

CURRENT

Wholesale.

.... 1.25
.... 1.50
.... 1.50
.... 1.75

w \$1.00 (list).
r, 60 and 15%
55%
n, \$3.00 (list)
& 5%
57 1/2%.

lb. off.
per lb. off.

.... 0.62
.... 0.50
2.00
.... 0.17
.... 4.50
.... 5.00

0.28 0.28 1/2
0.27 1/2 0.27 1/2
0.23 0.24
0.27 0.27 1/2

0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2
0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2
0.12 1/2 0.13 1/2
0.13 1/2 0.13 1/2

0.55 0.60
0.37 0.38
0.33 0.34

0.75 0.85
0.85 0.90
0.15 0.16
0.10 1/2 0.11 1/2
0.13 0.14
0.07 1/2 0.08 1/2
1.85 1.90
.... 2.40

.... 4.40
.... 4.70
.... 4.25
.... 4.25
5.15 5.45
.... 0.35
5.10 7.00
4.70 5.10
4.60 5.00
.... 4.35
.... 4.00
.... 4.15
.... 4.25

.... 0.41
.... 0.44
.... 0.39
.... 0.42
0.32 0.33
0.03 1/2 0.03 1/2
0.75 1.00
0.10 0.11

.... 25
.... 3.15
.... 4.80
5.37 1/2 5.62 1/2
.... 4.75
0.05 0.06
0.05 0.06

.... 1.50
.... 3.00
.... 2.90
.... 2.80
.... 1.15
.... 0.60
1.55 2.10
1.55 2.10

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article. Wholesale.

Nuts:		
In shell—		
Brazils.....	0.22	
Filberts finest per lb.....	0.13	
Tarragona Almonds per lb.....	0.16	
Pecan.....	20c.	
Almonds per lb.....	0.17	
Walnuts per lb.....	0.17	
Peanuts.....	0.13	
".....	0.09	
Shelled—		
Almonds, 28 lb. boxes.....	0.34	
Walnuts per lb.....	0.34	
Dried Fruits:		
Apricots.....	0.14	0.22
Candied peels lemon.....	0.11	0.12 1/2
orange.....	0.12	0.13
citron.....	0.15	0.18
Currents.....	0.07	0.11
Dates.....	0.06 1/2	0.09 1/2
Evaporated apples.....	0.11	
Figs.....	0.04	0.07
Peaches.....	0.07 1/2	0.12 1/2
Prunes.....	0.09 1/2	0.13
Raisins.....	0.06 1/2	0.14
Coffee:		
Seal brand 2 lb cans.....	0.32	
Seal brand lb. cans.....	0.33	
Old gov't Java.....	0.31	
Pure Mocha.....	0.24	
Pure Maracaibo.....	0.18	
Pure Jamaica.....	0.17 1/2	
Pure Santos.....	0.17 1/2	
Fancy Rio.....	0.16	
Pure Rio.....	0.15	
Teas:		
Japan.....	0.40	1.00
Ceylon.....	0.20	0.40
India.....	0.19	0.30
Ceylon greens.....	0.12 1/2	0.40
China greens.....	0.14	0.50
HIDES, WOOL & TALLOW—		
Hides:		
City butcher hides green flat	0.14	0.15 1/2
Inspected hides No. 1.....	0.13	0.13 1/2
No. 2.....	0.12 1/2	0.13 1/2
Country hides flat cured.....	0.13 1/2	0.14 1/2
part cured.....	0.13	0.13 1/2
green.....	0.11 1/2	0.12
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.17 1/2	0.19 1/2
country part cured	0.17 1/2	0.19
cured ac-		
cording to condition		
and take-off.....	0.17	0.19
Deacons of bob calf	1.00	1.50
Horsehides—		
City take-off.....	3.50	4.00
Country take off No. 1.....	3.50	4.00
No. 2.....	2.50	3.50
Sheepskins—		
City take-off, according to		
size.....	1.50	1.85
Country.....	0.50	1.75
Spring lambskins.....	0.30	0.65
Pelts or shearlings.....	0.30	0.65
Wool:		
Washed combing fleece.....	0.25	0.25 1/2
Washed clothing fleece.....	0.26 1/2	0.27
Unwashed combing fleece.....	0.16	0.16 1/2
Unwashed clothing fleece.....	0.17 1/2	0.17 1/2
Washed rejections.....	0.19	0.19 1/2
Pulled supers.....	0.27	0.28
Pulled extras.....	0.30	0.31 1/2
Unwashed fleece.....	0.09	0.13
Tallow:		
City rendered solid in bbls.....	0.06	0.06 1/2
Country stock No. in in bbls	0.05 1/2	0.06
No. 2.....	0.05	0.05 1/2
Cake No. 1.....	0.06 1/2	0.06 1/2
No. 2.....	0.05 1/2	0.06
PAPER—		
News rolls according to		
quality.....	40.00	43.00
News sheet according to		
quality.....	45.00	50.00
Book papers carload No. 3.....	4.00	4.35
Book paper ton lots No. 3.....	0.04 1/2	0.04 1/2
Book paper carload lots No. 2.....	0.04 1/2	0.41
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.04 1/2	0.51
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05	0.6
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05 1/2	0.6 1/2
Writings.....	0.05	0.7 1/2
Sulphite bond.....	0.06 1/2	0.8 1/2
Fibre.....	3.00	3.5
Manila B.....	2.50	3.5
Manila No. 2.....	2.75	3.0
Manila No. 1.....	3.35	3.5
Kraft.....	0.03 1/2	0.5

A BROKER'S NERVE.

Labouchere's grandfather, Pierre Caesar, was one of Napoleon's brokers. On one occasion Pierre Caesar was sent by John Hope (his employer) to England, to see Sir Francis Baring on some business and fell in love with Sir Francis' third daughter, Dorothy. Before leaving England he asked Sir Francis to permit him to become engaged to his daughter. Sir Francis refused. Pierre Caesar then said, "Would it make any difference to your decision if you know that Mr. Hope is about to take me into partnership?" Sir Francis hesitatingly admitted that it would.

Pierre Caesar then went back to Holland and suggested to Mr. Hope that he might be taken into partnership. On Mr. Hope discouraging the idea, he said: "Would it make any difference to your decision if you knew I was engaged to the daughter of Sir Francis Baring?" Mr. Hope replied, "Certainly." Whereupon the wily clerk said, "Well, I am engaged to Miss Dorothy Baring." That very day he was able to write to Sir Francis announcing the news of his admission to partnership in the house of Hope, and in the same letter he claimed the hand of his bride.

—(London Opinion).

COTTON VS. LINEN.

Flax is as cheap as cotton or cheaper, wages in the linen industry average less than two-thirds of those paid in the cotton industry, and yet finished goods made from flax average much higher in price than finished cotton goods. Manufacturers state that this is due to the fact that flax is a much more difficult fiber to manufacture than cotton, as it takes many more operatives and a much longer time to obtain the same output, the first cost of a factory per spindle or per loom is much greater, and bleaching and dyeing, owing to the hard and impermeable nature of the flax fiber, are much more elaborate and costly operations. Cotton is linen's most formidable competitor, and its growing production and the increasing skill with which it is manufactured (making it difficult in many cases to distinguish from linen) tend to prevent expansion in the manufacture of the older and more durable fabric.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The minister of public works of South African Union, in the course of a recent speech, said that within the last three years 900 miles of new railways, 262 new postoffices, and 180 new telephone exchanges had been opened in the Union, and there were 42,000 additional depositors in the postoffice savings bank, while the amount of money to the credit of depositors was £1,250,000 more than it was at the date of union.

During the same period £5,500,000 had been spent on public works; 1528 people had been settled on the land; covering an area of 4,000,000 acres. By means of irrigation, large areas of land would be available for settlement. Boring operations were proceeding rapidly and between 300 and 400 farms would be suitable for occupation in dry districts each year.

THE OUT-OF-WORKS.

The men walking the streets of Chicago these wintry days and nights, jobless, homeless, and hungry, are not tramps and bums. They are not lazy good for nothings. They are martyrs to our industrial system, victims of an industrial disease which is not in their power to control. There are heads of families among them, fathers of children, who are driven by distraction less by their own suffering than by the thought of their starving brood. They are jobless through no fault of their own, but through the exigencies of industry.

—(Chicago Tribune.)

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

Is the earth drying up? In old days, the most dreaded catastrophe was the end of the world by fire. Ought we rather to dread not too much fire, but too little water?

Professor J. W. Gregory discussed the question at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House, over which Lord Curzon presided. At the outset the lecturer quoted the opinion of Mr. Rowland Thirlmere that Europe is almost perceptibly hastening to a minimum of Spring and Summer brightness, and that before 400 years have passed there will be no wine made in Champagne, nor in Burgundy, nor the Gironde.