

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand has continued fairly active during the week and prices have been steady. Sales were made at from \$2.25 to \$2.40 for pails.

LARD.

Owing to the prevailing mild weather and farmers being still busy plowing receipts of hogs are still light, but these are expected to be heavier next week. \$5 to \$5.50 is still offered by packers.

MINNEAPOLIS.

It has been a very dull week on 'change, with prices on the down grade until to-day, when advances elsewhere caused a slight reaction and a rise of half a cent or so. Receipts have been large again, and shipments were very heavy. The heavy increase in the visible had little effect here, most operators attributing it to the reappearance of the "lost million bushels" about which so much has been said. The movement to market has been light in this belt for some time, but late advices indicate that farmers are now selling freely, particularly along the northern lines, and indications are that they are tired of waiting for higher prices, or cannot hold much longer, so that receipts are apt to be heavy all the month. This indicates that the bulk of the increase in the visible will be credited to the northwest from this out and many believe that it will not show an increase for many weeks more on this crop. The argument that prices are and have been low, everything considered, is met by the claim that prices on this crop have averaged 15 to 20c higher, thus far, than they were for the same period in 1884, and that even if they go 20c higher than they are now, carrying charges and interest will eat up the increase, so that the farmers who have sold will find themselves, at the close of the season, as well off as those who hang onto their wheat to the last. The railroad yards are still full of loaded cars, but the grain men are well able to take care of it, and no serious trouble is reported.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

				Nov. 5.	
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884	
No. 1 hard	. 90	.. 89	.. 89½	72	
" 1 northern	\$5	.. \$4	.. \$4½	\$6	
" 2	.. 80½	.. 80	.. 80	62	

Options showed but slight changes through the week, closing firm at 91c for December 1 hard and 99½c for May; No. 1 northern December, 86c, January 87c and May 96c. Coarse grains were featureless, corn closing at 41½ to 42c, No. 2 oats at 29 to 29c, rye 49 to 52c, and barley selling by sample at 45 to 75c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been weak and rather dull, bulk bran closing at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and shorts at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is nothing particularly new to say of the flour market. Demand is so dull as to be hardly worthy of the name, so far as remunerative offers are concerned, but by shaking up buyers everywhere, fighting railroads and making slight concessions, millers manage to keep their heavy production pretty well sold up. The market is undoubtedly in shape to

take a boom as soon as foreigners begin to raise bids and show a disposition to buy freely. A healthy general advance in wheat would greatly help flour, but the one-sided bulges which have occurred of late have done it more harm than good, by far.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.85 to \$5.10 straights \$4.50 to 4.75; first brakers, \$4.00 to 4.20; second bakers, \$3.25 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.15 to \$2.40, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Under pressure of the most adverse condition of trade, the mills have begun to slacken their pace and allow the flour production to wane. The decline, however, has not yet become very marked. The stoppages looked for at the close of our report a week ago, failed to take place, and beyond a small loss in output, the operations of the week were unvaried. The total output reached 162,654 bbls—averaging 27,109 bbls daily—against 168,109 bbls the preceding week, and 150,600 bbls for the corresponding week in 1884. The production for the corresponding week last year was the heaviest on the crop. At noon Wednesday there were three mills idle, and twenty running. The latter, as a rule ran strong, and the output of the week will not be materially changed, tending toward lower figures if anything. There seems to be as much uncertainty about the mills shutting down as ten days ago. Although the millers claim that they can run only at a loss, there are several reasons why they should keep on. At present the mills have a full head of water and other facilities for running, which will undoubtedly be interfered with after cold weather sets in. Anchor ice is expected to soon make its appearance, and that usually makes, for a greater or less period the operation of the mills laborious and expensive. With a comparatively dry fall, low water during the winter is regarded as more than probable. The millers, therefore, think that it is better for them to run now, while everything is in their favor in this respect, and hold their flour, than to shut down and take the chances of low water later on. As a result, no general shutting down may be looked for before the 15th or 20th instant. There are some firms that yet have a few orders to run on, and others have begun to store a little at home. The flour market rules very dull and unchanged. The exports of flour from Minneapolis for October were 222,758 bbls, which does not include about 10,000 that went to Canada.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

RECEIPTS.

	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Wheat, bus	1,415,120	1,722,960	1,606,640
Flour, bbls	1,185	1,180	475
Millstuffs, tons	135	72	59

SHIPMENTS.

	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Wheat, bus	230,720	139,440	108,640
Flour, bbls	171,320	157,747	170,453
Millstuffs, tons	4,539	5,436	6,089

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Nov. 2.	Oct. 20.
No. 1 hard	1,778,102	1,509,295
No. 2 hard	8,407	23,475
No. 1	60,151	64,067
No. 1 Northern	1,148,360	926,683
No. 2	7,435	7,436
No. 2 Northern	616,816	631,790
No. 3	21,295	14,633
Rejected	117,876	94,738
Special bins	869,256	787,922
Total	4,627,709	4,059,945

ST. PAUL.

	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.
In elevators, bush	796,000	758,000	763,000

DULUTH.

	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 19.
In store, bush	1,766,195	1,896,360	1,306,825

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market here opened weaker and below the closing figures of the previous week, the first two sessions showing a decided weakness and tendency to decline, caused by dull and weak cables, reports of an increase of 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, and an increase in the storage of wheat in Liverpool of 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels since the first of September. At this stage "shorts" were rather disposed to cover, especially for November delivery, as the receipts coming in were rather light. A slight advance was made, but as this advance brought out free offerings, the market gradually settled back. On Wednesday the feeling was somewhat excited, trading being large and the market stronger, there being a fair demand, with apparently little wheat for sale. Rumors of more complications abroad were spread, and with French securities and consols declining, the feeling was strengthened and buying stimulated. Towards the close of the week the strength of the market was maintained assisted by the reports of wet weather and an advance of 2c. by the Minneapolis millers, although operators were rather suspicious of the cause of this advance, their receipts being large and on the increase, it being rather as a bluff to enable them to sell here. This caused some free selling, and there being a considerable amount of "long" wheat on the market and abundant offerings, prices rapidly declined. At this point a decline in consols checked the downward course, but as the offerings were liberal the halt was only temporary. In corn there was a strong feeling all through the week and prices ruled higher all round, evidently due to the unusually small receipts, wet weather and the estimated arrivals, which were smaller than for a month back. Oats were very firm each day. In pork trading was quite active, owing to a good demand, and prices made a strong advance. In lard the feeling also was firmer and prices higher.