CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Business in a Jobbing Way Does Not Show Any Improvement.

COUNTRY COLLECTIONS GENERALLY SLOW

Warm Weather Reduces the Demand for Winter Goods—Shortage in Live Stock Receipts Renders Money Scarce in the Country.

Business during the past week has been rather quiet in all lines and it is a rare thing to meet an individual or member of a firm who claims to be doing a right good business. The most that any of them can say is that they are doing as much as could be expected under the circumstances, and that considering the conditions prevailing in tributary territory there is no cause for complaint. Some go even further and say that it is really surprising that business is holding up as well as it is; in fact, that it speaks well for the country that the volume of business doing has not been greatly reduced below the present level.

Money in the country appears to be very scarce and that is of itself sufficient to prevent there being any great business activity. The quantity of grain going to market is light and prices at the same time being low the returns to the country in the shape of money are not sufficiently large to give any great impetus to trade. The returns from live stock are also light, so that the country is really receiving very little money and cannot be expected to buy freely of any kind of merchandise under such circumstances. Take the one item of live stock. From January 1, 1895, to date there has been a decrease in the receipts at South Omaha of 191,411 cattle, 701,721 hogs, 32,649 sheep and 1,269 horses, as compared with the corresponding period of 1894. The shortage has been almost entirely due to the falling off in the receipts from Nebraska points, as the shipments from Iowa and from the western states have been just about as heavy as ever.

If we reduce this shortage into dollars it will be found that Nebraska has since January 1 received $15,000,000 less than during the same period of last year as returns for the sale of live stock at South Omaha. This, however, does not represent all the loss that this state has sustained in the matter of decreased live stock shipments. Along the southern border of the state there is quite a large territory that ships almost exclusively to Kansas City and other sections ship to other markets. In all these localities there has been a decrease in the shipments, so that the total loss on live stock as compared with last year is much greater than would be indicated by the above figures, large as they are.

It is not surprising in the light of the foregoing facts that the best that can be said of the jobbing trade of the city is to call it "fair."

There is another reason for trade not being particularly active, and that is the weather. With such mild weather prevailing in all sections of the state it is no easy matter to induce people to buy winter goods. The farmers are also making good use of the favorable weather to harvest their corn and they will not stop work to visit town while they can gather the crop. The very low prices at which farm products are selling is a great detriment. A retail merchant was in the city the past week and reported that near North Platte the farmers were only picking up a few of the largest potatoes and were leaving the balance in the fields, as they were not worth hauling to market. Some of the market manufacturers in the northwest are offering only 4 cents per bushel for potatoes. Many other lines of produce are occupying the same position. Onions, of which there is a very large crop in this section of the west, are not worth shipping to market. In fact they can hardly be sold at any price.

GROCERY MARKET STEADY.

The staples in the grocery line have shown very little change in prices during the period under review.

Sugars have declined ⅛ of a cent on the entire line as a result of the falling off in the consumptive demand, usual at this season of the year.

California peaches and raisins are a trifle easier, while eastern evaporated apples show a little improvement.

California evaporated apricots are higher, owing to the very light stocks.

The provision market is a trifle easier, particularly on hams, breakfast bacon and lard.

The cheese market has recorded another advance. Fancy New York stock is becoming very scarce and the market is 1 cent higher than it was a week ago. The September and October make of cheese will be very light, owing to the drouth having cut down the pastures. A good many factories have closed as a direct result of the dry weather.

The canning season in California is over and most of the interior canneries have closed down. The pack of fruits in that state this season will run somewhat short of the quantity packed in 1894. Pears are short and so are apricots and cherries.

The California prune crop is over and growers generally report the yield largely in excess of estimates. The prunes run to large sizes and packers are obliged to substitute large fruit in filling orders. The four sizes are very scarce, while forty to sixty are abundant.

HARDWARE HOLDING ITS OWN.

The hardware market has been fairly well maintained, but there has been no disposition toward further advances. In fact, if anything, the tendency has been rather on the side of easier prices.

Local house have had a fair trade during the past six days, though it is doubtful if the volume of sales of all the houses would show up as well as for the previous week.

SLACK DRY GOODS TRADE.

Dry goods men are complaining a great deal of the mild weather, which is having a very detrimental effect on that line of business especially. The demand for winter goods has been light. Retailers have not done sufficient business to break their stocks, and the demand from the country is accordingly light just at the present time. A moderate trade in dry goods is reported from all sections of the country.

As to the market the breakdown of the "bull" movement in raw material, whilst not affecting the prices of cotton goods, has, nevertheless, unsettled to some extent views held as to the future course of this market, particularly on the part of buyers who, if not expecting any break in values, are inclined to the belief that the advancing tendency has received a check and that it will be easier to cover future requirements than appeared likely a week ago. Sellers still occupy a strong position, however, on the relationship of supply and demand in all lines of domestics. They are well situated also on the more staple lines of cotton dress fabrics, prices of which are firm, with an advancing tendency in a number of directions. The week's business has been moderate.

WOULD HELP SHOE HOUSES.

Snow or rain is badly needed just now by the boot and shoe men who cannot expect any great amount of business so long as the weather is mild enough for people to go barefooted. Local houses, however, say that they are doing a fair business, but they could easily do more if the weather would only turn propitious.

There has been some weakness in the market for leather, but not sufficient to effect the shoe market.

RECLAIMED INDIA RUBBER.

Growing Importance of the Trade in Old Rubber Boots and Shoes.

The practical value to the world of modern scientific development has not been greater in the discovery of new forces and new materials of service to mankind than in bringing to light means for utilizing what formerly was pure waste, says the Shoe and Leather Review. Science long has taught us that matter cannot be destroyed; it is now teaching us that no matter need be wasted. Inspired by this truth the authorities in our leading cities today are seeking methods for so disposing of garbage that every ounce of it shall be commercially valuable, and doubtless we shall soon wonder that a golden stream was so long allowed to flow into the sea through the garbage dumps. When the city wastes are thoroughly utilized an item well worth considering will be found in the cast-off rubber shoes, of which not a few are already collected by scavengers in New York, going to swell the great quantities gathered elsewhere in the country for the rubber reclaiming industry.

Reclaimed rubber is not an adulterant, nor yet is it a substitute for crude rubber. It is simply cheaper rubber, equal to the crude product for some purposes and even better for others, and its discovery has played an important part in the upbuilding of the India rubber industry in America. Look, if you please, at the figures showing our annual importations of crude rubber. Within ten years they have doubled, and these ten years have been the period of the largest development of the reclaimed rubber industry. Europe ten years ago was consuming more Para rubber than the United States, while today we are largely in the lead. But Europe has not adopted so fully as we have the use of reclaimed rubber, and consequently her industries have not had the same benefit from this source. I believe that the discovery of means for reclaiming rubber has done more than any other one thing—the discovery of vulcanization excepted—to develop rubber manufacture. It has enabled manufacturers to produce goods at a lower cost without lowering their quality, which fact alone has largely extended the use of articles of rubber, thus increasing the demand for crude rubber. Reclaimed rubber does not displace the crude gum in the market; on the other hand, there is room for both kinds of rubber in the same article of manufacture, the reclaimed rubber taking the place often of whiting or barytes or other materials formerly used to give body to the product, with the effect of adding undesirable weight and perhaps deficient wearing qualities. But neither of these objections attends the use of reclaimed rubber. It cannot be kept too clearly in mind that the reclaimed rubber market is entirely distinct from and unconnected with that for crude gum, and that the price of one is in no manner affected by that of the other.

The business of gathering waste rubber is chiefly confined, so far, to cast-off footwear. The methods of reclaiming rubber were first applied to scrap of this class, and the organized channels through which 18,000 tons of scrap annually trickle from the hands of country peddlers into larger streams, until the rubber reclaiming factories receive it in carload lots, have all been planned for the collection of old shoes. The price of old shoes at the point where they first became a merchantable commodity it would be hard to say. In many rural districts rubber shoes are collected in the spring months, together with rags and other waste, by peripatetic merchants whose stock in trade, whether in a pack or a little wagon, consists of tinware and cheap trinkets, intended for exchange at the farmhouse for the contents of the scrapbag. No cash changes hands in these transactions. When the peddler returns to his starting point he turns over his collections to the village merchant for more tinware, with perhaps a little cash, and goes out over a new route in quest of rags. The merchant will offer his rubber stock, whenever it reaches good proportions, to a rubber reclaiming mill. In shipments from the west probably 5 per cent of the whole will consist of rubber scrap, 25 per cent of metal and the rest of paper stock and rags. There is no one handling rubber shoes alone, however. Whoever buys the country merchant's collections must take the whole lot. But the rubber is the most prized part, in proportion to its extent, since the trade in rags for paper stock has been greatly depressed in recent years, while rubber scrap has gone upward in price, with the increased number of rubber reclaiming factories and the consequent competition in the business. It may be noted that, when old shoes first became a merchantable article, the price paid for them by manufacturers was 1 cent per pound, while the quotations have since averaged 5 cents per pound for months at a time.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Receipts, 45,000 bbls.; exports, 15,000 bbls.; market generally dull but firm in sympathy with wheat; city mill patents, $4.20@4.45; Minnesota patents, $3.50@3.80; winter extras, $2.00@2.35; Minnesota bakers, $2.70@3.10. Rye flour, dull; superfine, $2.80@2.75; fancy, $2.80@3.00. Buckwheat flour, steady; $1.60@1.65.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet at 42@55c.

CORN MEAL—Steady; yellow western, coarse, 75@78c.

BRAN—Dull at $2.60.

RYE—Nominal; No. 2 western, 42c.

BARLEY—Steady; western, 44@50c.

BARLEY MALT—Dull; western, 53@62c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 187,000 bu.; exports, 4,000 bu.; spot firm; No. 2, 71¼c asked; No. 1 hard, 70¼c. Options advanced on dry weather and bad crop news, higher cables and foreign buying, but subsequently reacted a little on realizing and by predictions of rain and closed quiet at ⅜c net advance; October closed at 67⅞c; December, 68⅛@68⅜c, closed at 68⅛c.

CORN—Receipts, 154,000 bu.; exports, 11,000 bu.; spot easier; No. 2, 38½c. Options opened steady, but declined under a large local movement and pressure on new deliveries, closing ⅛@⅜c lower; October closed at 38⅝c; December, 36@36⅛c, closed at 36c.

OATS—Receipts, 223,200 bu.; exports, 1,000 bu.; spot dull; No. 2, 24c. Options quiet and easier, closing at ⅛c net decline; October closed at 24c; December, 24@24⅛c, closed at 24c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $8.50@9.00.

HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice, 1894 crop, 3@7c; 1895 crop, 7@10c.

HIDES—Steady; California, 18@18½c; Galveston, 16@17½c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 21c; Texas, dry, 12@13c.

LEATHER—Dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 24c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 18@24c; pulled, 19@22c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; family, $8.00@12.00; beef hams, $14.50@15.00. Cut meats, dull; pickled bellies, 6.00@6.25; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, $9. Lard, steady; western steam closed at $5.95; October, $5.95, nominal; refined, steady. Pork, mess, $9.75@10.25; family, $11.75; short clear, $11.50@13.25.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅛@4⅛c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,800 pkgs.; quiet; western dairy, 10@15c; western creamery, 15@23c; Elgins, 23c.

EGGS—Receipts, 5,200 pkgs.; market quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 20@21c; western, 18@20c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 3,914 pkgs.; quiet; large, 7@10c; small, 7½@10½c; part skims, 3½@7½c; full skims, 2½@3c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at $1.26¼ bid.

ROSIN—Firm; strained, common to good, $1.65 @1.70.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 28½@34c.

RICE—Steady and fairly active; domestic, fair to extra, 3¼@6¼c; Japan, 3¼@3⅞c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29@32c.

METALS—Pig iron, quiet; southern, $12.00@14.00; northern, $12.00@16.50. Copper, quiet; brokers' price, $11.75. Lead, firm; brokers' price, $3.15. Tin, quiet; plates, market quiet and steady.

COTTON SEED OIL—Somewhat irregular; prime crude, 23½@24c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime summer yellow, 27¼@28c.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—WHEAT—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 5½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures closed firm, with March 1d higher and other months ⅝d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 5½d; November, 5s 5½d; December, 5s 6¾d; January, 5s 6½d; February, 5s 7d; March, 5s 7½d.

CORN—Spot easy; American mixed new, 3s 4½d; futures closed weak, with near positions ½@¾d lower, and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business heaviest on early positions; October, 3s 6¼d; November, 3s 6¼d; December, 3s 5¾d; January, 3s 4¼d; February, 3s 4¼d; March, 3s 4¼d.

FLOUR—Market firm; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, quiet but steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 40s; short ribs, 28 lbs., 24s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs., 32s 6d; long clear, heavy, 35 lbs., 32s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs., 31s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 35 lbs., 27s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 38s; shoulders, square, 12 to 16 lbs., 35s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 40s 6d. Beef, extra mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine western, 56s 3d; prime madium, 48s 9d. Lard, steady; prime western, 29s; refined, in pails, 31s.

CHEESE—Firm; demand fair; finest American white, 41s; finest American colored, 40s 6d.

BUTTER—Finest United States, 95s; good, 75s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 20s 3d.

ROSIN—Common, 4s 3d.

COTTON SEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 17s.

LINSEED OIL—21s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½d.

REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¼d.

HEACHING POWDER—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, 4?.

HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), £2 15s.

St. Louis General Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Steady but active; sales, 10,000 sacks to England, 200 sacks to Ireland reported, but domestic trade quiet.

WHEAT—Opened higher, became dull, eased off and closed at a shade below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 67½c; December, 61¾c; May, 66⅝c.

CORN—Dull but about steady all day, closing with sellers about ¼c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 27⅝c; December, 34⅝c; May, 36¼c.

OATS—Futures firm early, but eased off; May closed with sellers ¼c below yesterday; No. 2 cash, 17½c; December, 18c; May, 20½c.

RYE—Firm; 37c.

CORN MEAL—$1.45@1.50.

BRAN—Irregular; sacked, east track, 53c.

TIMOTHY SEED—$3.10@3.60.

HAY—Rather dull, firm for choice grades; prairie, $5.00@9.00; timothy, $8.25@13.00, this side.

WHISKY—$1.22.

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 6½c; chickens, 6@7½c; ducks, 7½c; geese, 9c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 18@24c; dairy, 8@16c.

EGGS—Firm; 15c for fresh.

LEAD—Depressed; $3.07½, sellers, but no bids.

SPELTER—Offered at $3.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork, standard mess, jobbing, $8.50@8.62½. Lard, prime steam, $5.45; choice, $5.55. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $6.75; longs, $8.87½; ribs, $6.30; short, $6.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 55,000 bu.; corn, 18,000 bu.; oats, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bu.; corn, 1,000 bu.; oats, 14,000 bu.

Shipment of Texas Cattle.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 26.—The cattle movement from the state, especially from the Panhandle country, has been quite large the past few weeks. From the latter country alone there have been shipped out 30,000 head of cattle, most of the stock going to the northern markets, St. Louis in particular. The total shipment to be made from the Amarillo country will not fall short of 100,000 head, and will bring to the stock raisers $2,500,000. It is claimed the Amarillo has become the largest original shipping point of the world. Ten carloads of beef cattle from Chihuahua, Mex., arrived here in the morning for sale on the Fort Worth market. This makes the first consignment of stock direct from Mexico to Fort Worth.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26.—WHEAT—Slow, lower; No. 2 hard, 58½@59c; No. 2 red, 63½c; rejected, 37@47c.

CORN—Active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, 25c.

OATS—Dull, ⅛c lower; No. 2 mixed, 16½c; No. 2 white, 18@18½c.

RYE—No. 2, 35c.

FLAX SEED—Steady; cash, 62c.

HAY—Firm; timothy, $7.50@11.00; prairie, $6.00 @7.00.

BUTTER—Weaker; creamery, 17@20c; dairy, 14 @15c.

EGGS—Firm at 15c.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Provisions Alone of the Speculative Markets Were Firm.

WHEAT WAS HIGHER AND STRONGER

Provisions Opened a Shade Better Than They Closed at Friday and Remained Firm Throughout the Session.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Provisions alone of the speculative markets was firm today from first to last; the grain markets started firm, but failed ignominiously in the end in their bullish pretensions. The wheat bulls are afraid of rain before Monday. At the close today the market was weak at ¼c decline. October and November corn each lost 1c per bu., oats declined ¼c and provisions average a slight gain.

Wheat averaged firmer, and at one time was ½c higher than it closed last night, but late in the day it lost the advance. The early strength was due to higher cables and the improvement in domestic markets, with a goodly number of crop damage reports from the winter wheat belt. The fact that Argentine shipped no wheat this week and that the exports from both coasts for the week are 250,000 bu. greater than the week previous also tended to give the market a firm turn. Shorts bought freely for a time and there was some investment demand and for a time firmness was the rule. But the signal service reported warm and cloudy weather all over the wheat belt, with indications of early rain, and the strength quickly recuperated. European dispatches were very pacific, and if there has been any apprehension of war it was quickly dissipated by the peaceful tenor of the news. On this report of the early buyers turned sellers, and there was generous selling for the short account. With trade dull and narrow, this pressure brought on decided weakness and prices soon went off nearly ⅝c from the top figures. December sold early at 61⅝c, off gradually to from 60⅛c to 60⅝c, and closed at 60⅝c bid and May at from 61¼c to 61⅝c at the close.

Corn suffered from the collapse of the little bubble which was blown up in the October delivery. That future and its sympathetic neighbor, the November delivery, each dropped 1¼c per bu. and they both closed at a net loss for the day of 1c. December participated to the extent of from ½c to ⅝c in the day's weakness, and May at the end of the session was ¼c lower than it was at the close of the previous day's session.

The market for oats was quiet and firm early, but declined later and closed easier. Fluctuations were almost entirely in sympathy with wheat and corn. May ranged from 20⅝c to 20½c; the final quotation was 20½c bid.

Provisions opened a shade higher than they closed yesterday and remained firm throughout, but the trading was of a limited character. Schwartz-Dupee bought on the call 12,500 bbls. of December pork at a slight advance over the price of January. October ribs, which have been bringing more money than the January delivery, sold at a discount today. Compared with yesterday's closing quotations, pork and lard for January are each 2½c higher and ribs 2½c lower.

Estimates for Monday: Wheat, 480 cars; corn, 470 cars; hogs, 38,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Oct.	60⅛@¼	60¼	59¼	59¼
Dec.	61⅛@⅜	61¼	60½@⅝	60⅝@⅝
May	65¼	65¼@⅜	64⅝	64⅝
Corn, No. 2				
Oct.	31⅞	31⅞	30¾	30⅞
Nov.	30¼	30¼	29¾	29⅞
Dec.	28⅝@¾	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞@⅞
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜@¼
Oats, No. 2				
Oct.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
Dec.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
May	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
Pork, per bbl				
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	8 05
Jan.	9 12½	9 15	9 10	9 12½
May	9 45	9 45	9 42½	9 42½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Oct.	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
Jan.	5 67½	5 67½	5 65	5 67½
May	5 85	5 85	5 85	5 85
Short Ribs				
Oct.	4 55	4 57½	4 52½	4 52½
Jan.	4 57½	4 60	4 57½	4 60
May	4 80	4 80	4 77½	4 80

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Winter patents, $3.15@3.50; winter straights, $2.80@3.20; spring patents, $3.15@3.50; spring straights, $2.65@2.90; bakers, $1.85@2.30.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 59⅝@60½c; No. 3 spring, 53@60c; No. 2 red, 60@62¼c.

CORN—No. 2, 30⅞@31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 30¼@30⅝c.

OATS—No. 2, 18½c; No. 2 white, 20¼@20½c; No. 3 white, 18@19½c.

RYE—No. 2, 38¼@38½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 26@31c; No. 4, 22@30c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 90½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $3.60@3.70.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl, $8.12½@8.15. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5.57½@5.60; short ribs, sides (loose), $4.52½@4.55; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@5.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $4.87½@5.00.

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

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 8@8½c; chickens, 5@8c; ducks, 8½@9½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,000	27,000
Wheat, bu	158,000	112,000
Corn, bu	177,000	378,000
Oats, bu	404,000	432,000
Rye, bu	8,000	3,000
Barley, bu	122,000	19,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 9@21c; dairy, 9¼@18c. Eggs, firm; 14¼@17c. Cheese, 4@9c.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

Eggs continue steady. Quotations:

BUTTER—Packing stock, 7c; fair to good country, 10@12c; choice to fancy country, 14@16c; gathered creamery, 16@17c; separator creamery, 19@20c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at 5@6½c; large and coarse, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Domestic brick, 7½@8c; Edam, per doz., $10.00; Club House, 1 lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Limburger, fancy, per lb., 11¼c; Roquefort, ½-lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Young America, 10½c; Twins, fancy, 10c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6@6½c; roosters, 3c; spring chickens, per lb., 7c; ducks, 6½@7c; spring ducks, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@9c; geese, 50@60c.

PIGEONS—Per doz., $1.00@1.25.

HAY—Upland, $8; midland, $5.50; lowland, $5; rye straw, $4.50; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

BROOM CORN—New crop, delivered on track in country, choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 2½@2¾c; choice green running to hurl, 2½@ 2¾c; common, 1½c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, young, per doz., $5; prairie chickens, old, $3.00@3.50; quail, $1.75@2.00; jack snipe, $1.00; golden plover, 75c; jack rabbits, per doz., $2.00@3.00; small rabbits, $1; mallard ducks, $2; redheads, $3; canvasback ducks, $5.00@6.00; teal, blue wing, $1.75; teal, green wing teal, $1.50; mixed ducks, $1.10; deer saddles, 15@16c; deer carcasses, 12½@13c; elk saddles, 15c; elk carcasses, 11c; antelope saddles, 16c; antelope carcasses, 11c.

VEGETABLES.

The October report of the Department of Agriculture states that sweet potatoes have suffered quite seriously from lack of rain during the past month. The condition has been materially reduced in many states. In six it has been maintained without impairment or slightly improved, but in seven it has fallen by from 10 to 22 points, and in twelve others by from 2 to 8 points. New Jersey, Maryland, Iowa, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia are states in which the reduction is the heaviest. In New Mexico it amounts to 17 points. Quotations:

SPANISH ONIONS—Per crate, 60@85c.

BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., $1.75@1.80.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 25c.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, $1.50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Home grown, 20@30c.

CABBAGE—On orders, crated, per 100 lbs., 75c@$1.00.

TOMATOES—Nothing doing.

WATERMELONS—None.

CELERY—Choice stock, large No. 1, 40@45c; large No. 2, 25c; inferior, 25@30c.

CANTALOUPES—None.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 5½c.

WATER CRESS—Per 16-qt. case, $1.50.

FRUITS.

POMEGRANATES—None.

CALIFORNIA QUINCES—Per box, $1.50.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—No Bartletts suitable for shipping; other varieties, $2.

IDAHO PRUNES—None.

IDAHO PEARS—Per case, $2.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, per bbl., $8.00@8.25.

ALMERIA GRAPES—Per 60-lb. bbl., $7.50.

EASTERN GRAPES—New York Concords, per basket, 24@25c; 25 basket lots, 23c.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Tokays, per double case, $1.

PLUMS—None.

SOUTHERN PEACHES—None.

APPLES—Jonathans, $3.50; choice shipping stock, bbls., $2.50; cooking apples, $2.25.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—None.

NECTARINES—None.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

A few pineapples are being offered on the market.

There are a few Jamaica oranges on the market and more are expected to arrive the early part of the coming week. Quotations:

ORANGES—Mexicans, per box, $5; Jamaicas, per bbl., $3.

LEMONS—Messina lemons, $8.00; California, $6.50@7.00.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $2; medium sized bunches, $1.75.

PINEAPPLES—Per bbl., $8.50@9.00.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

In reviewing the tallow trade the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter mentions the depression during the summer months, especially in July, and says: With the commencement of the present month, however, a much better tone has developed, not only in the local situation, but also at the leading western centers of distribution, this improvement being founded upon a revival of the demand in conjunction with comparatively light supplies in all the American markets. There has been a fair accumulation of tallow locally up to about two weeks ago, but an unexpected demand from our neighboring markets about that time carried the surplus into consumptive channels, and since then the position of the article has, as a rule, been unusually strong. Similar conditions have affected the western markets, where it is reported all available lots of choice grades have recently been taken up at full prices. The apathy that has for some months characterized the soap manufacturing trade has lately given place to a more earnest desire to provide for future wants, and accordingly an encouraging movement of goods in that direction has been noticed. Quotations:

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 5c; No. 2 green hides, 4c; No. 1 green salted hides, 6c; No. 2 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 1 veal calf, 5 to 15 lbs., 8c; No. 2 veal calf, 5 to 15 lbs., 6c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 10@12c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 8@10c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 8c; 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 15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 50@6c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c; dry pieces and bucks, actual weight, 2@3c. Have feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow No. 1, 2½c; tallow No. 2, 2c; grease, white A, 2½c; grease, yellow, 2¼c; grease, dark, 2c; old butter, 2@2½c; beeswax, prime, 18@22c; rough tallow, 1½c.

BONES—In car lots weighed and delivered in Chicago: Dry buffalo, per ton, $12.00@14.00; dry country, bleached, per ton, $10.00@12.00; dry country, damp and meaty, per ton, $6.00@8.00.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine heavy, 66@7c; fine light, 6@6c; quarter blood, 18@19c; seedy, burry and chaffy, sacks; cotted and broken, coarse, 7@8c; cotted and broken, fine, 6@6c. Fleece washed—Medium, 15@18c; fine, 14@16c; tub washed, 16@ 18c; black, 8c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 2@3c; dead pulled, 2@6c.

FURS.

	No. 1 Lge.	No. 1 Md'm	No. 1 Sm'll	2	3
REAR—					
Black	$20@25	$15 00	$8@10	$10@12	$5 00
Black Yearlings	12@15	10 00	7 00	7 00	3 00
Black Cubs	6@8	5@6	4 00	5 00	2 00
Black Montana & Mountain	18@22	14 00	15 00	10 00	4 00
Black Montana Yearlings	12 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	2 50
Black Montana Cubs	6 50	4 50	3 00	4 00	2 00
Silver Tip	20 00	12 00	8 00	9 00	4 00
Silver Tip Yrlgs.	11 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	2 50
Silver Tip Cubs	6 00	4 50	3 00	3 00	1 50
Brown	20@25	15 00	12 00	12 00	5 00
Yearlings	10@12	8 00	6 00	8 00	4 00
Cubs	7 00	5 00	3 00	4 00	2 00
Badger	1@1 50	60	50	50	50
Fisher	8 00	6 00	4 00	4 00	2 00
FOX—					
Silver (according to beauty)	100 00	60 00	40 00	20 00	10 00
Silver Pale (according to beauty)	50 00	30 00	20 00	15 00	6 00
Cross	7 00	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Red	1 50	1 25	1 00	75	25
Gray	75	50	40	35	15
Kit	50	40	30	20	10
Lynx	3 00	2 50	1 75	1 50	50
Marten	2 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	50
Mink	80@90	60	45	25	10
Mink Dark	1 00	65	45	20	10
Mountain Lion (perfect head and feet)	1@2	75	50	25	10
Otter	8 00	6@7	5 00	4 00	2 00
Otter Pale	7 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	1 50
Raccoon	60@70	50	35	20	10
Raccoon, Black, (as to beauty)	50@ 2				
SKUNK—					
Black, coased	1 25	75	50	50	25
Short striped	1 00	75	45	40	20
Narrow striped	50	40	25	20	10
Broad striped	20@25	15	10	7	5
Wolverine	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	1 00
Wolf Mountain	3 00	2 00	1 50	75	40
Wolf Prairie	60@90	60	40	20	10
Beaver, per skin	5@ 6	4 50	2 00	4 00	2 00
Beaver Kits	2 00	1 50	75	50	25
WILD CATS—					
Spring		8	6	6	3
Winter	8@10	9	7	7	3
Fall		8	7	6	3
Kits	2	1	75	50	25

DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Light western steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 4½ @5c; good cows and heifers, 4¼@5c; medium cows and heifers, 4¼@4½c; good forequarters cows and heifers, 2½@4c; good hindquarters cows and heifers, 6c; cow rounds, 4½@5½c; cow chucks, 2@3½c; steer chucks, 3½@4c; beef tenderloins, frozen, 10½c; fresh, 16c; beef loins, boneless, 8½c; strip butts, boneless, 8½c; loin backs, boneless, 8½c; loin backs, 6½c; cow ribs, No. 3, 6½c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½c; steer ribs, 7½c; steer loins, 9c.

MUTTON—Dressed mutton, 6½c; racks mutton, 6½c; legs mutton, 7c; saddles mutton, 7c; stews, 2½c.

PORK—Pork loins, 8c; spare ribs, 5c; pork shoulders, 5½c; pork shoulders, skinned, 6c; tenderloins, 15c; pigs' feet, cleaned, per doz., 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Mediums, 15c; horseshoes, 20c; extra standards, 23c; extra selects, 25c; company selects, 27c; New York counts, 30c; standard bulk, per gal., $1.10.

CIDER—Motts' pure juice, per half bbl., $2.75.

HONEY—Native white clover, 14c; choice stock, 13c.

SAUER KRAUT—Per bbl., $3.00@3.50; half bbl., $1.75@2.00.

NUTS—Almonds, 14c; English walnuts, soft-shelled, 13c; standards, 10c; filberts, 9@10c; Brazil nuts, 9@10c; pecans, 9@12c; peanuts, raw, 5½@6c; roasted, 7½c; chestnuts, 15c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, $3; gal. cans, per doz., $12; ½-gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $3.75.

FIGS—New crop, California, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 12½c; common California figs, 60-lb. boxes, 60@c; Fards, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 8c; Persian, 60-lb. boxes, 5c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Securities Were Fairly Active, but Prices Were Irregular.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The market today opened with a fair degree of activity, but prices were irregular. Inquiry soon appeared for Sugar and the grangers, which gained substantial fractions. Lighter advances occurred in the other markets, aside from Illinois Steel, which rose 1¾ per cent, and Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred 1 per cent. Near 11 o'clock the bears made a demonstration on the industrials, particularly Leather and Sugar. The drive was effective, and weakness was also imparted, though in a lesser degree, to the general railway list. The more extreme losses were in Leather preferred, ⅝ per cent; Sugar, 1 per cent, and Pacific Mail and Chicago Gas 1¼ per cent. The market closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. For the week, the speculation has been rather quiet, with a downward trend. Liquidation has been clearly evident in a number of stocks, particularly Manhattan, Leather preferred, Tennessee Coal and Sugar. An occasional rally occurred, but the reactionary movement was soon resumed. The causes affecting the market have been favorable, and its failure to exert an influence has been considered to indic