timate for the complete and permanent improvement of the Missouri river will not probably exceed $10,000 per mile; provided liberal appropriations are made and are available at the time when works of channel rectification can be constructed to best advanaage.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of considering seriously the improvement of the river as a whole, if any improvement at all is contemplated, and of making such appropriation as will admit of conducting operations on a large and systematic scale.

By appropriating for small and detached works no general improvement can be made, and the total expenditure becomes much greater than though appropriated in a lump to begin with.

As soon as there exists a general will that the river shall be completely improved more liberal appropriations may be expected, and with means to execute continuous and complete work, satisfactory and substantial results will follow.

The state of Kansas has been agitating the scheme of a government freight railroad to the Atlantic sea board.

In the fall of 79 it was 6,481 miles from the Omaha bridge to the mouth of the Missouri by the channel, and 12,873 miles from there to the delta of the Mississippi. It is now about 1,900 miles from Omaha to blue water. A double track railroad from the Missouri river to New York City, Philadelphia or Baltimore would not be less than 1,500 miles. The cost per mile would be five times as much as that for Missouri river improvement without any doubt.

Again, such a railroad without a multitude of radiating branches, would only strike the Missouri river states at one point, while the river borders one entire side of them.

Now in order to bring up the most recent and approved engineer practice in the improvement of detrital rivers, let me outline the objects sought and the means of attaining them. First it is expected that by reducing the channel way to certain definite dimensions, practical rectification and stable regime may be secured. This involves in nearly all cases reducing both high and low water widths to approximately uniform dimensions, and in all cases a reduction of slope to approximate uniformity.

The width of high and low water channels and the grade which it is deemed advisable to work for in the Omaha and Council Bluffs reach, extending from Florence to Bellevue are as follows:

Depth, low water, 12; high water, 684. Width, low water, 650; high water, 814. Per cent of elongation, 30.

The depth to give the requisite cross-section can, it is thought, always be obtained by the scour due to the increased concentration, though the point should in all cases be determined by bed-rock soundings on the proposed channel line.

The reduction in slope should in all cases be carried as far as practicable. The length to be given to radius of curvature of the bends is still a matter of study, but it should probably not fall short of 2½ times the width and maybe greater.

Connecting reaches between bends should be as straight as possible.

These conditions may not all be attainable, but should be approximated to as far as possible. In case bed rock is liable to interfere with the attainment of the requisite depth the high water width may be increased, and in any case the width at a bend will not probably be the same as in a straight reach, owing to the concentration of water on one side of the section.

The stream in its normal condition has a very wide and shallow section between limiting banks, and while the whole width is covered at high water, only a small part of it is occupied at low stage.

In running from one of the bend pools to another a reef is formed in the crossing, and though very wide it is so shallow that it is only with great difficulty navigable.

The change of the cross-section from low to high water is not simply due to the difference of a surface gauge, but also to scour, and as well the change to low water is not simply owing to the fall of the surface, but also to the elevation of the bottoms, called fill-back. The base of the section will adjust itself to many conditions imposed by slope velocity and its length, and upon the alteration of any one of the independent factors, there follows a series of complicated phenomena.

It is evident that if the channel way is confined between narrow limits so that this scour and fill back take place in the bottom of the deep section, there will be no danger of high bars forming that will impede navigation and disastrously deflect the current from its proper course.

In the winter the flow is quite uniform, and the bottoms are furrowed like a corn field, and are, we might say, set upon edge. Now, when the first rush of water comes in the spring floods, an immense volume of sand is swept along with it and deposited principally in the broad reaches, where the velocity is in a measure overcome by friction with bottoms

The heaviest bars are caused by the first rush of water in the spring and their position properly depends upon the magnitude of the flood.

If the floods are excessive as were those of this spring, the river takes a very much straighter course than though the floods were of an ordinary character.

The deposits are made in nooks and corners and in the heads of chutes, &c.

In the later or usually the June rise, although much heavy matter is moved, a greater percentage of the sediment is the light matter of low specific gravity.

Here we have evidently a factor of great importance. The channel way must be contracted and millions of cubic yards of earth required to form the new proper banks. Cannot the natural forces of the stream be utilized in correcting its own imperfection?

If there is such an immense amount of material in motion during the floods, cannot it be deposited where it will do some good rather than letting it go to worse than waste in forming ugly bars?

To properly govern the depositure of sand and silt in transit during flood stages has been attempted in our important works, and results have been obtained that equal the most sanguine expectations.

After the proper limits of channel way have been secured the surface of the new ground may be considerably below the flood surface, but is far above the low stages.

These new shores must be raised and finally held by suitable mattrass work, so that in no event, the river may depart from a course of long flowing bends and straight reaches.

If the flow is allowed full liberty in a broad reach it generally starts digging into one bank and from the pocket thus formed it shoots across to the other side and digs another there.

This goes on until some sharp and well conditioned bend is reached and the irregularities are lost.

Now by confining the flow within narrow limits the danger of cutting pockets and short crossings is greatly diminished if not altogether overcome.

To sum up, the improvement works should consist in building up new shore lines by deposit from the river. In raising these deposits by sand catches or other suitable means till willows will grow upon them and finally in serving all shores against invasion whenever it may prove necessary.

Having stated in general terms the objects desired let us trace the evolutions and present status of improvement works for detrital rivers.

These works may be divided into two classes. The purely defensive and the aggressive and defensive combined. The former have been tried generally in cases of great urgency where immediate action was required in preventing a disastrous erosion of bank fronting valuable property.

The works are comparatively small and detached and are applied usually upon the sites of effects.

The attempt to mould a bad piece of river by means of powerful dikes and revretments is not necessarily impracticable, but is generally inexpedient.

When valuable interests are at stake and call for immediate action it would be well to hunt up the motive causes of the disturbance, perhaps a dozen miles up stream, and apply the remedy, but, nevertheless, the cause should be determined and means instituted for its removal, together with its train of attendant irregularities.

The purely defensive improvement works were suggested by the engineer practice on eastern rivers of an entirely different class, and the application of those principles has often failed.

Heavy rock-work, piles, and heavy brush mattresses loaded with large rocks have sometimes been successful, but only upon the expenditure of great sums of money and under the most favorable conditions of proximity of permanent strata.

On the banks of eastern rivers, like the Hudson, for example, it is generally practicable to build retaining walls of rock and to make close piling successful in defining the river banks, because of the permanent character of the shore and bed.

This method will not work on detrital rivers because permanent strata is rarely found above a depth of forty feet from the water surface.

Owing to the light and unstable character of these banks and beds, piles will scour out and rock will settle until clay, hardpan or bedrock is met.

In rivers of stable regime, flowing within permanent banks, the channel way can be contracted by piles or rock jetties at moderate expense, but on the Missouri such work, if successful at all, involves great difficulty and expense.

The first experiments upon the improvement of detrital rivers by a new method, were made in India by the royal engineers.

The problem to be solved resembled closely those presented upon our own river, and the engineers recognizing the fact that little was to be realized from dike work as an immediate cause in deflecting the river in a desired direction, undertook to utilize the natural materials in the way of sand and selt sediment to build up bars in the right places with the aid of floating dikes.

The island, tow head, or bar, often caused by a tree or mass of bushy drift in the current charged with sediment, probably suggested the Brownlow Weed.

This device named for R. S. Brownlow of the Royal Eng. of India, is simply an artificial tree make by tying a bush on a pole or rope, and is located in the stream by anchoring one end and buoying the other so that it hangs in the water from the surface to the bottom.

Now it is well known that the river will carry an amount of sediment that depends upon its velocity. If the velocity is checked by any means, only that part of the initial sediment is carried past the interrupting medium which corresponds with the diminished velocity.

By the rapid accumulation thus formed a bar or sand pit is thrown up, which deflects the current and forms the new shore line

The irregularities of a detrital stream may generally be traced to some primary cause, perhaps several miles up stream, and the aggressive method of work seeks to correct the fault by applying the remedy at the cause, and not at the effect. Rather than stopping a leak in a barrel by catching the water in a tub, it seeks to plug up the hole.

By a series of gradual steps it leads to the rectification from the cause downward until the local disorder is remedied.

The Brownlow Weed is good, but we have now something better.

The weed dike is not homogeneous and much material sweeps through unavoidable breaks in the work.

It was noticed on the Missouri river that a large amount of rootlets and grass, as well as willows, cornstalks, etc., from cutting were in transit during high stages, and the idea was suggested of utilizing these in building up the deflecting bar and new shore lines.

A large mesh screen of No. 14 annealed wire was made and suspended similarly with the weed work by anchoring the ground and buoying the air edge so that it would hang across the current and catch the submerged matter at all depths.

The results obtained were most satisfactory and although at the first experiment so much matter was collected that the buoys dragged under, a very uniform and solid bank was made.

The supports of the screen will be generally piles and poled trestles, as great difficulty is found in making buoys hold up the screen charged with drift. Besides, great tension is occasioned in the screen, and the drag at the anchorage is excessive.

After the new shore lines have been acquired they will be raised by sand fences or other devices until the mattress, when required, can be put over and carried up to above flood-height.

The governing principle in revetment is that of subjecting the banks to no more pressure from the weight of the mat than it will stand without slipping or allowing it to settle.

The old form of mattress was sectional and made about 60 feet square, while all the work for the past two years has been continuous and not exceeding generally ten inches in thickness. This ribband is launched from a boat and finely balanced with rock.

Now, having heard some of the "pros," let us consider as well a few "cons."

The first criticism that is usually made upon this new system of work is this:

Your work won't last. Why don't you build something that is solid and secure like the Chicago & Northwestern railroad dykes or like the rock revetment of the Union Pacific railway? Why don't you put in a revetment entirely of rock, or where dykes are necessary, why don't you build them of timber and fasten them with piles and load them with rock?

In the first place our brush revetments are very lasting, and I hope that the people of Omaha have not condemned the government revetment because of the demoralized condition of the upper work. The damage is really slight and can easily be repaired. The great danger of a disastrous erosion of bank lies in the possibility of undercutting.

The stratum of quicksand underlying the surface material when exposed to swift currents washes out and down tumbles the upper layer.

Let the lower bank be well protected and the principal danger is averted.

The Omaha work has been damaged only above the ice line, while it is intact below.

The life of brush, when exposed alternately to heat and cold, wet and dryness, is from three to four years, but when always under water it will last too long.

On the Missouri river it is customary to protect the banks by mattrass work about 100 feet wide from the top of the bank. Of this, about one-third is exposed to unfavorable conditions.

Repairs can be made cheaply every three or four years until the regime of the stream becomes permanent.

The rock work on your front has stood well, because the bedrock and stable strata are met at a depth of from 18 to 30 feet.

Put the same work on the other side of the river and you might put in a dozen rock quarries before your revetment would stop settling—as long as the current was swept beside it.

The piers of our Missouri river bridge have to go to bedrock before any confidence is had in their stability.

It is eighteen feet from low water to the bedrock at the Northwestern dykes above us. Put the same work in a mile below, where the bedrock is 100 feet down, and they would wash out as quickly as a stalk willow.

Now is it not evident that we must have a dike or revretment that will stand in all places, under all conditions.

Our dikes as revetment systems are not perfect yet. Only four years have been spent in study and experiment upon the river.

There has been no literature to draw from—not a single book that would be a guide is written.

What has been done has been determined by systematic experiment.

The possibilities are by no means exhausted as it is fully recognized that few things can be so well done but that they can be done better. Important governing principles have determined however.

Now how about rock and piles versus brush and wire from the financial stand point.

I am not advised as to the cost of either the Northwest dykes or the U. P. revetment, but I know they must have been very expensive.

I have built similar work with the railroad dykes upon Lake Michigan which cost from $38 to $60 per lineal foot, depending upon depth.

Rock at contract prices costs here from $1.50 to $2.25 per cubic yard.

The U. P. revetment has not less than eight cubic yards of rock per lineal foot. Say this costs $15.00 for rock, $2.00 for brush, and $5.00 for labor and superintendence, $22.00 over all per every foot. [A gentlemen in the audience said they cost $60 a foot.

Our dykes cost from 40 cents to $1.90 per foot and revetments from 87 cents to $3.00 per foot.

Given an appropriation like those we have had lately and how much work could be done at rock and pile figures.

Small works, however finely constructed are in great danger of being cut out and only a pier of rock is safe when there is a well conditioned and permanent river for miles above.

We claim for our work that its principles are broad and more than all systematic. In many cases immediate local action is necessary, but is it not much better to break a horse in the first place than to provide him with a snaffle bit and kicking bar?

Upon the conclusion of the address Mr. Pease said he was prepared to answer any questions asked him and made lengthy explanations by aid of the map.

The mayor said: "What we are most interested to know is how to protect our river front to keep water out of our bottom lands. I judge you are not here to answer this question."

"These appropriations," said Mr. Pease, "are not intended to protect private interests nor overflow, but to limit the channel provided for navigation and to protect corporate interests."

Mr. Gibson—"How long do you expect that bank at the bridge would be in construction?"

Mr. Pease—"That depends entirely upon the time you gentlemen take in getting the appropriation. It might take five or six years."

Mr. Gibson—"Then it is to be private enterprise that will make a dyke to prevent the flood from coming again?"

Mr. Pease—"Yes."

Mr. Blickensderfer—"As I understand, the protection which you desire to give, that channel above the bridge is one which takes it away from the present government work entirely. For that purpose the present government work would be of no avail?"

Mr. Pease—"Of no avail."

Mr. Blickensderfer—What was the object of placing it there now?

Mr. Pease—To protect the front of Omaha and to keep the river from going further away.

Mr. Blickensderfer—What would you suppose the expense would amount to, necessary to enable you to do this work?

Mr. Pease—Ten thousand dollars a mile.

The Mayor—What I want to get at is this: We here at Omaha expect to protect the river between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Mr. Pease—That act means the improvement of the river in the vicinity of Omaha.

A voice—That is not what we expected.

The Mayor—We have an idea that the interests of Iowa are of much more importance to the government than are the interests of Nebraska. We believe these appropriations would be very beneficial for Iowa and of very little benefit to Nebraska. Believing this idea correct we want to be informed?

Mr. Pease—As regards the benefit done Iowa there is nothing more beneficial than to Nebraska. What has been done has been to preserve the integrity of the shore.

The Mayor—Have you any objection to stating the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. Pease—It was $30,000.

The Mayor—As I understood it was to be spent between Council Bluffs and Omaha?

Mr. Pease—The act read, "in the vicinity of Omaha." The work will be conducted from fifteen miles above to twenty miles below. When there is a fault in the river at a particular point it is seldom good policy to attempt to remedy it at the immediate spot. That is why we began below.

The mayor mentioned the convention to be held at the Bluffs next week, and on motion a committee, consisting of Mr. W. J. Broatch, Mr. Thomas Gibson, Mr. J. A. Hobach, Mr. C. W. Mead, Mr. J. A. M. Shane, and as alternates, Col. C. S. Chase, Mr. John Evans, Mr. N. Merriain, Mr. E. C. Hancock, Mr. A. L. Strang, Mr. E. P. Iler, was apointed.

Mr. Allen offered the following resolution.

That a committee composed of engineers of the city of Omaha, the U. P. and B. & M. rail roads, the engineer of the city waterworks, also a committee of citizens composed of Mayor Boyd, E. W. Mead, of the smelting works; P. E. Iler, of the Willow Springs distilling company and John A. Harbach be appointed for the purpose of making a careful investigation of the river channel with such further recommendations as they may deem proper for permanenting the river and harbor improvements in the interest of water navigation for the north-west.

The resolution was adopted after which the meeting was adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Money closed at 2½@3 per cent. Exchange closed steady at $4 84½@4 86½.

Governments closed firm; currency 6's, 131 bid; 4's coup, 118 bid; 4½'s coup, 115⅝ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 119 to 120¼; land grants, 118½ bid; sinking funds, offered at 130. Centrals, 117½ bid.

The stock market this morning opened a fraction higher, but toward mid-day fell off ½ to 1½ per cent.; at 1 o'clock, however, a strong tone set in and under an active demand the decline was fully recovered and prices further advanced, the highest quotations being generally current at the close. The advance as compared with Saturday's closing prices ranged from ½@3 per cent. in the general list.

MONEY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 13.

The demand for money to-day was fairly active; loanable funds in good supply; and rates were steady at 4@5 per cent. on call, and 6@7 per cent. on time. Eastern exchange between city banks was quoted at par at 25 cents discount per $1,000. The clearings of associated banks were $6,700,000.

Omaha Wholesale Market.

OFFICE OF THE OMAHA BEE,
Monday Evening, June 13, 1881.

The grain market to-day was unsettled, wheat advancing several cents during the day, closing 1½ cents higher than Saturday's quotations. Oats a cent higher; barley a cent and rye 2 cents lower than Saturday's prices. The provision market is dull; not much doing. Potatoes 5 cents and eggs ½c lower. In the drug market we note 5c advance in caster oils, all other markets remain unchanged. On account of large shipments of strawberriea expected in from the east to-morrow, the prices are expected to go very low. The live stock market remains unchanged and very little doing.

Live Stock.

Cattle—We quote as follows: Choicest export steers, 1,400@1,600, $4 50@5; choice shipping steers, 1,300@1,400, $4 40@5 00; choice butchers' steers, 1,000@1,200, $3 75@4 50.

Sheep—Good mutton in fair demand. Sheared, $3 75; unsheared, $4 50 per hundred pounds.

Hogs—We quote as follows: Light packers, $5 00@5 25; medium mixed packers, $5 00@5 25; extra choice heavy, $5 25@5 40.

Local Grain Dealings.

WHEAT.—Cash No. 2, 94½c; Cash No. 3, 85½; rejected 65c.

BARLEY.—Cash No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 73c.

RYE.—Cash, 87c.

CORN.—Cash No. 2, 30c.

OATS.—Cash, 30c.

Provisions.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, straight grade, $2 80@3 00; patent, $4 00@5 50; winter wheat straight grade, $3 25@3 75; patent, $4 00@4 75; graham rye, $2 25; Wheat, $2 25.

RYE FLOUR—$3 25.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, per cwt. 60c; screenings, per cwt. 70@80c; shorts, per cwt. 70c; chopped feed, per cwt. 75c; meal bolted, yellow, 80c; white, $1 00.

POTATOES—Per bushel, peach blows, 60c.

POULTRY—Live chickens per dozen, $3 00 to $3 25; old, spring chickens, $3 50 to $3 75.

EGGS—Shippers count, 12c Candled, 12½c.

BUTTER—Choice, 12½; poor, no market; creamery, scarce, 20c.

APPLES—Baldwin's repacked, $5 00 per bbl.

HONEY—Extracted, first-class California strained, 10c.

ORANGES—Terrents repacked, per box, $6 00; Palermo, per box, $6 50. Misinos, per box, $7 00; Imperials, per box, $8 00.

LEMONS—Fancy repacked per box, $5 00; good repacked, $4 50.

STRAWBERRIES—Good shipping firm; per case, $3 00@3 75.

SOFT BERRIES—$2 50@3 75.

GOOSEBERRIES—In light receipts; quotable at 10c per qt.

VEGETABLES—All kinds in demand, and bring good prices.

BEESWAX—Yellow, 18@20c.

CIDER—Sweet, 20c per gallon.

Grocers' List.

COFFEE—Rio, fair, 13½c; Rio, good, 14c; Rio, prime to choice, 14½c; Old gov't Java; 26½@28½c, Mocha, 26½c; Arbuckle's, 17⅝c.

TEAS—Gunpowder, good, 45@55c; Choice, 60@75c; Imperial, good, 40@45c; Choice, 60@75c; Young Hyson, good, 36@50c; choice, 65c@$1 00; Japan Nat Leaf, 35c; Japan, choice, 60@75c; Oolong, good, 35@40; Oolong, choice, 40@55; Souchong, good, 35@40c; choice, 35@45c.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, 11⅞c; Crushed, 11⅞c; Granulated, 11⅛c; Powdered, 11⅝c; Fine powdered, 12c; Standard Coffee A, 11⅝c; New York Confectioner's Standard A, 11⅜c; Good A, 11⅛c; Prairie Extra C, 10½c.

SYRUPS—Sugar house, bbls, 45c; half bbls, 47c; kegs, 4½ gallons, $2 30; bbls, 48c; half bbls, 40c.

SPICES—Pepper, 17½; Allspice, 20c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 00; Cassia, 25c; Mace, $1 00.

SODA—Dwight's lb papers, $3 10; Deland do, $3 00; Church's, $3 00; Keg soda, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Pearl, 3½c; Silver Gloss, 7¾@8c; Corn Starch, 9c; Buffalo Silver Gloss, 7½c.

SALT—Dray loads, per bbl, 1 80; Ashton, in sacks, 3 50; bbls dairy, 60, 5s, 3 25; bbls dairy, 100, 3s, 3 35.

DRIED FRUITS—Choice halves, peaches, new crop, 7½c; Evaporated Apples, 50 lb boxes, 9¾c; Michigan, 5½c; New York ¼ apples, 5½c; St. Louis No. 1, 5c; Prunes, old, 6c; new, 6¾@7c; Currants, 7@7½c; Blackberries, new, 10c.

CHEESE—Full Cream, 11½c; Part Skim, 10c.

WOODENWARE—Two hoop pails, 1 85; three hoop pails, 2 10; No. 1 tubs, 9 00; No. 2 tubs, 8 00; No. 3 tubs, 7 00; pioneer washboards, 1 85; Double Crown, 2 75; Globe Washboard, 2 50; Well buck,

COTTON YARN—Cotton yarns, 20½@21½; cheap, 9@9½; medium, 9@10½; No. 1 St. Louis, 14; Candle wick, 25; Carpet chain, and 5 ply, 20½@21½; Colored carpet chain, per lb, 26;

LEAD—Bar, $1 65.

MATCHES—Per caddie, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, 11c; choice lard, 11½c; dried beef, 13½c; shoulders, canvassed 7c; hams, canvassed 11¼c; bacon, sides, 10½c.

NEW PICKLES—Medium, in barrels, $9 50; do in half bbls, 5 25; smalls, in bbls, 12 00; do, in half bbls, 6 50; gherkins, in bbls, 13 50; do, in half bbls, 7 25.

VINEGAR—Pure apple extra, 18c; pure apple, 15c; Prussing pure apple, 15c.

HOMINY—New, $3 80 per bbl.

BEANS—Medium, hand picked $3 00 per bushel.

ROPE—Sisal, ⅞ inch and larger, 10c; ⅜ inch, 10½c; ¼ inch, 11c.

SOAPS—Kirk's Savon Imperial, 2 85; Kirk's sterling, 2 40; Kirk's standard, 3 30; Kirk's white Russian, 4 50; Kirk's Eutoca, 1 85; Kirk's Prairie Queen, (100 cakes), 3 40; Kirk's magnolia, 3 90.

CANDLES—Boxes, 40 lbs, 16 oz, 8s, 13c; boxes 40 lbs., 16 oz., 6s, 13c; boxes, 40 sets, 14 oz., 8s, 12½c; half boxes, 20 sets, 14 oz., 8s, 13c.

LYE—American, 3 35; Greenwich, 3 35; Western, 2 75; North Star, 2 50; Lewis' lye, 4 60; Jewell lye, 2 75.

POTASH—Pennsylvania cans, 4 doz., in case, 3 35; Babbitt's Ball, 2 doz. in case, 1 90; Anchor Ball 2 doz in case, 1 50.

FIELD SEED—Red clover, choice, new, $5 30 per bushel; mammoth clover, new, $5 75; white clover, new, $14 00; alfalfa clover, new, $12 50; alsike, new, $13 00. Timothy, good, new, $2 50@2 65; blue grass, extra clean, $1 25; blue grass, clean, $1 15; orchard grass, $2 00; red top, choice, 65c; millet, common or Missouri, $1 25; millet, German, $1 25; to $1 50; Hungarian, $1 15.

HEDGESEED—Osage orange, 1 to 5 bushels, $5 00; osage orange, 10 bushels or over, $4 50; honey locust, per lb., 35c; per 100 lbs., $25 00.

FISH—Family white fish, 90 lb hf bbls, $3 60; No. 1 white fish, 90 lb hf bbls, 6 00; No. 1 white fish, in 10 lb kits, 1 00; family 10 lb kits, 75c; New Holland herring, per keg, 1 20; Russian sardines, 75c; Columbia river salmon, per 100 lbs, 8 00; George's Bank codfish, 6c; Gen. boneless codfish; 7½c; boneless fish, 4½c.

MACKEREL—Half bbls mess mackerel, 100 lbs, $12 50; hf bbl No. 1 ex shore do, 100 lbs, 6 00; hf bbls, fat family do, 100 lbs, 3 85; mess mackerel, 12 lb kits, 2 25; No. 1 ex shore, 12 lb do, 1 50; No. 1 shore, 12 lb do, 1 00; fat family, 10 lb do, 75c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, 2 lb (Field's), per case, $3 90; do 1 lb (Field's), per case, 2 50; do 2 lb (Standard), per case, 3 75; do 1 lb (standard), per case, 2 40; do 2 lb (slack), per case, 2 60; do 1 lb (slack), per case, 1 85. Salmon, 1 lb, per dozen, 1 60; do 2 lb, per dozen, 2 50. Sardines, small fish, imported, half boxes per dozen, 1 70; American, quarter boxes per dozen, 1 40; do half boxes, per dozen, 2 40. Lobsters, 1 lb per dozen, 1 80. Tomatoes, lb per case, 2 25; do 3 lb per case, 2 65; Corn, 2 lb (Mountain) per case, 3 40; soaked corn, 1 90; do 2 lb (Yarmouth), per case, 3 50; string beans, per case, 1 90; Lima beans per case, 2 00. Succotash per case, 2 10. Peas, common, per case, 1 75; peas, choice, per case, 4 50. Blackberries, 2 lb, per case, 2 10; strawberries, 2 lb, per case, 3 25@3 75; raspberries, 2 lb, per case, 2 75@3 00. Damsons, 2 lb, per case, 2 25. Bartlett pears per case, 3 00@4 00. Whortleberries per case, 2 50. Egg plums, 2 lb per case, 3 30; do, choice, 2 lb, per case, 4 50. Green gages, 2 lb per case, 3 30; do choice, 2 lb per case, 4 50. Pine Apples, 2 lb, per case, 3 50@4 50. Peaches, 2 lb per case, 3 10; do 3 lb, case, 3 60@4 20; do, (pie), 3 lb, per case, 2 60; do pie, 6 lb, per dozen, 2 80.

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7c; Louisiana, 5¾@6½c.

PEANUTS—Roasted, choice, red Tennessee, 8½c per lb; fancy white, 9c per lb; raw—white Virginia, 7@7½c.

Dry Goods.

BROWN COTTONS—Atlantic, 6 to 8c; Adriata, 7¾; Atlantic, A., 7¼; Ashley, 3¾; Androscoggin, 12; Appleton, 6¾ to 8; Bedford, R., 5¼; Boott, M, family cotton, 7½; Bangor, F, 7½; Capitol, A, 6; Conestogo, 27½; Conestogo, D, 6½; Dwight, X, 6; Fruit of the loom, 22½; Fruit of the loom, 25; Fruit of the loom, 27½; Farmers, No 1, 4½; Farmers, A, 7; Farmers, B. B., 6½; Great Falls, 6¾ to 7¾; Indian orchard, A A, 8; Indian orchard, honest width, 7¼; Indian head, 7½; Indian head, 12½; Lawrence, 6½ to 8; Lawrence, X X X, 9½; Mystic River; 7; New York Mills, 27½; Pepperell, E, 8; Pepperell, R, 7½; Pepperell, N, 6¾.

BLEACHED COTTONS—Androscoggin, A A, Gold medal, 10; Androscoggin, L, 9; Blackstone, 8½ to 9½; Blackburn, A A, 6; Boott, R, 6 Boott, E, 7; Cabot, 12; Cabot, 11; Cabot, 8¾; Dwight Anchor, 10½; Fruit of the loom, 10½; Hills, 9½; Lonsdale, 9½; Lonsdale Cambric, 13; Nassau, 6¼; New York mills, 13; New York mills, water twist, 14; Pepperell, 11; Pepperell, 12; Pepperell, 27½; Pocahontas, 9; Pocahontas, 8; Senote, half bleeched, 8½; Utica; extra heavy, 11; Wamsuttas, 13; Wamsutta cambric, 13.

PRINTS—Albion fancies, 6½c; Albion solid colors, 6; Albion indigo, blue and white, 9; American, 6½; Shirting, 6; Carleton, 6; Cocheco, 7; Cocheco shirtings, 6; Freeman's robe, 6; Freeman's pink, 6; Freeman's block, 5½; Hamilton fancies, 6, Hamilton red, 8; Merrimack, F pink, 7; Merrimack purples, 7; Merrimack printed piques, 7½; Richmond fancy, 6½; Richmond double pinks, 7; Richmond German, blue and red, 6½; Regatta shirting, 5¾; Simpson's mourning, 7; Simpson's alpaca finish, 6½.

COTTON DUCK—Boston X dyed brown, net, 10½c; Boston XX dyed brown 12½; Boston XXX dyed brown 12½; Boston 9 oz dyed brown net, 9; Boston 10 oz dyed brown, 16; Royal (8 oz) 29 inch, 11; Stark, (8 oz), 13; Stark, (10 oz), 16½; Stark, (8 oz), colored, 14½; Stark, (10 oz), 17½.

GINGHAMS—Amoskeag, 11c; Bates, 10½; Bates minton dress styles, 11½; Earlston, 9½; Glasgow checks and fancies, 10; Glasgow royal dress styles, 11½.

COLORED CAMBRICS—G. D. & Co, 5; Garner, 5; Hooksett, 5; Keystone, glove finish, 5½; Red Cross, 5.

ROLLED CAMBRICS—G & Co, 6½; S. S. & Sons, 6½; High colors, 1 cent more.

DRILLS—Adriatic, 8½; Appleton, 8; Augusta, 7¾; Boott Bleached, 9; Pepperell, 8½; Stark, A, 8½.

SILESIAS—Blackburn, 9½; Capitol, 15; Coin, 11; Lonsdale, 9.

WIGANS—Berlin, 6½c; Garner, 7; Rose, 8; Caledonia, XX., 11½; Caledonia, X., 11; Farmers' and Miners', No. 7, 11½; Farmers' and Miners', No. 10, 16; Park mills, 11½@15½.

TICKINGS—Amoskeag, A C A, 17½c; Amoskeag, A new, 16; Amoskeag, B new, 15; Amoskeag, D new, 13; Amoskeag, E new, 12½; Amoskeag, H new, 10½; Amoskeag, 36 inch, 21; Clark's mills, 60 in, 32½; Cordis, A C E, 17½; Cordis, A A A, 16½; Conestoga, extra, 32 in, 13½; Falls company, O B O, 36 in, 20; Falls company, O B O, 32 in, 17½.

DENIMS—Amoskeag, 16c½; Amoskeag 9 oz, 19, Beaver Creek, A A, 14½; Beaver Creek, C C, 12½; Franconia, XXX, 15; Fredonia, B, 12½; Old York, double weight, 16; Otis, 12½@14½; Palmer, 9.

CAEVIOTS—Amoskeag, 11½c; Arasapha, 6½; Knickerbocker, 5½; Prairie, 8½; Real California, C J M, 9½; Real California, double weights, 12; Uncasville, 9; Whittenton, A A A, 10½.

CRASH—Stevens, B, 8c; Stevens, D, 8½; Stevens, X, 9½; Stevens, P, 10½; Stevens; M, 11½; Stevens, N N, 12½; Stevens, X X, 15; Stevens, T F D, 14½. Bleached one cent higher.

RUSSIA—X X X, 14c; X X, 13; M, 12½; A; 11½; B, 11; D, 9½; E, 8½; F, 7½.

CARPET WARPS—Anchor, 20c; Broadway, 20; Cottage, 20; Golden Ball, ex fine, 23; Peerless, 21; Washington, 21; White Star, 21; White Star, col ored, 24.

TWEEDS—Allen, Cubans A, 19; Allen, Cubans B, 16; Belgian, 20; Cocheco, 55; Coventry, 31.

KENTUCKY JEANS—American Doe, 40c; Abbotsford, 11½; Agenoria, 27½, Balkan, 13½; Buckeye, 18; Bunker Hill, 9½; Calcutta, 13½; French Tweed, 15; Golden Fleece, 25; Hugo Doe, 30; Indian Creek, 9; Mohican, 15; Model doeskin, 17½; North Adams, 27½, Thurlow, 15; Table Rock, 18.

SHIRTING FLANNELS—Assabet Rob Roy, 3 4, 37½c; Assabet Rob Roy, 6 4, 75; Assabet French plaids, 50; Blue Ridge, 21; Cocheco; 37½; Carondalet, 32½; Fairmount, 18; Green Ridge, 22½; Pequa, 34 in, 37½; Pequa, 28 in, 32½.

Drugs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Acid, Carbolic, 60c; Acid, Tartaric, 55c; Balsam Copabia, per lb, 70c; Bark, Sassafras, per lb, 13c; Calomel, per lb, 75c; Cinchonia, per oz, 95c; Chloroform, per lb, 95c; Dover's powders, per lb, $1 40; Epsom salts, per lb, 4c; Glycerine, pure, per lb 35@40c; Lead, Acetate, per lb, 22c; Carbon oil, 110°, per gallon, 11½c; do 150°, per gal, 13½c; Oil, Castor, No. 1, per gal, $1 00; Oil, Castor, No. 2, per gal, 90c; Oil, Olive, per gal, $1 50; Oil, Origanum, 40@55c; Opium, $6 20; Quinine, P. & W. & R. & S., per oz, $2 60; Potassium, Indine, per lb, $2 60; Salacin, per oz, 35c; Sulphate of Morphine, per oz, $4 25; Sulphur flour, per lb, 5c; Strychnine, per oz, $1 40@1 60.

Horses and Mules.

The market is brisk and all grades are selling well at a slight advance in prices. The demand for good horses exceeds the supply considerably. Prices range as follows:

Fine single drivers, $150. to 300.; Extra draft horses, $175. to 225.; Common draft horses, $100. to 150.; Extra farm horses, $110. to 125.; Common to good farm horses, $90. to $100.; Extra plugs, $60. to 75.; Common plugs, $20. to $40.

MULES—15 to 15½ hands (extra), $125. to 150.; 14½ to 15 hands, $100. to 140.; 14 to 14½ hands, $75. to 100.; 13½ to 14 hands, $60. to 75.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

CIGARS—Seeds, $15.00; Connecticut, $25.00; Mixed, $35.00; Seed Havana, $50.00; Clear Havana, $75.00.

TOBACCO—PLUG.—Golden Rule, 24 lb, 56c; Spotted Fawn, 57c; Our Rope, 68c; Star, pounds, 24 lb, butts, 56c; Horse Shoe, pounds, 24 lb, butts, 56c; Purity, 24 lb, butts, 52c; Queen Bee, 24 lb, butts, 53c; Gilt Edge, pounds, 24 lb, butts, 57; Army and Navy, pounds, 51c; Bullion, pounds, 55c; Lorillard's Climax, pounds, 57c.

FINE CUT—In pails.—Hard to Beat, 75c; Golden Thread, 66c; Fountain, 73c; Favorite, 65c; Rocky Mountain, 55c; Fancy, 50c; Daisy, 45c.—In tin foil—Catlins O. S., 2 oz packages, 5 lb boxes, per lb 60c; Lorillard's Tiger, 60c.

SMOKING—All grands—Common, 25 to 33c. Granulated—Blackwells Durham, 16 oz 46c; Dukes Durham, 16 oz, 45c; Seal of North Carolina, 16 oz, 46; Seal of Nebraska, 16 oz, 38c; Lone Jack, 4 oz, linen bags, per lb, $1.35; Marburgs' Puck, 2 oz, tin foil, 55c; Dog Tail, 65c.

Lumber.

FINISHING—No. 1, finish 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, $55 00 No. 1 finish 1 inch $50 00; No. 2, finish 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, $50 00; No. 2 finish, 1 inch, $45 00; No. 3 finish, 1 inch, $40 00; O. G. battons per 100 feet lin., $1 25; well curbing, $35 00; rough ½ and 2 inch battons per 100 feet lin., 50c.

STOCK BOARDS—A stock, $45 00; B $40 00; C, $30 00; common stock, $25 00.

FLOORING—No. 1, $40 00; No. 2, $35 00; No. 3, $25 00; yellow pine, No. 1, $45 00.

SIDING—No. 1, $25 00; No. 2, $23 00; No. 3, $20 00.

SHIP LAP—Plain, $3 00; O. G. No. 1, $30 00; No. 2, $25 00.

CEILING—$25 00@$45 00.

LATH AND SHINGLES—A star (best) shingles, $3 75, No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, $2 50. Lath, $4 00.

Building Material.

LIME—Per barrel, $1 35; bulk per bu., 35c. Cement, bbl, $2 50. Iowa plaster, bbl, $2 75. Hair per bu, 25c. Tarred felt 100 lbs, $3 50. Straw board, $4 00.

The Leather Trade.

Oak harness, 39@41c; Pittsburgh selected, 40@43c; hemlock harness, 37@39c; skirting per lb, fair, 44c; black collar 14@21c; fair do; 18@20c; fair No. 2, 16@18c; hemlock sole, Buffalo slaughter, per lb, 30@34c; hemlock sole, B. A. slaughter per lb, 25@32c; oak sole, 40@43c; oak upper per foot, 25c; hemlock upper, 25c; do No. 2, 23c; oak kip skins per lb, 80c@$1.10; hemlock kip skins per lb, 75c@$1.00; French kip, skins per lb, $1.00@$1.35; oak calf per lb, $1.20@$1.25; hemlock calf per lb, $1.10@$1.25? French calf per lb, $1.25@$2.10c Simon Picard goat per doz, $36.00@$48.00; bootleg Moroceo per foot, 30@35c; calf kid per foot, 35c; roans per doz, $9.00@$10.50; white and yellow linings per doz, $8.00@$10.00; pink linings per doz, $7.00@$9.00; Russett linings, $7.00; blacksmiths' aprons per dozen, $12.00@$14.00.

PAPER—Straw paper, 3½c; Rag paper, 4c; dry goods paper, 7c; manila paper, 10c; news paper, 8c.

COAL—Cumberland blacksmith, $12; Morris Run Blossburg, $12; Whitebreast lump, $6; Whitebreast nut, $6; Iowa lump, $6; Iowa nut, $6; Rock Springs, $8.

Hides, Furs, Etc.

HIDES—Green butcher's hide, 6½; green cured hides, 7½c; green salt, part cured hides, 8@8½c; dry flint, sound, 13@14c; dry calf and kip, 13@14c; dry salt hides, sound, 11@12c; green calf, wt. 8 to 15 lbs., 10@11c; green calf, wt, under 8 lbs, per skin, 50c; green pelts, $1 00@1 15; green lamb skins, $1 10@1 25; damaged hides, two-third rate, (cut scored and one grub, classed two-thirds rate,) branded hides 10 per cent. off. Coon skins, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 10c. Mink, No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 5c. Fox, No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 25c. Skunk, No. 1, black, 65c; short stripe, 40c; narrow stripe, 25c; broad stripe, 10c. Tallow, 5½.

Wool.

Merino unwashed, light, 14@16c; heavy, 13@15c; medium unwashed, light, 18@20c; tub-washed, choice, 32c; fair, 30c; dingy and w., 28c; burry, black and cotted wools 2@6c less.

Shot.

SHOT.—Shot, $1.90; Buck shot, $2.15; Oriental Powder, kegs, $6.40; do., half kegs, $3.48; do., quarter kegs, $1.87; Blasting, kegs, $3.35; Fuse, per 100 feet, 50c.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

PAINTS IN OIL—White lead, Omaha P. P., 7c; white lead, O. P. & C. Co., pure, 6c; Marseilles green, 1 to 5 lb cans, 20c; French zinc, green seal, 12c; French zinc, red seal, 11c; French zinc, in varnish asst, 20c; French zinces, in oil asst, 15c; Raw and burnt umber, 1 lb cans 12c; raw and burnt Sienna, 13c; vandyke brown, 13c; refined lampblack, 12c; coach black, 16c; ivory black, 16c; drop black, 16c; Prussian blue, 30c; ultramarine blue, 18c; chrome green, L. M. & D., 14c; brind and shutter green, L. M. & D., 14c; Paris green, 18c; Indian red, 15c; Venetian red, 9c; Tuscan red, 22c; American Vermilion, I. & P., 18c; chrome yellow, L., M., O. & D. O., 18c; yellow ochre, 9c; golden ochre, 16; patent dryer, 6c; graining colors; light oak, dark oak, walnut, chestnut and ash 12c.

Dry Paints.

White lead, 6½c; French zinc, 10c; Paris whiteing 2½c; whiting gilders, 1½c; whiting com'l, 1½c; lampblack Germantown, 14c; lampblack, ordinary, 8c; Prussian blue, 55c; ultramarine, 18c; vandyke, brown, 8c; umber, burnt, 4c; umber, raw, 4c; sienna, burnt, 4c; sienna, raw, 4c; Paris green genuine, 35c; Paris green com'l 25c; chrome green, N. Y. 20c; chrome green K., 12c; vermillion, Eng., 70c; vermillion, America, 18c; Indian red, 10c; rose pink, 14c; venetian read, Cookson's 2½c; venetian red Am., 1½c; red lead, 7½c; chrome yellow, genuine, 20c; chrome yellow, K., 12c; ochre, rochelle, 3c; ochre, French, 2½c; ochre, American, 1½c; Winter's mineral, 2½c; lehigh brown, 2½c; spanish brown, 2½c; Prince's mineral 3c;

VARNISHES—Barrels per gallon. Furniture, exta, $1 00; furniture, No. 1, 90c; furniture, U, 75c; coach, extra, $1 25c; Coach, No. 1, $1 00; Damar, $1 25; Japan, 70c; asphaltum, 70c; shellac, $3 50; hard oil finish, $1 30.

OILS—110° carbon per gallon, 11½c; 150° headlight, per gallon, 12½c 175° headlight per gallon, 16c; crystoline, per gallon, 20c linseed, raw, per gallon, 50c; Linseed, boiled, per gallon, 53c; lard, winter str'd, per gallon, 85c No. 1, 65c, No. 2, 55c; castor, XXX, per gallon, 95c, No. 8, 87c; sweet, per gallon, 85c; sperm, W. B., per gallon, $1 35; fish, W. B., per gallon, 60c; neatsfoot, extra, per gallon, 75c, No. 1, 65; lumbericating, zero, per gallon, 30c, summer, 15c; golden machine, No. 1, per gallon, 35c, No. 2, 28c; sperm, signal, per gallon, 80c; turpentine, per gallon, 44c; naptha, 74 deg, per gallon 18½, 63 deg, 17c.

Heavy Hardware List.

Iron, rates, $2 80; plow steel, cast, 7½c; cast tool do, 15@20 wagon spokes, do set, 3 00; hubs, per set, 1 25; felloes, sawed dry, 1 50; tongues, each, 75@85c; axles, each, 75c; square nuts, per lb, 7@11c; washers, per lb, 8@18c; rivets, per lb, 11c; coil chain, per lb, 6@12c; malleable, 8½c; iron wedges, 6c; crowbars, 6c; harrow teeth, 4c; horseshoes, per keg, 5 00; spring steel, 7@8c.

NAILS—10 to 20d, 3 25; 8 to 10, 3 50; 6d, 3 75; 4d, 4 00; 3d, common, 4 75; 3d, fine, 6 25; clinch, all sizes, 5 00; 6d, casing, 4 50; 8d casing, 4 25; 10d casing, 4 00; 10d finish, 4 50; 8d finish, 4 75; 6d finish, 5 00; half kegs, 10c extra.

Liquor.

ALCOHOL—187 per cent, $2 16 per wine gallon, extra California spirits, 187 per cent at 1 18 per proof gallon triple refined spirits, 187 per cent, $1 16; per proof gal re-distilled whiskies, $1 00@1 50; fine blended, $1 50@2 50; Kentucky bourbons, $2 00@7 00; Kentucky and Pennsylvania ryes, $2 00@7 00.

BRANDIES—Imported, $6 00@16 00; domestic 1 40@4 00.

GINS—Imported, 4 50@6 00; domestic, 1 40@3 00.

RUMS—Imported, 4 50@6 00; New England, 2 00@4 00; domestic, 1 50@3 50;

PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY—1 75@4 00.

CHAMPAGNES—Imported per case, 26 00@34 00; American, per case, 12 00@18 00.

CLARETS—Per case, 4 50@16 00.

WINES—Rhinewine, per case, 6 00@20 00; Catawba, per case, 4 00@7 00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.

Receipts of cattle—2,100, hogs 7,12,5 sheep 680. Hogs unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, June 13.

On 'Change the grain markets were firmer and higher. The receipts of grain were 29,200 bushels by canal and 1,207 car loads by rail, embracing 336 of wheat, 636 of corn, 227 of oats, 6 of rye and 2 of barley.

Flour—Quiet and firm; common to choice spring western brands, $4 25@5 50; Minnestota, $4 00@5 75; patents, $6@7 50; winter wheat flour, $5 00@6 25.

Wheat—Winter, quiet; No. 2 red, $1 07@1 11, according to elevator location; spring, active, nervous and unsettled, accompanied with a higher range of prices; No. 2, $1 11½ cash and June; $1 13¼ July; $1 14¼ August; $1 12¼ September; $1 09⅜ year. No. 3 spring wheat in good request at 98@1 03, according to location; rejected, 74@77.

Corn—Ruled strong, trading active and prices higher; No. 2 and high mixed, 44¾ cash and July; 45½ August; 46 September; new mixed, 41@41½; new high mixed, 43@44; rejected, 37½@38.

Oats—In good demand and at increased prices. No. 2 and 3 white, 38⅜ cash and June; 38⅜@38½ July; 28½ August; 27⅜ September; 26⅞@27½ year; rejected 31¾@32.

Rye—Ruled dull but firm; demand limited; No. 2, $1 01, cash; $1 02 June; 88 July; 80 August; 79½ September.

Barley—Steady; offerings small, but more or less inquiry for all grades; No. 2 $1 10@1 12 for cash; $1 18 for September; No. 3, quotable at 86c.

Pork—Light demand, offerings small and prices steady and a shade higher; $16 25@16 37½ cash, according to quality; $16 35 for July; $16 50 for August; $13 70@13 72½ for the year.

Lard—Steady and quiet; $10 70@10 72½ for cash; $10 72½@10 80 for July; $10 80@10 82½ August; $10 65@10 70 for September; $9 87½@9 90 for the year.

Bulk Meats—In moderate demand and easy; shoulders, $5 45@5 50; short clear sides, $8 50@8 55; short rib sides, $8 17½@8 20.

Whiskey—Unchanged at $1 08.

Receipts—Flour, 12,524 bbs; Wheat, 91,097 bu; Corn, 211,063 bu; Oats, 213,212 bu; rye, 4,005 bu; barley, none.

Shipments—Flour, 11,818 bbls; Wheat, 5356 bu; corn, 357,267 bu; Oats 64,486 bu; rye, 2,667 bu; barley, 625.

CLOSING PRICES.

On call board at 2:30 p. m., the following were the closing quotations:

Wheat—Spring, June, $1 11⅝; July closed at $1 13¼ bid; August, $1 14⅛@1 14¼ bid; September closed at $1 12½ bid; October closed at $1 12⅜ bid; year closed at $1 10¼ bid; total sales, 2,210,000 bu.

Corn—June, firm and closed with 45c bid; July, 45c; August, 45⅝c bid; September, 46⅝c; year, 43⅝c; total sales, 2,025,000 bu.

Oats—June closed at 38⅜c; July and August, 28½c; September, 27⅜c; total sales, 415,000 bu.

Rye—June, $1 09; July, 87; August, 80⅞c; total sales, 5,000 bu.

Pork—Higher; July closed at $16 35; August $16 52½ bid; year, offered at $14 00, with $13 80 bid; total sales, 1,750 bbls.

Lard—Firmer; June, offered at $10 75, with $10 72½ bid; July closed with $10 80 bid; August, $10 82½ bid; September sold at $10 72½; October, $10 65; year, $9 65; total sales, 5,750 tierces.

Bulk Meats—Short ribs, July, $8 20 bid; August, closed at $8 30; September $8 40 bid; sales, 50,000 lbs.

Liverpool Produce.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

Flour—American, 9s@11s.

Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 7d; white, 8s 10d@9s 6d; spring, 9s@9s 4d; club, 9s 7d@9s 9d.

Corn—4s.

Lard—54s 6d.

Pork—72s 6d.