THE CONDITION OF TRADE

Country Retail Dealers Note a Falling Off in Sales.

OMAHA'S JOBBING TRADE SATISFACTORY

Retail Dealers Take Advantage of the Lull in the Movement of Goods to Sort Up Stocks and File Fresh Orders.

All over the state the farmers are very busy shucking their corn and making the most of the favorable weather. The large crop of corn has kept them steadily employed ever since it was ready to be gathered and is likely to occupy their attention for some time to come. Under such conditions the industrious farmer puts off visiting town just as long as possible, and his trips to the country store are few and far between. The natural result is found in a falling off in the volume of the country retail trade this month. The country merchant, however, is not complaining to speak of, as he knows that the trade will come a little later, and that when it does come his customers will have the money to pay for what they buy. The merchants are putting in the leisure time afforded by the temporary lull in business in looking over their stocks and getting them in shape to meet the increased trade anticipated a little later in the season.

During the latter part of the summer and early fall the dealers were very busy attending to the wants of their customers and a good many stocks were run down to an unusually low point. This necessitates stocking up again and Omaha jobbers are enjoying a very good trade in spite of the falling off in the movement of goods in a retail way.

Accordingly a good many jobbers report that trade is fully as good as last month though some note a slight decrease. As a whole the jobbing business continues in a most satisfactory condition, with no noteworthy cause for complaint. The prospects of a large movement of goods during the later winter and early spring months is as good in the case of the jobbers as the retailers. The jobber who remarked that this is a grand year for business of all kinds in Nebraska would appear to have had excellent reasons for his assertion.

Prices on all kinds of farm produce are reasonably high with the exception of wheat, and with the abundant crops still to be marketed there is every reason to anticipate a good trade until next summer, when the conditions will depend more upon the prospects of the new crop. Speaking of prices, the farmers as far west as Kearney have sold corn at 25 cents per bushel, and corn, too, that went fifty to sixty bushels to the acre.

Bank Clearings.

The record of bank clearings for the past week will serve to give some idea of the condition of business in Omaha. While the bank clearings during the summer were principally sustained by the wholesale trade of the city, the purely local business enterprises are now cutting more of a figure. The local retail trade is in a more prosperous condition than it was, and there is a decidedly better feeling noticeable.

The following are the bank clearings for the different days of the week under review:

Monday	$1,117,979.99
Tuesday	851,95[illegible]3
Wednesday	955,628.38
Thursday	Holiday
Friday	1,277,798.95
Saturday	1,101,045.44
Total	$5,304,315.19

The Produce Markets.

Produce merchants always look forward with a great deal of interest to the coming of Thanksgiving day as an important event in their line of business. On that day if on no other the people in every walk of life make it a point to have all they want to eat, and that, too, of the best that the land affords. The men who supply the wants of the public in the way of eatables, prepare for the eventful day long in advance of its coming. Circulars are sent out instructing producers and retail merchants in the state how and when to ship. It would seem as if these instructions were not read as they should be or that shippers intentionally disregard them. Commission men took great pains to urge upon their shippers to make early consignments, and yet a great quantity of poultry intended for the Thanksgiving trade did not arrive until the day before, and considerable not until Thanksgiving day. Some shipments did not arrive until the day after.

The result was that early shipments coming in light kept the market up on turkeys at a time when many were buying and instead of taking poultry they prepared for an oyster dinner or some other kind that would not be so expensive. The great bulk of the shipments that arrived late came after many people had already prepared for the Thanksgiving feast, and hence were not wanted even at extremely low prices. The market was glutted with turkeys and shippers have no one to blame but themselves for the low prices at which commission men were forced to sell in order to clean up stocks.

The number of live turkeys left over was very large. It is hard to say how country shippers expect city people are to eat turkeys for their Thanksgiving dinner when they are shipped so as to arrive on the market only an hour or two before dinner time and then come in alive with the feathers all on.

Other kinds of poultry were pretty well cleaned up and the quantity carried over was comparatively small.

The butter market is not in a very encouraging shape. The receipts are not so very large, but the demand is so light as to cause stocks to accumulate in spite of the efforts of dealers to keep them down. The explanation offered by dealers is that there is so much butterine being used that there is not the usual demand for butter. The fact that there is so much better profit on butterine than butter is a great temptation to the retail trade to carry it and a good many retail merchants have taken out a butterine license during the past year.

C. M. Drake of Philadelphia, who has been here buying butter, remarks that Nebraska people have taken to eating butterine while the citizens of Philadelphia are eating the Nebraska butter. In his state they have a law that prohibits the manufacture and sale of butterine. A similar law is also in force in New York and Maryland. In New Jersey the law compels the painting of the hoops on butterine tubs black so that consumers may be able to identify it. In Pennsylvania the produce commission men and creamery men united to enforce the law, and it is said that they have succeeded in driving butterine out of the state.

Vegetables of all kinds are scarce and command good prices. The season last year was not at all favorable for the growth of potatoes and garden vegetables. As the same conditions were prevalent over a wide section of country there is a natural scarcity in many lines. Potatoes, which enter so largely into the support of humanity, are scarce and high, and with no prospect of any lower prices until a new crop.

Apples are another scarce article, and are likely to be even scarcer and higher before the season is past. The crop was almost a complete failure in sections of the country that are depended upon to furnish large shipping supplies.

AS DUN SEES IT.

Thanksgiving Day Proved Unusually Active —The General Situation.

The Omaha manager of the R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile agency, speaking of local trade for the week, says:

"Thanksgiving week is marked by specially good trade in wholesale circles, but this has been an exception. Wholesale grocers say trade was never so good. Country orders in one house for the day following the holiday numbered over 400. Collections have been good. City trade in groceries shows no improvement over corresponding period of October, except with one or two houses. These report city trade largely in excess of last month.

"In the hardware line trade and collections have been satisfactory, in boots and shoes good, in dry goods never better, one house reporting results thus far for the month ahead of their most sanguine expectations.

"One of the heaviest wholesale shoe houses reports sales 30 per cent ahead of last year up to the 15th inst.

"Lumber dealers report the rush over, but the season has been up to their fondest anticipations. One material man speaking of the country trade expresses the belief that Nebraska farmers have built more barns, granaries and new dwellings in the past summer than in any two proceeding years. Collections in the country have been good, showing that farmers are more than usually in funds.

"The oyster war is over and a sort of armed neutrality now exists with little prospect of further outbreaks. Oysters continue very cheap and are sold at a narrow margin, but the demand is very large and rapidly increasing. The cheap rates have stimulated trade in this line immensely.

"Retail trade slightly improved during the week, though dealers in articles not accounted necessities still complain that times are hard and prospects discouraging.

"Real estate has shown no sign of activity during the week, but dealers are growing more confident in their hope of the future.

"Banks have plenty of money and try to get full 10 per cent on short time loans, but do not refuse gilt-edged offers at shaded figures.

"The colder weather is having a marked effect upon business at South Omaha, both at the yards and in the packing houses, and prospects are good for a very large increase in the winter traffic in stock and meats.

"One of our travelers writing from David City, says: 'Trade has been quiet for six months. The banks are burdened with money, demand being unusually light for the time of year. In one instance I was told of a bank having refused a large time deposit because it could not be used to make 4 per cent. More corn will be fed in Butler county this winter than ever before. The larger portion of the county is now under cultivation, and farm land is rapidly appreciating in value. About $40 per acre is the ruling price now. Merchants are looking for a heavy winter trade which they think will begin in about twenty days when the new corn crop begins to move. Collections are better than ever known before.'

"Writing from Columbus the same traveler says, 'The farmers have on deposit in banks here over $80,000. Loans at 10 per cent are eagerly sought. Trade is in a healthy condition and merchants report collections good, outlook very favorable for active business all winter.'"

FACTORY NOTES.

Brief Notes Concerning the Men Who Employ Labor.

The iron work for the new Schlitz Brewing company,s building will be made in Omaha.

Voeleke & Dinning report that they have increased the number of their employes by one-third since a year ago.

J. W. Bedford says that he will be in shape by spring to commence the manufacture of sewer pipe in Omaha.

John Powers has a large force of men at work on a contract for 1,000 tierces obtained from the Hammond Packing company at South Omaha.

The Cady Lumber company has introduced a new industry into the city, the manufacture of beech shavings, which are used by the brewers and vinegar manufacturers.

The Paxton & Vierling Iron works have just turned out the largest column to be found in the city, which will be used in the telephone building. It is twenty-six inches square and sixteen feet in length.

The Poycke Candy company is figuring on securing larger quarters for the accommodation of their growing business. They are putting up great quantities of pepsin tablets for the Cudahy Packing company at South Omaha. A good many eastern manufacturers have tried to turn out tablets of this kind but have failed owing to the fact that the pepsin will not stand the amount of heat required to melt the sugar. It has remained for an Omaha manufacturer to solve the problem.

J. McDonald, secretary of the Davis & Cowgill Iron works, is authority for the statement that there is an opening in Omaha for an establishment for the manufacture of steam engines. He claims that engines can be made here at a profit to compete with eastern manufacturers and that there is a large territory that could be reached from Omaha to better advantage than from any other point. His firm is making a specialty of the manufacture of electric motor gears and are shipping them even as far east as Pennsylvania and west to the Pacific coast.

There is considerable discussion going on among the members of the library board as to the kind of fireproofing that is to be used in the construction of the new library building. Three or more bids to furnish this material were filed by the different manufacturers. The lowest bid was that of E. J. Reifergier, whose plant is located in Omaha. There is, however, a good deal of talk about giving the contract to a Mr. Lee of Denver on the ground that his material has been subjected to thorough scientific tests and found to meet all requirements. On the other hand it is claimed that the Omaha material has not been so throughly tested. The Omaha material was placed in the Pacific Express company's building, and Mr. Morseman is quoted as saying that if he had it to do over again that he would use other material. Inquiry from Mr. Morsoman developes the fact that he is only dissatisfied with the way the material was put in and not with the quality of the material. It is further learned that the Omaha material was used in the construction of the Barker block, and that it stood the test of a fire. The contents of one room was entirely burned out, and the fire did not reach into any other room, nor did the water thrown in by the fire department leak through. The members of the library board have promised to look into the matter, and if they can be convinced of the good quality of the Omaha material they will let the contract here. If let in Omaha it means the distribution in this city of something over $8,000, which will go largely to the laboring men.

O. C. Holmes, secretary of the Manufacturers and Consumers association, said: "Everyone I meet expresses the strongest sympathy with the home patronage movement and this is particularly true of architects and builders as well as owners of buildings in progress of erection. It has come to be a recognized fact that local manufacturers of building materials are turning out goods up to the highest standards of excellence, both as to quality of timber and workmanship, and at prices fully as low as first class goods can be bought for in any market in the country, without the annoying and expensive delays so often incident to placing orders with firms located in distant cities. The same is also true of other lines. Two years ago many of our manufacturers were unable to sell their goods in the home market; people seemed to think that goods in order to be good should have the name of some foreign maker, and the farther away from home the factory was located the better the quality of the goods. Now, however, a great change has taken place, and today it is the popular thing to call for Nebraska made goods of all kinds. To such an extent has this become true that some foreign firms have begun to counterfeit Nebraska brands of goods, hoping thereby to get the advantage of our home patronage movement. A great deal of credit is due the people of Nebraska for their loyalty to home institutions, but equal credit is due our manufacturers for having conscientiously striven to give the people the best of goods at the very lowest price consistent with good quality. All that the Manufacturers & Consumers association ask is that where price and quality are equal our citizens give the preference to home-made goods. Local manufacturers almost without exception report an increase of from 25 per cent to 75 per cent over last year's business, and a number of firms are now looking about for larger quarters in which to accomodate the rapidly increasing demand for their goods. If what has been done in the past is a fair indication of what may still be accomplished, it is safe to predict that if the people of Nebraska will continue to patronize home industries the next twelve months will see the establishment of a number of new manufacturing enterprises and the consequent employment of large numbers of men, and that, as a matter of course, means increased prosperity for every branch of business in the state."

The Mutual Loan and Building association at their monthly meeting loaned $1,800 at 20 per cent premium and redeemed 15 shares of the first series, for which they paid the owner $2,202.80. The withdrawing stockholders had paid on the shares $1,335, and their investments netted them over 18 per cent per annum.

You don't want a torpid liver; you don't want a bad complexion; you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.

The ladies of Grace Lutheran church will give a musicale at the residence of Mrs. R. C. Bougaman, 1309 South Twenty-fifth avenue, on Monday, November 28.

If you have piles DeWitt's Witch Hazelt salve will surely cure you.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS

Drooping Prices Marked the Close of the Week.

CONDITION OF THE WINTER WHEAT

Prime Reported the Crop Very Satisfactory —Offerings of December Were Unusually Heavy—Exports from Both Coasts Again Liberal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Drooping prices marked the close of the week. Tonight, compared with last, wheat is from ⅝c to ⅞c lower and corn an eighth, while provisions within half an hour of the close dropped a gain they had secured earlier. There was a little firmness in wheat at the start, due largely to brisk buying by London, and prices improved a trifle, but on the advance the selling became liberal and, there being little bullish news to support the market, the price gradually fell off.

The receipts in the northwest were generous and Prime reported the condition of the winter wheat as satisfactory. The offerings of December were unusually heavy and did much to cause the weakness, as the discount on May was at one time nearly 7c. Changing December to May was carried on very extensively. Walker and Wrenn changed fully 700,000 bu. The exports from both coasts were again liberal, amounting to 3,465,000 bu., against 3,844,000 bu. the previous week and 4,084,000 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The available stocks in the United States and Canada were reported at 101,033,000 bu. It was estimated that the visible supply would show an increase of about 1,900,000 bu to 1,500,000 bu. The opening was about the same as yesterday's, closing ¼c higher, declined ¼c, then rallied ⅜c, again became weak, prices declining from ⅜c to ¾c, ruled steadier and the closing was ⅝c lower for December and ⅞c lower for May delivery.

Initial trades in corn were at about yesterday's final figures, but soon sold off ⅛c, influenced some by the action of wheat. At the decline the demand improved and the car lots for Monday coming light at 125 cars, prices bounced, recovering the early break, advanced but little, ruled lousy and closed ⅛c lower. Trading was mostly of a scalping character.

In oats there was a little changing from December to January at 1 cent, and to May at 3c. Prices had ¼c range, and the close was easy at from ¼c to ⅜c declined from yesterday.

Provisions showed decided strength for a time. Steever, presumably acting for Cudahy, was a large buyer of May pork and at times provisions generally were bought freely by brokers who usually act for Armour. A rise of 1 shilling in lard in the Liverpool market started prices up for that staple and the entire market responded to a local advance of 5c per 100 lbs. in hogs. During the latter part of the session prices declined on larger offerings and a reduced demand. The estimated hog supply for the coming week favors only moderate offerings, in marked contrast with the enormous receipts for the corresponding week of 1891. Price changes were confined within a range of 20c.

Freights were slow with very little vessel room offered. Rates were firm, 2½ cents being paid for corn to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 135 cars; corn, 125 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 37,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	OPENING.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSING.
WHEAT No. 2				
November	$ 71⅜	71⅝	71⅛	71⅜
December	72⅛	72½@⅝	71⅞	72@72⅛
May	78¾@79	79⅜	78⅝	78¾
CORN No. 2				
November	42¼	42⅜	42⅛	42¼
December	42⅜	42½	42⅛	42¼
May	47¾@47¾	47¾	47⅜	47⅝@⅔
OATS No. 2				
November	30⅞	31	30⅝	30⅞
December	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31¼
May	36¾	36⅞	36¾@⅞	36⅞
MESS PORK				
December	13 00	13 02½	13 00	13 00
January	14 05	14 12½	14 05	14 07½
May	14 70	14 85	14 67½	14 70
LARD				
November	9 40	9 40	9 25	9 25
January	8 82½	8 82½	8 72½	8 72½
May	8 02½	8 07½	8 57½	8 57½
SHORT RIBS				
January	7 52½	7 60	7 52½	7 55
May	7 02½	7 70	7 02½	7 65

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Dull; winter patents, $3.55@3.90; winter straights, $3.20@3.40; spring patents, $3.75@4.15; spring straights, $3.20@3.50; bakers, $2.10@3.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 71¾@72c; No. 3 spring, 62@65c; No. 2 red, 71⅞@73c.

CORN—Higher; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 40½@41c.

OATS—No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 33@34½c.

RYE—No. 2, 49½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 65c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@58c, No 4, f. o. b., 35@55c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.08½@1.08½.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, 98c.

PORK—Mess, per bbl, $13.00; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.25@9.30; short ribs, sides (loose), $7.40@7.6 ; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7.37½@7.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $8.05@8.10.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.15.

SUGAR—Unchanged; cut loaf, 5½@6¾c; granulated, 5¼c; standard "A," 5½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments to day:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls	32,000	11,000
Wheat, bu	41,000	41,000
Corn, bu	70,000	49,000
Oats, bu	175,000	128,000
Rye, bu	12,000	8,000
Barley, bu	97,000	52,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was easier; creamery, 20@29c; dairy, 18@27c. Eggs, firm; strictly fresh, 22½@23c.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Cash advanced 1¼c but dropped ½c, closing at 68⅝c; options declined slowly all day, closing ⅝c under yesterday: December, 68⅝@⅝c; January, 71⅞c; May, 76⅜@76⅝c; July, 76c.

CORN—Opened ⅝@¾c off, partially recovered later, but weakened again and closed ⅝@¾c below yesterday: cash, 39½c; December, 38⅛@38⅜c; January, 38⅛c; May, 43½c.

OATS—Below and lower; cash, 31c; May, 31¾c.

RYE—Easier; 47c.

BARLEY—No sales.

BRAN—Firm; 63½@64c.

HAY—Unchanged.

LEAD—Lower; $4.50 for soft Missouri; $3.55 asked for chemical; spelter, dull, $4.17½.

FLAXSEED—Quiet; $1.07.

CORN MEAL—Quiet; $1.18.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.10.

BAGGING AND COTTON TIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and with only a small job trade at previous quotations.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; wheat, 65,000 bu.; corn, 61,000 bu.; oats, 22,000 bu.; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bu.; corn, 16,000 bu.; oats, 19,000 bu.; rye, 4,000 bu.; barley, 25,000 bu.

Omaha Hides and Tallow.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 3½c; No. 1 green slated 4@4½c; No. 2 green salted, 2½c to 3@3½c; No 1 green salted, 25 to 40 lbs., 4½c; No. 2 green salted, 25 to 40 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 6c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry flint, 6c to 7c; No. 2 dry flint, 4c to 5c; No. 1 dry salted, 5c to 6c. Part cured hides one-half cent per pound less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each 35c@$1.25; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 15@25c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5@10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2 each, 3c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 11@14½c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 8@12c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 10@12½c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight 8@11c; dry pieces and bucks, actual weight, 7@9c. Have feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 3½c; tallow, No. 2, 2½@3c; grease, white A, 3½c; grease, white B, 3¼c; grease, yellow, 3c; grease, dark, 2½c; old butter, 2½@2½c; beeswax, prime, 16@25c; rough tallow, 1½@2c.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 hard, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 67½@68c.

CORN—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 28@29c; No. 2 white, 30@31c.

RYE—Steady; No. 2, 47½c.

FLAX SEED—Steady at 95@97c.

BRAN—Steady; sales, 56@57c.

HAY—Weak; timothy, $7.50@8.50; prairie, $6.00@7.00.

BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 23@29c; dairy, 17@22c.

EGGS—Firm at 22@24c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu.; corn, 5,000 bu.; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 91,000 bu.; corn, 7,000 bu.; oats, none.

Omaha Produce Market.

APPLES—Some dealers who have good keeping stock on hand say that they are in no hurry to close out their supplies as they look for higher prices in the near future and will make money by holding. Good apples are quoted at $1.75@4.25. Some very fancy stock might possibly reach $4.50, while more common stock would go as low as $1.50.

GAME—The market is fairly well supplied with game at the present time. Prairie chickens, $4.00@4.25; grouse, $4.00; quail, $1.75; snipe, $1.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00; golden plover, $1.25@1.50; canvas back ducks, $2.00@3.00; red head ducks, $1.50; mallard ducks, $3.50; blue winz teal, $1.75; green wing teal, $1.50; mixed ducks, $1.50; jack rabbits, $4.00@4.25; small rabbits, $1.25@1.50; squirrels, $1.50; antelope saddles, 14@15c; deer saddles, 13@16c; antelope carcasses, 9@11c; deer carcasses, 10@12c; live prairie dogs, $1.25@1.50.

BANANAS—Per bunch, $1.00@2.50.

BUTTER—The receipts are moving slowly and there is a strong tendency for stocks to accumulate. Good country roll can be had at 18@20c.

EGGS—The market does not show much change. The prevailing price appears to be about 23c for strictly fresh stock.

LEMONS—Prices are rather on the down grade in New York as new stock is commencing to arrive. With no great demand in the west, prices are likely to go lower here. In fact they are a little weaker here than they were. Malagas are quoted at $5.00@5.50, and Messinas at $4.50@5.00.

MALAGA GRAPES—Per keg, $4.50@11.00.

POTATOES—Prices remain about steady at 75@85c for home grown stock and Salt Lakes about 10 higher.

POULTRY—The leading question with commission dealers is what to do with the stock left over from Thanksgiving shipments. The market is glutted with live turkeys and now that the holiday is passed no one wants them, live turkeys, which form the greater part of the surplus stock, can be held for a time, but the dressed must be disposed of. For this reason dressed sold as low as the live, and both could be had at 8@10c. Geese and ducks were quoted at about 8c for dressed. Chickens were not quite as plenty as other kinds of poultry and were quoted at about steady prices, that is, at 6@7½c for live and 7½@8c for dressed.

OYSTERS—The holiday trade on oysters was large. Prices have not changed very recently and they are still quoted at 130@35c which is a very low price as compared with other markets. Advices from Baltimore are to the effect that oysters are very scarce on the beds and consequently dear at that point. Severe cold or very stormy weather would be apt to produce an advance.

ORANGES—The latest arrivals of Florida oranges are somewhat improved in quality. Heretofore they have been hardly ripe enough to give entire satisfaction. It is predicted in some quarters that prices will advance later in the season as the cold weather of last month is said to have lessened the yield somewhat. They are quoted at $3.75 per box.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—FLOUR—Receipts, 42,801 packages; exports, 9,0 barrels, 6,403 sacks; quiet but firm; sales, 6,6.0 barrels. Low extras, $2.00@2.75; winter wheat low grades, $2.00@2.75; fair to fancy, $2.75@3.80; patents, $3.85@4.2 ; Minnesota clear, $3.5 @4.50; straights, $4.00@4.20; patents, $4.2 @4.80; rye mixtures, $3.00@3.75.

CORNMEAL—Steady and dull; yellow western, $2.75@2.80.

WHEAT—Receipts, 147,300 bu.; exports, 110,127 bu.; sales, 615,000 bu. futures, spots none. Spots dull and nominally steady. No. 2, 75c in store and elevator, 77½c afloat, 78@78⅛c f. o. b.; No. 1 red, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 80c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 76c; No. 3 spring, 73c. Options opened steady at ⅛@c decline on moderate foreign selling, advanced ¼c on Wall street buying, declined ¼ @⅝c with the west and realizing, closing steady with a dull trade. No. 2 red, December, 77@77¼c, closing at 77c; January, 78¾@ 78⅝c, closing at 78¼c; May, 83⅞@84c, closing at 83¾c.

RYE—Dull, steady; western, 55@58½c.

BARLEY—Quiet; western, 65@68c; No. 2 Toronto, 84@85c.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet; western, 70@80c; city made Canada, $1.00@1. 5.

CORN—Receipts, 110,000 bu.; exports, 18,000 bu.; sales, 90,0 0 bu. of futures, 24,000 bu. of spot. Spot dull; No. 2, 50¾c in elevator, 53¼c afloat. Options were very dull, ¼@⅜c lower, closing steady; December, 50¾@51⅛c, closing at 50¾c; January, 51⅜@51¾c, closing at 51½c; May, 53⅝@53¾c, closing at 53¾c.

OATS—Receipts, 9,250 bu.; exports, 2,576 bu. Sales 15,0 0 bu. futures, 24,000 bu. spot. Spots firm but quiet. Options dull and easier; January, 32⅞c; May, 36⅞c. No. 2 white, 41¼c; May western, 35½@37¼c; white, 41@47c; No. 2 Chicago, 37c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 60@55c; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; state, common to choice, 18@24c; Pacific coast, 17@ 4c.

SUGAR—Raw, firm; fair refining, 2 15-16c; centrifugals 96 test, 3⅜c; refined, fair demand; off, 4¼@4⅝c; mould A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; standard A, 4 11-16@4¾c; confectioners' A, 4 9-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 5¾c; crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 4 13-16@5c; granulated, 4 11-16@5c; cubes, 4 13-16@5c.

MOLASSES—Foreign, nominal; New Orleans, dull and steady; open kettle new, good to choice, 33@38c.

RICE—Fairly active, steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4@5¾c; Japan, 4½@5c.

EGGS—Quiet; fancy, firm; western fresh, 26@27c.

PORK—Steady and quiet; old mess, $13.50@13.75; new mess, $14.50@14.75; extra prime, $16.50@17.00; cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 7¾@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; middles quiet; short clear, November, $8.60; lard quiet and firmer; western steam closed at $9.25; sales, 100 tierces; options sales, 250 tierces at 9.25; November, $10.25; January, $9.25 asked.

BUTTER—Quiet; western dairy, 16@22c; western creamery, 20@26c; western factory, 15@18c; Elgin, 28@29c.

CHEESE—Demand, firm; state, 8½@11c; fancy, 10¾@11c; part skims, 3@8½c.

PIG IRON—Dull, steady; American, $13.50@15.50.

COPPER—Quiet, firm; lake, $11.90 bid.

LEAD—Quiet; domestic, $4.75 bid.

TIN—Dull, steady; straits, $20.15 bid.

Oil Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—PETROLEUM—Neglected, opening 51½c; highest, 51⅞c; lowest, 51½c bid; closing, 51½@51⅝c; Pennsylvania oil spot sales, none; December option sales, none; Lima oil sales, none; November, 17c bid; total sales, none.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull, steady; crude yellow, 35c.

TALLOW—Firm; quiet; city ($2 for pkgs), 5¼c.

ROSIN—Quiet; strained to common, $1.30@ 1.35.

TURPENTINE—Dull, steady at 31¼@31¾c.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Options opened steady, 5 points down to 10 points up, closed steady, 10 down to 5 up; sales, 41,250 bags, including December, $16.75@16.85; January, $16.55@16.70; March, $ 6.80@16.40; April, $16.25@16.30; May, $16.2 ; August, $ 6.1 @16.2 ; September, $15.90@ 16.00; October, $15.80; spot Rio dull, firm; No. 7, $17.37½.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Market easy; middles, 9 3-16c; low middles, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 8 15-16c; net receipts, 8,648 bales; gross receipts, 9,289 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,805 bales; to France, 2,565 bales; to the continent, 9,187 bales; coastwise, 3,171 bales; sales, 4,700 bales; stock, 171,655 bales.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—WHEAT—Steady, demand fair, holders offer moderately; red western spring, 6s 4½@6s 6d per cental; No. 2 red winter, 6s 9½@6s 10d.

CORN—Firm, demand fair; mixed western, 4s 4d per cental.

LARD—Prime western, 48s per cwt.

Traders' Talk.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Counselman & Day to Cockrell Bros. Commission company: Wheat sold ⅛c higher and ⅜c lower and closed ¼c lower than last night. Trade was fairly liberal early in the day but light toward the close and the slight decline noted was the result of some local realizing. The visible supply is expected to increase about 1,250,000 bu., but this guess may be upset by the disposition made of the amounts afloat upon the lakes and canals. The scattered lines of long wheat, which were liquidated today, seemed mostly to be taken by wealthy investors. We expect prices to take a higher range after the December wheat finds a resting place. Corn was easier on scalpers selling in sympathy with wheat, and provision houses were the best buyers. Oats were very dull and featureless and the trade too light to merit special mention. Provisions were bid up 5c to 10c on early firmness in grain, apparently to make a selling spot for the Cudahys, who sold all the crowd wanted down to last night's closing prices. The run of hogs this week exceeded estimates by 2,000 head, and the estimates for next week are for 2,000 increase.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Kennett, Hopkins & Co. to S. A. McWhorter: Wheat offerings have been liberal on hard spots and the sellers are said to have been yesterday buyers, who instead of holding for further advances seem to be satisfied with a scalp. Clearances were again large, cashes steadier and generally stronger, but the northwest still attracts the chief attention. Our market hinges to a great extent on the receipts there. It has been confidently hoped that these would soon diminish, but today's advices are to the effect that farmers are still selling faster than country elevators are shipping, and the latter would ship more if they could get the cars. Speculative sentiment generally favors the long side, but holdings are easily disloged on breaks on account of the increasing stocks. Railroad managers say there is an increased inquiry for cars west of the Mississippi river to load with corn, and they expect a liberal movement of the new crop next month. Nevertheless corn has many strong friends and we believe both it and oats should be bought on good breaks.

In provisions prices are easily sustained and so long as the product is being made at a loss there is not much encouragement to sell it short.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bear Forces Had Control of the Market Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The stock market, as on several days past, was under the control of the bear forces. Reading and New England were the special objects of attack and declined from 54¾ to 53¾ and from 42¾ to 41 respectively. The losses in railways were fractional. The shipment of $30,000 gold and the talk about additional exports of the yellow metal next week were used with some effect against the market. Rumors that Jay Gould was seriously ill also induced raids on certain stocks. Toward the close the steadier feeling prevailed, owing chiefly to the favorable character of the bank statement, and a partial recovery ensued. Then changes for the day in a majority of railway shares were ¼@⅝ per cent. The sales were 163,811 shares of listed and 13,725 unlisted. The market closed steady.

The Post says: Whatever void is created by the outgo of coin to Europe is filled and more than filled by the inflow of silver legal tender notes manufactured at Washington. Granting a poorly regulated currency, abnormal gold exports will always be mechanically checked by a sharp advance in the local discounts. But with us the check has lately failed entirely to operate. Any such safety valve is shut, in the case of the United States by the totally disorganized machinery of our currency, and it is a very startling question whether we are not now witnessing one of those remarkable movements through which, under a plainly recognized principle of finance, good money is mechanically driven out by bad.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today:

Atchison	30¾	Northern Pacific pfd	57¾
Adams Express	151	Northwestern	109¾
Alton, T. H	33	Northwestern pfd	139¾
do preferred	150	North American Co	17½
American express	120	Northern Pacific	17⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	95¾	do preferred	51
Canada Pacific	85¾	N. Y. Sus. & West	7
Canada Southern	56½	do preferred	14¾
Central Pacific	38	N. Y. Central	107
Ches. & Ohio	22⅜	N. Y. & N. E	41¾
Chicago & Alton	141	Ontario & Western	15⅜
C. B. & Q	99¾	Oregon Imp	19
Chicago Gas	86¼	Oregon Nav	72
Consolidated Gas	126	O. S. L. & U. N	20
C. C. C. & St. L	65¾	Pacific Mail	28¾
Colo. Coal & Iron	30¾	Peoria, D. & E	19¾
Cotton Oil Certif's	42	Pittsburg	154
Del. Hudson	131	Pullman Palace	193
D. L. & W	139¾	Reading	53¾
D. & R. G. pfd	45¾	Richmond Ter. pf'd	20
D. & C. F. Co	6⅞	Rio Grande West	22
East Tenn	4¾	do preferred	69¾
Erie	24¾	Rock Island	80
do preferred	70	St. L. & S. F 1st pf'd	73
Fort Wayne	153	St. Paul	73⅝
Gt. Northern pfd	142	do preferred	122¼
C. & E. I. pfd	100	St. Paul & Omaha	48¾
Hocking Valley	27¾	do preferred	110
Illinois Central	113¾	Southern Pacific	33¾
St. Paul & Duluth	43	Sugar Refinery	109¾
Kan. & Tex. pfd	21⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	37
Lake Erie & West	23¾	Texas Pacific	9¾
do preferred	75¾	Tol., A. A. & G. T. pfd	70
Lake Shore	129¾	Union Pacific	37⅞
Lead Trust	41¾	U. S. Express	58
Louis & Nash	70	W. St. L. & P	11
Louis & New Alby	30	do preferred	23¾
Manhattan con	129¾	Wells Fargo Exp	143
Memphis & C	50	Western Union	87
Michigan Central	102	Wheeling & L. E	23⅛
Missouri Pacific	57¾	do preferred	62¾
Mobile & Ohio	35	Wisconsin Central	18
Nashville Chatt	86	D. & R. G	15¾
National Cordage	157¾	General Electric	109¾
do preferred	109¾		

Total sales of stocks today were 175,811 shares, including: Atchison, 8,310; Erie, 3,450; Louisville & Nashville, 3,800; Missouri Pacific, 1,600; New England, 7,400; Northern Pacific preferred, 6,010; Reading, 51,750; St. Paul, 5,220; Union Pacific, 5,220; Western Union, 2,272.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—MONEY ON CALL—Easy, at 4 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5@7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm, with actual business at $4.85¾ for bankers' bills and $4.87½ for demand.

The closing quotations on bonds:

U. S. 4s reg	114½	Mutual Union 6s	110