OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

The Rapid Propagation of Weeds and What Produces It.

CLOVER SEED WHICH IS VERY DIRTY.

Experiment Stations and Their Work Secretary Rusk and Cattle Restrictions—Can We Raise All Our Own Wool?

Written for The Bee.

At the Nebraska experiment station, during the spring of 1889, a careful search was made in the red clover seed bought from twelve different firms, for weed seed. The result was surprising, showing an average of over 9½ per cent in number of weed seeds. Out of a thousand seeds counted in each lot there were all the way from three hundred and forty down to five weed seeds. Should these seeds be sown, and grow, the product would be from twenty thousand to a million and a quarter of seeds to the acre.

When the fact is considered that these seeds were bought in the open market, and of firms as widely apart as Boston and Lincoln, it appears that the subject is one that should be carefully studied. In the rich western soil weeds of all sorts find so congenial a home that anything to increase their number may be nearly a calamity. By exercising great care in buying the farmer may procure such seeds as contain the least foreign matter, and thus comparative freedom from weeds be enjoyed.

Old residents of the west remember very distinctly when the new and virgin soil only produced as weeds the "tumble weed" and two varieties of purslaine. Others gradually came in, but for ten years such weeds as the dandelion, the mullein, and many others were so scarce as to be almost considered flowers. Now all has changed and the person who would grow plants of any sort, must wage a continued warfare on dozens of species of weeds, few of which are indigenous, but nearly all of which have been introduced in the way mentioned above.

Careful scrutiny of all of the smaller seeds in purchasing, with absolute refusal to receive any which is not free from weed seeds, will go a long way toward doing away with this evil.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Written for The Bee.

These stations were established under an act of congress appropriating $15,000 annually to each state which would accept and use the funds in accordance with the provisions of the law, known as the "Hatch law." The date of its approval was March 2, 1887, and it provided that each state should arrange for the use of this money for experimental purposes solely, in agriculture and the kindred branches of horticulture, entomology, etc. This fund must be kept entirely separate from any state university funds, and a report must be made showing in detail the purpose for which the money has been used.

For the most part these stations have been established at the state agricultural colleges, or where there is no separate college of the sort, as in Nebraska, where the station is at the state university. Competent investigators in the departments of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, geology, etc., are employed, whose business it is to make thorough investigation into some special subject, the results of which are carefully compiled and printed in a pamphlet called a "bulletin." The issues of the bulletin for a year are bound together, making in many cases a fair sized volume.

These bulletins are distributed without charge, to any who apply for them, though in some cases applicants must be residents of the state in which the station is located. The bill establishing the stations provides that the reports and bulletins shall be transmitted through the mails free.

Among the subjects that have been investigated at the Nebraska station in the past have been the following: Experiments in the culture of the sugar beet, by H. H. Nicholson and Rachel Lloyd; the limit of wheat and oats, by Joseph C. Arthur; the limit of corn, by C. E. Bessey; observations on the cottonwood, by Alfred F. Noeds; field experiments for 1889, by Jared G. Smith.

Thus it will be seen that the subjects investigated and treated are of actual economic value. This is in accordance with the spirit of the bill creating the stations and from present appearances, the results which will be attained will make the investment a good one.

Secretary Rusk is in Earnest.

Secretary Rusk proposes to knock out the prop from under the English restrictions against American live cattle, and to this end he took the field in person against the few obstreperous Long Island milk vendors who have for so long a time prevented the issuing of a stright bill of health for the entire continent, says the Breeders' Gazette. He directed a raid upon these gentry at Brooklyn last week which indicates that short work is at last to be made of this disease in its solitary remaining stronghold. True the cattle of the main land, and especially our exports, are subject to no real danger from the few chronic cases existing on the island, but they still form a peg from which England can hang her compulsory slaughter order, and realizing this the secretary has gone vigorously at the task of cleaning up the last remaining vestige of the disease. Governor Rusk is not the man to be beaten back in such an undertaking, and now that he has personally inaugurated a war to the knife the Gazette has, for the first time since the rejection of the cattle growers' commission bill by the house of representatives confidence in the early extraction of this thorn in the side of the American cattle-growing industry. A little of the same nerve and courage shown by the secretary of agriculture, while governor of Wisconsin, in scotching the anarchists of Milwaukee, will soon free us from the abomination forced upon the farmers of the United States by this nest of isolated eastern obstructionists.

Can We Raise All Our Own Wool?

In reply to a letter of inquiry from Home Market club, Boston, Mass., as to whether "our country lacks conditions of soil and climate for producing every variety of wool, and that, too, in commercial quantities and at a fairly remunerative branch of agriculture," Secretary Rusk addressed to the inquirer a letter fully answering this question and declaring his conviction that there could be produced in the United States, with no limitations of practical importance, all the races and breeds of sheep in the world, says the Western Agriculturist. That the supply of each class is not equally proportionate to the manufacturing demand the secretary attributed to "very obvious reasons which have nothing to do with soil or climate, or impossibility of adaptation to the physical conditions prevailing on the western continent." In regard to carpet wools, he gave it as his opinion that if they had not been produced in sufficient quantities this was largely due to their having been discriminated against in the tariff rates.

There is overwhelming authority for the statement that we have grown and can grow all kinds of wool of all races of sheep; and ample testimony to the fact that the limitations of the manufacturing demand, and the inequalities and evasions of custom duties, have been the main factors in the insufficiency of supply of certain kinds. These discriminations have forced the attempt to produce Merino in a climate better suited to coarse wool breeds, which are hardier, require less care, produce more lambs, and raise a larger proportion of their young than the Merino race. In this day of low prices it is a bad time to repress diversity of production, or at any point cut off the limited resources of the farmer.

We are glad to see Secretary Rusk helping out the sheep men. The new impetus given to our sheep industry should induce our breeders to supply our home markets with each and every variety of wool desired, and if we have not yet got all of the desirable breeds of sheep, our enterprising importers will supply the wants, if only our sheep breeders and small farmers will keep a few sheep, or who should do so, will only breed the variety the markets want.

How to Milk.

The first requisite of a good milker is, of course, the utmost cleanliness. Without this the milk is unendurable. The udder should therefore be carefully cleaned before the milking commences. The milker may begin gradually and gently, but should steadily increase the rapidity of the operation till the udder is emptied, using a pail sufficiently large to hold all, without the necessity of changing, says an exchange. Cows are very sensitive and the pail cannot be changed, nor can the milker stop or rise during the process of milking, without leading the cow more or less to withhold her milk. The utmost care should be taken to strip to the last drop, and to do it rapidly, not in a slow and negligent manner, which is sure to have its effect on the yield of the cow. If any milk is left it is reabsorbed into the system, or else becomes caked, and diminishes the tendency to secrete a full quantity afterwards. Milking as dry as possible is especially necessary with young cows with their first calf.

Board Floors for Chicks.

Our experience the past season teaches us that while board floors are the best for young chicks until they are four weeks old, preventing gapes and losses from dampness, the ground is better after that age, says the Farm and Fireside. We found that board floors and bottom heat in brooders causes leg weakness; the chicks, becoming drawn up, eat but sparingly, and if they do not die they make but little growth. This question is one that has agitated poultrymen for a long time, but in a series of experiments made this season with several lots of chicks, all fed alike and treated alike in every other respect, we find that chicks that are allowed on the ground thrive better than those kept on boards, although for very young chicks board floors are better. After a chick is a month old it will then be past the danger stage and can endure the cold outside, to a certain extent, if the weather is dry, but on damp days, in winter, it should be kept up in the brooder house.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Took Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

Paris Metropolitan Road.

The proposed Paris Metropolitan railway is at present engaging the attention of the minister of public works, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Times. Plans are being prepared by M. Boutilier, professor at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees. The application for a concession was made in the month of April by M. Eiffel, who, for the execution of the undertaking, had the assistance of all the great credit establishments. The scheme at present in view has reference only to a circular line of eleven kilometres, which may afterwards be completed by a second set of lines.

The line contemplated will leave the Place de la Concorde, run along the Boulevards, join at the Bastille the Vincenness railway and the Paris-Lyons line, cross the Seine, join the Orleans railway at its station, return to the Island of St. Louis and, again crossing the Seine, follow the Place de Rivoli and the Halles and return to the point of departure—the Place de la Concorde. Of the eleven kilometres of railway seven are under ground. There will be a certain guarantee of interest by the state. The bill will contain a clause declaring that when the metropolitan circular line yields 8 per cent interest two-thirds of the profit will be remitted to the state to be employed in the construction of the supplementary system.

People from Chicago

wil find a complete line of B. & T.'s homeopathic preparations at Sherman & McConnell's drug store, 1513 Dodge.

A Nickel-in-the-Slot Telephone.

A novel telephone has been placed in the New Haven house, says the New York Sun. It cannot be used unless a fee is paid. There are only two instruments of the kind in existence, the other being in Hartford. There are five slots in the machine for the reception of a nickel, ten-cent piece, quarter, half dollar and dollar respectively. The amounts cover the rates charged for telephoning to various places in and out of the state. To use the telephone it is first necessary to call up the central, as on an ordinary telephone The objective point is then asked for, and when this is reached the party who rings up is told to put the necessary fee in the slot. If a dime is dropped in a bell of high tone rings. For 25 cents the tone becomes lower, and for 50 cents the sound is like that of the average door bell. The dollar sound is similar to that of a fire alarm gong. The sound of the bell is the signal to go ahead and talk. The contrivance is the invention of William Gray of Hartford. A company has been formed for the manufacture of the instruments.

Free.

Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas, cures headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, fits, etc.

A Royal Christy Minstrel.

The resemblance of King Humbert to a Christy minstrel who is trying to look ferocious has not escaped the notice of the caricaturists here, says the London Truth. A rather good cartoon has just appeardd in which Crispi is engaged with a paint brush blacking Humbert's face. "A few more touches," says the Italian prime minister, "and your ambition will be satisfied. You will be as much the African monarch as though you had been reared on the Congo."

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Friday, July 4.

Estimated receipts of cattle 250, compared with 451 yesterday and 1,612 Friday of last week. The receipts were insufficient to make a market. The few head that were sold changed hands at an advance of 5c, some thinking their sales 10c higher.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were 2,400, compared with 3,479 yesterday and 7,925 Friday of last week. The market opened active and 5c stronger and were sold early. The range of prices was $3.47½@3.55. Light, $3.47½@3.55; mixed, $3.50@3.52½; heavy, $3.52½@3.55. The average of the prices paid was $3.51½, compared with $3.45½ yesterday and $3.48½ Friday of last week.

Prevailing Prices.

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

Prime steers, 1300 to 1600 lbs	$4.20 @4.45
Good steers, 1250 to 1450 lbs	4.05 @4.25
Good steers, 1000 to 1300 lbs	3.85 @4.00
Common, 1000 to 1150 lbs	3.25 @3.50
Common canners	1.00 @2.00
Ordinary to fair cows	1.60 @2.10
Fair to good cows	1.90 @2.65
Good to choice cows	2.75 @3.15
Choice to fancy cows	2.95 @3.65
Fair to good bulls	1.75 @2.65
Choice to fancy bulls	2.80 @3.25
Light stockers and feeders	2.50 @3.20
Feeders, 900 to 1100 lbs	2.90 @3.50
Fair to choice light hogs	3.47½@3.52½
Fair to choice heavy hogs	3.52½@3.55
Fair to choice mixed hogs	3.47½@3.52½

Range of Prices.

HOGS.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for hogs:

Fair to choice light hogs	$3.47½@3.52½
Fair to choice heavy	3.52½@3.55
Fair to choice mixed	3.50 @3.52½

SHEEP.

Prime fat sheep	4.40 @5.10
Good fat sheep	4.25 @4.00
Common to medium sheep	2.50 @4.10

Average Cost of Hogs.

The following table gives the average cost of hogs on the dates mentioned, including the cost today, as based upon sales reported:

June 1	$3.50	June 19	$3.47
June 3	3.63	June 20	3.56½
June 4	3.54½	June 21	3.50
June 5	3.50	June 23	3.61
June 6	3.54¾	June 24	3.53½
June 7	3.56¾	June 25	3.51
June 9	3.58	June 26	3.51¾
June 10	3.63	June 27	3.48½
June 11	3.58	June 28	3.40½
June 12	3.59	June 30	3.47¾
June 14	3.03¾	July 1	2.43½
June 16	3.55½	July 2	3.44½
June 17	3.50	July 3	3.45¾
June 18	3.45	July 4	3.51½

Comparative Tables.

The following table shows the range in prices on hogs during this and last week:

Days.	This Week.	Last Week.
Monday	$3.55 @3.45	$3.55 @3.47½
Tuesday	3.55½@3.50	3.45 @3.40
Wednesday	3.57½@3.50	3.45 @3.37½
Thursday	3.45½@3.47½	3.40 @3.40
Friday	3.47½@3.55	3.47½@3.55
Saturday	3.47½@3.55	3.35 @3.47½

Highest and Lowest Sales of Hogs.

Today.		Yesterday.	
Highest	$3.55	Highest	$3.50
Lowest	3.47½	Lowest	3.40

Stock Receipts.

Official Yesterday.		Estimated Today.	
Cattle	21 cars, 451	Cattle	11 cars, 250
Hogs	87 cars, 3,479	Hogs	35 cars, 2,500
		Sheep	3 cars, 200

Representative Sales.

HOGS.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
69	223	120	$3 50	72	242	40	$3 52½
67	228	40	3 50	53	261	120	3 50
68	214	40	3 50	75	245	80	3 50
69	225	40	3 55	76	247	80	3 55
68	288	120	3 52½	68	219	—	3 52½
53	249	—	3 55	65	220	—	3 52½
55	251	40	3 52½	72	252	80	3 50
164	262	80	3 50	75	262	160	3 50
68	244	80	3 50	69	212	160	3 50
64	254	80	3 55	60	244	—	3 50
53	283	—	3 52½	63	286	80	3 55
54	225	120	3 52½	62	232	120	3 50
50	234	—	3 52½	60	249	80	3 50
67	237	—	3 50	4	272	40	3 25
60	254	240	3 50	54	241	120	3 47½
62	274	80	3 55	58	267	200	3 47½
55	281	—	3 55	61	251	—	3 50
63	300	—	3 55	61	288	120	3 47½

Market Mention.

Archie Hastie came in from Elmwood with two loads of hogs.

R. M. Dixon of Walnut, Ia., came to visit the yards.

W. T. Rickley marketed a car of hogs from Columbus.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Produce.

BLACKBERRIES—$3.50@4.00 per 24-qt case.
EVAPORATED APPLIES—Fancy, 10½@10c per lb.
TOMATOES—Per 4-basket crate, $2.00@2.50.
HONEY—Strained, 60-lb cans, per lb, 9c. New comb honey, 19@20c.
BEANS—Hand picked navy, $1.75@2.00; hand picked navy, medium, $1.60@1.75; hand picked country, $1.40@1.60; good clean, $1.10@1.25.
CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—Per 40-lb box, $1.50@1.75; southern, per bushel, $2.50@3.00; Oregon, $1.75@2.00.
PEACHES—Arkansas, ½-bushel box, $1.00@1.50; California, per box, $2.00@2.50.
ORANGES—Per box, Rodi, $6.50.
LEMONS—Per box, Messina, fancy, $9.00.
EGGS—10c for strictly fresh; stale not saleable.
POULTRY—Per dozen, choice hens, $3.00@3.50; choice mixed, $2.50@3.00; roosters, $2.50@2.75; spring chickens, $2.00@2.25 for small; $2.25@3.00 for medium; $3.50@4.50 for large; live turkeys, per lb, 9@10c.
CORN—28@30c.
OATS—20@30c.
HAY—$8.00@11.00.
BRAN—$14.00.
MILLSTUFF—$12.00@14.00.
FISH—Per lb: Perch, 7c; buffalo, 7c; perch, 7c; pickerel, 8c; pike, 9c; trout, 9c; white, 9c; croppie, 10c; cat fish, 11c; cod steak, 12c; flounders, 12c; Oregon salmon, 15c; black bass, 15c; lobsters, 18c.
APPLE BUTTER—Per lb, 6@8c.
WOOL—Fine unwashed, 16@16c; medium unwashed, 18@21c; course unwashed, 18@20c.
HIDES, TALLOW AND TALLOW—Green salted hides, 5½@6c; dry salted hides, 5c; dry flint hides, 6½@8c; calf hides, 4½@7½c. Damaged hides 2c less. Sheep pelts, green, each, 50@60; $1.25; sheep pelts, dry, per lb, 6@11c; tallow, A No. 1, 4c; No 2, 3¾@3c; grease, white, 3½@4c; yellow, 2½@3c.
BOSES—Quotations are for delivery in Chicago. Dry buffalo, per ton, $16.00@18.00; dry country, bleached, $19.00@23.00; dry country, damp and meaty, $8.00@10.00.
JELLIES—3½@7c per lb.
DRESSED VEAL—Choice medium, 6@7c; light, 5@5½c; heavy, 4@5c.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 60c; boiled, 63c.
CIDER—Per bbl, refined, $5.00; half bbl, $3.25; hard cider, pure, per bbl, $5.00; orange cider, half bbl, $7.00; pear cider, half bbl, $7.00.
CHEESE—Extra fancy cream twins, 10c; fancy full cream twins, 9½c; choice full cream twins, 9c; good full cream twins, 8c; fancy skims, 7@7½c; choice skims, 6@6½c; fair to good, 5@5½c; choice Young America, 10c; fancy limburger, 12c; fancy brick, 12c; domestic Swiss, 15@17c.
BUTTER—Creamery, fancy rolls, print, 16@16½c; creamery, fancy, solid packed, 14@14c; creamery, choice, 10@12c; dairy, fancy rolls and prints, 12@13c; dairy, fancy solid packed, 10@12c; dairy, choice, 9@10c; country roll, fancy, 8@9c; choice, 7@8c; inferior, 2@5c.
BLUEBERRIES—Per bu, $3.00.
CURRANTS—Per 24-qt case, $2.00.
RASPBERRIES—Red, $2.00@2.50 per 24-pt case; black, $3.00@3.50 per 24-qt case.
GOOSEBERRIES—Two-bushel stand, $400@5.00.
COCOANUTS—Per 100, $5.00.
WATERMELONS—Per 100, $25.00@30.00.
CANTLOUPE—Per doz, $3.00@5.00.
VEGETABLES—New southern onions, per bbl, $4.50; new southern potatoes, $2.25.
PICKLES—Medium, per bbl, $5.50; small, $6.50; gherkins, $7.50; C. and B. chow chow, qts, $5.85; pts, $3.35.

Provisions.

MEATS—Packers' prices—Smoked hams 16-lb averages, 10@10½c; smoked hams, 20 to 22 lbs, 9½@9¾c; smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, 10¼@10½c; extra heavy hams, 23 to 25 lbs average, 9c; skinned sliding, 18 to 20 lbs average, 10c; California hams, 7½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 7½@8c; rib, 7¾@8¼c; ham sausage, 8c; picnic hams, 7¾c; dried beef hams, 8½c; beef tongues, per doz, $6.00; per lb, 9½c; dry salt meats, 5½@6c; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@12.75; extra mess beef, $8.50; sausage, per lb, bologna, 4c; star, 4½c; liver, 4½c; blood, 4½c; headcheese, 4½c. Add ½c per lb for 50 lots less than 50 lbs. Pig pork, boneless, per bbl, $13.50; half bbl, $7.25; quarter bbl, $3.75; kits, $1.15; pigs hocks, half bbls, $1.75; quarter bbls, $2.65; eighth bbls, $1.60; kits, 15 lbs, $1.15; pigs feet, half bbls, $2.75; quarter bbls, $1.50; eighth bbls, 85c; kits, 15 lbs each, 65c; boneless breakfast bacon, backs, 6½c; boneless ham, 8c.
DRESSED BEEF—Steers, 500 to 600 lbs average, native, 6¼@6¾c; steers, 400 to 500 lbs average, native, 6@6¼c; cows and heifers, 400 to 500 lbs, average, 5½c.
CANNED MEATS—Corned beef, 1 lb, $1.20; corned beef, 2 lb, $2.10; lunch tongue, 1 lb, $2.00; lunch tongue, 2 lb $4.75; brawn, 1 lb, $1.20; brawn, 2 lb, $2.00; ox tongues, 1½ lb, $5.00; ox tongues, 2 lb, $6.00; chipped beef, 1½ lb, $1.25; chipped beef, 2 lb $2.10; roast beef, 1 lb, round cans, $1.20; roast beef 2 lb, round cans, $2.00; potted ham, ¼ lb, round cans, 65c; potted ham, ½ lb, round cans, $1.20; deviled ham, ¼ lb, round cans, 65c; deviled ham, ½ lb, round cans, $1.20; potted ox tongue, ¼ lb, round cans, 65c; potted ox tongue, ½ lb, round cans, $1.2; compressed ham, 1 lb, square cans, $1.75; compressed ham, 5 lb, square cans, $2.75; tripe 2 lb round cans, $1.80; minced collops, 2 lb, round cans, $2.20; boneless pigs feet, 2 lb, square cans, $2.25.
HONEYCOMB TRIPE—Half barrels, $1.75; quarter barrels, $2.10; eighth barrels, $1.15; kits, 15 lbs each, 90c.
PORK TONGUES—Uncooked—Mild cured—Half barrels, 100 lbs, $7.50; quarter barrels, 50 lbs, $4.00.
SAUSAGE CASINGS—Cattle—Tierces and barrels, middle, per lb, 6½c; round, 3¼c; bungs, 4c; hog casings, 180 per lb; hog bungs, No. 1, 4½c each; rounds, per set 100 feet, 12½c set; middles, per set 57 feet, 36c set; weasands, less than 1,000-piece lots, 3½c each; small bladders, less than 500-doz lots, 18c per doz; large bladders, less than 500-doz lots, 30c per doz.
LARD OILS—Bbls. Extra lard oil, w s, 48c; extra No. 1 lard oil, 43c; No. 1 lard oil, 35c; No. 2 lard oil, 31 c; pure neatsfoot oil, 48c; 5 gal. can, 55c gal, extra neatsfoot oil, 45c; No. 1 neatsfoot oil, 37c; tallow oil, 4c.
SPICED PIGS' TONGUES—Half barrels, $11.00; quarter barrels, $5.50; eighth barrels, $3.00 kits, 15 lbs each, $2.25.
TALLOW—A No. 1, 4¾c; stearine, 6½c.
PICKLED BEEF TONGUES—Half barrels, $8.50; quarter barrels, $5.00; eighth barrels, $3.00
LARD—Tierces—Refined lard compound, 5½c; pure leaf, 6¾c; kettle, 6¾c. Add ½c to ¾c per lb. for smaller packages.
PICKLED TRIPES—Half barrels, $5.50; quarter barrels, $3.25; eighth barrels, 80c; kits, 15 lbs each, 65c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, 7¾c; cubs, 7¼c; standard powdered, 7¼c; XXXX powdered, 8c; granulated, 6¾c; confectioners' A, 6¼c; silmax XC 6¼c; Nebraska XC, 6¼c; amber, 5¼c; Canary C, 5½c.
COFFEE—Green—Fancy golden Rio, 22½c; fancy old peaberry, 24½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 22½c; Rio, prime, 22c; Rio, good, 21½c; Santos and common Rio, 19@20c; Mocha, 29c; Java, genuine O. G., 28c; Java, good interior, 25c; Mexican, 22c.
COFFEE — Roasted — Arbiosa, 29½c; Bunola, 25½c; McLaughlin XXXX, 25½c; German, 25½c; Dilworth's, 25½c; Lion, 25½c; Mailpouch, 25½c; Mocha, 35c; O. G. Java, 32c.
FARINACEOUS GOODS—Barley, 3½c; farina, 5c; peas, 3c; oatmeal, 1½@3½c; macaroni, 10@12c; vermicelli, 10@12c; rice, choice, 5½c; fancy, 6c; head, 5½c; sago and tapioca, 6@6½c; lima beans, 6c; split peas, 3c; spaghetti, 12c.
CANNED GOODS—Fruits, California standard brands, 2½-lb, per doz—Apricots, $1.70@1.85; gallons, $4.50; blackberries, $2.25; cherries, black, $2.00@2.25; cherries, white, $2.25@2.50; grapes, $1.65@1.80; pears, Bartlett, $2.10@2.25; peaches, yellow, $2.00@2.25; peaches, lemon cling, $2.40; plums, egg, $1.50@1.80; plums, golden drop, $1.80; plums, green gages, $1.65@1.80; peaches with pits in, $1.60; currants, $2.30; gooseberries, $2.25; quinces, $2.10; raspberries, $2.80; strawberries, $2.00; peaches, 3-lb eastern standards, $1.85; 3-lb pie, $1.25; gallons, pie, $3.00; apples, high standards, $1.15; 2-lb gooseberries, 90c; 2-lb strawberries, 90@90c; 2-lb raspberries, $1.00; 2-lb blueberries, $0.90@90c; 2-lb blackberries, 65@70c; 2-lb strawberries, preserved, $1.80; 2-lb raspberries, preserved, $1.80; 2-lb blackberries, preserved, $1.20; pineapples, Bahama chopped, $2.00; 2-lb Bahama, grated, $2.75; 2-lb Bahama, sliced, $2.00; 2-lb standard, sliced, $1.25@1.50; cherries, 2-lb red, Baltimore, $8@90c; pears, 2-lb, $1.30.
VEGETABLES—Tomatoes—3-lb extra, $1.00; 3-lb standard western brands, 90c; gallons, strictly standard, $2.00. Corn—Finest grown, $1.60; gilt edged sugar corn, very fine, $1.50; choice 2-lb sugar corn, $1.10; 2-lb extra western brands, 85c@$1.00; 2-lb standard western brands, 65@75c. Mushrooms—1-lb French, extra fine, 23@25c; 1-lb French, fine, 18@22c; 1-lb French, ordinary, 16@18c. Peas—Tres, fine, per can, 25c; extra-fine, per can, 16c; 2-lb sifted, $1.60; 2-lb early Jane, $1.25@1.35; 2-lb Marrow, standard brands, $1.10; 2-lb soaked, 57c. String beans—2-lb high grade, Refugee, 85c; 2-lb Golden wax beans, 70c; 2-lb string beans, 60c. Lima beans—2-lb soaked, 75c. Boston baked beans—3-lb Lewis, $1.35; Crown brands, $1.50. Sweet potatoes—3-lb New Jersey, $1.60. Pumpkins—3-lb, $1.10. Okra and tomatoes—$1.60; okra, $1.60; succotash, $1.20.
DRIED FRUITS—Currants, new, 5¼c; vostizza, 6½c; prunes, casks, 1,300 lbs, 6½c; prunes, bbl or bag, 6½c; Bosnia prunes, 4½c; citron peel, drums, 20 lbs, 22c; lemon peel, drums, 20c; apples, choice evaporated, 10c; Michigan, 4½, 6c; Persian dates, 5c; blackberries, evaporated, 50-lb boxes, 5½c; cherries, pitted, dry cured, new, 25c; raspberries, evaporated, N. Y., new, 50c; prunes, R. C., 60-70, 10@12½c; orange peel, 15c; raisins, California, London crop 1880, $2.35; California, loose muscatels, crop 1880, $2.00; Valencias, old, 6c; Valencias, new, 9c; California seedless sultanas muscatels, 8c; sks, 8½c.
BASKETS—Per doz., 1 bushel, narrow band stave, elm, $1.80; 1½ bushel, narrow band stave, elm, $2.50; 1 bushel, stave broad band, elm, $2.25; 1½ bushel, stave broad band, elm, $2.75; 1 bushel, elm stave, bale handle, $1.80; 1 bushel, oak stave, $2.00; 1 bushel, Briggs, $2.75, 5 doz, $2.65; 1½ bushel, Briggs, $3.25; 1 bushel, oak, splint, $5.50; 1½ bushel, oak splint, $6.50; 1 bushel, bamboo, $6.00; 1½ bushel, bamboo, $7.00; laundry, willow, large, $7.50; laundry, willow, medium, $6.50; laundry, willow, small, $5.50; market, elm, split, 45c; market, elm, river handle, 90c; market, elm, covered, 1 peck, $2.00; willow, market, large, $8.50; willow, market, 2 lunest, 1 small, 1 medium, 4 per nest, 65c; ash, satchel basket, covered 6 lunest, per nest, $1.10; small bamboo delivery, $4.25; medium bamboo delivery, $4.75; large bamboo delivery, $5.50; waste paper baskets, $2.40.
FISH—Codfish, extra Georges, now, 5¼c; grand bank, new, 4½c; silver, 2-lb blocks, 6½c; snow white, 2-lb bricks, new, 8½c; Turkey cod, large middle bricks, 9c; snow white, crates, 12-5-lb boxes, 8½c; pollock, in scales herring, 35c; No. 1 scaled herring, 20c; Holmesville Holland herring, 40c; Hamburg spiced Herrings, 90c; Russian sardines spiced, 65c; Russian sardines plain, 50c; imported Holland herring, crown brand, 80c; do fancy milkers, 90c; mackerel, No. 1 shore, half bbls, $12.00; bloaters, half bbls, $8.00; white fish, half bbls, $7.00; trout, half bbls, $5.00; family white fish, $3.50; salmon, $8.50.
CANNED FISH—1-lb mackerel (herring) $1.00; 1-lb finnan haddies, $1.60; 1-lb lobsters, $2.15@2.25; 1-lb Alaska salmon, Aleut, $1.35; 2-lb oysters, 10 oz, $1.85; 1-lb oysters, 5 oz, $1.15; 2-lb selects, 12 oz, $2.45; 1-lb clams, little necks, $1.25; 2-lb clams, little necks, $1.75; ¼-lb sardines, imported, per case, 100s, $15.00@20.00; ½-lb imported boneless sardines, key, $25.00; ¼-lb sardines, American, per case, 100s, French style, $4.00@5.00; ¼-lb sardines, American, per case, 100s, French style, $7.50@8.00; ½-lb sardines, mustard, per case, 50s, $3.75@4.00.
BROOMS—5-tie, parlor, $4.00; 4-tie, $2.75; 3-tie, $2.25; 3-tie, plain, $1.85; warehouse, $3.00; toy, $1.25; whisk, $1.00@1.20.
COCOA—¼-lb tin, 40c per lb.
CHOCOLATE—22@35c per lb; German chicory, red, 8½c.
ROPE—Basis—Manilla rope, 15c; sisal rope, 12c; cotton rope, 16c; new process, 8½c.
COTTON TWINE—Bibb, very fine, 3 or 4 ply, 22c; fine, 20c; daisy, 18c; candle wick, 22c.
OLIVES—Quarts, per doz, $4.00; pints, per doz, $2.50; bulk, per gal, $6.00.
VINEGAR—30 gr, cider, 10c; good, 12c; white wine, 15c; fancy, fruit, 8c.
STOVE POLISH—$2.00@5.87 per gross.
BAGS—Am, per 100, $17.00; Lewiston, per 100, $17.00.
OILS—150 prime white, 11c; 150 water white, 13c; 175 headlight, 14½c; 74 gasoline, 13c.
SALSODA—Bbls, 1¾c; granulated, 2c; kegs, 1¾c.
SODA—Pkgs, 60 lbs to box, 5¼@5½c; kegs, 4½c.
NUTS—Almonds, 15c; Brazils, 14c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 11c; walnuts, 12½c; peanut cocks, 9½c; roasted, 11c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.
MOLASSES—Bbls., N. O. fancy, per gal, 55@57c; choice, 45@47c; good, 39@42c; Cuba baking, 28@30c; black strap, 20@22c.
WRAPPING PAPER—Straw, per lb, 1½@2½c; rag, 3½c; Manilla B, 5@6c; No. 1, 8c.
BAGGING—Union Square, 36@38c per cent off list.
SALT—Dairy, 280 lbs in bbl, bulk, $2.10; best grade, 60, 5s, $2.30; best grade, 100, 3s, $2.40; best grade, 18, 10s, $2.20; rock salt, crushed, $1.80; common, bbl, $1.25.
SOAP—Castile, mottled, per lb, 9@10c; do, white, per lb, 14c.

Metals.

BLOCK TIN—Small pig, 30c per lb; bar, 30c per lb.
COPPER—Planished boiler sizes, 32½c per lb; cold rolled, 30c per lb; sheathing, 28c per lb; pitts and flats, 28c per lb.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON—Discount 50-10 per cent, pat. plan. iron, Nos. 24 and 27, A, 10½c; B 9½c.
TIN PLATE—I. C., 10x14, 225, $7.00; I. X., 10x14, 225, $8.75.
ROOFING—Charcoal, I. C., 14x20, 112, $5.50; I. X., $6.75.
SHEET IRON—No. 20, $3.50; No. 27, $3.60.
SOLDER—Strictly half and half, 16c.
TIN PLATE—Coke, 14x20, 112, $6.25.
STEEL NAILS—Base, $2.20.
STEEL WIRE NAILS—Base, $2.65.
WIRE—Jap. barb, $3.25; galv, $3.85.

Drugs.

QUININE—Per oz., P. & W., 46c; German, 45c; indigo, per lb, 75c; insect powder, 50c; opium, $3.75; morphine, per oz, $3.10; hops, per lb, 30c; glycerine, 20c; dextrine, 10c; cuttlebone, 35c; cream tartar, pure, 32c; commercial, 18c; cam phor, 52c; ann. carb, 14c; blue vitriol, 7½c. Acids—Carbolic, 30@42c; citric, 45@47c; tartaric 37@38c; sulphuric, per lb, 3c. Oils—Sperm, $1.20; turpentine, 50c; Tonka beans, $2.25@2.35; balsam tolu, 38@40c; colonel, 90@95c; cantharadies, $1.80@1.85; cassia buds, 20@22c; chloroform, 40@52c; ergot, 45@52c; gum arabic, 55@95c; glycerine, 22@25c; lycopodium, 42@46c; mercury, 85c.

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Leaves Omaha.	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Q. Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Arrives Omaha.
4.30 a m	Chicago Express	8.00 a m
9.45 a m	Chicago Express	6.20 p m
9.10 p m	Chicago Express	9.50 a m
6.30 p m	Chicago Local	8.05 a m

Leaves Omaha.	BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER. Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Arrives Omaha.
10.15 a m	Denver Day Express	4.05 p m
10.15 a m	Denver Express	6.15 p m
6.40 p m	Denver Night Express	9.35 a m
8.15 a m	Lincoln Local	9.00 p m

Leaves Omaha.	K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Depot 10th and Mason streets.	Arrives Omaha.
9.35 a m	Kansas City Day Express	6.10 p m
9.45 p m	K. C. Night Exp. via U. P. Trans	6.40 a m

| Leaves Omaha. | UNION PACIFIC. Depot 10th and Marcy streets. | Arrives Omaha. |