WORKING HARD FOR LOW.

THE BROOKLYN YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB WIELDS A LARGE INFLUENCE —NO OFFICEHOLDERS AMONG ITS MEMBERS.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club has always wielded a powerful influence in Kings County Republican politics. The club does not confine its campaign work to any particular district or locality, but operates throughout the entire county. The club occupies a floor in the Johnston Building, at Nevins-st. and Flatbush-ave. Its membership, numbering 1,275, is restricted to Republicans who do not hold public office. Not even a clerk who is employed by the government is eligible, so that it is impossible for any political leader to control the action of the club. Formerly members of the General Committee were excluded from the organization, but recently this bar was removed, and they may now join the club, but cannot serve on any committees. The club has supported every Republican candidate for President and member of Congress since its organization, but in a few instances has refrained from indorsing local candidates, notably in the Tracy-Low campaign, when, after a stormy meeting, Seth Low was indorsed.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club was organized in September, 1889, by Seth Low, the present fusion candidate for Mayor, and a few of his friends as a campaign club. Mr. Low was its first president. Associated with Mr. Low were Henry B. Beecher, vice-president; Robert S. Bussing, jr., secretary; H. C. Du Val, treasurer, and Henry W. Maxwell, chairman of the committee on Election Day work. Ransom H. Thomas, who since then has served several terms as vice-president of

JUDSON G. WALL.
Secretary of the Brooklyn Republican Club, 1893 to 1899; treasurer, 1901.

MEETING ROOM OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB.
Flatbush-ave. and Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

the New-York Stock Exchange, was among the most active workers in the club. Judson G. Wall has held office for a longer period than any other member of the club. He was secretary for six years, and is now treasurer. He has been one of the most diligent campaign workers.

Before the campaign of 1889 had progressed far about three thousand Republicans had allied themselves with the organization. The membership was organized for the campaign, a number of good workers being assigned to each election district, and some extremely effective work was done for the Garfield and Arthur ticket. In 1881 the club was reorganized as a permanent political organization, and was largely instrumental in securing the nomination and election of Seth Low as Mayor of Brooklyn. In 1883 it worked for the renomination of Mr. Low, and prosecuted a rousing campaign until election day, when Mr. Low was re-elected.

In 1892 the club organized a provisional Republican district organization committee for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican party on the election district plan. Charles A. Schieren took a leading part in the movement, and the election district plan, together with the blanket ballot, were adopted in 1893. It revolutionized campaign work in Brooklyn, and the members of the club, who then worked at the polls on Election Day distributing ballots to the voters, found that their usefulness in this field of labor had ceased. The club had become so well known that many voters would refuse to receive ballots excepting from workers who wore the badge of the Young Republican Club. Most of the original members of the club are now identified with the election district associations. The club is not composed of independent Republicans, as some people suppose, but of partisan Republicans who are independent citizens. The constitution of the club declares that "we recognize that national politics has no proper place in local government, and in all elections for city or county offices and in all primary elections the club shall be free to indorse the candidates of any party or independent candidates, and, in cases of emergency, to nominate candidates of its own," and that "no holder of political office or political position under the national, State or municipal government, and no candidate for such office, shall be eligible to membership."

Although the club has preached municipal nonpartisanship for twenty years it has loyally supported every Republican national candidate and every Republican candidate for Governor excepting in 1882, when no action was taken. It has supported at the polls every Republican candidate for Mayor excepting Mr. Catlin, in 1885, and General Tracy, in 1897. The members are highly gratified that in the present campaign the party has adopted the policy of non-partisanship, which has been advocated for so many years by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. The club members are ardent advocates of direct nominations at the primary elections. They believe that under this system an officeholder would endeavor to serve his constituents rather than an individual or machine, especially if he sought a renomination.

In the present campaign the club will hold many meetings and rallies. It proposes having at least one big mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and to invite Seth Low to deliver the principal address. The local candidates will also be asked to speak. The officers of the club are Frank M. Brooks, president; Colonel Willis L. Ogden, J. V. B. Thayer and John S. Stanton, vice-presidents; Jacob C. Klinck, secretary, and Judson G. Wall, treasurer. President Brooks has appointed the following campaign committee: L. G. Wilder, Charles D. Marvin, Ludwig Nissen, Howard McWilliams, Robert P. Wilson, Charles A. Schieren, Charles A. Moore, S. L. Woodhouse, Z. Nelson Allen, Hiram R. Steele, Gardiner D. Matthews, Dr. William E. Griffiths, Frank Harvey Field, Clarence R. West and Chester B. Lawrence. This committee has entered into the campaign with zeal and enthusiasm. A campaign fund is being accumulated, and the money will be placed where it will do the most good. Mr. Brooks has no doubt that the result of the coming election will be favorable to the fusion ticket. He said to a Tribune reporter:

"My reason for expecting the election of Seth Low as Mayor is based largely on the fact that the conditions existing in Brooklyn are somewhat similar to those of the Schieren campaign. And in New-York the conditions are somewhat similar to those existing during the Strong campaign. During the Schieren campaign it was very evident that the people of Brooklyn were alive to the fact that for several years the affairs of the city were in the hands of people who were using its revenues to line their own pockets. The most flagrant abuses were everywhere conspicuous, ring rule being complete, and the taxpayers were robbed right and left. The overthrow of ring rule by Mr. Schieren with a majority of thirty-two thousand would indicate, when the same conditions exist, as they certainly do at the present time, that a majority almost as large can be looked for by Mr. Low in this campaign.

"Mr. Shepard may have a personal following which would otherwise gather under the Seth Low banner if a weaker candidate than Mr. Shepard were named, but there are no figures of the independent Democratic vote existing in this borough, if given even a generous consideration, which will give Mr. Shepard a vote of more than four thousand or five thousand over the regular Democratic machine vote. Moreover, it must be remembered that Mr. Low's personal popularity in this borough, as demonstrated four years ago, is such as to offset the personal popularity of Mr. Shepard, so that, taking all the past figures into consideration, and also considering the general disrepute of the present administration, it is not at all unreasonable to expect Mr. Low's majority in Kings County to be from twenty-five thousand to thirty-five thousand.

"In Manhattan, during the Strong campaign, it was demonstrated that with an anti-Tammany ticket supported by nearly all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall there would be secured a majority large enough to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor. In the present campaign we find similar conditions existing. The forces of corruption, vice and iniquity are being fought by believers in honest government and public decency. With an organization discredited, even by some of its own members, municipal corruption existing everywhere, the good name of the city disgraced, enormous burdens placed upon the taxpayers, public employes increased by thousands, with the general belief that thousands are being employed for the purpose of drawing salaries and giving nothing in return, it is not to be expected that the people can be fooled into supporting a Tammany ticket, no matter how good a man may be at the head. It seems to me there can be no question about the success of Mr. Low, provided all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall make a vigorous effort to bring about such a result.

"When Governor Odell was in charge of the State Committee a few years ago he suggested and started the practical system of canvassing every election district in this city and seeing that some part of the Republican organization was in touch with every voter. It is to be hoped that the present Republican organization will adopt the same method which then proved so successful for campaign purposes. It will also be well for every Republican club and organization to forget Mr. Shepard and name the real issue as being Seth Low against Tammany Hall, Croker, McLaughlin and Devery."

BREAKING THE GAME LAWS.

POACHERS ARE SAID TO BE ACTIVE IN THE ADIRONDACKS THIS SEASON.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

In the Adirondacks this fall there have been few prosecutions for violations of the game law, and yet there appear to be ample opportunities for a game protector to get busy.

Catching trout under size is one of the minor offenses which are rarely punished, but it is a well known fact that the majority of trout taken from the Adirondack streams are under size.

When the season for trout closes the game protectors seem to take it for granted that the fishermen stop fishing for trout. They may stop in some parts of the North Woods, but in others they do not. At this season, it is said, it is not necessary to take along fine tackle and flies to lure the trout from the brook, for they will accept a common angle worm offered at the end of a very plain line suspended from an alder.

The big game at this season is deer, and there are many contrivances for taking them illegally. Illegal hunting is carried on mostly at night with a jack light, when a sportsman can go around without revealing his identity. A great deal of illegal hunting is done with so-called bird dogs, shepherd dogs and the like, which have been taught to run deer for a short distance. The poacher starts out with ad ouble-barrelled shotgun and his bird dog without arousing suspicion, but he never forgets to have plenty of cartridges loaded with buckshot with him. Others muzzle their dogs so that the barking shall not be heard, and run deer by moonlight.

A trick which is nearly always productive of results is to salt a deer lick. Deer have a great fondness for salt. Early in the season the poacher will note the localities where deer appear frequently, and will then make a salt lick over which he can get a good free shot. It is the custom of poachers to erect a blind near the salt lick from which they may shoot. Sometimes they set bear traps about the lick.

Many deer are caught in snares set over a runway. The snare is made by binding a tough young sapling to the ground and attaching to it a rope or a wire, which is sprung as soon as the deer gets his head into it. The animal is choked to death.

Some old guides of the North Woods are able to imitate the bark of a dog to perfection, and one will often follow a trail or runway for miles howling like a dog, with the hope of starting a deer toward the water, where he has a party waiting.

The operations of the men who snare partridges are so extensive that it is extremely difficult for a hunter to bag a brace of fine birds even in the thickets they are known to inhabit. One man may snare one hundred partridges a day, and it is said that from four hundred to five hundred birds are snared to every fifteen killed by the gun. In the forests a partridge prefers a bright, clean log to light upon, and logs are made clean and attractive by the poachers. At intervals along the log are placed green patches of moss, which add to the attractiveness of the place. The partridge yields to the desire to walk along the log, and when it does so its feet are caught in a copper wire.

Another way is to build a channel of leaves piled high on either side. The partridge works its way down the channel to the end, where a copper wire and bent sapling capture and hold the bird. Partridges bagged in this wholesale fashion are shipped to the large markets, usually New-York. The revenue accruing from the sale of the birds snared in some localities is as much as $1,200 in a season. There is a heavy fine for getting partridges in this manner, but it is by no means easy in the North country to get together a jury who will bring in a verdict of guilty.

VENTILATION IN INDIA.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The functions of respiration and the escape of surplus heat must be uniform and regular in order to insure health and comfort, and as the structure of the Bombay house renders effective ventilation impossible there is no choice but to call in the aid of science to bring the supply of fresh air, just as water, gas and electrical current are already supplied in most cities. Every year, in the dry season, camps are established in parks and open spaces about Bombay to accommodate an excess of population which finds life under canvas, with its many drawbacks, preferable to life in houses which are badly arranged and often unwholesome. The tents are stored for seven months in order to be used for five, and this annual camp is an annual proof of insufficient house accommodation. Various projects have been discussed with a view to providing suitable houses for the European population, but nothing so far has come of them, and the need for wholesome houses is, if possible, greater than ever.

There is an excellent climate which is very near Bombay, measuring vertically. It lies within a hundred feet of the surface, and is free from all the dust and smells that are too much in evidence at the ground level, and even at times in the third story. What we Europeans want is to live in that climate, and as it will not pay to climb up to it, we want it brought down, so that every story in our dwellings may be filled with uncontaminated air, even if it should be a basement story. This system of ventilation resembles that of a coal mine, only that the air will escape below. It involves no change in the outward appearance of a house, but it will insure a constant change of air, at a rate under perfect control, corresponding with the constant needs of the human system. A building, fitted with a silent engine and a ventilating fan on the roof, would have to be large enough to bear the cost of the machinery and a competent agent or manager; on the other hand, rooms of every size would be equally wholesome and comfortable in all weathers, as the renewal of the air supply would no longer depend on chance.

It has been observed that at about eighty feet from the ground in Bombay there are no flies of any kind—probably because the air at that height contains nothing for them to eat. An air supply taken at one hundred feet from the ground would introduce new and beneficial influences into domestic life, insuring the most healthy condition both by day and night.

Little Harry (at the seashore)—Mamma, can the fish see to swim right through all the big breakers?

Mamma—Of course they can, my dear.

Little Harry—Well, I'd think they would get the soapsuds in their eyes.—Chicago News.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

New-York, October 12.

Beeswax, pkgs	1	Live poultry, crates	108
Beans, white, bbls	200	Apples, bbls	4,926
Flour, bbls	11,125	Potatoes, bbls	19,295
Flour, sacks	24,444	Onions, bbls	2,260
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Cranberries, pkgs	835
Cornmeal, bags	2,950	Hay, tons	2,250
Oatmeal, bbls	562	Straw, tons	80
Wheat, bush	71,650	Millfeed, tons	202
Corn, bush	180,400	Prunes, pkgs	1,400
Oats, bush	99,000	Dried fruits, pkgs	700
Peas, bush	3,200	Cotton, bales	2,749
Buckwheat, bush	2,550	Cottonseed oil, bbls	605
Barley, bush	11,000	Rosin, bbls	3,952
Malt, bush	6,600	Spirits turp, bbls	414
Beef (canned), cases	4,688	Tar, bbls	28
Pork, bbls	470	Hops, bales	77
Hams, pkgs	321	Leather, sides	1,100
Bacon, pkgs	534	Oilcake, pkgs	3,200
Cutmeats, pkgs	860	Oil, lub, bbls	243
Dressed hogs, No	230	Oleo stock, pkgs	370
Lard, tcs	1,708	Peanuts, bags	482
Lard, kegs	2,413	Tobacco, hhds	113
Lard, cases	74	Tobacco, tcs	6
Tallow, pkgs	216	Tobacco, pkgs	1,298
Grease, pkgs	116	Whiskey, bbls	1,558
Butter, pkgs	3,870	Wool, bales	10
Cheese, pkgs	4,540	Wool, sacks	56
Eggs, cases	6,895	Wine, Cal., pkgs	90
Dressed poultry, pkgs	796		

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Iron, Nor, No 1 fdry	$15 50	Flour, Mpls patents	$11 00
Iron, So, No 2 soft	14 50	Cotton, middling	8½
Steel rails	28 00	Coffee, No 7 Rio	5⅞
Pig iron warrants	10 00	Sugar granulated	5 10
Lake copper ingot	16⅜	Molasses, O K, prime	40
Tin, ingot	24 85	Beef, family	11 75
Exchange, lead	4 87½	Pork, mess	20 75
Spelter	4 27½	Tallow, prime	5½
Wheat, No 2 red	76⅞	Hams, prime	12
Corn, No 2 mixed	62½	Lard, prime	9 87½
Oats, No 2 mixed	39		

EXPORTS.

Wheat, bush	71,990	Rosin, bbls	2,130
Corn, bush	23,716	Tar, bbls	100
Oats, bush	246,992	Refined pet, gals	963,860
Peas, bush	725	Cottonseed oil, gals	44,465
Beans, bush	1,583	Lubricating oil, gals	139,800
Flour, bbls	572	Pork, bbls	69
Flour, sacks	10,713	Beef, bbls	116
Cornmeal, bbls	191	Beef, tcs	20
Feed, bbls	8,640	Bacon, lb	914,550
Bran, lb	23,700	Hams, lb	140,400
Hay, bales	8,299	Lard, lb	1,289,560
Oilmeal, lb	1,375	Grease, lb	258,000
Oilcake, lb	2,182,800	Butter, lb	64,400
Spirits turp, gals	60	Cheese, lb	188,220

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, October 12, 1901.

COFFEE—The coffee futures market opened firm in tone, with prices 10@15 points higher, the latter on heavy demand from shorts, who were badly scared by reports of unsatisfactory Santos crop prospects and scurried for cover. Both French and German houses were liberal buyers on the crop news, while local bulls were supporters from the start. Prominent Broad-st. bear interests sold large blocks near the close in an effort to break the market, but final prices were 10@15 points net higher, with the undertone firm, smaller shorts and foreign houses taking all that was offered. Sales for the session amounted to 52,250 bags. Additional bullish factors in the day's news were a 75 reis advance in Rio coffee, an advance of 1-32d, to 11 19-32d, in the Rio rate of exchange, a net gain for the day of ¼@¾ pfennig at Hamburg and of 1@1¼ francs at Havre. Primary receipts were about as anticipated, showing a movement of 90,000 bags at ports and 64,100 bags at interior towns. Warehouse deliveries of 20,000 bags were fair. Spot supplies in the local street market were firmly held at a shade higher prices, based on 5⅞c for Rio No 7 and 7c for Santos No 4, invoice lots. Clearances reported this morning included the steamers Castilian, Prince, from Rio, with 19,000 bags, and Nasmyth, from Santos, with 23,000 bags, both on October 11. Rio shipments to the United States for the week were 95,000 bags; to Europe, 22,000 bags. Santos shipments to the United States, 47,000 bags; to Europe, 112,000 bags.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
October	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30	5.15
November	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35@5.40	5.20
December	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.45@5.50	5.30
January	—	—	—	5.50@5.60	5.40
February	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70	5.50
March	5.75	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80	5.60
April	—	—	—	5.80@5.85	5.65
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95	5.75
June	—	—	—	5.95@6.00	5.80
July	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10	5.90
August	—	—	—	6.10@6.20	6.00
September	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.20@6.25	6.05

Foreign Coffee Markets.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 4$000 receipts, 63,000 bags; stock, 1,362,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 p. m. was net ¼@¾ pfennig higher; sales, 38,000 bags (uncertain). Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, unchanged to ¼ franc lower; at 12 m. advanced ½ franc; at 3 p. m. advanced ¼ franc; at 4:30 p. m. advanced ¾ franc; total sales, 60,000 bags.

January	40.00	July	41.50
February	40.25	August	41.75
March	40.50	September	42.00
April	40.75	October	39.50
May	41.00	November	39.75
June	41.25	December	39.75

Rio—Coffee market firm; No 7 Rio, 4$775; exchange, 11 19-32d; receipts, 27,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 24,000 bags; stock, 561,000 bags.

The statistical position of Brazilian coffee is as follows:

	To-day.	Yesterday.	Last week
New-York deliveries	19,167	21,017	26,742
Baltimore deliveries	302	454	719
New-Orleans deliveries	92	284	582
Total deliveries	19,561	21,755	28,043
New-York stock	1,395,886	1,310,053	1,241,341
Baltimore stock	29,880	30,626	18,837
New-Orleans stock	20,959	21,335	69,632
Stock at all ports	1,356,725	1,361,286	1,329,810
Afloat	912,000	885,000	863,000
Visible supply	2,268,725	2,246,286	2,192,810
Same time 1900	1,027,981	1,044,654	918,567

COTTON—The start of the market was innocent enough to allay the fears of the most suspicious bear, and even the bulls saw nothing on the opening to call forth special comment or self-congratulation. But before the session closed the shorts had good reason to fear for the worst, while the longs were stimulated to look for decidedly better things during the immediate future. The cables were about as expected, spot cotton in Liverpool being down 1-32d on sales of 5,000 bales, while futures were unchanged to 1½ points higher and easy in tone. Receipts at the ports again fell far short of those for the same day a year ago, but, as the movement has been running along in this shape for the last six weeks, little significance was attached to these figures. As for crop reports, they were as bullish as ever, and have now come to be taken as a matter of course. Firm advices from Southern spot markets and bullish news from Fall River received some attention, as did the summary of crop-weather conditions during the last week in the belt by "The Chronicle." But the chief influence of the day was the weather news. This gave rise to fears of killing frost over the Northwestern belt to-night, and possible spread of the cold wave over the Southern belt before Monday. Should this occur, particularly after the present cold rains, now falling, the crop would undoubtedly be cut down decidedly, and perhaps fall below 10,000,000 bales. With the New-York and Liverpool stocks now almost down to a famine basis, and with spinners very bare of supplies, it is difficult to understand the full effect of killing frost upon prices at this time in the season. Ocean freight engagements were for some 10,000 bales or more in New-York gave cause for additional fear, and called attention to the fact that New-York prices are the lowest in the world, and led to the belief that our meagre stock will last but little longer at best. The start was steady in tone in the local pit this morning, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The close was steady at a net rise of 5@8 points, with the best prices of the day showing a rise of 7@10 points. Local sentiment was very bullish in the last hour, and staunch operators absorbed all offerings made by timid holders. Europe, the South, Wall Street and shorts figured as buyers all through the session. The local spot market prices advanced 1-16c, to 8½c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 750 bales. Southern markets reported a firm undertone, with prices unchanged to ⅛c higher. The estimates for Monday's receipts were smaller than expected; New-Orleans, 12,000 to 14,000 bales, against 9,925 last week and 25,761 last year; Houston, 20,000 to 21,000 bales, against 13,937 last week and 18,279 last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
October	8.04	8.12	8.04	8.10@8.12	8.03
November	8.05	8.11	8.05	7.10@8.11	8.02
December	8.07	8.15	8.07	8.13@8.14	8.05
January	8.05	8.13	8.05	8.12@—	8.04
February	8.06	8.09	8.03	8.06@8.11	8.03
March	7.99	8.07	7.99	8.07@—	7.99
April	8.01	8.07	8.00	8.04@8.05	7.99
May	7.98	8.05	7.98	8.04@8.05	7.98

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quieter; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000; middling upland, 4 15-16d. Futures opened steady at 1-64d advance; closed easy, net unchanged to 1½ points higher; October, 4.43s; October-November, 4.32½s; November-December, 4.27½s; December-January, 4.26b; January-February, 4.25b; February-March, 4.24½s; March-April, 4.24s; April-May, 4.23½b; May-June, 4.23@4.24; June-July, 4.23b; July-August, 4.23s.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The further advance in wheat had the effect of checking flour operations, and business was on a very small scale all day, with the undertone firm and holders asking 5c advance. We quote: Spring patents, $3 35@$3 80; winter straights, $3 25@$3 40; winter patents, $3 55@$3 75; spring clears, $2 85@$3 15; extra No 1 winter, $2 70@$2 80; extra No 2 winter, $2 50@$2 60; no grade, $20@$21 50, spot and to arrive.....RYE FLOUR—Quiet. Quoted: Fair to good, $2 90@$3 15; choice to fancy, $3 30@$3 55.....CORNMEAL—Steady. Quoted: Kiln dried, $3 20@$3 50, as to brand.....BUCKWHEAT—Dull. Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1 35@$1 50; coarse, $1 19@$1 21.....FEED—Steady. Quoted: Spring bran, spot, $17 50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17 50; spring bran, bulk, $17 25; coarse winter bran, $18 50@$21; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $22; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22; hominy chop, $20 50; oil meal, $30.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The week in wheat wound up with a bad scare of shorts and a strong advance that left prices higher than they have been in some time past and 2½@⅝c above even Friday's firm close. Trade was active all the forenoon, bears losing much of their oldtime confidence as prices mounted upward, with bulls correspondingly encouraged. For its origin the advance had a number of influences, among them being the relatively small spring wheat movement, which, as rains still prevail in Northwest sections, has been giving bears considerable annoyance of late, suggesting aggressive measures on part of elevator people not only in the Northwest, but elsewhere as well, looking toward an enlargement of receipts to fill warehouses. While spring wheat arrivals may pick up again with clearing weather, it is evident that nothing but higher prices will tempt winter wheat farmers to sell. Another strong factor was the large seaboard distribution, reaching 923,000 bush wheat and flour, with 466,000 bush of wheat from New-Orleans alone. Cables proved a little disappointing, but export trade was fairly brisk at 25 loads, all ports. The Liverpool market closed ⅛d higher and Budapest 4 points up, but Paris markets were 5 to 10 points lower. After 12 o'clock the market began to ease off and was soon rather weak under sales by traders who had gone long of the market for a turn on its early advance. The result was an easy close at 1 o'clock, with December 76c, or ½c under the highest point of the day. No 2 red was quoted 76⅞c and No 1 f o b afloat basis.....CORN—The corn market was somewhat firmer to-day, but mainly in sympathy with wheat, as news affecting corn was not particularly bullish. Therefore, on the curb after 12 o'clock the market responded readily to realizing sales and dropped off from 62¼c to 61¾c for December, latter being the price at 1 o'clock. There was more wet weather in the West and unfavorable reports concerning the husking returns, while light previous to the last hour. The export business at seaboard points was only a couple of loads. No 2 corn closed 62½c; No 2 white, 65¼c and No 2 yellow, 65¼c, all f o b afloat basis.....OATS—The trade in oats was dull as usual to-day, with the Western market firm at one time, but gradually easing off so that last prices were a shade lower than the previous night. No 2 oats closed 39c; No 3, 38¾c; No 2 white, 41½@42c; No 3 white, 41c; track mixed, 38½@40c; track white, 40@47c. No 1 Western, 60½c; No 2 Western, 60c, both f o b afloat; State rye, 55@56c.....BARLEY—Market dull. Feeding was quoted 52@55c and malting 59@62c, both c i f Buffalo.

NEW-YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester-day.
Wheat:					
October	—	—	—	74½	73⅞
December	75⅝	76½	75 9-16	76⅜	75¾
May	78½	79 7-16	78½	79¼	78¾
Corn:					
October	61⅛	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61¼
December	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62⅛	61⅞
May	62½	62 15-16	62½	62⅞	62½
Lard:					
October	—	—	—	$9 95	$9 82½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat:					
October	—	—	—	68⅝	68½
December	69¾	70⅜	69 11-16	70	70
May	73¼	74	73⅛	73⅞	73½
Corn:					
October	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55¼	55⅜
December	56¾	57¼	56½	56½	56⅞
May	58⅜	59	58¼	58¼	58½
Oats:					
October	34¼	34¼	34	34	34⅛
December	35 5-16	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	37½	37 11-16	37⅜	37⅜	37½
Lard:					
January	$9 00	$9 10	$9 00	$9 07½	$8 97½
May	9 00	9 10	9 00	9 07½	8 97½
Ribs:					
January	7 90	8 00	7 87½	7 95	7 85
May	7 97½	8 10	7 97½	8 02½	7 92½
Pork:					
January	15 10	15 30	15 10	15 22½	15 05
May	15 20	15 37½	15 20	15 30	15 15

Receipts of breadstuffs at interior points, in thousands, last three ciphers (000) omitted, flour bbls, grain bush, as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Chicago	28	165	283	247	7	48
Milwaukee	10	55	6	13	2	99
Minneapolis	—	475	18	39	11	48
Duluth	—	216	—	3	1	99
St. Louis	1	19	20	56	—	—
Kansas City	—	78	70	29	—	—
Toledo	—	12	9	6	2	—
Detroit	1	4	3	6	—	—
Peoria	—	2	39	35	—	—
Totals	40	1,023	457	464	23	294
Shipments from these points:						
Chicago	31	33	666	165	—	9
Milwaukee	46	21	—	12	3	33
Minneapolis	59	70	—	1	1	38
Duluth	—	216	1	1	—	—
St. Louis	16	19	40	54	—	—
Kansas City	—	8	46	11	—	—
Toledo	—	1	6	6	25	—
Detroit	1	1	—	5	—	—
Peoria	—	4	35	30	—	—
Totals	153	373	794	285	29	70
Receipts at Atlantic ports:						
New-York	29	72	180	99	—	11
Boston	2	85	78	13	—	—
Philadelphia	11	35	26	17	2	3
Baltimore	14	31	8	4	5	—
New-Orleans	2	105	10	2	—	—
Galveston	—	35	—	—	—	—
Totals	58	363	302	125	7	14
Exports from Atlantic ports:						
New-York	8	72	24	247	—	—
Boston	2	56	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	2	19	2	16	—	—
Baltimore	—	112	—	—	9	—
New-Orleans	1	466	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	725	26	263	9	—

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The market for molasses was very quiet to-day, but was about steady at unchanged prices. Syrups were also unchanged but steady. Quotations follow: New-Orleans centrifugal, common, 9@14c; fair, 15@16c; good, 17@20c; prime, 22@30c; New-Orleans open kettle, 37@42c; Porto Rico, 28@30c. Syrups—Common, 12@14c; fair, 15@17c; good, 18@19c; prime, 20@23c; fancy, 24@26c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—In the markets for steam and sail tonnage business was light in all departments, and with but a limited inquiry for boats, rates showed no improvement. Quotations to Liverpool were 1d; London, 1d; Glasgow, 1¼@1½d; Bristol, 1¾d; Leith, 2½d, nominal; Hull, 24; Newcastle, 2¾@3d; Antwerp, 1½d; Hamburg, 30 pfgs; Rotterdam, 3c; cotton, to Liverpool, per 100 lb, 15c; London oats, 9c.....CHARTERS—British steamer, 3,953 tons, crude petroleum, in bulk, Port Arthur, Tex, to London, private terms, November; British steamer, 1,830 tons, time charter, one or two years, 1925; three British steamers, 1,355, 1,827 and 1,922 tons, sugar, one, two or three ports Brazil to New-York or Philadelphia, 12s, 12s 6d and 13s; British steamer, 1,977 tons, ore, Santiago to Baltimore, 8s 6d; German ship, 75,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 19c, December-January; German ship, 9,000 bbls naphtha, hence to Rouen, 3s 4½d, prompt; schooner, 890 tons, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $9; bark, 826 tons, salt, Turks Island to Portland, private terms; schooner, 400 tons, lumber, Pascagoula to Havana, $7 50; schooner, 1,160 tons, phosphate rock, Port Tampa to Philadelphia, $2 10; schooner, 1,022 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 90c; schooner, 394 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c to wharf; schooner, 226 tons, coal, Port Reading to Plymouth, Mass, 75c.

OILS—There was little or no business in the cottonseed oil market on Saturday and no change in prices. Petroleum and linseed oil were also quiet and without change. We quote: Petroleum, bbls, $7 65, and in bulk, $5 10; Philadelphia, bbls, $7 60, and in bulk, $5; refined, cases, New-York, 8c; do, Philadelphia, 7c; do, Pittsburg, 7c; crude, bbls, nominal; prime summer yellow, 42c; off summer yellow, 40c; prime white, 46c; prime winter yellow, 46c; linseed oil, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 76@78c.

PROVISIONS—The market had a strong advance early in the session and considerable activity on firmness in live hogs and the grain strength, but was weakened in the last hour by realizing and closed unsettled. Chicago receipts were 8,000, Kansas City 2,800 and Omaha 5,000. For Monday 26,000 were expected, and next week 130,000.

PORK—Firm. Quoted: Mess, $15 50@$15 75; family, $17@$18; short clear, $17 50@$19.....BEEF—Steady. Quoted: Mess, $9 50@$10; family, $11 50@$12; packet, $10@$10 50; extra India mess, $16@$18.....BEEF HAMS—Steady; quoted at $20 50@$21.....DRESSED HOGS—Steady. Quoted: Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8⅝@8¾c; 140 lb, 8⅝c; pigs, 9c.....CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 7¾c; do short clear, 7¾c; Smoking, 11@11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼@10½c; 12 lb, 9¾@10c; 14 lb, 9½@9¾c. Pickled shulders firm; quted at 7½c. Pickled hams steady; quted at 10¾@11c.....TALLOW—Weak; city, 5½c; country, 5¾c.....LARD—Firmer; quoted at 9.87½c. Refined lard firmer. Quoted: South America, 11c; Continent, 10.05c; Brazil, kegs, 12.10c. Compound steady; quoted at 8⅛@8¼c.....STEARINE—Steady. Quoted: Oleo, 11¾c; city lard stearine, 11½@12c.

RICE—Trading in the market for rice was of the usual Saturday half holiday character, being of an evening up nature at old prices. Quotations follow: Domestic, common to low fair, 4@4½c; fair to good, 4⅝@5¼c; prime to choice, 5¼@6c; head, 6¼@6¾c; Patna, 4¾@5¾c; Japan, foreign, 4¾@5¼c; do domestic, 4¼@4¾c; Java, 4⅝@4¾c; Rangoon, in bond, 2@2½c.

SUGAR—Conditions prevalent in the market for refined sugar were not at all variance with those current throughout the week. Prices ruled unchanged while the demand continued on a hand-to-mouth basis. Quotations follow: Cut loaf, crushed and dominoes, 5.60c; mould A, 5.45c; cubes, 5.35c; XXXX powdered, 5.25c; powdered, 5.25c; coarse powdered and fruit powdered, 5.20c; Eagle confectioners' granulated, 5.35c; Eagle coarse and extra fine granulated, 5.20c; Eagle 2 lb cartons, 2 lb bags and 5 lb bags of fine granulated, 5.25c; Eagle fine granulated, standard granulated and diamond A, 5.10c; confectioners' A, 4.90c; No