NOT THE FACTORIES' FAULT

Oxnard Plants Not Responsible for the Sugar Beet Growers' Predicament.

DUE TO SOME CLIMATIC PHENOMENON

Remarkable Weather Conditions of the Season Probably the Cause of the Inferior Quality of the 1895 Crop.

AMES, Neb., Nov. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: The letter on sugar beets by James Grimes in Friday's paper is unjust and injudicious in the highest degree and shows a deplorable and dangerous ignorance of the whole matter. The plain facts of this case are so well known that there is no excuse for a letter of this kind. Sugar companies contract with farmers to deliver beets of a certain quality, and for some cause or causes, which no one can thoroughly understand, very few of the beets raised in Nebraska this year have had the required content and purity. I know this, because we have analyzed beets every day since the 1st of October, and as far as my own experience goes beets are not developing the improvement that was hoped.

There are several features of the matter (which is a very broad one) which need correction, and there has been, perhaps, on both sides an omission of certain provisions that might have greatly mitigated the present condition of things and allowed of a much better understanding of the matter on the part of farmers. During the beet season of 1895 in Nebraska, where the two factories have drawn beets from so wide a territory, which has involved transportation by rail for distances as great as 125 miles or more, chemists in the pay of farmers should have been stationed at various points; for instance, at Valley, Fremont, North Bend, Columbus, Hooper and at any other convenient points which may have been centers for an acreage large enough to afford the services of a chemist. A very little organization and co-operation would have easily provided this and the entire cost for a polariscope plant and operation by a chemist would not have exceeded $250 at any one point. When we first raised beets in 1893 I employed a chemist at once, and I never would have consented, under any circumstances whatever, to raise a considerable quantity of a valuable product at a heavy expense and transfer it to a buyer on a basis of being obliged to accept the decision of such buyer as to a vital quality of the commodity. Moreover, I happen to know that the factory people wish beet growers to employ chemists in just this way, and I only blame them because they have not insisted, or at least advised, that such chemists should be employed at various points in the country.

MAY NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN.

The real fact of the case is that something has happened detrimental to the quality of the beet in Nebraska, in the nature of a disaster or calamity, and which has greatly worried and distressed all persons who have appreciated the significance of it. If Nebraska cannot raise much better beets than in 1895 with reasonable certainty Nebraska would be excluded from sugar producing countries because of inability to compete with countries that are able to produce better beets. Some of us who have the industry greatly at heart, and who do our best to understand it, believe that such a season as 1895 is the result of a variety of causes, and that it will not happen again, for the reason that improved methods of beet culture, which will come about with expansion of the business, will make such a low sugar content impossible, even if conditions of weather were to be repeated. We must remember that the soil of Nebraska today doubtless contains less moisture, at least in the eastern part of the state, than it ever has since white men have inhabited the country. This was particularly true up to the 23d of August, when we had three inches of rain, and, as an actual fact, the wild prairie grass on the valley at this point was so affected by the protracted drouth of several years that the yield of hay has been extremely light. It is probably the abundant rains at the end of August, after this protracted drouth, that has caused the sugar content of at least two-thirds of the beets grown in the state to be too low for the economical extraction of sugar. The difficulty of explaining all this phenomena to the satisfaction of every one is that we frequently and commonly have similar conditions of weather, as we are very likely to have some rain in September, and always have beautiful weather in October. We can only say that it is probably the protracted severity of the drouth, lasting through several years, and producing a condition of dryness not known before, followed by conditions that have promoted too great growth, that have brought about a sugar content that is from one to two points too low.

Last year in October our beets ran from 14 to 16 per cent of sugar, whereas this year they have run from 10 to 12. I explained this point the other day by stating that this difference in the case of a very large factory would amount to a loss of 2,500,000 pounds of sugar in the output of such a factory, amounting to $100,000.

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN BEETS.

It is important, at a time when there is such an unfortunate obstacle to the development of the beet sugar business, that all the difficulties may be as cleared understood as possible, and that beet growers and sugar manufacturers, who are really in the same boat, shall not fall out with each other and wreck the craft. Mr. Grimes' letter is full of points showing a lack of plain, everyday details of the growing of beets, as, for instance, the very great inequality of the sugar beets in adjoining fields, or in the same field, or in the same row. Two beets in the same row may stand within three feet of each other and show a difference of several points in sugar content, and a competent person told me once that he had seen an extreme difference of seven points between two beets in the same row. When any one has this fact in his mind, he can clearly understand the very great inequality in the sugar content of beets grown by different owners in different fields. The difference in distance between beets in the row, and naturally a difference of seed from different growers, resulting in different kinds of beets, produces wide variation. It is suggested by some that the ofreign dealers in seeds may unload mixed seed upon us, seed of poor quality left over from old crops mixed with good new seed. The fact that the beets of California have developed an excellent sugar content shows that this point of seed must be considered with reservation, but it is an important factor, nevertheless, and it must be taken into consideration when we are working for the successful development of the sugar industry in Nebraska.

To sum up, the beet growers of Nebraska are to blame in that they have not co-operated in the employment of chemists, and in the selection of persons to regulate and oversee their business relations with the factories. It would have been well if the factory people themselves had pointed out to beet growers the propriety of looking after these matters on their own account, but as they doubtless have all the business they can attend to themselves they did not conceive it to be one of their proper functions.

CHANGES MUST BE MADE.

There is not one single charge of unfairness made against the factories by Mr. Grimes which cannot easily be explained by a very little knowledge, which could have been easily gained. I have considered this matter carefully for the last thirty days, and predicted an immense amount of misunderstanding and recrimination because I knew that pains were not taken to prevent it. Even if cases of error on the part of the factory can be proved they could have been prevented by the proper business management of their affairs on the part of the beet growers. Besides analyzing our own beets for the last forty days, we have analyzed many beets for other persons, and I understand the situation well enough to say without hesitation that I do not believe there has been any case of intentional disregard of the rights of beet growers on the part of the factory. As in the case of most of our misunderstandings and quarrels on other subjects, the trouble could easily be explained by a little more knowledge. The trouble has simply been that in the season of 1895 the beets in Nebraska have not had enough sugar, for which the factories have not been to blame.

A radical point in our sugar beet contracts of today is the setting of a certain price for all beets. They should be paid for according to their quality, and the farmers should have the evidence of their own chemist as to the quality of the beets. Another point is that provision in the contract should be made for the receiving by the factory of beets below 12 and 80 at some price, in order that the crops may be harvested and such blockade as has prevailed this year made impossible. Yours truly,

R. M. ALLEN, General Manager.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

Boyes against Summers. Error from Garfield county. Affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Norval.

When this court is asked to declare a statute unconstitutional the particular section of the constitution which it is claimed the law infringes should be pointed out in the brief filed.

2. By section 15, chapter xxxii, Compiled Statutes, two modes are prescribed for discharging chattel mortgages, viz: By an entry by the mortgagee, his agent or assignee, on the margin of the index, duly attested by the county clerk, and by the county clerk, when authorized to do so by a written order signed by the mortgagee and attested by a justice of the peace or some officer having a seal.

3. An order to the county clerk to release a mortgage is invalid as a release unless attested as above stated.

4. Under section 15, chapter xxxii, Compiled Statutes, a mortgagee is liable for the damages therein specified for failure to satisfy of record a chattel mortgage, within the period therein named, after demand and the payment of mortgage debt, whether the mortgagee acted in good faith or not, or whatever may have been the motives of such mortgagee. A mere mistake or ignorance without a corrupt intent is no defense to such an action.

Monroe against Reed. Error from Dodge county. Affirmed. Opinion by Judge Harrison.

A case will not be considered in this court as both an appeal and a proceeding in error. A party must elect which remedy he will pursue, and, having filed a petition in error, must be presumed to have selected that remedy.

2. The amended petition in this case does not state a new and different cause of action from that set forth in the original petition, and objections to it on that ground were properly overruled by the trial court.

3. This action, as disclosed by the pleadings, was to set aside an alleged fraudulent transfer of property and reach and appropriate to the payment of judgments against the debtor, his money or property, claimed to have been concealed, and was equitable in its nature and triable by the court, without the intervention of a jury.

4. The right to such an equitable action existed prior to the enactment of the statute providing for proceedings in aid of execution and still exists. The statutory remedy did not supersede or destroy it.

5. The evidence examined and held sufficient to support the findings of the trial court.

6. In trial of fact to the court without the intervention of a jury, if sufficient competent evidence is admitted to sustain the findings of the court, the case will not be reversed on the ground of the admission of immaterial and incompetent evidence.

7. The plea in abatement of another action pending in the same court between the same parties, regarding the same subject matter, and in which relief sought is practically the same, is a good defense to a second action, and the fact that one is an action at law and the other in equity is immaterial.

8. To constitute a good defense, however, it is necessary for the party seeking the abatement of the present action by reason of the pendency of that already commenced to plead and prove the connection of the former action to the same subject matter, the relations of the parties therein to be the same as that in the case in which the plea is interposed and that the relief sought is practically identical with that sought in the second action.

State ex rel regents of the University of Nebraska against Moore, auditor of public accounts. Mandamus. Writ denied. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

Session Laws, 1895, Ch. 65, providing for a uniform system of vouchers, applies to claims against the State university.

Perkins against Butler county. Appeal from Butler county. Reaffirmed. Opinion by Judge Harrison. Norval, C. J., dissenting.

The order for a rehearing in this case was as follows: "Rehearing allowed on the following question: Is this case, in view of the pleadings and the evidence, one calling for the application of the rule whereby partnership assets are to be applied to the payment of partnership debts in preference to debts of an individual partner?" Upon a re-examination of the case, the conclusion of the opinion rendered at the former hearing, in relation to the question for consideration on rehearing, approved and adhered to. (For opinion, see 62 N. W. Rep., 308.)

2. The points so decided at the first hearing of the case having been then set forth in the syllabus of the opinion, they need not and will not be re-stated here.

Gilkie & Anson Co. against Dawson Town and Gas company, et al. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Judge Harrison, Commissioner Ragan dissenting.

In all cases of claims against corporations and joint stock associations, the exact amount justly due shall be first ascertained, and after the corporate property shall have been exhausted the individual subscribers thereof shall be individually liable to the extent of their unpaid subscriptions, and the liability for the unpaid subscriptions shall follow the stock. (Sec. 4 of article xi of Neb. Const., referring to Miscellaneous Corporations.)

2. The capital, including unpaid subscriptions for stock of a corporation, is a trust fund for the payment of its creditors.

3. Subscriptions for stock of a corporation may be paid in money or in property, such as within the power of a corporation to acquire and hold, or in labor for the corporation in the proper furtherance of its purposes and business.

4. Where payment of subscriptions for stock is made in property or labor, it must be of such value as to be the money's worth; if property, of the value of the amount of the par value of the stock, and if labor, it must be reasonably of the face value of the stock.

5. When property is conveyed to a corporation in payment of subscriptions for stock, it may be at a valuation agreed upon between the parties to the transaction, provided the valuation is one made in good faith or in the fair exercise of judgment and discretion honestly directed.

6. Where the property conveyed in payment for stock is knowingly and advisedly overvalued, it is but a formal and illusory compliance with the requirements of the law and fair dealing in this regard, and is not sufficient, and the transaction may be impeached by a creditor of the corporation, as a fraud and the liability of the subscriber for stock to the amount of the difference between the fair and true value of the property at the time it was conveyed, and the fictitious value at which it was received, be enforced against such subscriber as an unpaid portion of his subscription to the stock, and appropriated, in a proper action, to the satisfaction of the debts of the corporation.

7. The books of a corporation are its private books, as to third persons, and such persons are not chargeable with notice of what is contained therein nor with the duty of examining them for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the capital in respect to whether fully paid in or not and at what valuation, before granting credit to the corporation, to the extent that a failure to do so will bar the right in a proper action to impeach the transfer of stock to a party in consideration of the conveyance to the corporation of property, which may be shown in the books and prove its fraudulent character.

8. The amended petition held to be sufficient in its statements of the fraudulent character of the transaction therein sought to be attacked.

Galligher against Connell. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

The facts in this case and the law applicable thereto are substantially the same as those in Connell against Gallgher, 36 Nebraska, 749; and Connell against Galligher, 39 Nebraska, 793, and following these cases the decree is affirmed.

Tracey against State. Error from Lancaster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

A defendant convicted of a felony in support of his motion for a new trial filed an affidavit alleging misconduct of the jury while deliberating. The statements of the affidavit were not corroborated and it did not appear by what means the affiant obtained possession of the facts alleged to constitute the misconduct.

The averments of the affidavit were not denied by the state. Held: (1) The trial court was not obliged to take the statements of the affidavits as true. (2) That whether there had been misconduct of the jury was a question of fact for the district judge. (3) That in trying such issue the district judge had a right to weigh and consider, as against the statements in the impeaching affidavit, the presumption of law that the jurors had obeyed their oaths.

2. A district court, when called upon to pronounce judgment against a person convicted of a felony, is not limited to the sole question whether the person so convicted has anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him.

3. The district court in such a case has no authority to coerce an answer from a prisoner to any question whatever; but what inquiries the court shall make of such a prisoner, aside from the inquiries provided by statute, or whether any, is a matter resting entirely in its discretion.

4. The obvious intent of the statute in fixing the punishment for the crime of robbery at imprisonment from three to fifteen years was to invest the trial court with discretion to grade the punishment, within the limits of the statute according to the enormity of the offense, to take into consideration in fixing the punishment all the circumstances in evidence under which the crime was committed; perhaps to consider the age, the mental condition and the previous good character of the person convicted.

5. In a prosecution for robbery, everything said and done by the prosecuting witness and the prisoner at the time of the felonious assault is competent evidence as being a part of that transaction.

6. An information for robbery charged the prisoner with having robbed the prosecuting witness of $14.50, "good and lawful money of the United States." Held, that the averment as to the character of the money was surprising and need not be proven in order to sustain the conviction. Section 420 of the Criminal Code.

7. It is error for the district court to modify an instruction requested by interlineation or erasure, and thus give such an instruction. Section 2,447, Compiled Statutes.

8. To secure the reversal of a judgment in an error proceeding to this court it is not enough to establish that the district court erred, but it must appear from the record that such error may have caused or contributed to the judgment under review, and thus have prejudiced the complaining party.

November 6, 1895, court met pursuant to adjournment. Continental Building and Loan association against Aulger, leave to file amended petition; Yankton, N. & S. W. Railway company against State, leave to file amended transcript; Dorr against Meyer, leave to file amended transcript; Monell against Irey, death of appellee suggested; Forrester against Harter, supersedeas vacated.

The following causes were dismissed: Smith against Cobb; Craig against Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company; Beecher against Klopp; Hinds against Holdrege; Blue Hill against Simpson; Cauffman against Fleming; Cook against Johnson; Upton against Sherwood; Wyman against Perry; Everson against Wiley; Diebold Safe and Lock company against Ayres; Rutan against Meyer; Harrison against Gardner; Millard against Omaha; Dulaney against Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company; Yerkes & Finan Co. against Omaha Planing mill; Austin against Flannery; Lewis against Breese; Kirkle against Menell; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company against Buller.

Union Trust company against Allen; leave to file counter affidavits. Hards against Platte Valley Improvement company; advanced. Lau against Seacrest; judgment of reversal. Specht against Stevens; continued. Penner against Rupert and Cooperrider against Stevens; mandates ordered. Watson against Robertson; additional surety on injunction bond to be given in fifteen days. Farmland Security company against Nelson; motions to dismiss and strike transcript overruled. Seaver against Hall; motion to advance overruled. First National bank, Sutton, against Grosshans; motion to consolidate overruled. City National bank, Hastings, against Thomas; motion to quash bill of exceptions sustained and cause advanced. Alling against Nelson; motion to strike transcript overruled. Reynolds against McCandless; motion to quash bill of exceptions sustained. Peck against Tingley; motion to reinstate and recall mandate sustained. State ex rel Beckett against Scott; leave to docket granted. Austin against Flannery; dismissal vacated. Jameson against Kent; motion to strike affidavits sustained. Thompson against Missouri Pacific railway; leave to file amended petition on payment of costs for defendant's briefs. State against Hill; Hon. C. J. Phelps and Hon. J. W. Dawes appointed to draw jury. State ex rel Marquett against Baushausen; E. J. Clements appointed referee.

Rehearings were denied in the following cases: Pollock against Whipple; Grave against Norfolk National bank; O'Donohoe against Polk; Camp against Pollock; Griffen against Jenkins; Clark against Cambridge and Arapahoe Irrigation company, and Witte against Carson.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Creighton against Finlayson; Shafer against Briggs; Warren against Sadilek; Lewis against Barker; Jones against Driscoll; Huberman against Evans; Redman against Voss; Otis against Butters; McDonald against Grabow; Farmers Loan and Trust company against Killinger; Baker against Killinger; Diering against Wisherd; Commercial State bank against Ketcham; Fox against Graves; Baum Iron company against Burg; Union Pacific Railway company against Ray; Morse against Walker; Bartram against Sherman; Claflin against Bank; Kaufman against Cooper; Home Fire Insurance company against Burg; Ferris against Murphy; Hough against Stover; Burket against Clarke; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company against Archer; Korth against State; Williams against State; Nichols against State; Commercial National bank against Lipp; Omaha against Megeath; Dehaming against Detroit Bridge Iron works; Johnson against Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment company; Austin against Flannery; Dolan against McLaughlin; Lawnead against State; Foss against Dawes; Lanham against First National bank, Crete, two cases.

YORK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

Many Important Cases to Be Heard at the Coming Term.

YORK, Nov. 10.—(Special.)—The November term of the district court of York county opens at this place tomorrow, with Hon Robert Wheeler presiding. In all there are 133 cases on docket, ten of which are criminal. After the excitement of the campaign work the lawyers for the past few days have settled down to hard work, preparing for the coming term, in looking up their respective cases, and preparing the necessary files, etc. One of the first cases on docket is K. K. Hayden, receiver of the Capital National bank, against D. E. Thompson and others. This case has been carried over several terms, but it is thought that it will be tried this term without fail. The case of Anthony Yost, by his next friend, William Yost, against the Burlington railroad, for $60,000 damages, as a result of being run over by an engine, is also on docket. Yost was run over by a switch engine, which he claims was through the negligence of the road, wholly, while he was a section hand. He is a cripple for life as a result thereof. The case of Andrew Peterson against the estate of Phillip Meehan will be another interesting case. Peterson sues the estate of Meehan for damages, resulting from a fall from a scaffold while at work for Meehan on the Orphans' Home building at this place. In the accident Meehan was killed, and the plaintiff is endeavoring to hold a dead man responsible for his injuries. This case involves a question of law for there seems to be no direct precedent in line with the case. Among the criminal cases there appears the case of the State against Frank Hazelett, in which the defendant is charged with assault with intent to kill, on George Kingen, a paroled convict.

The York Military band will give a concert on next Thursday evening, the proceeds of which will go to the Methodist church funds to aid in rebuilding the church.

A negative of the burning Methodist church, which occurred here some time ago, was taken by an amateur photographer at the time, and the same upon being developed presents a splendid picture of the fire.

A pleasant musical recital was given by the pupils of Prof. O. Barnet at the parlors of the LeGrand hotel of this city last evening. The entertainment proved to be a rare treat to those in attendance.

Mrs. George Palmer of Henderson was in the city today, enroute to Seward, where she will visit relatives.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Light Variable Winds for Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The forecast for Monday is:

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; light, variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas—Fair; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For South Dakota—Fair; light, variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding day of the past four years:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Maximum temperature	46	30	63	51
Minimum temperature	28	16	41	25
Average temperature	37	23	52	38
Precipitation	.00	T	.00	.00

Condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1:

Normal temperature	41
Deficiency for the day	4
Accumulated excess since March 1	379
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Deficiency for the day	.04 inch
Total precipitation since March 1	19.79 inches
Deficiency since March 1	10.09 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Max. Temperature of day.	Precipitation	STATE OF WEATHER.
Omaha	42	46	.00	Clear.
North Platte	44	58	.00	Clear.
Huron	32	50	.00	Clear.
Chicago	36	38	.00	Clear.
St. Louis	42	44	.00	Cloudy.
St. Paul	32	40	.00	Clear.
Davenport	34	40	.00	Clear.
Kansas City	42	48	.00	Clear.
Helena	36	38	.00	Clear.
Havre	48	58	.00	Partcloudy.
Salt Lake City	42	50	.00	Clear.
Bismarck	36	44	.00	Clear.
St. Vincent	36	44	.00	Clear.
Cheyenne	38	52	.00	Clear.
Williston	32	40	.00	Clear.
Rapid City	32	42	.00	Clear.
Galveston	56	58	.00	Clear.

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Observer.

ALL DUE TO THE FOREIGNERS

Dullness in the Stock Market Ascribable to European Influence.

ELECTIONS HAVE BUT LITTLE EFFECT

Danger of the Kaffir Collapse and the Resumption of Gold Exports, with London Selling Instead of Buying.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

Influences most adverse to the stock market this week have been the unsettled state of European politics, the fears of a collapse in the "Kaffir" speculation and the approach of sterling exchange to the gold shipping point. The latter factor had probably more influence than all the others combined. London was a steady seller of our stocks, and as wheat and cotton do not go outwards with sufficient freedom to pay for our large imports, the supply of bills was exhausted and we find ourselves on the verge of gold exports, instead of the imports usual at this season. This situation was taken full advantage of by professional traders, who had little difficulty in forcing liquidation by weak or tired holders, particularly as the big operators seemed willing for a decline. Toward the close of the week there was a rally, based upon short covering, and a more hopeful feeling developed. It would seem as if all the unfavorable conditions had been fairly discounted by the decline of the last few weeks, but enough uncertainty still remains to demand caution.

The outcome of the elections can hardly be said to have had much immediate effect upon the investment markets, but it is not therefore to be regarded as devoid of importance. It means much as to the future of parties. It strengthens very decidedly the prospect of a new prolongation of republican ascendancy in national affairs, and with that goes a probability that financial and currency questions will be dealt with on lines different from those laid down by the opposite party. There is no reason to suppose that the republicans are any less desirous to remove the dangers connected with our currency system than the democrats have shown themselves to be. But their methods of treatment are likely to follow ideals which so far have been hinted at rather than openly considered. A party so long in power may be expected to have some respect for the institutions which it has established, and for that reason there is a prima facie probability that the new congress will hesitate to hastily sacrifice the greenback (United States notes) and will be in no hurry to extend privileges to the state banks in conflict with the interests and prestige of the national banks. Indications are not lacking that these two prepossessions may go far toward shaping republican policy on financial and monetary measures. On the question of retiring the legal tender notes, a second thought is beginning to appear. The argument is put forth in quarters which will command attention that the troubles of the treasury are not so much due to the greenback itself and for what it intrinsically is as to the fact that there has been superadded to that note 150,000,000 of Sherman notes and 340,000,000 of silver certificates, all of which are, in the final issue, payable in gold. It is reasoned that the official gold reserve of $100,000,000 is thus made to bear a burden of $835,000,000 of obligations, instead of the $345,000,000 originally contemplated; which, it is claimed, is quite sufficient to throw discredit upon our whole paper currency. To remedy this vast excess of paper over the gold reserve it is proposed that the entire issue of Sherman notes shall be retired through an issue of low interest bonds, which shall afford a basis for increased issues of national bank notes upon conditions more liberal than those now existing, and that at a later stage at least a good portion of the silver certificates shall be withdrawn, and the silver held against them, as well as that held against the Shermans, shall be disposed of. To provide against the contraction that would result from these withdrawals of currency it is suggested that the conditions of issuing bank notes shall be so far eased as to admit of a corresponding increase in the volume of that currency. In this way the greenbacks would be retained in use and the privilege of issuing bank paper would be reserved to the national banks.

At present it seems likely that a policy of this character may be favored by the party into whose hands political control is falling. It is not to be questioned that such a course would present practicalities and attractions that would win for it considerable support. Under such conditions the greenbacks would be greatly strengthened and would be readily accepted for an important class of uses for which gold would otherwise be required. Certain it is that they have fallen into disrepute only since the other forms of circulating notes have been put out in such immense volume, and the withdrawal of the latter could only give confidence to the retained original legal tender. A change of this character would be less revolutionary than the one favored by the present administration, which would not only withdraw all the present forms of paper legal tender, but would substitute a new basis of guarantee for bank notes, and make those notes issuable by state banks as well as national.

The significance to the market of these foreshadowings is that they seem to suggest a working way out of the treasury embarrassments, which may be broached for public consideration in the new congress.

The position of the "Kaffir" troubles in Paris seems to have been somewhat eased and there is less apprehension of a violent crash of that speculation that there has been. The European political situation now presents the most gloomy aspect of the two. Wall street is beginning to breathe more freely in consequence, and as there has been a continuous letting down of prices here for some weeks past, the tone may soon be expected to become more hopeful, with more disposition to buy. More courageous buying than selling is what is really needed before the market is likely to turn pronouncedly upward; meanwhile we continue to recommend conservative trading only.

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

European Bourses Declared to Be in a Critical Position.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The critical position of the different European bourses during the week has compelled discount brokers, as a measure of precaution, to advance money rates slightly. The week on the Stock exchange proved so disastrous that the settlement commencing tomorrow is anticipated with the greatest anxiety. It is almost certain that some failures will then be announced. The fall of London consols and other giltedged securities has been all the greater because they have already been forced abnormally high. Declines in prices in almost all of the speculative markets range from 2 to 5 per cent. Dealings in mining securities are very limited. Comparisons with the prices of a month ago show how serious the fall has been, even in the best reputed mining stocks. In the foreign markets the greatest collapse has been in Turkish and Italian securities. Even if no further troubles develop it is improbable that any noticeable recovery will take place this year. The week's declines are as follows: Louisville & Nashville, 6¼ per cent; Denver preferred, 5 per cent; Reading firsts, Atchison first mortgage and Wabash 6s, 3½ per cent; Atchison, Erie, Lake Shore and Pennsylvania, 2¾ per cent; St. Paul, Union Pacific and Wabash, 2 per cent; Canadian Pacific, 4¾ per cent; Grand Trunk guaranteed, 3¼ per cent.

MANCHESTER TEXTILE REVIEW.

Market During the Week Dull and Discouraging Generally.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 10.—The market during the week was dull and discouraging, little business having been done and stocks accumulating, both of yarns and cloth, in spite of the number of idle machines and the increasing list of employes in distress. Lots of yarns were sold at ⅛c decline, but regular quotations remained nominally unchanged. Cloth feels the continued absence of the large India demand keenly, only small assorted lots being daily sold, offers for quality and quantity ruling much below cost. Levantine and continental business has been hindered by the political situation, the home trade was slow and there was considerable waiting for cotton developments. The continental spinners continue busy with profitable orders.

Cotton Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—COTTON—Quiet, ⅛c lower; middling, 8⅜c; sales, 225 bales; receipts, 1,527 bales; stock, 124,905 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 8⅝c; low middling, 8¼c; good ordinary, 7 13-16c; net receipts, 7,085 bales; gross, 7,493 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,860 bales; to France, 12,481 bales; to the continent, 850 bales; coastwise, 2,875 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 316,229 bales.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 8⅝c; net receipts, none; gross, 5,315 bales; forwarded, 1,944 bales; sales, 545 bales, all spinners; stock, 185,510 bales; futures closed steady, sales, 199,900 bales; January, $8.47; February, $8.52; March, $8.56; April, $8.60; May, $8.65; June, $8.69; August, $8.74; November, $8.39; December, $8.41; spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8⅝c; middling gulf, 9c; sales, 196 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Temperature and weather were not favorable to an increased demand for purely seasonable fabrics, and such engagements were restricted to orders calling for moderate quantities to meet current requirements of an urgent character. There was little doing in spring stuff; no buyers of importance were present. Printing cloths quiet but firm at 3 5-16c. Sales for the week, 208,000 pieces.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 9.—There has been a moderate business in the print cloth market during the week. The demand for regulars was for spots or very early deliveries, and there were not enough in sight to allow any free trading. There was quite a good demand for odds during the first part of the week, and manufacturers met the demand fairly. Messrs. Remington and Davol furnished the following statement: Production for the week, 220,000 pieces; deliveries, 218,000 pieces; stock (odds, 46,000 pieces; 64-64, 7,000 pieces), 53,000 pieces; last week's stock, 51,000 pieces; sales (odds, 176,000 pieces; 64-64, 24,000 pieces), 200,000 pieces; spots, 47,000 pieces; futures, 53,000 pieces; sales for weekly delivery: November, 165,000 pieces; December, 128,000 pieces; January, 48,000 pieces; February, 30,000 pieces; March, 26,000 pieces; April, 7,000 pieces; May, 6,000 pieces; June, 5,000 pieces.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The continued rains and snowy weather and the fact that there is no apparent abatement in the receipts at northwestern points caused December wheat to fall off this morning soon after the opening, which was at yesterday's closing price, 58½c. It soon dropped to 58⅛c, but encouraging cables and some good news caused a reaction to 58⅜c. Consideration of statistical reports and light clearances from Atlantic ports then had a bad effect and the price fell off again, and after various changes closed at from 58¼c to 58⅜c. The estimated result of the week's domestic movement of wheat is that the visible supply will, on Monday, show an increase of from 2,500,000 bu. to 3,000,000 bu. Minneapolis and Duluth are expected to give an increase of 1,500,000 bu., and New York an increase of about 250,000 bu.

In corn the prospect of clearing weather, with perhaps the more important matter that the November shorts nearly all covered yesterday, caused a decline of ⅛c in that future. December and May are within 1-16c of their previous day's closing value. Trade was small.

Oats continued very dull. Sales were very small and changes in price slight. May opened and closed at yesterday's prices, 20⅜c.

In provisions prospective large receipts of hogs next week caused a weak feeling from the beginning and a decline of 12½c in pork was finally established for the day. Lard and ribs did not participate to the full in the weakness, the decline in each being only 2½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Nov	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅝
Dec	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58¼
May	62⅜	63	62¼	62⅝
Corn, No 2				
Nov	29⅜	29⅜	29	29⅛
Dec	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28
May	29¾	29½	29¼	29⅜
Oats, No. 2				
Nov				18½
Dec	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅜
May	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Pork per bbl				
Nov				8 10
Jan	9 15	9 17½	9 05	9 05
May	9 47½	9 50	9 37½	9 37½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Nov				5 52½
Dec	5 62½	5 65	5 62½	5 62½
May	5 82½	5 85	5 82½	5 82½
Short Ribs—				
Nov				4 50
Jan	4 60	4 62½	4 57½	4 57½
May	4 80	4 85	4 80	4 80

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady; winter patents, $3.15@3.50; winter straights, $2.50@3.20; spring patents, $3.15@3.50; spring straights, $2.60@2.90; bakers, $1.85@2.30.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 57⅝@58⅜c; No. 3 spring, 57@57½c; No. 2 red, 58⅝@61⅞c.

CORN—No. 2, 29⅜c.

OATS—No. 2, 18⅜c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 white, 18¾@19c.

RYE—No. 2, 37c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 27@28c; No. 4, 24@28c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 90¾@91½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $3.60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $8.12½@8.25; lard, per 100 lbs., $5.57½@5.60; short ribs, sides (loose), $4.55@4.60; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@4.87½; short clear sides (boxed), $4.67½@4.87½.

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

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 7@7½c; chickens, 6½@8c; ducks, 9@9½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,000	15,000
Wheat, bu	170,000	140,000
Corn, bu	246,000	234,000
Oats, bu	242,000	195,000
Rye, bu	4,000	3,900
Barley, bu	108,000	40,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was quiet; creamery, 14@22c; dairy, 9½@19c. Eggs, firm; 14½@19½c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—FLOUR—Receipts, 32,300 bbls.; exports, 7,500 bbls.; quiet and easy with wheat; Minneapolis patents, $3.50@3.75; Minnesota bakers, $2.75@3.10. Rye flour, steady; superfine, $2.50@2.75; fancy, $2.80@3.00. Buckwheat flour, easy; $1.50, spot.

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

BRAN—Dull at $2.60.

RYE—Nominal; No. 2 western, 42c.

BARLEY—Weak; western, 40@48c.

BARLEY MALT—Weak; western, 50@60c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 32,300 bu.; exports, 7,500 bu. No. 1 hard, 67½c delivered. Options opened firmer on war rumors, but soon turned weak under continued wet weather west and large receipts of spring wheat, together with financial depression abroad and small clearings; closed quiet and lower; No. 2 red, May, 68 9-16@69¼c; closed 68⅝c.

CORN—Receipts, 85,800 bu.; exports, 700 bu. Spot, dull; No. 2, 36½c. Options opened steadier on rains west, eased off with wheat and clearing weather and closed unchanged; May, 35⅜@35 15-16c, closed 35⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 216,000 bu.; exports, 4,400 bu. Spot market, dull; No. 2, 23⅝c. Options quiet and weak, closing ⅛@¼c lower; May, 25⅜c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, 80@85c.

HOPS—Steady; state, common to choice, 1894 crop, 3@7c; 1895 crop, 7@10c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 3½c; 1895 crop, 8@10c.

HIDES—Quiet; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 18@18½c; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 15c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 24 lbs., 21c; Texas, dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 12@13c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 24c; acid, 21½@24c.

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

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; family, $10.00@12.00; extra mess, $8.00@8.50; beef hams, $15.00@15.50; packed, $9.00@11.00; city extra India mess, $16.00@18.00. Cut meats, dull. Lard, quiet; western steam closed at $5.90 bid; refined, steady. Pork, firm; new mess, $9.75@10.25; family, $11.50@12.00.

BUTTER—Steady; western dairy, 10½@11c; western creamery, 15@22c; Elgins, 23c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 21@25c; western, 19@22c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 4⅜c; country, 4¼c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United closed at $1.49 bid.

CHEESE—Easier; large, state, 7¼@10¾c.

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

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

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 28@28½c.

RICE—Dull; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅞@6¼c.

METALS—Pig iron, quiet; southern, $12.00@14.00; northern, $12.00@14.50. Copper, easy; brokers' price, $11.50. Lead, quiet; brokers' price, $3.20. Tin, quiet; straits, $14.55; plates, quiet. Spelter, weak; domestic, $3.80.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet; crude, 24@24½c; mild, 19@20c; off summer yellow, 27@27½c.

St. Louis General Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—WHEAT—Experienced a setback at the opening because of the upset of the war news and the continued rains and heavy receipts in the northwest, and throughout the remainder of the day the market was depressed, closing ⅛@⅜c under yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c bid; November, 57⅝c; December, 58⅛@58¼c; May, 63½c bid.

CORN—Easier on predictions for a clearing up of the rainy weather and reports of expected increased receipts for next week, closing below yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 24⅜c; November, 24¼c bid; December, 24⅜c; May, 26¼@26⅜c.

OATS—Steady for futures, trading light; spot dull; No. 2, cash, 17½c bid; November, 18c; December, 17⅞@18c; May, 20⅜c.

RYE—No demand; offered on call at 36½c, but received no bids.

CORN MEAL—$1.45@1.50.

BRAN—Fairly active; 52½@53½c for sacked, east track.

HAY—Firm and unchanged; prairie, $6.50@9.50; timothy, $8.50@14.25.

WHISKY—$1.22.

POULTRY—Weak; turkeys, lower, 6c; chickens, lower, 5@6½c; ducks, steady, 7½c; geese, steady, 6c.

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

EGGS—Higher; 17c loss off.

LEAD—Nominally held at $3.02½@3.05.

SPELTER—Offered at $3.55, but no bids.

PROVISIONS—Pork, standard mess, jobbing, $8.50@8.62½. Lard, prime steam, $5.10; choice, $5.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs, $5.10; shorts, ribs, $5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 45,000 bu.; corn, 24,000 bu.; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 13,000 bu.; corn, 4,000 bu.; oats, 16,000 bu.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—COFFEE—Opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, followed by a rally of 5@15 points on the local bidding and a few buying orders; closed quiet at net unchanged to 5 points advance; November, $14.60; December, $14.55@14.60; March, $14.15@14.25; May, $14.25@14.85; September, $14.85@14.90; spot coffee, Rio, dull; No. 7, $15.62½; mild, dull; Cordova, $18.00@18.75.

SANTOS, Nov. 9.—Firm; average Santos, $15.70; receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 47,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 8,139 bags; New York stock today, 282,399 bags; United States stock, 360,666 bags; afloat for the United States, 187,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 547,666 bags, against 504,397 bags last year.

HAMBURG, Nov. 9.—Irregular at 1½ pfg decline; sales, 7,000 bags.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Opened barely steady at ¼@1¼f decline; closed unchanged; total sales, 19,000 bags.

RIO, Nov. 9.—Quiet; No. 7, Rio, $15; exchange, 9⅛d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 179,000 bags.

London Grain Market Review.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The weather during the past week has been warmer and farm work has made good progress. The wheat area will probably exceed that of last year. In the market wheat has been quiet and depressed, owing to the weakness of the American and continental markets, the mild weather, good supply and poor demand, at 6d lower. Parcels were slow. Northern spring wheat afloat was quoted at 23s. Spot was dull. Maize was quiet and closed firmer. Parcels were steady. Old mixed American maize, December delivery, was quoted at 16s 6d. Barley was firmer at 6d dearer. Oats were dull and easy.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

The week closes with eggs strong and poultry weak.

Game is in good demand and is selling freely at steady prices. Quotations:

EGGS—Strictly fresh stock, 16@16½c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 8c; fair to good country, 12@14c; choice to fancy country, 14@15c; gathered creamery, 16@18c; separator creamery, 19@20c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at 6@7c; large and coarse, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Domestic brick, 11¾c; Edam, per doz., $10; Club House, 1-lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Limburger, fancy, per lb., 11¼c; Roquefort, ½-lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Young Americas, 10½c; Twins, fancy, 11c.

POULTRY—Live—Hens, per lb., 5½c; chickens, per lb., 6c; roosters, 3@4c; ducks, 7@8c; turkeys, 7@8c; geese, 7@8c. Dressed—Chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 8@10c; geese, 8@9c.

HAY—Upland, $6; midland, $5.50; lowland, $5; rye straw, $4; 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., 2½c; choice green running to hurl, 2¼c; common, 1½c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, young, per doz., $5; prairie chickens, old, $3.00@3.50; quail, $1.75@2.00; jack snipe, 75c; golden plover, $1.25; jack rabbits, per doz., $2.00@3.00; small rabbits, $1; mallard ducks, $3; redheads, $3; canvasback ducks, $5.00; teal, blue wing, $1.75; teal, green wing, $1.50; mixed ducks, $1.50; Canada geese, $6; small geese, $4.50; brants, $3.50; deer saddles, 15@16c; deer carcasses, 12½@13c; elk saddles, 15c; elk carcasses, 11c; antelope saddles, 14@15c; antelope carcasses, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—On track, car lots, 25c; small lots from store, 30c.

ONIONS—Per bu., 25@30c; imported Spanish onions, per crate, 60@65c; home grown Spanish, per bbl., $1.50; 3 to 5-bbl. lots, $1.25.

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

POTATOES—Choice stock, 30@35c; car lots, 25@30c.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, $1.50 per bbl.

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

CELERY—Choice stock, large No. 1, 40@45c; large No. 2, 35c; small, 25@30c.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 5½c.

WATER CRESS—Per 16-qt. case, $1.50@1.75.

FRUITS.

Notwithstanding reports of freezing in New York state, the market continues to be steadily supplied with as fine Concord grapes as ever come here. There is a free movement, and values have not advanced appreciably. Quotations:

CALIFORNIA QUINCES—Per box, $1.50.

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

IDAHO PEARS—Per case, $2.

CRANBERRIES—Choice stock, per bbl., $8.50.

ALMERIA GRAPES—Per 60-lb. bbl., $7.00@7.50.

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

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Tokays, per double case, $3.00@3.25.

APPLES—Jonathans, $3.25@3.50; choice shipping stock, Ben Davis, Geniton, Winesap, etc., bbls., $2.50@2.75; cooking apples, $2.25@2.50.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—None.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mexicans, per box, $4.00; Jamaicas, per box, $3.75.

LEMONS—California, per box, $6.00@6.25.

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

PINEAPPLES—Per doz., $3.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

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., 6c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 8c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 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, 5@6c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6½c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; 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, 3½c; tallow No. 2, 3c; grease, white A, 3½c; grease, white B, 3c; grease, yellow, 2½c; grease, dark, 2c; old butter, 2@2½c; beeswax, prime, 15@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, 6@7c; fine light, 8@9c; quarter blood, 10@12c; seedy, burry and chaffy, 8@9c; cotted and broken, coarse, 7@8c, cotted and broken, fine, 6@8c. Fleece washed—Medium, 15@18c; fine, 14@16c; tub washed, 16@18c; black, 8c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 2@3c; dead pulled, 5@6c.

FURS.

	No. 1 Lge.	No. 1 Md'm	No. 1 Sm'll	2	3
BEAR—					
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	10 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	16 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	30 00	10 00
Silver Pale (accord'g to bea'y)	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
Lynk	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	50
Marten	2 00	1 50	1 00	1 00	50
Mink	80@85	60	45	25	10
Mink Dark	85	65	45	20	10
Mountain Lion, (perfect head and feet)	1@ 2				
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, cased	1 25	75	50	50	25
Short striped	1 00	70	45	40	25
Narrow striped	50	40	25	20	10
Broad striped	20@25				
Wolverine	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	1 00
Wolf Mountain	3 00	2 00	1 50	75	40
Wolf Prairie	65@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
MUSKRATS—					
Spring					
Winter	8@10	9	7		
Fall		7	6		
Kits	2		3		

DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Light western steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 4½@5c; good cows and heifers, 4⅝@5c; medium cows and heifers, 4¼@4½c; good forequarters cows and heifers, 3½@4c; good hindquarters cows and heifers, 6½@7c; fair hindquarters cows and heifers, 6c; cow rounds, 4½@5¼c; cow chucks, 3@3½c; steer chucks, 3½@4c; beef tenderloins, fresh, 15c; beef rolls, boneless, 8½c; sirloin butts, boneless, 8½c; loin backs, boneless, 8½c; loin backs, 6½c; cow ribs, No. 3, 6c; cow loins, No. 3, 7c; steer ribs, 7½c; steer loins, 9c.

MUTTON—Dressed mutton, 5¾c; racks mutton, 8½c; legs mutton, 7c; saddles mutton, 7c; stews, 2½c.

PORK—Pork loins, 7c; spare ribs, 5c; pork shoulders, 5c; pork shoulders, skinned, 5¼c; tenderloins, 13c; 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—Pure juice, per half bbl., $2.60; per bbl., $4.50.

SAUER KRAUT—Per bbl., $3.50; half bbl., $2.

NUTS—California almonds, 10c; English walnuts, soft shelled, 12½c; standards, 10c; filberts, 10c; Brazil nuts, 9@10c; pecans, 10@12c; peanuts, raw, 5½c; roasted, 7@7½c; chestnuts, 14@15c; black walnuts, per bu., 75c; small hickory nuts, per bu., $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, each, $2.75@3.00; per doz., $12; ½-gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $3.75.

FIGS—New crop, California, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 11c; common California figs, 60-lb. boxes, 6@6½c.

DATES—Persian, 60-lb. boxes, per lb., 5c; fards, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 8c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Choice, per lb., 9@10c.

PRESERVES—Assorted, 20-lb. pails, each $1.40.

Peoria Markets.

PEORIA, Nov. 9.—CORN—Steady; No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 29c; new No. 2, 27¼c; new No. 3, 27c.

OATS—Irregular; No. 2 white, 18½@19c; No. 3 white, 17¾@17½c.

RYE—Nothing doing.

WHISKY—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for high wines.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 91,000 bu.; oats, 38,750 bu.; rye, 600 bu.; whisky, none; wheat, 3,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 25,500 bu.; oats, 63,750 bu.; rye, 600 bu.; whisky, 675 gals.; wheat, 600 bu.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—WHEAT—Slow, but slightly higher; No. 2 hard, 56@57c; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 2 spring, 53@54½c; No. 3 spring, 51½@52c; rejected, nominally 35@48c.

CORN—Slow and unchanged; No. 2, mixed, 22⅜c; No. 2 white, 23½@23⅝c.

OATS—Firm and active; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 18@18½c.

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

EGGS—Firm; 16c.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—WHEAT—Steady; closed: November, 53c; December, 53@53⅛c; May, 57½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 54⅝c; No. 1 northern, 53⅝c; No. 2 northern, 51⅝c; receipts, 639 cars.

FLOUR—Steady; first patents, $3.15@3.40; domestic bakers, $2.65@2.75; export bakers, $2.00@2.40.

'Frisco Wheat Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—WHEAT—Very dull; May, $1.04¼; cleared, 131,439 centals.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Receipts of Hogs and Cattle Were Both Liberal for Saturday.

FEW CATTLE DESIRABLE FOR KILLERS

Market Quiet Except for Cow Stuff—Hogs Sold Off 5 Cents from the Previous Day's Quotations.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

Receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours, as compared with the previous four days, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
November 9	2,484	4,792	....	24
November 8	993	4,238	....	....
November 7	2,283	3,933	1,206	60
November 6	3,255	3,805	106	....
November 5	930	4,090	....	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
November 8	1,195	....	....	....
November 7	1,371	341	1,036	71
November 6	809	....	....	....
November 5	805	....	....	....
November 4	1,148	....	....	....

The receipts for the week with comparisons are:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	12,992	22,893	2,042
Receipts last week	16,883	26,245	8,960
Same week 1894	14,081	30,501	9,486
Same week 1893	18,244	20,802	6,824
Same week 1892	15,467	26,279	8,168

The following will show the receipts of live stock from the first of the year up to date and the decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	Receipts.	Decrease.
Cattle	502,195	203,889
Hogs	946,189	707,627
Sheep	182,634	39,025
Horses	5,976	1,627

DAY'S DISPOSITION.

The disposition of the day's offerings of live stock was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing company	19	980	....
The G. H. Hammond Co	131	1,582	....
Swift and Company	....	134	....
The Cudahy Packing Co.	376	1,180	....
R. Becker & Degan	25	....	....
Hamilton & Stephens	36	....	....
Shippers and feeders	214	15	....
Totals	945	4,757	....

CATTLE—For a Saturday the receipts were liberal, being double what they were on Friday and the largest since Wednesday. Two trains out of the ninety-nine loads counted in the yards were not intended for this market, being halted here only for feed. In addition to them there were twelve loads of cattle that were shipped to Nels Morris and were not offered on the market, so that the actual number of cattle on sale was really small.

A good many of the westerns here were large and thin cattle, few of them desirable for killers; there was, however, a three-load bunch of good corn fed natives on sale. The market on fat cattle, as usual on a Saturday, was rather quiet and without feature of importance. There was no particular change in values.

The early offerings of cows were very light and the market was stronger, in many cases 5@10c higher. Toward the close it developed that there were more cattle than had been expected and the feeling was hardly so strong.

The stocker and feeder trade was very slow. The cattle on sale were mostly large and on the commonish order, the very kind of cattle that are not wanted. The demand for bulls for feeding purposes is well maintained and prices were steady at the advance noted yesterday.

The feeder trade during the past week has not been very active. Those states which have been taking a good many appear to be pretty well stocked up with cattle and have ceased to be large buyers. On the other hand, Nebraska farmers, who are especially short of cattle and would like to stock up again, are either unable to buy or they do not have any confidence in the future of cattle values. Feeders have been held very high all the season, and it is a well known fact that bankers and others who are accustomed to loan money to feeders have been afraid to do so this year for fear that the cattle would not pay out when returned to market again.

HOGS—Yesterday it was a $3.45 market, today a $3.40 market. The receipts were large for a Saturday, in fact the largest of the week, and the buyers had no trouble in obtaining a concession of 5c. The market opened that much lower, and was active at the decline. The pens were cleared at an early hour. The prices paid ranged all the way from $3.35 to $3.55, with the great bulk at $3.40.

The hog market during the past week has made some improvement in the matter of values, that is, prices were higher at the close than at the opening of the week. Still the close of the week was lower than the close of the previous week. During the first two days of the past week hogs sold largely at from $3.30 to $3.35. On Wednesday 5c was added and on Thursday and Friday from $3.40 to $3.50 took a large share of the offerings. While the market has had its ups and downs, there being slight fluctuations from day to day, values have remained very nearly stationary during the two weeks past. Previous to that time the tendency of the market had been steadily downward. The market is now from 40c to 50c lower than it was one month ago and $1 lower than it was a year ago.

SHEEP—There were no sheep here to make a market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

In Cattle Trade Was Poor and Receipts Light.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—In cattle trade was poor today. Receipts were very light, about 1,000 head. Prices were lower. Runs of western rangers are fast falling off, but plenty of natives are coming forward to take their place. Few cattle now sell as high as $1.75, exporters paying from $3.85 to $4.25 for what they require. For the season so far the supply of western rangers foots up 390,000 head, or 48,000 more than arrived in a like period last year. These cattle have weakened along with natives, and choice lots are 75c to $1 lower than in August, when top prices were paid. This week's run of Texans amounts to 10,000 head, compared with 9,000 last week. Prices for the Texans have not changed much and are about the same as a year ago.

The receipts of hogs were heavy today, 30,000 head, and this, with 6,000 head left over, made a big supply for Saturday. The packing demand is good, however, and trade was active at Friday's decline. Sales were at a range of from $3.30 to $3.70 for common to choice droves of heavy, and at from $3.60 to $3.65 for light weights, with from $3.50 to $3.60 for packing, and at from $3.60 to $3.65 for shipping lots. Pigs sold mainly at from $3.25 to $3.50.

Only 2,500 head of sheep came in today, and these were sold at the reduced price. Natives brought from $1 to $3, westerns from $2 to $2.90 and lambs from $3 to $4.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market strong to steady; Texas steers, $2.40@3.50; Texas cows, $1.80@2.30; beef steers, $3.00@4.75; native cows, $1.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.50; bulls, $1.30@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,400 head; shipments, 400 head; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.60; heavies, $3.00@3.62½; packers, $3.50@3.62½; mixed, $3.45@3.55; light, $3.40@3.55; Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; pigs, $2.85@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady; lambs, $3.00@4.50; muttons, $2.25@3.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; very quiet; native steers, $2.50@5.00; cows and heifers, $1.85@3.40; Texas steers, $2.30@3.50; cows, $1.75@2.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $3.40@3.60; mixed, $3.20@3.50; light, $3.25@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; steady; natives, $2.50@3.50; southern, $2.25@3.10.

Stock in Sight.

Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday November 9, 1895:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	2,484	4,792	....
Chicago	700	30,000	2,500
Kansas City	800	7,400	1,100
St. Louis	600	2,200	500
Totals	4,584	44,392	4,100

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