GOSSIP FROM THE GRIDIRON

Surprises of Saturday and the Lessons Derived Therefrom.

NEBRASKA'S CHANCES SEEM EXCELLENT

Splendid Showing of the 'Varsity Team Encourages Patriots in Omaha and Lincoln—Princeton the Eastern Enigma.

To say that Saturday's foot ball games developed some surprises is expressing a fact patent to all that have followed the game in a mild manner. That our home team would turn down the Missouri tigers was better than the most enthusiastic Nebraskan really anticipated. Missouri had defeated Purdue and Depauw, and Nebraska had shown up in poor form the only time Coach Thomas had his team in this city. Of course, there could be no knots tied in the Missouri tiger's tail by the Lincoln lads. But they did tie some knots, and in such an approved manner that the tiger looked as though he had been through a jungle fight before he left Omaha. In the first half of the game Missouri's interference was beautiful, the ends bowled over the Nebraskans in their path and the backs followed their interference in a manner that must have made Pop Bliss hug himself for joy. But the dash and spirit were not so noticeable in the second half. With Nebraska it was just the reverse. Its interference amounted to nothing in the first half and did not begin to come into evidence until well along in the game. It enabled Packard and Hayward to make two of the prettiest runs of the day late in the second half. The steady hammering of the Nebraskans against the line of their opponents told in time, and when they carried the pig skin the length of the field on those short but substantial gains they gave an exhibition of foot ball that would have pleased the most severe eastern critics. Nebraska was guilty of off side play a surprising number of times, and some of the players lost their temper too easily. Had the officials been more strict it is not impossible that the home eleven might have lost the game by penalties. But it should not be the fear of a severe referee or umpire that makes the players conform to the rules and regulations of the game. Foot ball is on trial this fall more than ever before. A watchful public stands ready to denounce the game whenever the slightest pretext affords an opportunity. It is absolutely incumbent upon every man who goes on the gridiron field that he allow no action of his to bring criticism upon the game.

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All the critics went wrong in their predictions, and Princeton won from Harvard, 12 to 4. The Sons of Old Nassau have a good right to be happy. They have waited patiently since '89 for a game with the Crimson, and in the meantime they have had to hear some unpleasant things from Cambridge concerning them. As was the case with the champion '93 team, the '95 eleven developed on the quiet, and their actions regarding bets during the last week show that not even the Princeton students themselves felt confident of the game. Without detracting one whit from the glorious victory Langdon Lea and his players have so well earned, it must be admitted that a muddy field always gives the team with the better line a decided advantage. Harvard was relying principally upon its speedy backs and the long punts of Charlie Brewer and Jack Fairchilds, which were almost out of order on such a drizzly day. To Princeton's formidable line a large share of the great honor is due, but that does not say that the backs were not in evidence. Rosengarten proved a great ground gainer, and little Suter's brilliant work at quarterback will be the subject of many a chat on McCosh walk by the present and future generations of Princetonians. This is the first big game Suter was ever seen in, and it is not likely to be his last. He was developed at Pennsylvania State college, where he was a star in both base ball and foot ball. His long run of seventy-five yards carried the ball out of danger, else a touchdown for Harvard in the first half might have been scored. Princeton has only Cornell to dispose of next Saturday, and then may rest up for the Yale game, which will be played on Manhattan Field November 23. As Cornell's weakness is in its light line, and as that point is where Princeton is strongest, there can be no doubt but that Princeton will defeat Cornell with considerable more ease than last year.

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Probably no set of men, save only the Harvard players themselves, take Princeton's victory over Harvard to heart more than the Pennsylvanians. They have a supreme contempt for anything labeled Nassau, and on the other hand have a very cordial feeling for Harvard. The Pennsylvania-Chicago Athletic club game, which was originally scheduled for Saturday last, was played on Friday in order that the Quakers might go to Princeton to cheer for Harvard. Pennsylvania was scored on last week by Chicago, and was held down to twelve points by Brown. Injuries to Brooke and Wharton, two star players, have handicapped the team considerably. That will be a great battle at Cambridge, and Arthur Brewer will doubtless exert himself more than ever between now and November 23. To be defeated by Princeton is a heartbreaker to wearers of the Crimson, but if Pennsylvania should roll up another victory against the Boston players there could not possibly be any balm for the wounded hearts of the followers of John Harvard.

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The number of coaches at Saturday's game filled with alumni of the prominent eastern universities testified to the interest taken in the great college game, even by those who have seen many years since their undergraduate days. The cordial feeling existing between certain of these universities was evidenced by the complimentary cheers that went back and forth among these coaches. Harvard cheered when the Cornell coach came in, and Harvard cheered for Princeton, Nebraska, Missouri and the Army. Cornell returned the cheers of Harvard in a hearty manner and saluted Princeton, Nebraska and the other colleges represented with a single exception. But in all this cheering not the faintest murmur of a yell could be heard for Yale, and as nobody cheered for Yale the Sons of Eli were necessarily heard to mention the name of any sister institution. There are those who think this little incident reflects perfectly the feeling of the college world, save only a few square miles in New England.

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Michigan rolled up another large score on Saturday, easily defeating Oberlin, 42 to 0. The latter team was weakened by the absence of Cy Voorhees, their star full back, while Michigan did not call forth its full strength. Since Harvard's defeat by Princeton much speculation as to the outcome of the Harvard-Michigan game on Saturday next is being indulged in. Harvard at present has a good sized hospital list and it is not improbable that the entire eleven will feel sore of body, as well as sore of heart, during the present week. Michigan's team is now in fine condition and if it can be kept so on the long journey to Cambridge Michigan will go on the field Saturday in much better shape than the followers of Captain Brewer. There are critics who have picked Michigan to win against Harvard, and although they may not delight the western enthusiast to that extent there can be no doubt but that the boys from Ann Arbor will give the Boston lads a close and exciting game. There is no good reason why Michigan's team should not be strong. Surely its players have had ample experience. Big Hall, who did duty at guard for Princeton for several seasons; Hollister, who played four years with the Williams college eleven; Yont, who established his reputation while at Lincoln; Hooper, the six-footer who played guard for Michigan several years ago, and Baird, who is in the same box with Hooper, all of these have been pressed into service and bring experience and ability in abundance to the team wearing the yellow and blue. Michigan has worked hard enough to get a team together, and the composite character of its team rivals that of the Pennsylvania eleven.

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On Wednesday last Yale scored thirty points against Dartmouth, and on Saturday defeated West Point, 28 to 8. That the Cadets scored twice on the Blue is no great surprise to any one who has watched how frequently the athletic club teams have been turning that same trick against Captain Thorne's men. Although there must have been great rejoicing at New Haven on Saturday night, when the news of Harvard's downfall was received, the foot ball players and the coaches must have been somewhat startled by Princeton's showing, and at once regarded the Jerseymen as formidable rivals for the one game in that dear old institution, the American Intercollegiate Foot Ball association. Yale has plenty of opportunity to prepare for the Princeton game, having nothing stronger than a few preparatory school teams to dispose of before the championship game. Yale certainly has a superior lot of backs, but if the New Haven line cannot be materially strengthened, Langdon Lea and his side partners will be apt to open some large holes. It was the Orange line which made Saturday's victory possible, and it will be no weaker when it appears against Yale November 23.

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Kansas played its first game for the championship of the Western Intercollegiate Foot Ball association on Saturday, defeating Iowa hands down, 52 to 0. Although it was generally conceded that Iowa had an inferior eleven this fall, such a large score was not expected. It indicates that Kansas may play close games with Missouri and Nebraska. Certainly Kansas is likely to put up a stronger game against the Lincoln lads than it did last year. Kansas has a cinch on third place and it is somewhat regretted that it is not Kansas instead of Iowa which plays here Thanksgiving day.

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On Wednesday the Purdue team defeated Minnesota, 18 to 4. Purdue has been winning so few games that a single victory looms up big for the Indiana boys. On Saturday they went down before Northwestern, 24 to 6. Since their defeat by Missouri the Purdue players seem to have all but lost heart in the game. The University of Chicago finally pulled itself together and won a game on Saturday, defeating Wisconsin, 22 to 12. There have been some severe criticisms passed upon Mr. Stagg for not having his players in better condition in the games Chicago has lost. Stagg has few superiors in the knowledge and ability of handling a college base ball or foot ball team. Perhaps there was something the matter with the players themselves. No trainer can turn out a winning team if he has not the hearty cooperation of every man under him. Amherst defeated Williams in a decisive manner on Saturday. As in every game Williams has played for the past three years, Phil Draper, that splendid full back, covered himself with glory. There can be no doubt but that Draper is one of the best backs in the country, although playing on the eleven of a small college.

ALL READY FOR THE REGATTA.

Large Attendance Expected at the International Event.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 3.—The international regatta which commences here tomorrow and continues until November 8 promises to be one of the greatest aquatic events ever held in this country, England or Australia. A week of fine weather and large crowds are predicted, as a low rate has been made by the railroads. It is expected that especially large delegations from England, New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis will be present. One of the very interesting features of the regatta will be the one and one-half mile race between Miss Rose Mosenthein and Miss Tillie Ashley. It will be remembered that they rowed on the Mississippi river at St. Louis one year ago for the American championship, Miss Mosenthein being declared winner.

The officers will be: Referee, Ed Smith; ensign, E. J. Byrne; starter, John Crotty; finishing judges, Frank P. Hollis, Dallas; George H. Walker, San Antonio; R. V. Collinge, Eton, England; P. J. Lawless and M. Butler, Austin; captain, G. A. Quinland, Houston; turning stake, James Beckett, Liverpool, England; C. E. Anderson, Austin; timers, J. H. Robertson, E. M. Hughes, G. B. Zimpleman, L. de Cordova.

Phillips, the official pool seller and bookmaker for the regatta, will buy the following prices on the championship events: Singles scull for the championship of the world, even on Gaudaur, 8 to 5. Teemer, 2 to 1 Peterson, 2 to 1 Bubear, 3 to 1 Hanlon, 4 to 1 Barry, 5 to 1 Rogers, 10 to 1 Haines, 20 to 1 Wingate. Second, Teemer, 1 to 2; Peterson, 4 to 5; Bubear, even; Hanlon, 6 to 5; Barry, 3 to 2; Rogers, 5 to 1; Haines, 4 to 1; Wingate, 6 to 1.

Double scull event, championship of the world: To win, 3 to 2 Peterson and Hanlon, 3 to 2 Gaudaur brothers, 8 to 5 Bubear and Barry, 2 to 1 Teemer and Rogers, 15 to 1 Wingate and Haines. Second, Peterson and Hanlon, 3 to 5; Gaudaur brothers, 3 to 5; Bubear and Barry, 4 to 5; Teemer and Rogers, even; Wingate and Haines, 5 to 1.

Prize Fighters Leave Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 3.—Excitement over the prize fight question has entirely died out and things have settled down to a normal condition. Bob Fitzsimmons spent the day with a party of local admirers and in the evening went to the station in company with a party of newspaper men to meet the canno ball from Hot Springs, on which Corbett was expected to arrive. A large crowd followed him, possibly in anticipation of an impromptu exhibition, but Corbett was not on the train, and had he been trouble would hardly have occurred, as Fitzsimmons was in a happy mood.

Corbett and party left Hot Springs at 8 o'clock this evening and will pass through Little Rock tonight enroute to Memphis. Fitzsimmons' movements are uncertain. He will give a show here tomorrow night, but Martin Julian has not decided upon his plans after that. All the special correspondents have left and the town tonight seems deserted.

Dan Stuart Dies Hard.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A special to the Republic says: Dan Stuart arrived here from Hot Springs and Little Rock tonight. He said: "There is yet a chance for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to take place. I believe the men will fight if given a chance. The first thing to be done is to find a place for them. I shall go to El Paso tomorrow to look after matters in that locality. It will take some little time to arrange details, but I have hopes of success."

Arthur Gardner Makes a Record.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Today Arthur Gardner of Chicago rode a mile, flying start, paced, at Fountain Ferry in 1:45 1-5, one second under the class B record.

Senator Brice's Hair.

As everybody knows, Senator Brice wears his hair long and bushy. It is an innocent affectation with him, as with Paderewski, the pianist, and, being short of stature and of slight frame, his chrysanthemum locks give the senator a peculiar appearance, which people who see him for the first time are not likely to forget. During the recent Ohio convention an honest farmer from the way back region saw his senator for the first time, and was much impressed by the peculiarity mentioned. On this occasion Mr. Brice had good reasons for keeping his views and intentions to himself and was successful in eluding hundreds of politicians who were anxious to interview him. He was here, there and everywhere, shaking hands and smiling and saying a pleasant word to everybody, but no one was able to corner him long enough to ask a question. One gentleman who had been extremely anxious for a private conference with the senator was escorting around the farmer I have mentioned and pointed out Senator Brice to him.

"Is that him?" asked the rural delegate.

"Yes," replied the politician, "that's Senator Brice."

"Wal, he's got the gol darndest head of hair on him I ever see."

"Yes," replied the other, "it is a little peculiar, and his friends don't like it very well."

"Why don't they shear him, then?"

"They can't catch him," was the reply.

A Natural Wonder.

The most wonderful piece of natural sculpture in the world may be seen by any visitor to the Cape Verd islands. This specimen of natural art work is without doubt the most colossal and marvelous freak known to the geologists and geographers. San Vicente is the principal town of the islands. As the ship enters the harbor of the above named place one sees a bold ridge of dark volcanic rocks lying in the distance. The crest of this ridge forms an exact likeness of Washington, the figure lying apparently face upward, as if in sleep. The large, bold features, the backward wave of the hair, the retund form of the massive shoulders, and even the frills on his colonial shirt are reproduced on a scale of such magnitude and grandeur as to be absolutely startling. The fidelity of the outline is such that the freakish forms assumed by the stalactites and stalagmites in the well known natural caverns are not suitable comparisons.

This strange natural monument to the greatest of American heroes is the first object to meet the gaze of the observing sightseer as he approaches the Cape Verd islands. With the boundless ocean for its background and the tropical sky overhanging it, it is no flight of the imagination when we say that the freak forms a tableau of overpowering magnificence.

MANY REASONS FOR WORRY

Factors in the Wall Street Situation that Are Not Reassuring.

LACK OF BAIT TO INDUCE BUYING

Every Surface Indication Operates to Keep People Out of Stocks Instead of Increasing Their Holdings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

General liquidation on the Stock exchange has carried prices to a still lower level than last week. Trade and industrial prospects are satisfactory, except in a few isolated cases, where improvement was too rapid, and railroad earnings continue to make more encouraging gains, but for the time being these factors are overlooked on the "street." The chief drawback appears to be lack of buying inducements. This may be accounted for by the strength of foreign exchange, by foreign sales of stock, by disappointment concerning the expected Reading plan, and by the irregularities among the industrials, all of which combine to give the bear traders an excellent opportunity for covering "short" contracts. It would seem as if these considerations had been amply discounted by the decline of 5 to 10 points which has taken place in the late active stocks, but until the market receives some new upward stimulus operations for a rise will have to be conservatively made, in spite of many favorable prospects. So far as the foreign exchange market is concerned, it must be remembered that the supply of commercial bills has been considerably reduced by the small and backward cotton movement. Cotton, however, must soon go outward more freely, and as liberal engagements for exports of wheat during November and December have been made, there ought to be a better supply of bills from both of these sources later on.

Conditions in Europe are strongly suggestive of caution in speculative operations. The great "Kaffir" excitement has reached the stage of distrust, which means the stage of realizing, of desperate expedients in manipulation, and of the beginnings of collapse. Paris has been on the verge of a debacle, but the crisis said to have been stayed by the intervention of the Rothschilds—a story which seems improbable, but, nevertheless, appears to have had its effect upon the mercurial nerve of the bourse, for at least the time being. The London branch of the speculation seems to have been held in check by its leaders, who, by their peculiar system of controlling the affairs of the companies, have no doubt considerable power over the market up to a certain point. But it is not supposable that they will be either willing or able to take any considerable amount of stock from their dupes at the current grossly inflated prices. No doubt they will experiment in checking the decline, in order to ascertain what it may cost to keep the fall in check, but they would naturally use any success in such efforts to unload their own holdings, which would only make the ultimate break up the more complete. London, therefore, is held in the suspense of preparation for a disastrous break down. This anticipation and discounting of the inevitable will measurably mitigate the force of the disaster when it arrives, and it is also to be taken into account that as the ordinary holders of the Kaffirs are principally persons of small means and the shares have not found a lodgement in the collaterals of reputable banks, the disturbance will not seriously affect the affairs of important financial institutions. Still, conservative people are always timid in the prospect of an exciting disturbance, and therefore London is in a mood to realize even upon securities of substantial quality here, and is sending home quite a considerable amount of American stocks. When the Kaffir disturbance has subsided, however, it is not unlikely that we may find a material improvement in the demand for our investments.

The disturbed state of European politics is also depressing the foreign bourses, with sympathetic injury to the New York market. Every day the London papers are publishing ominous dispatches about the situation in Turkey, China and Japan. The reports are vague and uncertain and may be in some measure diplomatic feints or feelers, but it is certain that the Russo-French coalition has ambitions which cannot be realized without a profound and widespread disturbance of the political situation, if not of the peace of Europe. There can be no relaxation of the prevailing caution in European financial circles until these war clouds have been dissipated. It is true that, ultimately, a European war would be most advantageous to investments and would confer upon this country some temporary commercial benefits, but, previous to that stage, there would be a crash in securities, with which ours would to some extent sympathize, and that fact is even now materially influencing our speculative shares held abroad.

Added to these adverse foreign factors, there still remains the absence of any practical steps toward bringing the treasury and the banks into concert for their mutual support, and the possibility of the treasury having to make another $50,000,000 loan seems to increase rather than diminish. The prospect of congress doing anything to improve the situation of the treasury excites no relieving expectations, but rather increases the apprehension that was aroused a few weeks ago that the foreign exchanges might develop into a position permitting importations of gold has been disappointed. On the contrary, the rates for sterling bills are so close upon the specie shipping point that gold may go out at any time.

The foregoing are factors of too substantial a nature to be disregarded. They are already having their effect. The European bourses are all weak, and during the week London has sent to New York about 50,000 shares of miscellaneous stock. The situation, therefore, is one that suggests caution in stock operations, and the spirit of the market is at the moment conservative.

STOCK MARKET WAS PANICKY.

Unexpected Weakness Manifested at Paris and Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The disquieting political rumors during the past week, which under normal conditions would have been speedily dissipated, have under the scare produced by the mining collapse induced a semi-panicky condition in every direction, besides revealing unexpected weakness in Paris and Constantinople, where there has evidently been extensive wild speculation in mining shares. All the markets have suffered more or less, the worst being mines, foreigners and Americans. After Friday's holiday the stock market reopened yesterday with a better tone and with an appreciable advance in prices, which would have been greater but for the moratorium declared at Constantinople. The American market, under the influence of the Reading reorganization, continues in a depressed condition. The week's decreases were as follows: Reading firsts, 4½ per cent; Denver preferred, 3½ per cent; Atchison, Louisville & Nashville and Reading, 2¼ per cent; Erie, Northern Pacific and Wabash 6s, 1½ per cent; St. Paul, Denver & Rio Grande, Norfolk & Western, Union Pacific and Wabash preferred, 1¼ per cent; Central Pacific and Lake Shore, 1 per cent; Canadian Pacific, 1½ per cent; Grand Trunk guaranteed, 1¼ per cent; Grand Trunk preferred, 1 per cent.

Trade in Rubber Goods.

The rubber industry is keeping pace with the iron, cotton and woolen industries. Last year's product of rubber boots and shoes in the United States amounted to $30,000,000 and this year's will be still larger. Our factories have orders enough ahead to keep them busy the rest of the year.

The business has nearly doubled in ten years. The crude rubber used by manufacturers is imported, and the increase in their business could be pretty accurately figured out from imports alone.

Practically all the rubber goods used in the United States are manufactured here, says the St. Louis Republic. Our total imports this year up to September 1 were valued at only $255,000, a slight increase as compared with last year's for the same period. The returns for August, the last month reported, show a decrease from $33,000 to $28,000. On the other hand, our exports of rubber goods are increasing. In August the increase was from $124,000 to $156,000, or more than 20 per cent. We exported more than five times as much as we imported. The proportion for the eight months was almost as great, our exports exceeding $1,000,000.

Manchester Market Unfavorable.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 3.—After settling down the market showed very unfavorably and there was poor business all around. Yarns were nominally one-eighth dearer, but were only obtainable for Glasgow dyeing purposes. Japan was taking some to meet a poor demand and prices were a matter for negotiation. Stocks were again beginning to press in various directions. Cloth has an eastern demand, but is mostly 10 to 15 per cent below today's net price. The foremost limits are returned for improvement. The curtailment of the output is extending, especially to the looms, and a large quantity of machinery is working by daylight.

Wheat Unchanged, Market Nervous.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The cold and broken weather has affected farm work and there is a prospect of a small wheat area. The wheat market was quieter, though less confident. Less heavy stocks in Russia, a larger American visible supply and favorable prospects in Argentina caused the market to be very sensitive and liable to respond to piece of news and to political movements. The stocks of English wheat are small and the quantities on passage are not heavy. The price was about unchanged on the week. Flour was weaker, but London stocks were small. Maize was quiet and fairly steady, mixed American being a third down. Barley was more freely offered for shipment and was in moderate demand. Oats were quiet and steady.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The enormous deliveries of wheat in the northwest again acted as a drag anchor to that market today, and as a reflection of this condition of affairs the market ruled dull and weak throughout the session, fluctuating within very narrow limits.

The only matter of news out of the regular routine was Attorney General Moloney's application for an injunction to restrain the licensed elevator men from doing something or another; the precise scope of the desired restraining order was not generally understood, and therefore, although it might turn out to be of material consequence, the trade inclined to wait further light before permitting it to influence their opinion or trading. It was, however, understood that the court would take no action which would be retrospective or interfere with contracts or transactions already entered into. The fact that there had been no rain yet of consequence in the winter wheat belt was lost sight of in view of the big northwestern deliveries and the bearish sentiment got the ascendancy and kept it. December sold early at 59½c, but gradually sold off to 58⅝c, closing at 58⅝c. May sold from 63½c to 62c, closing at 63⅛c.

Corn was quiet and weak, the nearby futures showing the most decline. November sold off nearly ¾c from the opening, but May weakened less than ¼c. The receipts of new corn continue liberal, as the weather in the interior is still favorable and farmers seem disposed to take advantage of it to rush their grain in. There was little demand and holders sold freely. November sold early at from 29½c to 29¼c, split, but fell to 28¾c. May sold from 29½c to 29¼c, split, to 29c. At the close November was 28⅝c and May 29⅛c.

Oats quiet and inclined to weakness, but there was not much actual decline. May sold at 20⅝c to 20½c at the close.

Hog products firmer. January pork sold at from $9.10 to $9.12½, split, to $9.22½, closing at $9.17½. January lard sold at from $5.67½ to $5.70, and ribs at from $4.60 to $4.65.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 350 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 42,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
Nov	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58
Dec	59@59⅛	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
May	63⅝@⅞	63⅞	63	63⅛
Corn, No. 2				
Nov	29⅛	29⅛@⅜	28⅞	28⅞
Dec	27⅞	27⅞	27¼@⅜	27⅜
May	29⅛@⅜	29⅛@⅜	29@29⅛	29⅛
Oats, No. 2				
Nov	.....	.....	.....	18⅝
Dec	.....	.....	.....	18⅝
May	20⅝@⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Pork (per bbl)				
Dec	8 12½	8 32½	8 12½	8 25
Jan	9 12½	9 22½	9 10	9 17½
May	9 47½	9 50	9 47½	9 47½
Lard, 100 lbs				
Nov	5 52½	.....	.....	5 52½
Jan	5 67½	5 70	5 65	5 67½
May	5 87½	5 90	5 87½	5 87½
Short Ribs—				
Jan	4 60	4 65	4 60	4 62½
May	4 82½	4 85	4 82½	4 85

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady; winter patents, $3.15@3.50; winter straights, $2.50@3.20; spring patents, $3@3.25; spring straights, $2.65@2.90; bakers, $1.85@2.30.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 58⅞@58⅝c; No. 3 spring, 58@58½c; No. 2 red, 58⅝@61⅝c.

CORN—No. 2, 29@29¼c.

OATS—No. 2, 18⅝c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 20@20½c; No. 3 white, 18½c.

RYE—No. 2, 37c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 24@41c; No. 4, 22c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $2c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $3.60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $8.20@8.25; lard, per 100 lbs., $5.65@5.67½; short ribs, sides (loose), $4.45@4.50; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@4.87½; short clear sides (boxed), $4.75@4.87½.

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

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 7½c; chickens, 4½@7c; ducks, 9@9½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,003	5,000
Wheat, bu	236,000	60,000
Corn, bu	290,000	195,000
Oats, bu	308,000	266,000
Rye, bu	12,000	6,000
Barley, bu	102,000	18,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 14@22c; dairy, 11@19c. Eggs, firm; 18@18½c. Cheese, quiet; 9@9½c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Receipts, 20,100 bbls.; exports, 4,900 bbls.; dull, easier; city mill patents, $4.20@4.45; Minnesota patents, $3.50@3.80; winter extras, $2.70@2.85; Minnesota bakers, $2.70@3.10. Rye flour, dull; superfine, $2.50@2.75; fancy, $2.80@3.00. Buckwheat flour, steady; $1.50@1.60.

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

BRAN—Dull at $2.60.

RYE—Nominal; No. 2 western, 42c.

BARLEY—Steady; western, 41@48c.

BARLEY MALT—Dull; western, 53@62c.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet; 42@46c, all kinds.

WHEAT—Receipts, 77,400 bu.; spot inactive; No. 2 red, 63c; 68½c delivered. Options closed 3½c net less; November closed at 65c; December, 65⅞@66⅝c, closed at 66c.

CORN—Receipts, 239,500 bu.; exports, 25,000 bu.; spot weak; No. 2, 30½c. Options declined ½c on November and ⅛c on other months, owing to the fine grading, and sympathy with wheat; closed weak; November, 29⅝@29⅞c, closed at 30c; December closed at 30c.

OATS—Receipts, 26,000 bu.; exports, 39,000 bu.; spot quiet and easy; No. 2, 22½c. Options dull and easier with corn; December closed at 21⅞c.

HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice, 1894 crop, 29@1c; 1895 crop, 7@10c.

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

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

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

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; family, $8.00@12.00; beef hams, $14.50@15.00. Cut meats, quiet; pickled bellies, 6@6½c. Lard, firm; western steam closed at $5.85; November, $5.85, nominal; refined, steady. Pork, quiet; family, $11.50@12.00; short clear, $11.00@13.00.

BUTTER—Receipts, 4,110 pkgs.; steady; western dairy, 10@15c; western creamery, 15@23c; Elgin, 25c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 2,849 pkgs; quiet; large, 7½@10½c; small, 7¾@11c; part skims, 3½@7½c; full 2½@3c.

EGGS—Receipts, 5,000 pkgs.; state and Pennsylvania, 20@22c; western, 18@20c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at $1.30 bid.

TALLOW—Easy; city, 4½c.

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

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 28½@30c.

RICE—Quiet and fairly active; domestic, fair to extra, 3¾@6¼c; Japan, 3½@3¾c.

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

METALS—Pig iron, steady; southern, $12.00@14.00; northern, $12.00@14.50. Copper, quiet; brokers' price, $11.75; exchange price, $11.65@11.75. Lead, quiet; brokers' price, $3.15; exchange price, $3.30. Tin, barely steady; straits, $14.60@14.70; plates, easy. Spelter, easy; domestic, $3.90.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet; prime, 23½@24c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime summer yellow, 27½@28c.

St. Louis General Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Steady but active; sales, 10,000 sacks to England, 250 sacks to Ireland reported, but domestic trade quiet.

WHEAT—The selling pressure was continued today and caused another decline in December shortly after the opening, which was inclined to be strong. None of the domestic markets showed change and the close was near the bottom, 1⅝@⅞c under yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 61⅝c; December, 59⅝@59½c; May, 64⅝@64½c.

CORN—Easy early in sympathy with wheat, but later firmed up somewhat, and the close showed little change from yesterday; No. 2 cash, 25½c; December 24⅛@24¼c; May, 25⅛@26c.

OATS—No trading in futures, the market closing steady; spot not so firm; No. 2, cash, 17½c; December, 17½c; May, 20½c.

RYE—Dull, with little demand; No. 2, east track, 37½c.

CORN MEAL—$1.45@1.50.

BRAN—Quiet, steady; east track, sacked, 52c.

FLAX SEED—Firm; 88c.

TIMOTHY SEED—$3.10@3.60.

HAY—Quiet, steady; but with good demand; prairie, $5.00@8.00; timothy, $5.00@13.50, this side.

WHISKY—$1.22.

POULTRY—Quiet; turkeys, 7½c; chickens, 6@7½c; ducks, 7½c; geese, 6c.

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

EGGS—Firm; 16c, loss off.

LEAD—Offerings large at $3.02½.

SPELTER—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, standard mess, jobbing, $8.50@8.62½. Lard, prime steam, $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Bacon, boxed shoulders, 4½; longs, $5.12½; ribs, $5.25; shorts, $5.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; wheat, 56,000 bu.; corn, 28,000 bu.; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; wheat, 16,000 bu.; corn, 13,000 bu.; oats, 8,000 bu.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Closing: WHEAT—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 4½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 6½d. Futures closed steady, with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower; business heaviest on early positions; November, 5s 3½d; December, 5s 3¾d; January, 5s 5¼d; February, 5s 4½d; March, 5s 4¾d; April, 5s 5d.

CORN—Spot steady; American mixed new, 3s 4½d. Futures closed steady, with December ¼d higher and other months unchanged from last night's closing prices; business was about equally distributed: November, 3s 4¼d; December, 3s 4¾d; January, 3s 5¼d; February, 3s 5¼d; March, 3s 5¼d; April, 3s 5¼d.

FLOUR—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 3s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, quiet; demand moderate; short ribs, 38 lbs., 24s; long clear, light, 35 to 45 lbs., 22s; long clear, heavy, 35 lbs., 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs., 21s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs., 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 13 lbs., 39s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 45s 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine western, 56s 3d; prime medium, 48s 9d. Lard, steady; prime western, 29s; refined, in pails, 31s. CHEESE—Firm; demand fair; unchanged.

BUTTER—Finest United States, 14 10s; good, 80s.

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

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

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

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Strictly fresh stock, 15½@16c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 7@8c; fair to good country, 12@14c; choice to fancy country, 14@16c; 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., $10.00; Club House, 1 lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Limburger fancy, per lb., 11¾c; Roquefort, ½-lb. jars, per doz., $3.60; Young Americas, 10½c; Twins, fancy, 11c.

POULTRY—Live—Hens, per lb., 6c; chickens, per lb., 6½c; roosters, 3@4c; ducks, 7@8c; turkeys, 8@10c; geese, 6@7c. Dressed—Chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@11c.

HAY—Upland, $6; midland, $5.50; lowland, $5; rye straw, $4.50; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

BROOM CORN—New crop, delivered on track in country, choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 2½@2¾c; choice green running to hurl, 2¼@2¾c; common, 1½c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, young, per doz., $5; prairie chickens, old, $3.00@3.50; quail, $1.75@2.00; jack snipe, $1.00; golden plover, 75c; jack rabbits, per doz., $2.00@2.50; 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; snipe, $4.25; 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.

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

SPANISH ONIONS—Per crate, 60@65c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 30@35c; car lots, 25@26c.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, $1.50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Home grown, 25@30c.

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

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

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 5½c.

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

FRUITS.

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., $7.50.

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

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—Tokays, per double case, $2.

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

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; 25 to 40 lbs., 6c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 1 veal calf,