THE MAGAZINES.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Published by Appleton & Co., of New York. Single number, 50 cents. Yearly subscription, $5.00.

This month's number contains more than the usual amount of good things, by which is meant papers of more than average interest to the general reader. The "Psychology of Deception," by Prof. Jastrow, is an animated and sparkling analysis of legerdemain as practiced by professional jugglers, and by alleged mediums. Nothing can be happier than the reference to mental contagion by which the tone of the mind of many believers becomes deplorably unhinged, and they see what others see or profess to see. The power of sympathy is very curious, though it is a factor seldom recognized. A reporter of the New York Sun who was detailed to study the Cardiff giant visited it in company with some hundreds of persons on the first occasion, and was deeply impressed with the conviction that it was a petrifaction. He saw it the next morning alone and was not in the least impressed, but recognized the tool marks, saw the anatomical errors, which made it impossible that anything resembling it could live, and detected the resemblance of the face to the mask taken of the first Napoleon after death. He had not really been personally impressed by it on the first occasion, but had received through sympathy the impressions of the other visitors. Mr. Serviss of Brooklyn communicates a most interesting paper on certain phenomena in the mountains of the moon. Dr. Abbott's article on the "Pine Tree Lizard" is able, but it is cold blooded, and the writer details experiments that were exceedingly cruel, and not very necessary without any consciousness that he outrages the sensibilities of his readers. "Evolving the camel" by Grant Allen is pleasant and contains some information, but it is rather light, and upon the whole is not up to the standard of this periodical. "Infant Mortality" is a very serious and well considered topic, and the facts given with regard to diptheria and diarrhœa are of the first importance, especially in the west, where there are too many cities like Denver, which is upon the verge of stifling in its own filth. The "Origin of Forest Groupings," by the Marquis de Saporta, is a translation from the Revue des Deux Mondes, and will please the reader, though it will probably fail to convince him. It is based upon the very questionable hypthesis that the world was once red hot, and began to cool at the poles, and that vegetation spread from them to the rest of the globe. This is not as probable as it looks, and as Adhemar's hypothesis is every whit as probable, and knocks out the groupings of the marquis very badly, the reader will be content to get the facts without accepting the inferences. "Animal Arithmetic" is a translation from the Revue Scientifique, and will hardly satisfy the average reader.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. 25 cents per copy, $3 a year. Published by the American Magazine company, 749 Broadway, New York.

The ninth volume begins with the present number, which is a very good one, and contains a grand article upon A. M. Palmer's company and theater. This is profusely illustrated, and many of the cuts are charming, but exception must be taken to the hideous photogravure of a scene from "Jim the Penman." Those who sway the destinies of illustrated periodicals must realize that photogravure is so inferior a style that it must be used, if at all, by itself, as as to avoid those comparisons which, in the language of Mrs. Malaprop, are proverbially odorous. O. W. Simon's illustration of Alexander Salvini as Lancelot, is curiously incorrect. He has portrayed him in the costume of the eleventh century, instead of the fifth. If he ever existed, he wore the cuirass and tunic and buskins of a Roman general. There is another excellent article on America's crack regiments, very satisfactorily illustrated. But perhaps the gem of the number is by Harriet Taylor Upton on the koto or Japanese harp, which is charmingly written and beautifully illustrated. "Mr. Myndert's Grandfather" is interesting, but it has a flavor of a ghost story in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Antiquary," and the lines are so parallel that it seems something more than working from a suggestion.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Christmas number. Price 25c. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The first article is a description of winter in the Adirondacks, which contains some illustrations that are absolute gems of engraving. We prefer the one from the drawing of Hamilton Gibson to another made from a black and white of J. Francis Murphy, for the former knows the limitations of the xylographer, and enables him to do his best. Murphy, on the other hand, with far more genius and far more artistic power than Gibson obviously gave the xylographer something which he could not do, and the result is unsatisfactory. George Hitchcock's paper on Botticelli is admirable for the illustrations, which are wood engravings that simulate fusain drawings with a perfection that is inimitable. The original drawings were made by George Hitchcock himself, and are full of the beauty of Botticelli's faces. But in two of the cuts the wood cutter made a bad botch of his work, notably in the Annunciation and the Madonna of the Louvre. Still the public in getting the two illustrations on pages 712 and 713 is extremely fortunate, for they breathe the very spirit ot Botticelli, and suggest in a remarkable degree his color charm. The article itself is written with great knowledge and with abundant sympathy. H. C. Bunner's story is not bad, but somehow it wants the sense of flesh and blood about it, and has the air of being turned out to order upon what the author conceived to be popular lines. The Lion of the Nile is a poem powerful, but perplexing, and it is illustrated by Elihu Vedder with drawings that are far more powerful than the text, but still more puzzling. The combat between the retiarius and the secutor in the colosseum is terrifically real, though the engraver has not been equal to the opportunity. The paper on old glass in new windows hardly does justice to the subject. Robert Louis Stevenson's serial, "The Master of Ballantrae" is full of fire and life and abounds with action. It is the perfect antipodes of the Howell school that aims at artistic gradations and only obtains a dull monotony that is most wearisome. Taking it all through, the Christmas number of Scribner's is a great one, and will enhance the already high reputation of the periodical.

Intelligence of Young Animals.

Popular Science Monthly: There is one characteristic implied in Prof. Vogt's argument which seems to bear more favorably to his thesis. It is that the young ape, the orang or chimpanzee, for example, is more intelligent than the adult. This, we might say, is because it is descended from a more intelligent ancestor than recent apes. But greater intelligence is a rule with all young animals, as well, if we take the circumstances into account, as with man. The brain is at that period larger in proportion than the body; it is in some sense virgin, more impressionable; it grows excessively, and asks only to absorb, to work, to turn the blood it receives to account. What is more marvelous than the way our children learn to talk, read and write? Would we adults be capable of the amount of rapid memorizing which the mass of words and ideas inculcated into them at that age exacts? Young Australians are equal to Europeans in the schools, and retain languages with extraordinary facility; but, as age comes on, their savage nature reappears, they take off their clothes, they join their like again, and they manifest no more intelligence than if they had never been among the whites. If at our age we appear so capacious, intellectually speaking, it is because we have been accumulating for many years; because we reason in great part by habit, automatically; because we are incessantly excited by the struggle for existence, by the society of our likes, and by the use of language which apes do not possess. M. Vogt's last argument, that the young ape is more human than the adult ape, does not, therefore, convince me.

America's War Ships.

The year 1890 will see afloat a fleet of sixty-five protected cruisers of over fifteen hundred ton displacement, having a maximum speed of nineteen knots per hour. These vessels will be thus distributed among the various naval powers:

Nation.	Vessels.	Total Displacement.
Great Britian	16	71,650
Spain	9	56,400
France	14	48,860
United States	12	41,033
Italy	7	18,600
Germany	2	8,600
Japan	2	7,500
Russia	1	5,000
China	2	4,600

The recent appropriation for naval construction in the United States and in Spain have brought these two nations to the front in the list of those building fast commerce destroyers, while the withdrawal of the Mogadon and the Chanxy from the naval programme of 1888 has relegated France to the third place in tonnage of nineteen knot cruisers.

In Great Britain it is well understood that a large part of these vessels have been especially constructed to prey upon British commerce in case of war, and the moral effect upon the Board of Admiralty is already discernable in the character of vessels to be laid down in 1888. No new armored construction is to be entered upon, in order that the bulk of the appropriation may be devoted to the building of fast protected cruisers. Even now British shipowners, stirred by the results of the recent maneuvers, are demanding increased appropriations for fast vessels. It is probable, therefore, that Great Britain will not rest content until the number and tonnage of Her Majesty's nineteen knot cruisers exceed those of any other two naval Powers.

Great Britain at present, however, has little to fear in war with any people but the French. France possesses a fleet of armor clads and torpedo boats strong enough to raise any blockade, while from her fortified ports, looking on three seas, fast cruisers could sally forth to their work of destruction and return in safety for coal and munitions of war. Under such conditions speedy unarmored ships would contribute much to the settlement of vexed questions with the greatest naval power on earth.

AMERICA'S WEAK POINTS.

The ports of the United States and Spain, on the other hand, are practically defenceless, and even when defended could be blockaded by the British fleet. The career, therefore, of a Spanish or American commerce destroyer would be largely determined by the capacity of the vessel's coal bunkers. In a war with either of these nations Great Britain would, with small delay, blockade the enemy's ports, and, aided by fortified coaling stations all over the face of the globe, would obliterate the commerce and make short work of the unarmed cruisers of her foe.

Among the new British cruisers to be built in 1888-89 are the Blenheim and the Blake, which are intended to surpass anything thus far designed in armament, speed, coal endurance and protection. On a displacement of 9,000 tons they will carry engines developing 24,000 horse power, and a maximum speed of twenty-two knots; 1,700 tons of coal, giving them a range of operation at ten knots of about fifteen thousand knots; a deck armor six inches thick on the slope, and three on the center and ends, and a main armament composed of two long 9.2-inch and ten 6-inch breechloading rifles—the latter all rapid firing guns. One of these remarkable guns has recently been tested at Portsmouth, with results that may revolutionize the armament of fast cruisers if not their construction.

Next in interest if not in value to the Blake and Blenheim is the French cruiser Dupuy de Lome, a vessel resembling somewhat the heavy French armor clads Marceau and Magenta, but, unlike them, protected by a great extent of thin side armor against shells charged with melinite or other high explosives.

Under the ministry of Admiral Aube experiments with these projectiles were tried upon the old ironclad Bellliqueuse. The results were kept secret, but as very soon after the Dupuy de Lome was laid down—a vessel specially constructed to resist melinite shells—it is generally inferred that their action upon unarmored structures is destructive in the extreme.

The Dupuy de Lome will have a displacement of 6,300 tons, and with a horse power of 14,000 she is expected to show a speed of twenty knots. Her fore-and-aft fire will be very heavy—two 7.64 inch, three 5.49 inch and two rapid fire guns, 65 millimetres, firing directly ahead, and the same battery, minus the last two, directly astern. Besides these she will carry twelve rapid fire and machine guns of smaller calibre.

Six belted cruisers, each of 7,000 tons displacement, are to be laid down in Spain—three at the government yards of Cadiz, Ferrol and Cartagena, and three at Bilbao, where the Barrow Shipbuilding company has established a plant. They are of the English Aurora type but are expected to develop a higher speed, and are to have twelve instead of ten inch armor at the water line.

PROTECTING THE CONNING TOWER.

One of the best features of this type, in these days when whole broadsides are delivered by electricity, is the heavily armored conning tower.

On the subject Admiral Elliott writes: "The safety of conning towers is a matter of supreme importance, and their size and form admit of any thickness of armor being applied which may be necessary to render them perfectly invulnerable. The fate of the ship will depend upon the working order of this center of control of the scientific arrangements by which the fighting power is directed."

Spain now leads the world in weight of first class nineteen knot cruisers—that is, those of 4,000 tons displacement or more. The distribution is as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Spain	9 56,400	U. States	5 22,276
G. Britain	9 53,000	Germany	2 8,600
France	6 31,546		

Of second-class high speed cruisers of about 3,000 tons displacement Great Britain is building five, France two and the United States three. Of the third-class, having a displacement ranging from 1,800 to 2,000 tons, France is constructing six, Great Britain two and the United States three.

The United States cruisers are as follows:

	Displacement.	Maximum Speed. Kts.
Unnamed	5,300	21
Baltimore	4,400	20
Philadelphia	4,324	20
San Francisco	4,083	20
Newark	4,083	19
Charlestown	3,730	19
Unnamed	3,000	20
Unnamed	3,000	20
Unnamed	2,000	19(?)
Unnamed	2,000	18(?)
Unnamed	2,000	19(?)

"If, in the future," says an American writer, "further unarmored construction is contemplated in this country, the vessels most needed are those of the first class, taking the 5,300-ton vessel as a type. Such a vessel, with the greatest attainable speed, heavily armored conning tower, enormous coal capacity and a battery of six quick-firing guns, throwing high explosive shells, represents the best features of the modern nineteen-knot cruisers already under construction. But it is doubtful whether so large a part of our naval appropriation for new construction should, as hitherto, be devoted to the building of unarmored cruisers. To give our commerce destroyers higher value, we need submarine torpedo boats, monitors and dynamite gunboats for coast defence, especially the monitors. The cruisers look well in foreign ports, they suit the temperament of our officers, and they are beyond question an essential part of our fleet. Just now, however, our fleet is almost wholly composed of them. To bring about a just proportion in the component parts of our little navy, congress should replace the ancient single-turret monitors with similar structures of modern design, lay down four heavy armored battle ships and contribute to the defense of our coasts fifty or a hundred submarine torpedo boats."

Like Other Men.

Detroit Free Press: He stood with one foot on the hub of his wagon wheel, talking to his wife, who sat in the wagon holding the lines.

"How much did you say, Mary," he asked.

"A dollar."

"What! A full dollar for two pairs of stockings!"

"Yes."

"We can't afford it. That's perfectly reckless."

"But I want 'em."

"Yes, I suppose so, but you can't have 'em. Look-a-here. I've got to have a necktie, a new hat, a pair of suspenders, a pair of buckskin gloves, some socks, a plug of tobacco and a jack knife, and that'll take all the money we can spare."

"Can't I get one pair?"

"Well, mebbe, but you'd better look fur cotton, and sunthin' at about 20 cents. We'll never git rich in the world if we don't keep expenses down."

No one should delay when they have a cough or cold, when a 50-cent bottle of Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure them. Dollar size cheapest for family use or chronic cases. Goodman Drug Co.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Thursday, Nov. 29, 1888.

There was a fair run of cattle, but the quality was not very good, and choice beeves were scarce. The demand was light and the market weak and slow. The yards were almost deserted a good share of the time, nearly every one being bent on taking as much of a holiday as possible. Quite a good many cattle were sold, however, before the close.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were light when the the market opened, but later trains increased the number very materially and in addition to the fresh receipts there were sixteen state loads on sale. The market opened at prices that were a little easier than yesterday morning and the early receipts were soon sold out. The late arrivals to the number of twenty loads were left over unsold.

Sheep.

Only one load was received and it arrived late in the evening.

Receipts.

Cattle	1,700
Hogs	3,200
Sheep	100

Prevailing Prices.

The following is a table of prices paid in this market for the grades of stock mentioned

Prime steers, 1300 to 1500 lbs.	$4.10	@4.60
Prime steers, 1100 to 1300 lbs.	3.40	@4.40
Native feeders	2.50	@3.05
Western feeders	2.50	@2.90
Range steers, com'on to choice	2.50	@3.90
Common to good cows	1.25	@2.25
Choice to fancy cows	2.35	@3.00
Common to choice bulls	1.25	@2.00
Fair to choice light hogs	5.00	@5.15
Fair to choice heavy hogs	5.10	@5.27½
Fair to choice mixed hogs	5.10	@5.25

Representative Sales.

CATTLE.

No.	Av.	Pr.
23 cows	1,027	$1.90
21 cows	1,011	2.00
24 cows	1,117	2.30
6 cows	1,180	2.30
21 cows	1,091	2.40
12 cows	1,010	2.40
1 bull	1,310	2.50
16 cows	1,167	2.62½
4 steers, yearlings	837	2.65
2 stags	1,595	2.75
10 feeders	1,014	3.00
27 feeders	1,109	3.10
10 steers	1,101	3.10
1 ox	1,450	3.25
14 steers	1,117	3.40
18 steers	1,115	3.50
141 steers	1,200	3.60
39 steers	1,326	4.20

HOGS.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Shk.	Pr.
63	269	200	$5.10	65	279	120	$5.17½
78	245	440	5.10	74	269	240	5.17½
60	272	360	5.12½	58	303	160	5.20
70	226	160	5.12½	72	275	240	5.20
71	247	5.15		69	280	120	5.20
66	277	240	5.15	59	325	120	5.20
68	279	240	5.15	74	265	240	5.20
10	317	5.15		64	286	120	5.20
57	290	120	5.15	60	278	120	5.20
70	285	320	5.15	60	308	280	5.20
67	259	320	5.15	75	259	280	5.20
58	289	160	5.15	64	295	240	5.22½
56	288	280	5.15	54	323	280	5.22½
67	276	80	5.15	63	307	120	5.25
64	256	40	5.15	108	351	200	5.25
63	300	240	5.15	58	325	40	5.25
75	194	40	5.17½	68	296	200	5.25
69	263	440	5.17½	58	321	120	5.25
67	272	120	5.17½	75	313		5.27½
60	280	600	5.17½				

Highest and Lowest.

The following are the highest and lowest prices paid for hogs during the past few days and on the corresponding dates one and two years ago:

	Nov. 1888.		Nov. 1887.		Nov. 1886.	
12	$5 30	@5 45	$4 90	@4 55	$4 65	@5 80
13	5 20	@5 55	Sunday.		3 70	@5 80
14	5 15	@5 40	4 20	@4 50	Sunday	
15	5 30	@5 60	4 10	@4 35	3 65	@5 85
17	5 25	@5 50	4 20	@4 53	3 65	@5 85
18	Sunday.		4 55	@4 60	3 20	@5 40
19	5 30	@5 50	4 40	@4 80	3 70	@4 90
20	5 20	@5 40	Sunday.		3 70	@4 90
21	5 15	@5 40	4 60	@4 90	Sunday.	
22	5 00	@5 35	4 50	@4 81	3 50	@4 75
23	5 00	@5 27½	4 60	@5 00	3 55	@5 85
24	5 10	@5 40	4 65	@5 00	3 45	@5 65
25	Sunday.		4 50	@4 90	3 45	@5 65
26	4 90	@5 35	4 60	@5 05	3 45	@5 65
27	5 05	@5 35	Sunday.		3 50	@5 65
28	5 00	@5 30	4 70	@5 00	Sunday.	

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS

Produce, Fruits, Etc.

BUTTER—Fancy, solid-packed creamery, 22@25c; choice country, 19@22c; medium grades, 15@19c; common grades, 10@14c.

FLOUR—Nebraska patents, $3.00@7.50; Minnesota patents, $6.25@7.75; straight grades, $5.00@5.50; bakers' flour, $5.25@5.75; per bbl.

POTATOES—Nebraska, 25@40c per bu; Colorado, 75@80c.

SWEET POTATOES—3@3½c per lb.

POULTRY—Live chickens, $2.50@2.75 per doz; spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; dressed chickens, 7@8c per lb; turkeys, 8@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 22c candled.

MALAGA GRAPES—In kegs, 12c per lb.

BANANAS—Common, $1.50@2.25 per bunch; choice, $2.50@4.50.

LEMONS—$5.00 per case.

ORANGES—Florida, $3.50@4.75 per box.

GAME—Per dozen: Mallards, $2.50@2.75; teal, $1.00@1.25; quail, $2.50; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.00; rabbits, $1.00; squirrels, $1.00; venison, 6@10c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—$8.00@9.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2 11c; shoulders, 7½c; rib bacon, 11c; clear bacon, 11½c; picnic hams, 10c; dried beef hams, 10½c; dry salted clears, short, 8½c; extra short, 8½c; short ribs, 8½c; pickled pigs' feet, 15-lb kits, 80c; lard, 8@8c; smoked sausage, 6@8c per lb; hog casings, 17@18c.

CELERY—25@30c per dozen; fancy 50c.

ONIONS—30@40c per bu.

CABBAGE—$4.00 per 100.

BEETS—40c per bu.

TURNIPS—30c per bu.

SAUER KRAUT—Bbls, $4.75; half bbls, $2.75.

APPLES—Choice, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; fancy, $3.00 per bbl; common, $1.50@1.75 per bbl.

CIDER—Michigan, $5.00@6.50 per bbl of 32 gals; California pear cider, $15.00 per bbl.

POP CORN—Rice, 3c; common, 2½c.

CARROTS—40c per bu.

BEANS—Choice eastern handpicked navies, $2.00 per bushel; western handpicked navies, $1.75@1.80; mediums, $1.30@1.50; Lima beans, 5c per lb.

HAY—F. o. b. cars, No. 1 upland $8.00; No. 2 upland, $5.00.

BRAN—$15.00@16.00.

CHOPPED FEED—$14.00@15.00 per ton.

CORN—26@27c.

OATS—22@23c.

VINEGAR—Cider, 10@18c per gal.; white wine, 10@20c per gal.

HONEY—1-lb frames, 16@18c.

Grocers' List.

Revised prices are as follows:

BAGGING—Stark A, seamless, 22c; Amoskeag, seamless, 17½c; Lewiston A, seamless, 19c; American, seamless, 17c; burlaps, 4 to 5 bu, 11@14c; gunnies, single, 13c; gunnies, double, 26c; wool sack, 35c. Twines—Flax, 38c; extra sail, 2@21c; sail B, 20@21c; cot ton, 22c; jute, 9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Figs, in boxes, per lb, 13@16c; dates, in boxes, 7@10c; London Malaga layer raisins, per box, $2.50@4.75; Malaga loose raisins, $2.30@2.50; new Valencia raisins, per lb, 3½c; California loose muscatels, per box, $2.00@2.10; California Londons, 1888, $2.40; pitted cherries, per lb, 18c; California pitted plums, per lb, 12@13c; dried blackberries, per lb, 7½@8c; dried raspberries, per lb, 24@25c; evaporated apples, 7½@8c; California sun-dried peaches, 13c; California unpared evaporated peaches, 15@18c; evaporated California apricots, 18c; Zantee currants, 6½@7c; Turkish prunes, 4½@4½c; citron, 22@24c; orange peel, 15c; lemon peel, 16c; California French prunes, 11@16c.

COFFEE—Mocha, 25@26c; Rio, good, 16@17c; Mandahling, 26@28c; roasting Rio, 15@16c; O. G. Java, 24@26c; Java, interior, 22@25c; Rio, fancy, 18@19c; Santos and Maracaibo, 17@19c; Arbuckles, 21¼; McLaughlin's XXXX, 21¼.

SUGAR—Granulated, 7⅛c; conf. A, 7⅛c; white extra C, 7¼c; extra C, 7¼c; yellow C, 6½c; powdered, 8½c; cubes, 8½c.

BEESWAX—Choice yellow, 20@22½c; dark colored, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Young America, full cream, 12@12½; full cream cheddars, 11@12c; full cream flats, 12½c.

PICKLES—Medium, in bbls, $5.00; do., in half bbls, $3.00; small, in bbls, $4.00; do, in half bbls, $3.50; gherkins, in bbls, $7.00; do., in half bbls, $4.00.

TOBACCO—Plug, 26@55c; smoking, 16@30c.

JELLIES—$1.25 per 30 lb pail.

SALT—$1.35@1.55 per bbl.

ROPE—7-16, 11c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Bricks, 11@12c per lb; penny cakes, 12@13c per lb; pure maple syrup, $1.00 per gal.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to fair, 18@25c; Young Hyson, good to fancy, 30@55c; Gunpowder, common to good, 22@25c; Gunpowder, choice to fancy, 40@65c; Japan, common to medium, 15@20c; Japan, choice to fancy, 30@45c; Oolong, common to good, 25@35c; Oolong, choice to fancy, 50@70c; Imperial, common to medium, 25@35c; Imperial, good to fancy, 40@50c.

NUTS—Almonds, 15@18c; filberts, 12@15c; Brazil, 9@10c; walnuts, 12c; pecans, 10@11c; peanuts, 6@9c.

CRACKERS—5@10c per lb; assorted cakes, 8@25c per lb as per list.

CANDY—Mixed, 9½@12½c; stick, 9½@11c; rock candy, 10½@13c; fancy candy, 7@28c.

HOLLAND HERRING—90c.

COD FISH—9½@7½c.

Dry Goods.

COTTON FLANNELS—10 per cent dis.; LL, 5½c; CC, 6½c; SS, 7½c; Nameless, 5c; RX, 18c; R, 20c; No. 10, 8½c; No. 40, 10½c; No. 60, 12½c; No. 80 13½c; No. 30, colored, 9c; No. 50, colored, 12c; No. 70, colored, 12½c; Bristol, 12½c; Union Pacific, 17c.

CARPET WARP—15lb white, 13c; colored, 22c.

BATTS—Standard, 8c gem, 10c; beauty, 12½c; boone, 14c; B. cassd, $6.50.

PRINTS—Solid colors—Atlantic, 5c; Slater, 6c; Berlin oil, 6½c; Garner oil, 6.@7c.

PRINTS—Pink and Robes—Allen, 6c; Riverpoint, 5½c; Steel River, 6½c; Richmond, 6½c; Pacific, 7c.

PRINTS—Dress—Charter Oak, 5½c; Rampo, 4½c; Lodi, 5½c; Allen, 6c; Richmond, 6c; Windsor, 6½c; Eddystone, 6½c; Pacific, 6½c.

BLEACHED SHEETING—Berkeley cambric No. 60, 9½c; Best Yet, 4-4, 6½c; butter cloth, O O, 4½c; Cabot, 7½c; Farwell half bleached, 8½c; Fruit of Loom, 9½c; Greene G, 6½c; Hope, 7½c; King Philip cambric, 11c; Lonsdale camoric, 11½c; Lonsdale, 9c; New York mills, 10½c; Pepperell, 42 in, 11c; Pepperell, 46 in, 12c; Pepperell, 6-4, 16c; Pepperell, 8-4, 21c; Pepperell, 9-4, 23c; Pepperell, 10-4, 25c; Canton, 4-4, 8½c; Triumph, 6c; Wamsutta, 11c; Valley, 5c.

FLANNELS—Plaid—Raftsmen, 20c; Goshen, 32½c; Clear Lake, 33½c; Iron Mountain, 26½c.

FLANNELS—White—G H, No. 2, ¾, 22½c; G H, No. 1, ¾, 26c; B H, No. 2, ¾, 22½c; B H, No. 1, ¾, 30c; Quechee No. 1, ¾, 42c.

CORSET JEANS—Androscoggin, 7½c; Kearsarge, 7½c; Rockport, 6½c; Conestoga, 6½c.

TICKS—York, 30 in., 12½c; York, 32 in., 13½c; Swift river, 7½c; Thorndike OO, 8½c, Thorndike EE, 8½c; Thorndike 120, 9½c; Thorndike XX, 15c; Cordis No. 5, 9½c; Cordis No. 4, 7½c.

DENIMS—Amoskeag, 9 oz, 16½c; Everett 7 oz, 13½c; York, 7 oz, 13½c; Haymaker, 8½c; Jaffrey XX, 11½c; Jaffrey XXX, 12½c; Beaver Creek AA, 12c; Beaver Creek BB, 11c; Beaver Creek CC, 10c.

KENTUCKY JEANS—Memorial, 15c; Dakota, 18c; Durham, 27½c; Hercules, 18c; Leamington, 22½c; Cottswold, 27½c.

CRASH—Stevens' B, 6½c; Stevens' B, bleached, 7c; Stevens' A, 7½c; Stevens' A, bleached, 8½c; Stevens' P, 8½c; Stevens' P, bleached, 9½c; Stevens' N, 9½c; Stevens' N, bleached, 10½c; Stevens' Silt, 12½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Table on cloth, $2.50; plain Holland, 9½c; Dado Holland, 12½c.

Brown Sheeting—Atlantic A, 4-4, 7½c; Atlantic H, 4-4, 7½c; Atlantic D, 4-4, 6½c; Atlantic P, 4-4, 6c; Aurora LL, 4-4, 6c; Aurora C, 4-4, 4½c; Crown XXX, 4-4, 6½c; Hoosier LL, 4-4, 6c; Indian Head, 4-4, 7½c; Lawrence LL, 4-4, 6c; Old Dominion, 4-4, 5½c; Pepperell R, 4-4, 7c; Pepperell O, 4-4, 6½c; Pepperell, 8-4, 18½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 21c; Pepperell, 10-4, 23c; Utica, C, 4-4, 4½c; Wachusett, 4-4, 7½c; Aurora R, 4-4, 7c; Aurora B, 4-4, 6½c.

DUCK—West Point 29 in, 8 oz., 10½c; West Point 29 in, 10 oz, 12½c; West Point 23 in, 12 oz, 15c; West Point 40 in, 11 oz, 16c.

FLANNELS—Red, C, 24 in, 15½c; E, 24 in, 21½c; GG, 24 in, 29c; HAF, ¾, 25c; JRF, ¾, 27c.

GINGHAM—Plunkett checks, 7½c; Whittenton, 7½c; York, 7½c; Normandi dress, 8½c; Calcutta dress, 8½c; Whittenton dress, 8½c; Renfrew dress, 8½@12½c.

CAMBRICS—Slater, 5½c; Woods, 5½c; Standard, 5½c; Peacock, 5½c.

PRINTS, INDIGO BLUE—Arnold, 6½c; American, 6½c; Gloucester, 6½c; Arnold C long cloth, 9c; Arnold B long cloth, 10½c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10½c; Stiefel A, 12c; Windsor Gold Ticket, 10½c.

Leather.

Hemlock sole, 18@27c per lb; oak sole, 33@36c per lb; oak harness, 30@32c per lb; selected oak and trace, 35c per lb; oak and hemlock upper, 20—22c per foot. Hemlock calf skin, No. 1, 80@90c per lb, according to weight; oak calf skin, No. 1, 90c@1.00 per lb; Philadelphia calf skin, extra, $1.00@1.10 per lb; hemlock kip skin, No. 1, 60@70c per lb; oak kip skin, No. 1, 70@80c per lb; Philadelphia kip skin, extra, 80@90c per lb. French calf skins, (according to weight and quality), $1.15@1.75 per lb. French kip skins, do, 80c@$1.10 per lb. Cordovan russett, 18c; satin finish, 20c per foot; welt leather, $3.50@4.00 per side; moroccos, (pebble goat), 20@30c per foot; moroccos, baut log, 25@30c per foot; glove calf skins, 20@30c per foot; Douglas kid, 30@40c per foot; kangaroo skins, 40@50c per foot, according to quality. Toppings, $8.00@10.00 per dozen; linings, $5.00@9.00 per dozen; apronskins, $10.00@12.00 per dozen.

Lumber.

First and second clear, 1¼ in	$49 00@51 00
First and second clear, 1½ in	47 00@50 00
Third clear, 1¼@1½ in	43 00@46 00
A select, 1¼@1½ in	37 00
B select, 1¼@1½ in	33 00
A stock boards, 12@16 ft, 12 in	46 00
B stock boards, 12@16 ft, 12 in	41 00
C stock boards, 12@16 ft, 12 in	36 00
D stock boards, 12@16 ft, 12 in	23 00
Flooring, first common 6 in	34 00
Flooring, second common, 6 in	31 00
Select fencing flooring	19 00
Siding, first and second clear, 14@16 ft	25 00
Siding, first common, 16 ft	22 00
Siding, second common	19 00
Common boards	16 00
No. 2 boards, all lengths	14 50
Fencing, No. 1, 12@20 ft	16 50
Fencing, No. 2, 12, 14 and 18 ft	15 50
Joist and scantling, 2x4, 14@16 feet	16 00
Timber, 4x4, 8x8, 12@16 feet	17 00
Pickets, D and H flat	22 00
Pickets, D and H square	22 00
Shingles, extra A	2 80
Shingles, Standard A	2 60
Lath	2 40
O G Batts, 2½ in	60
O G Batts, 1½x3, S I S	35
3 in well tubing, D and M bev	22 00

Metals and Tinners' Stock.

Block tin, small pig	$ .28
Block tin, bar	.29
Copper, planished boiler sizes	.34
Copper, cold rolled	.31
Copper, sheathing	.30
Copper, pitts	.30
Copper, flats	.31
Gal. sheet iron, auniata, 50-10 and 5 per c. dis.	
Pat. planished iron, 24 to 27 A	10½
Pat. planished iron, 24 to 27 B	9½
Roofing, IC, 14x20, 112 sheets	$ 6.00
Roofing, IX, 14x20, 112 sheets	7.50
Roofing, IC, 20x28, 112 sheets	11.00
Roofing, IX, 20x28, 112 sheets	14.50
Sheet iron, No. 26	3.50
Sheet iron, No. 27	3.60
Solder	15½@17½
Tin plate, best charcoal—	
IC, 10x14, 225 sheets	$6.50
IX, 10x14, 225 sheets	8.25
Tin plate, coke—	
IC, 10x14, 225 sheets	6.25
Steel nails, per keg	2.25
Steel wire nails, per keg	2.90

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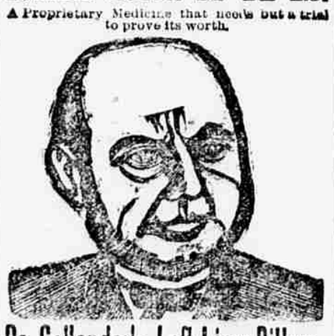

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