

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK.

DEMAND NOT AS GOOD AS AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR. CUSTOM FROM THE SOUTH FALLEN OFF—EFFECT OF THE FLOODS THERE UPON TRADE—WESTERN DEMAND ALSO DECREASED—LARGE NUMBER OF NEW FACTORIES, AND PROSPECTS OF OVER-PRODUCTION—AUCTION SALES OF FOREIGN GOODS COMMENCING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March 14, 1882

Our dry goods market is certainly not in an entirely satisfactory condition; and, notwithstanding there has been some improvement since last advices, yet there are unmistakable signs of disappointment and unfulfilled expectations. With the South trade is very backward, and the late disastrous floods have effectually dispelled any hopes for the better in that quarter. Collections from there are indifferent, and the repeated small failures are not at all assuring. The Western trade, though likewise backward, has been fair, but considerably below the proportions of this time a year ago. Commission houses, representing the leading makers of cottons and woollens, received a moderate aggregate of orders; and a considerable distribution in the execution of back orders was effected. City jobbing houses, also, distributed a few fabrics rather more freely; but the inclement weather served to check what might otherwise have proved a satisfactory week's business in this branch. Taking a general view, the situation presents a decided contrast with this time twelve-month. Then, all productions were largely oversold; our market was in many cases free of stock, and prices rapidly advancing, while manufacturing property appreciated to an unequalled degree. Following this came a mania for building new mills, far more extensive than that you are experiencing. These are now in course of construction, and must soon be active competitors for a market. Meanwhile, demand and prices have fallen; symptoms of overproduction are admitted, and mill stocks have suffered a very heavy decline, with indications of a still further movement in that direction.

Staple cotton goods showed little animation during the last two weeks, and slight concessions have been in order on some makes. Plain and coloured cottons sold to a moderate extent, but buyers are cautious, and confine their purchases to positive requirements. The supply of the best productions is moderate; while low and inferior grades are in abundance and weak, the tendency being towards a further reduction in price. Print cloths ruled quiet and steady, now being 3,11-16c. for 64 x 64s, and 3½c. for 56 x 60s. The movement in prints is very unsatisfactory at first hands, and a general curtailment in productions will shortly be enforced. Jobbers are disposing of fair quantities of ginghams and wash fabrics; but agents report business in these as dull, and slight reductions have been made in some instances to stimulate the demand.

The woollen goods market is in fair condition, but similar to the above. The most popular makes are doing well, others showing more or less weakness. Most relative activity was noticed in all-wool cassimeres, suitings, chevots, and worsted coatings, which received fairly satisfactory attention from clothiers; and at times fair orders were placed for cotton-warp cassimeres, overcoatings, and cloakings; the demand, however, for the latter is irregular. Jeans continue to move slowly, and the production of these is attended with very unsatisfactory results. Flannels are quiet, as is usual at this season, but for ladies' dress flannels there is still a steady inquiry for reassortments. For worsted dress fabrics the request is also good for small parcels. Blankets rule dull. Carpets have again been active: several of the leading makes and styles are largely sold in advance of production.

In foreign goods there was some improvement, but the business accomplished was below anticipations, and trade remains in a backward condition. The auction season has commenced, and several attractive sales were made, but the results were very indifferent, and buyers appeared indisposed to take the goods (silks) at any price. An improvement in this respect, however, is looked for, as the excessive imports must necessarily force large quantities into the auction rooms. Staple and fancy dress goods are selling moderately. Plain and fancy silks, such as Rhadames, satins, and moires, were moderately active, when offered at prices meeting buyers' views. For linens and white goods there was rather more inquiry, and these sold freely at auction.

Leather.

MONTREAL.

THE LEATHER MARKET—NOT IN THE BEST CONDITION, BUT SHOWING IMPROVEMENT IN SOME LINES—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 14, 1882

Although the leather market is far from being in a healthy condition, there is noticeable a little better volume of business. The demand for good plump No. 1 B. A. Sole and best Slaughter, which has been good all along, continues, and sales of such descriptions are made readily, as soon as the goods arrive from the factories, at full figures. The inferior class of Sole, however, is in large supply, and prices are easier. We have sales to report of 1,200 sides of No. 1 B. A. Sole, at 25c. to 26c. as to quantity, and 300 sides of prime Slaughter, 28½c. to 29c. There has also been some movement in Waxed Upper, the sale being reported of 500 sides of heavy, at 33c. We also learn of two transactions in Buff, amounting to 1,500 sides at about 14c. Splits are very dull, and prices are easy. In other lines there is no particular change, and we quote as follows:—

Spanish Sole, No. 1, B. A., \$0.24 to \$0.26, Spanish Sole, No. 2, B. A., \$0.22 to \$0.23; China, No. 1, \$0.21½ to \$0.22½; China, No. 2, 20½ to \$0.21; English Sole, \$0.44 to \$0.50, American Oak Sole, \$0.15 to \$0.50; Buffalo, No. 1, \$0.22; Buffalo, No. 2, \$0.20½ to \$0.21, Slaughter, No. 1, \$0.27 to \$0.29; Rough (Light) \$0.27 to \$0.29; Harness, \$0.29 to \$0.33; Waxed Upper (Light) \$0.31 to \$0.38; Waxed Upper, medium and heavy, \$0.31 to \$0.34; Grained Upper (Heavy), \$0.36 to \$0.38; Scotch Grained Upper, \$0.37 to \$0.40; Buff, \$0.14 to \$0.16; Pebbled Cow, \$0.12 to \$0.15; Splits, calf, per lb., 0.30 to \$0.35; Splits, medium, Crimping, \$0.27 to \$0.30; Splits, Juniors, \$0.18 to \$0.25; Calfskin (light), \$0.60 to \$0.75; Calfskin (heavy), \$0.75 to \$0.85; French Calfskin, \$1.05 to \$1.35, French Kid, \$15.75 to \$16.50; English Kid, \$0.60 to \$0.70; Busses Kid, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Patent Cow, \$0.15 to \$0.16; Enamelled Cow, \$0.16 to \$0.18; Green Hides, inspected, \$9.00; Calfskins, per lb., \$0.10 to \$0.12; Sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Lambskins, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Sheepskins, dressed, No. 1, \$5 to \$5.75; Sheepskins, dressed, X, \$6 to \$6.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XX, \$7 to \$7.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXX, \$8 to \$8.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXXX, \$9 to \$9.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXXXX, \$10 to \$10.50.

DETAILS OF THE PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1881.

(From the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association.)

STATES.	CHARCOAL.			
	Make of Pig Iron in Net Tons (tons of 2,000 pounds).			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	
Maine.....	1,240	3,578	4,400	
Vermont.....	625	1,800	2,796	
Massachusetts.....	5,010	9,862	12,306	
Connecticut.....	16,759	22,533	28,488	
New York.....	18,129	27,844	30,467	
Pennsylvania.....	35,895	43,374	51,968	
Maryland.....	19,734	38,050	27,626	
Virginia.....	7,703	14,043	19,038	
North Carolina.....	—	—	800	
Georgia.....	4,133	7,277	13,401	
Alabama.....	31,991	37,737	41,221	
Texas.....	400	2,500	3,000	
West Virginia.....	200	3,245	1,200	
Kentucky.....	12,736	21,174	16,778	
Tennessee.....	7,567	16,675	19,046	
Ohio.....	43,445	69,190	66,163	
Indiana.....	—	2,000	—	
Michigan.....	101,539	154,424	187,015	
Wisconsin.....	31,430	42,913	47,702	
Missouri.....	17,837	15,769	43,211	
Minnesota.....	—	3,520	7,142	
Utah.....	—	—	—	
Oregon.....	2,500	5,000	6,100	
California.....	—	—	4,414	
Washington Territory.....	—	—	1,200	
Total.....	358,873	537,558	688,835	