CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Business in the Staple Lines Holds Up Remarkably Well.

COLLECTIONS AS A RULE SATISFACTORY

Seasonable Goods in All Lines Moving Quite Freely Both in Retail and Jobbing Way—Slight Increase in Bank Clearings—Live Stock.

The jobbers report a continuance of the very free movement of staple lines of seasonable goods during the past week, and quite a number of the houses have been very busy in filling urgent orders. That the demand should keep up in the face of the very warm weather of the past few days would seem to be a most encouraging feature, as indicating on the part of the retail trade of the country no little confidence in the future. Collections have also been pretty fair, though it has been necessary to give considerable attention to this branch of the business in order to keep everything up close.

Considering the general conditions affecting a considerable portion of that section of the country tributary to this market, the above is certainly a very encouraging report, as regards the jobbing business. It must, however, be borne in mind that this applies more particularly to those lines which are usually classed as necessities during the winter and early spring months. Among the lines represented by this class are boots and shoes, which have been in active demand, and all the houses engaged in handling goods of that description report a very satisfactory trade. Some of the houses, if not all, have been forced to keep their order and shipping clerks at work overtime, and it has been a constant struggle to keep even with the demands of the trade. The boot and shoe trade would appear to be in a very healthy condition all over the country. Eastern manufacturers report great difficulty in filling late orders, and not a few have already booked as many orders as they can take care of between now and the time when it will be necessary to commence work on spring goods. Much of the trade coming to Omaha in this line is new trade, Omaha is recognized as one of the best markets in the west in this line, and a good many of the larger retail merchants who formerly placed their orders in the east are now coming to Omaha to make their purchases.

The demand for dry goods continues active, and jobbers in that line are highly pleased with the results of the past two months. They have placed an unusually large number of new names on their books, many of them being the largest retail houses in this section of the country. In fact, it is the largest houses which have in the past been the most difficult to secure that have been coming to Omaha this year, and there is every reason to expect that they will continue to do their buying in this market from this time on.

The jobbers of rubber goods report a very satisfactory trade in boots and shoes, rubber clothing, etc. This is a business that has made rapid strides during the past two or three years in this city.

The jobbers of ready-made clothing report a good demand for heavy suits and overcoats.

The trade in hardware has been fair in a jobbing way during the past week, and if anything a little better than that of the business of the previous week. The trade, however, has been rather featureless and the market quiet so far as any changes in prices are concerned.

The grocery jobbers have been enjoying a very satisfactory business, and trade in this line is really holding up better than many had reason to expect that it would. The section of the country covered by the houses engaged in this line is so wide that they have not felt as much as they would otherwise the adverse situation in parts of this state resulting from the poor crops. It is a noticeable fact in this line that the goods that are being ordered are for the most part staple lines, fancy goods being neglected.

The jobbers carrying holiday goods are anticipating a very fair trade, in spite of all drawbacks. Omaha is much larger market for goods commonly classed as toys than many merchants in the country are aware of, and this city can boast of at least one house that carries a larger line than is to be found in any other western city.

During the past week there has been a slight increase in the bank clearings over the corresponding week of last year, which brings Omaha close up to the average for the whole country. During the past month or more the clearings of the national banks of this city have not been at all satisfactory to those who expected a speedy revival in business.

The short corn crop in Nebraska has caused a very free marketing of live stock during the past two months. From the first of the year up to the present date 1,572,099 hogs have been received at this point, which is a gain of 444,079, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Such a large increase in the marketings cannot fail to drain the country of hogs, and next year the result will be a scarcity of marketable stock of that kind. The immediate result of forcing such a large number of hogs upon the market has been to depreciate prices, both on the live stock and the product. Previous to the break in the provision market Europe, especially England, was a heavy buyer of the product, which helped to sustain prices, but the load was too heavy, and the market broke.

In the case of cattle, there has been no increase in the arrivals this year. Since the first of the year 619,363 cattle have been received at South Omaha, showing a loss of 2,891 cattle, as compared with last year. All the fat cattle appear to have been cleaned out of the state, and are fewer young cattle than usual have been placed on feed the supply the coming spring gives promise of being light.

A feature of the cattle trade this fall has been the very good demand for the common grades of cattle, which are known on the market as canners, and which are frequently in excess of the demand and a drug on the market. The active inquiry for cattle of this kind has been brought about by the good export demand for canned beef. Not only is South Omaha a large manufacturer of canned beef, but Chicago packers engaged in the same line have been coming to this market to buy canners, which has stimulated the demand for that kind of cattle. Exports of canned beef during the past few months have been somewhat larger than they were during the corresponding months of last year. According to the official figures, which are now at hand, there were shipped during September 5,192,253 pounds, as against 4,050,160 pounds for the same month of 1893. For last August the shipments to foreign countries amounted to 5,653,318 pounds, as against 4,845,200 pounds for the corresponding month of last year. From this it will be noted that the gain for the two months amounts to 1,952,151 pounds.

These figures would indicate a much better export demand, but they do not give any hint of one important feature, and that is the falling off in the trade with England. That country has bought less this year than last, and the increase has been due to increased shipments to France and to the far east. England has been turning her patronage toward Australia.

English statistics show that September importations of American product were only 25,972 cases this year, against 51,282 last year, and 59,229 cases in 1893. On the other hand, the importations from Australia increased from 19,742 cases in September, 1892, to 24,586 cases in 1893, and 34,210 cases in 1894. The returns for the nine months ending September 30 are quite as significant. They show that out of a total of 659,241 cases received this year, 339,595 were from the United States and 269,646 from Australia. Last year the United States furnished 426,655 cases and Australia only 200,150 cases. In the year 1893 Great Britain drew no less than 542,512 cases from the United States, and only 167,224 cases from Australia. During the latter year the cattle supply in Australia was somewhat short. Since then it has increased. Improvements have been made in curing and packing the meat as well. On the other hand, the American supply of cattle suitable for canning purposes has fallen off, and the cost has increased sufficiently to check competition for English business in some degree. The advance in American canners' prices has also operated to some extent in the same direction. The preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the total exports from the United States during the nine months ending September were 1,759,937 pounds in 1894, and 41,697,503 pounds in 1893, a falling off of 6,928,076 pounds. In the face of this it is claimed that supplies in the United States are below the average, and that some difficulty is experienced in getting prompt deliveries at the present time. Some authorities assert that the prospects for the near future are rather unfavorable, and that there will be a serious scarcity of canned beef later on should the coming winter be a severe one in the cattle raising districts.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—COFFEE—Options opened barely steady under local pressure and absence of speculative support and closed steady at 10 points net decline. Sales, 11,500 bags, including: November, $12.15; December, $11.60@11.65; January, $10.95@11.00; March, $10.65@10.90. Spot: Rio dull and nominal; No. 7, $14.75. Mild, dull: Cordova, $18.00@19.00; sales, none. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 6,828 bags; New York stock today, 112,993 bags; United States stock, 219,978 bags; afloat for the United States, 288,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 497,978 bags, against 432,520 bags last year.

SANTOS, Oct. 20.—Firm; good average Santos, $11.20; receipts, 28,000 bags; stock, 440,000 bags.

HAMBURG, Oct. 20.—Steady; prices ¼ pfg lower to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 14,000 bags.

HAVRE, Oct. 20.—Opened quiet; closed ¼f net decline to ¼f advance; sales, 19,000 bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 20.—No. 7 Rio, $11.40; exchange, 12¼d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 294,000 bags.

AS DUN SEES IT.

Week Not All that Might Have Been Desired, but Prospects Excellent.

Mr. W. H. Roberson, manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile agency in Omaha, speaking of the week's business features, says:

"Warm weather has hindered the retail dealers, and sales are not all they had hoped for, though trade has not been bad by any means. The department houses and establishments which are forcing trade by advertising cut prices claim to have had a fair week. Tailors and clothing dealers make the loudest complaints. Local collections are generally hard.

"In jobbing circles the week has been good. Omaha wholesale trade holds up well.

"The destruction of the only shoe factory in the city was a serious blow to the shoe trade, though fortunately the house most interested had stock enough on hand for immediate necessities, and hopes to be able to supply orders from other sources. This industry had grown nicely for a year or two, and was one of the promising enterprises of Omaha. Its destruction just at this time is a misfortune to the town and the trade.

"Reports from the east are not altogether encouraging, though there is a resumption of work in the factory districts. Wheat touched its lowest point the past week, and cotton got down to the same level. Even corn has fallen off in price, owing to the limited export demand. Iron is in better demand. Steel rails are now offered below English prices.

"Reports from the interior show that farmers are feeding a great deal of wheat. One correspondent of this agency says he will feed 25,000 bushels to sheep during the winter. Wheat feeding is so general throughout the country that it must certainly reduce the enormous surplus.

"A Chase county correspondent, writing of the business outlook, says: 'Even with the drouth and hard times our business men are prospering and doing a good business.'

"There is a prevalent feeling all over the country that the November elections will remove the last obstruction to the revival of trade. It matters less which party wins than that the agitation should cease. People are adjusting themselves to the conditions rapidly, and their chief concern now with politics is to know what may be relied upon in legislative circles for the future.

"The extent of the general demoralization of trade is almost beyond conception, yet perhaps the following figures, taken from a trade newspaper, may convey some idea of the enormous slump in every direction. Last year over 32,000 miles of railway lines went into the hands of receivers, and from January 1 to October 1 of this year thirty-two additional roads, with 6,254 miles of track, followed. These roads represented a funded debt of $185,000,000 and stock aggregating $176,000,000, or more than $361,000,000 of nominal or actual value. During the last three months fifteen roads with upwards of 3,000 miles and over $180,000,000 of bonds and stock passed through this modern squeezing process, and receivers have been discharged. During the nine months just passed this experience has been enjoyed by thirty-one railroads, representing over $250,000,000 of securities.

"It is estimated that 30 per cent of the working people of America have been in enforced idleness and the output of our factories has fallen off 44 per cent. This and other causes have reduced the annual per capita earnings of Americans by $55. It is no wonder the country has been depressed. But there is a bright side. The bottom of the depression was reached in midsummer, and the future must see an improvement. The country cannot stand still, and America responds more quickly than any other nation on the globe to new conditions. If we can return the balance of trade this way for awhile and find market for our surplus wheat and cotton abroad or so arouse the sleeping industries at home as to restore the normal home market we may all be happy yet, and within two years find ourselves again on the top wave of prosperity."

SNOW, CHURCH & CO.'S VIEWS.

Unseasonable Weather Responsible for the Light Retail Trade Locally.

Albert Andriano, local superintendent of Snow, Church & Co.'s mercantile agency, writes:

"There is some anxiety in the country owing to the lack of moisture. A heavy general rain would much benefit crops at this time. Unseasonable weather is at all times unfavorable to trade, but especially during the last year has the slightest change of weather immediately and noticeably affected business in this part of the country. This is easily accounted for in that people are purchasing only as the necessity presents itself. During the last week the atmosphere has lacked that bracing quality which usually characterizes it at this season and is a precurser of colded weather to come. As a result business in all lines has been affected to a greater or less extent. In local trade lines there has been a slight falling off in business over that of the week before. The damend for heavier wear has naturally been light, with a falling off in the sale of fall and winter goods.

"Wholesalers, of course, have been affected in a relative degree, but taking into consideration all the conditions of the times, jobbers in this city have little cause for complaint. In some lines business is certainly very dull, but taking a general view of the situation this is more than equalized by the good business in other branches of trade.

"The cessation of the merchants' free ticket excursions, together with the warm weather, has resulted in a slight decrease of trade in dry goods, but this is counteracted to some extent by orders through the travelling men, who are out on the road now. Local jobbers in this line are very busy and report trade in their manufacturing departments unusually good. These same general conditions apply in boot and shoe lines, and grocery men say that they have no cause for complaint. The fire at the Morse-Coe factory was rather a misfortune, but the plant was insured, and the adjustment of the loss is being rapidly and satisfactorily completed. Preparations for rebuilding are already in progress. Hardware dealers report a good business in seasonable goods. This branch of trade has suffered very considerably from the depressed condition of affairs, and it is pleasing to note a revival, however natural the cause. During the building season business was unusually dull in this line, there being a very light demand for builders' hardware. With the approaching cold weather there is quite a demand for stove hardware and other seasonable goods. Orders are coming in quite well, and the business of the next few months promises to show up considerably better than for the corresponding period of last year. A comparison of trade conditions as existing last year with those of 1894 may be of interest at this time.

"All unfavorable reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the volume of business transacted by Omaha jobbers is unexpectedly heavy. Orders are numerous, and there is a decided increase of trade, both in volume and amount, over the corresponding months of last year. The first half of 1893 was the most prosperous of any like period in years, trade was fine and profits were large. The last half of 1893 was probably the most disastrous to business interests in the history of the state, losses were many and heavy, and trade was very much depressed. The first half of 1894 bore the same relative characteristics as the last half of 1893, and the decreased volume of trade, as compared with the corresponding season of the previous year, was very considerable. The partial failure of crops notwithstanding, business for the first half of this year promises to show a decided increase over the same period of 1893. While the number of orders is large, however, the items are small and bills are very light. The demand is principally for staple goods and the profits correspondingly small. Add to this the fact that prices of almost all lines of goods have fallen, on the most conservative estimates all the way from 20 to 40 per cent, and it may be readily seen that it requires a considerable increase in the number of orders to make up a larger volume of sales and greater profits. The expense of handling is, of course, greater under these conditions. Taking into consideration all these points, it is extremely gratifying to note the reports of better trade and increased profits, compared even with the dull months of last year. The reported delay of the beginning of traffic relations with the Northern Pacific over the new Burlington extension is to be deplored, but the same will no doubt be ratified by the courts.

"Money is plentiful at the banks, but the demand is light, and bankers are pursuing the usual conservative attitude preceding election."

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Wheat was strong and higher this morning and closed ½c higher than yesterday for futures and ¼c for cash on track. Receipts, 329,000 bu.; shipments, 35,000 bu. Reports from the interior indicate steady marketing by the farmers. Close: October, 55¼c; December, 55¾c; May, 58½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 northern, 56¾c; No. 2 northern, 55¼c. Flour was firmer; patents, $3.20@3.40; bakers, $1.90@2.30. Production for last twenty-four hours is estimated at 38,000 bbls.; shipments, 36,587 bbls.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Good Export Demand and Firmness Abroad Helped the Grain Market.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS CLOSED HIGHER

There Was Some Weakness, Due to Doubts Entertained of the Genuineness of Friday's Reported Heavy Export Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Good export demand and firmness abroad again helped the grain markets today. December wheat closed ⅝c higher, May corn ½c higher, and May oats ⅛c higher. Provisions were generally firm.

Wheat had a strong, but not a very lively start. First trades were at about ¾c advance over the closing of the day before. Sellers were rather scarce, and a further advance at the opening was only stopped by the modesty of the demand. Duluth wired that stocks there would show an increase of 945,000 bu. and Minneapolis guessed the week's increase at that point at 700,000 bu. Receipts here for the day were 142 cars. Minneapolis reported 539 cars and Duluth 339 cars, making 869 together, compared with 1,319 on the corresponding day of the previous week. The week's clearances from both coasts, according to Bradstreet's, amounted in wheat and flour to 3,192,000 bu., against 3,317,000 bu. on the week before, and 2,709,000 bu. for the corresponding week of the year before. The cablegrams reported firmness in English and continental markets. Liverpool quoted ¼d advance for American red winter and ¾d advance for California white wheat. December, which closed yesterday at from 52¾c to 52⅝c, opened at from 52⅞c to 53c, sold as high as 53⅛c for a moment near the middle of the session, and kept close to 53c during the remainder of the day. There was some weakness, due to doubts entertained of the genuineness of yesterday's reported heavy business for exports and from the fact of the day's clearances of wheat from Atlantic ports being confined to 2,937 bu. from Philadelphia. The day's flour exports was 40,700 bbls. The closing cables came strong at good advances on all points.

Corn was firm and higher, opening ¼c over yesterday's close, and did not lose that gain during the subsequent fluctuations. It became stronger near the close and ended up at the highest points of the day's range and ¼c over the price it closed at yesterday. For May 50c was the general opening price, although a few sales at 49⅞c were recorded. It rose to from 50⅛c to 50¼c and dropped to 50c, with another advance near the close, which left the value at 50⅛c. The demand for through billed corn was active at an advance equal to the gain in futures. The limit of 50c for May corn boosted up a good many orders to sell No. 3 and No. 4 yellow corn to arrive which have been tied to a discount of 2¼c and 4c respectively under May, as soon as the latter should be quoted at 50c. About 250,000 bu. of No. 3 and No. 3 yellow to arrive in November and December were contracted for Rotterdam here today, 147 cars; estimates for Monday, 200 cars.

Business in oats was quiet during the entire session. Prices were a shade firmer, due to a like feeling in corn. The provision market steadied itself after a slight break at the opening, and worked gradually upward after that, closing with a gain of 7½c in pork and 2½c in lard and ribs. Lard did not get quite up to its closing price of the day before. It rested at a decline for the day at 2½c. Hog receipts today were 15,000 head. The estimated run for Monday is 23,000 head.

Freight rates slow; corn and barley at 1c to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Oct.....	52	52⅝	51⅞	52¼@¾
Dec.....	53	53⅝	52⅞	53¼@⅜
May.....	58	58⅝	57⅞	58¼
Corn, No. 2				
Oct.....	50	50⅛	50	50⅛
Nov.....	50¼	50¼	50⅛	50¼
Dec.....	48⅝	49	48⅝	49
May.....	50¼	50¼	49⅞	50¼
Oats No. 2				
Oct.....	28	28⅛	28	28
Nov.....	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛
May.....	32⅞@33	33	32⅞	32⅞@33
Pork per bbl				
Jan.....	12 15	12 27½	12 15	12 27½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Oct.....	7 15	7 15	7 10	7 15
Jan.....	7 02½	7 07½	7 00	7 05
Short Ribs—				
Oct.....	6 35	6 42½	6 35	6 42½
Jan.....	6 15	6 20	6 10	6 20

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Winter patents, $2.50@2.80; winter straights, $2.25@2.50; spring patents, $3.00@3.50; spring straights, $3.20@3.25.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 55¼@56½c; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 red, 52⅝@53⅛c.

CORN—No. 2, 50¼c; No. 3 yellow, 50½c.

OATS—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31½c.

RYE—No. 2, 46@46½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 51@53½c; No. 4, 50@50½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $5.30@5.35.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $12.35@12.60. Lard, per 100 lbs., $7.30. Short ribs, sides, loose, $6.40@6.50; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $6.00@6.12½; short clear sides, boxed, $6.75@6.87½.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.23.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, unchanged.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.....	7,000	6,000
Wheat, bu.....	49,000	84,000
Corn, bu.....	94,000	104,000
Oats, bu.....	202,000	87,000
Rye, bu.....	3,000	5,000
Barley, bu.....	68,000	21,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 14@23c; dairy, 13@20c. Eggs, steady; 16½@18c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

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

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—FLOUR—Receipts, 23,200 bbls.; exports, 17,400 bbls.; sales, 4,700 pkgs.; market of the usual Saturday half holiday character; prices unchanged; city mill patents, $4.00@4.15; city mill clears, $3.25@3.35; Minnesota patents, $3.00@3.45; Minnesota bakers, $2.00@3.10; spring low grades, $1.70@1.85; spring extra, $1.85@2.00; winter patents, $2.65@3.00; winter straights, $2.00@2.40; winter extras, $1.90@2.15; winter low grades, $1.70@2.15. Southern flour, dull; sales, none; common to fair extra, $1.80@2.15; good to choice, $2.20@2.75; fancy, $2.80@3.00. Buckwheat flour, firm at $2.00@2.10.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

CORN MEAL—Quiet; sales, 240 sacks; yellow western, $1.12@1.14; Brandywine, $3.10.

RYE—Dull; car lots, 52@53c; boat loads, 55@58c.

BARLEY—Nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, 60@61c.

BARLEY—MALT—Nominal; western, 70@75c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 126,700 bu.; exports, none; sales, 1,410,000 bu. futures and 416,000 bu. spot. Spot, firm; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 55¾@56¼c; afloat, 56¾c in store and delivered; No. 1 northern, 65¼c, delivered; No. 1 hard, 68½c, delivered. Options were generally firm all morning on yesterday's heavy export purchases, good cables, and bad weather prospects, higher cables and reports of increased feeding of wheat to cattle; closed at ⅛c advance; No. 2 red, closed 52⅝c March, closed 53⅝c; May, 60 15-16@61⅛c, closed 61⅛c; October, closed 55⅛c; November, closed 55⅝c; December, 56 1-16@56⅜c, closed 56⅛c.

CORN—Receipts, 4,900 bu.; exports, none; sales for export, none; sales, 160,000 bu. futures and 33,000 bu. spot. Spot market, firm; No. 1, 56½c in elevator; No. 2, 56½c afloat. Option market was generally strong and higher on the good short demand and talk of disappointing crop returns; closed at ⅛c advance; January, closed 53⅝c; May, 53⅞@55⅜c, closed 53⅝c; October, 56@56⅝c, closed 56⅝c; November, 56@56⅛c, closed 56⅛c; December, 54@54⅛c, closed 54⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 149,000 bu.; exports, 300 bu.; sales, 50,000 bu. futures and 26,000 bu. spot. Spot market, firmer; No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 delivered, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35½c; track mixed, 32½c; track white, western, 35@40c; track white, state, 35@40c. Options fairly active and firm with wheat, closing at ⅛@¼c advance; closed at 35½c; May, 37½c, closed at 37c; October, closed 32½c; November closed at 32½c; December, 33⅝@33½c, closed at 33½c.

BEEF—Dull; shipping, 45@55c; good to choice, 60@77½c.

HOPS—Weak; state, common to choice, old, 26@7c; new, 5@10½c; Pacific coast, 3½@7c.

HIDES—Firm; wet salted New Orleans, selected, 45 to 60 lbs., 5c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 23 to 24 lbs., 11c; Texas, dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 11½@6c.

LEATHER—Quiet but steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavyweight, 15@16c.

WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 19@24c; pulled, 20@25c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, $10.00@12.00; extra India mess, $8.00@8.50. Beef hams, $17.00@17.50; city extra India mess, $17.00@19.00. Cut meats, easy; pickled bellies, 6@6½c; pickled shoulders, $5.75; pickled hams, 6@6½c. Lard, dull; western steam closed at $7.50; city, $7.75 bid; October closed at $7, nominal; January, $7.40, nominal; refined, weak; continent, $8; S. A., $8.25. Pork, dull; mess, $14.00@15.50; family, $15; short clear, $15.00@17.00.

BUTTER—Weak; western dairy, 12½@16c; western creamery, 15@25c.

TALLOW—Dull; city ($3 per pkg.), 4⅝c; country (pkgs. free), 4⅝c; as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; United closed at 82⅞c bid; Washington, bbls., $6; refined, New York, $5.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.10; Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bulk, $2.80.

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

RICE—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4¼@6¼c; Japan, 4¾c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 26@35c.

PIG IRON—Dull; Scotch, $19.00@20.25; American, $13.00@15.00.

COPPER—Quiet; brokers' prices, 9⅝c.

LEAD—Quiet; brokers' prices, $3.

TIN—Plates, steady.

COTTON SEED OIL—Continues depressed; prime crude, 25c; off crude, 24@25c; yellow butter grades, 27@28c; choice yellow, 24@25c; prime yellow, 29@31c; yellow off grades, 20@23c; prime white, 34@35c, nominal.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

The past six days have witnessed a weak butter market and the trade has been slow and unsatisfactory. The receipts have been somewhat larger than for the previous week, and that fact has contributed somewhat toward making the market dull. The best dairy butter, however, has not been at all plenty, and anything that is really fancy commands ready sale. The past season has been called to mind by the receipt of very low values in butter. Everybody connected with the trade has looked upon the market as being very low. But according to figures compiled by Secretary Littler of the Chicago Produce exchange the average price of extra creameries is a full cent above last year. For the three months, July, August and September, and the first ten days of October, the average price of extras in that market has been 22½c. For the same time last year it was 21½c.

Under the influence of the light receipts of strictly fresh eggs the market has firmed up during the past week. The demand has been active and arrivals of fresh laid have met with very ready sale. A good many eggs are coming in that have been held in the country and cannot be classed as fresh, while there are not a few salted eggs and any quantity of cold storage stock to be had. As a general thing those eggs are being sold as fresh stock. If the wholesale house sells the stock for what it is the retail dealer can be depended upon not to enlighten the consumer as to the true character of the eggs.

The poultry market, as regards old fowls and spring chickens, has been very unsatisfactory all the week. While the receipts have been no larger than for previous weeks, there have been in excess of the demand, and it has been no easy matter for receivers to unload their stocks. The demand for other kinds of poultry has been sufficient to keep the receipts well reduced, and the market has not been as weak as on chickens.

There has been an active shipping demand for game all the week, and under that influence prices have made a decided advance. The arrivals have not been very large, and the warm weather has been unfavorable.

The hay market has been firm all the week and at the close of the week quotations were higher.

Shippers have flooded the market with veal and prices have taken a sharp turn downward.

The following will show the receipts for the leading lines of country produce for the week ending on dates at head of columns, eggs being represented in cases, poultry in coops, butter in packages and potatoes in cars:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 5.
Eggs	1,778	1,780	1,780
Butter	1,114	1,030	1,114
Poultry	808	825	646

BUTTER—Packing stock, 8c; fair to good country, 13@14c; choice to fancy, 16@17c; gathered creamery, 19@20c; separator creamery, 20@22c.

POULTRY—Old hens, 4½@5c; spring chickens, 5@5½c; ducks, 8@7c; spring turkeys, 8c; old turkeys, 7@7½c; geese, 5@6c.

EGGS—Per doz., strictly fresh laid, 16c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, young, per doz., $3.00@3.25; prairie chickens, old, per doz., $2.50@3.00; grouse, young, per doz., $2.75@3.00; grouse, old, per doz., $2.50; blue wing teal, per doz., $1.50; green wing teal, per doz., $1.25; ducks, mixed, per doz., $1.00@1.10; canvasbacks, $4.00@4.50; mallards and red heads, $3.75; quail, $1.25@1.50; deer saddles, 14@16c; antelope saddles, 13@14c.

VEAL—Choice fat and small veals are quoted at 5c; large and coarse, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin, full cream, new make, 12½c; Nebraska and Iowa, full cream, 11c; Nebraska and Iowa, part skims, 7@8c; Limburger, No. 1, 11c; brick, No. 1, 12c; Swiss, No. 1, 9@15c.

HAY—Upland hay, $8.50; midland, $7; lowland, $7.50; rye straw, $6. Color makes the price on hay. Light shades sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

PIGEONS—Old birds, per doz., 75c.

VEGETABLES.

The condition of the Irish potato crop on October 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was as follows: Maine, 96; New Hampshire, 86; Vermont, 88; Massachusetts, 73; Rhode Island, 83; Connecticut, 82; New York, 76; Delaware, 86; Maryland, 90; Virginia, 76; North and South Carolina and Georgia, 81; Florida, 93; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 96; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 85; Tennessee, 75; West Virginia, 63; Kentucky, 73; Ohio, 80; Michigan, 51; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 51; Wisconsin, 42; Minnesota, 52; Iowa, 42; Missouri, 66; Kansas, 51; Nebraska, 42; South Dakota, 42; North Dakota, 78; Montana, 100; Wyoming, 103; Colorado, 90; New Mexico, 79; Arizona, 85; Utah, 97; Idaho, 100; Washington, 82; Oregon, 92; California, 94, and Oklahoma, 28 per cent of an average crop. This makes the total average condition for the entire country 64.3 per cent, which is a slight improvement over last month, the condition then standing at 62.4. The government reports for the three months, July, August and September, and the first ten days of October, the average condition last year was 71.2. The crop will undoubtedly be short, and the deficiency will have to be made up of imported potatoes. Last season the importations, according to the Comercial Bulletin, were about 700,000 sacks from Europe, mostly from Great Britain, and about 20,000 bbls. from Bermuda and the West Indies, and fully as many are likely to be wanted this season. The reduction in the tariff duty from 25c to 15c per bu. will probably have a tendency to bring stock to this market. The American consul located at Dundee reports the crop in Scotland much lighter this season than last, and if this is the case doubtless a good many will be drawn from other points, especially England and Ireland, and some continental countries. The West Indies will probably ship larger quantities, and it is expected that the lower duty will enable Canadian growers to move more or less stock to this country. The crop, while not quite so short as Friday, is below the average in quality. Reports from the west state that potatoes received from New York state do not keep well and are below the standard.

Nebraska and many other agricultural states do not grow beans enough to supply the demand within their own borders and are dependent on California to make up the deficiency. The bean crop in two of the leading counties of that state, Ventura and Santa Barbara, promises to be seriously short. The crop is yet in the field, and reliable reports indicate that it will show a loss of 25 per cent compared with last year. Large quantities of beans find their way into eastern markets and do much toward supplying the demand. Should there be a material shortage in this western crop it may mean better prices to farmers in the central and eastern states for their reserves of navy and pea beans. Quotations:

POTATOES—Western stock, car lots, 65c; small lots, 70c; sacked, 10@75c.

OLD BEANS—Hand picked, navy, $2.25; medium, $1.80@1.90; common white beans, $1.75@1.80.

ONIONS—On orders, 65@70c.

CABBAGE—On orders, 1½c.

CELERY—Per doz., 25@35c.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., $3.25; Jersey, $3.75 per bbl.

FRUITS.

The market on California fruits is quiet. The auction sales are nearly finished and there has been a very heavy falling off in the demand. The season, in fact, appears to be about at an end. There are, however, liberal supplies of grapes, peaches and winter pears on the market. Plums and prunes, aside from the small Idaho fruit, are scarce.

Some choice Michigan apples have arrived on the market and are commanding a premium over western stock. The American Agriculturist says that the remarkable weather following the September rains has occasioned a wonderful development of Baldwin and other varieties of winter apples. It is making the New England crop a very fine and good one, while the western crop is correspondingly increased. The apple crop in New York and Michigan has also been benefited, but to a less extent. The favorable weather is doing much good in the famous Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia. In the central and western states the shortage in apples is apparently as serious as first reported, and the movement of the fruit westward from Michigan and New York, and even from New England, has already begun. The export trade continues liberal, with possibly a tendency to rush that fruit abroad faster than can well be absorbed at steady prices.

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

APPLES—Good stock, per bbl., $2.5@2.75; Michigan stock, $3.00.

PEACHES—California, freestone, 90c@$1.00; clings, 75@85c.

PLUMS—California, 90c@$1.00.

PRUNES—90c@$1.00.

PEARS—Bartlett, no good shipping stock; winter Nellis, $1.75.

GRAPES—Concords, 10-lb. baskets, 20@22c; California Tokay, $1.00@1.15; Muscat, $1.00@1.15.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, fancy, $9.50 per bbl.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mexican, 150, 200, per box, $3.50; Floridas, $3.50.

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

LEMONS—Fancy Messinas, 300, 360, 360, $4.50.

PINEAPPLES—None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Medium, per can, 12c; horse shoes, 13c; extra standards, 18c; extra selects, 18c; company selects, 25c; New York counts, 25c.

FISH—Fancy, per lb., 8c; choice, 6c.

HONEY—California, 15c; dark honey, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon cans, per doz., $13.

NUTS—Almonds, 16@17c; English walnuts, 12@14c; filberts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 10@12c; eastern chestnuts, 12c.

CIDER—Pure juice, per bbl., $6; half bbl., $3.25.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 3½c; No. 2 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 3½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 4½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 7c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 5c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 8c; 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, 10@20c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 10@15c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 8@9c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6½c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6½c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c; (have free cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them).

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 4¾c; tallow, No. 2, 4c; grease, white A, 4c; grease, white B, 3½c; grease, yellow, 3¼c; grease, dark, 2¾c; old butter, 20@2½c; beeswax, prime, 18@20c; rough yellow, 1½@2c.

Chicago Fruit Quotations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The East Fruit company sold California fruit at auction today realizing the following prices: B. Clairgeaux, peaches, $1.85; Bears Diel, small, $1.25; P. Cris, small, $1.25; Wear, small, $1.05; Cornichon, grapes, half crates, $1.30@1.35; double crates, $2.60@2.65; Tokay, half crates, $1.10@1.50; double crates, $2.25@3.00; Empero, half crates, $1.10; double crates, $2.20; Muscat, half crates, $1.20; Black Morocco, half crates, $1.10; double crates, $2.20; Quinces, $1.25.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—WHEAT—Closed firm; holders offer sparingly; No. 2 red, spring, 4s 5½d; No. 2 red, winter, 4s 2½d.

CORN—Supply poor; spot, firm at 4s 9½d; futures, holders offer sparingly; October, firm at 4s 9½d; November, steady at 4s 6¾d; December, firm at 4s 6d.

FLOUR—Dull; holders offer moderately; St. Louis, fancy winter, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Lard, dull; holders offer freely; spot, 36s 6d. Beef, dull; supply in excess of demand; extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 68s. Pork, dull; supply in excess of demand; prime mess, western, 70s; prime mess, medium, 72s 6d. Hams, dull; holders offer freely; short cut, 44s. Bacon, holders press sales; Cumberland cut, dull at 28s; short ribs, dull at 40s; long clear, 42 lbs., easy at 28s; long and short clear, 55 lbs., dull at 28s. Shoulders, easy at 28s 6d.

CHEESE—Dull; holders offer freely; finest white and colored, 46s 6d.

TALLOW—Nominal; holders not offering; prime city, 23s