $3.50@4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

OYSTERS—Medium, per can, 36c; horseshoes, 20c; extra standards, 25c; extra selects, 25c; company selects, 26c; New York counts, 30c; bulks, standard, per gal., $1.70.

NEW FIGS—Extra fancy, 16c; fancy, 14c; choice, 12@13c; California, bags, 7c.

HONEY—New York, 1895, dark, 14@15c; California, 13c; strained, 4 to 10-lb. cans, per lb. 10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, per doz., $12; thirty, 5-gal. cans $3.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; English walnuts, soft shelled, 12c; standards, 10c; filberts, 8@9c; Brazil nuts, 8c.

SAUER KRAUT—Choice white, per bbl., $4.50; half bbl., $2.50@2.75.

MINCE MEAT—Fancy, in half bbls., per lb., 5½c; 10-gal kegs, 6c; condensed, per case of 3 doz. pkgs. $2.50.

CIDER—Pure juice, per bbl., $5; half bbl., $3.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 3½@4c; No. 2 green hides, 3c; No. 1 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 4½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 8c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 6½c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 6c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 5c; 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, 50@15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins) No. 1, each, 8@10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins) No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 5@8c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6½c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 3¾c; tallow, No. 2, 3c; grease, white A, 3¼@4½c; grease, white B, 3c; grease, yellow, 3c; grease, dark, 2½@3c; old butter, 2@2½c; beeswax, prime, 17@20c; rough tallow, 2c.

FURS.

FURS—Bear, black, No. 1 large, $20.00@25.00; No. 1 medium, $15; No. 1 small, $8.00@10.00; bear, black yearlings, No. 1 large, $12.00@15.00; No. 1 medium, $10; No. 1 small, $7; bear, black, cubs, No. 1 large, $6.00@8.00; No. 1 medium, $5.00@6.00; No. 1 small, $4; bear, black, Montana and Rocky mountain, No. 1 large, $18.00@20.00; No. 1 medium, $14; No. 1 small, $10; bear, black, Montana yearlings, No. 1 large, $12; No. 1 medium, $8; No. 1 small, $5; bear, black, Montana cubs, No. 1 large, $6.50; No. 1 medium, $4.50; No. 1 small, $3; bear, silver tip, No. 1 large, $20; No. 1 medium, $12; No. 1 small, $8; bear, silver tip, yearlings, No. 1 large, $11; No. 1 medium, $8; No. 1 small, $5; bear, silver tip, cubs, No. 1 large, $6; No. 1 medium, $4.50; No. 1 small, $3; bear, brown, No. 1 large, $20.00@25.00; No. 1 medium, $16; No. 1 small, $12; bear, brown, yearlings, No. 1 large, $10.00@12.00; No. 1 medium, $8; No. 1 small, $6; bear, brown cubs, No. 1 large, $7; No. 1 medium, $5; No. 1 small, $3; badger, No. 1 large, $1.00@1.50; No. 1 medium, 60c; No. 1 small, 50c; fisher, No. 1large, $8; No. 1 medium, $6; No. 1 small, $4; fox, silver, as to color, according to beauty, No. 1 large, $100; No. 1 medium, $60; No. 1 small, $50; fox, silver, pale, according to beauty, No. 1 large, $50; No. 1 medium, $30; No. 1 small, $20; fox, cross, No. 1 large, $7; No. 1 medium, $5; No. 1 small, $2; fox, red, No. 1 large, $1.50; No. 1 medium, $1.25; No. 1 small, $1; fox, gray, No. 1 large, 75c; No. 1 medium, 50c; No. 1 small, 40c; fox kits, No. 1 large, 50c; No. 1 medium, 40c; No. 1 small, 30c; lynx, No. 1 large, $3; No. 1 medium, $2; No. 1 small, $1.50; marten, No. 1 large, $2; No. 1 medium, $1.50; No. 1 small, $1; mink, No. 1 large, 60@65c; No. 1 medium, 40c; No. 1 small, 35c; mink, dark, No. 1 large, 65c; No. 1 medium, 40c; No. 1 small, 30c; mountain lion, perfect head and feet, No. 1 large, $1.00@2.00; imperfect skins, $6.00@7.00; No. 1 large, $5; otter, pale, No. 1 large, $7; No. 1 medium, $5; No. 1 small, $4; raccoon, No. 1 large, 60@70c; No. 1 medium, 50c; No. 1 small, 35c; raccoon, black, as to beauty, No. 1 large, 50@$2.00; skunk, black, broad, narrow striped, No. 1 large, 50c; No. 1 medium, 40c; No. 1 small, 25c; skunk, broad striped, No. 1 large, 20@25c; wolverine, No. 1 large, $4; No. 1 medium, $3; No. 1 small, $2; wolf, mountain, No. 1 large, $3; No. 1 medium, $2; No. 1 small, $1.50; wolf, prairie, No. 1 large, 65@90c; No. 1 medium, 60c; No. 1 small, 40c; beaver, per skin, No. 1 large, $5.00@6.00; No. 1 medium, $4.50; No. 1 small, $2; beaver kits, No. 1 large, $2; No. 1 medium, $1.50; No. 1 small, 75c; muskrats, winter, No. 1 large, 8@10c; No. 1 medium, 9c; No. 1 small, 7c; muskrats, fall, No. 1 large, 4@6c; No. 1 medium, 7c; No. 1 small, 6c; muskrats, kits, 2@3c.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—COFFEE—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled firmer on foreign orders and local coverings, closed firm at 10@15 points net advance. Sales, 8,750 bags, including: March, $15.00@15.10; May, $14.80@14.90; September, $14.55@14.75; October, $14.35; November, $14.80, and December, $14.80. Spot coffee, Rio, market nominal; No. 7, $16.62½. Mild, quiet; Cordova, $18.75@19.50; sales, none. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 17,654 bags; New York stock, today 211,341; in United States stock, 227,601 bags; afloat for the United States, 190,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 417,601 bags, against 489,506 bags last year.

SANTOS, Feb. 23.—Firm; good average Santos, $15.40; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 247,000 bags.

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—Quiet; prices ⅛@¼ pfg decline from Thursday's closing prices; sales, 9,000 bags.

HAVRE, Feb. 23.—Opened steady, unchanged to ¼f decline from Thursday's closing; closed steady; no further change; sales, 9,000 bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 23.—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, $15; exchange, 19d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 157,000 bags.

London Market Review.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The cold weather is gradually breaking up. The wheat market during the week was firm. The offerings were light, and desirable grades were quickly sold, especially the better grades of Russian. Prices were about 2d up on