

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Nuts:		
In shell—		
Brazils.....	0.19	0.20
Filberts Sicily per lb.....	0.12 1/2	0.13
Filberts Barcelona per lb.....	0.11	0.13
Tarragona Almonds per lb.....	0.16	0.16 1/2
Walnuts Myette Grenobles per lb.....	0.15	0.16
Walnuts Marbots per lb.....	0.13 1/2	p.14 1/2
Walnuts Cones per lb.....	0.11	0.12
Hungarian.....	0.13 1/2	0.15
Shelled—		
Almonds 4 crown selected per b.....	0.42	0.50
Almonds 3 crown selected per lb.....	0.35	0.37
Almonds 2 crown selected per lb.....	0.31	0.32
Almonds (in bags) standards lb.....	0.27	0.28
Cashews.....	0.15	0.17
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
Currants.....	0.07	0.11
Dates.....	0.06 1/2	0.09 1/2
Evaporated apples.....	0.06 1/2	0.07
Figs.....	0.04	0.07
Peaches.....	0.07 1/2	0.12 1/2
Prunes.....	0.06	0.13 1/2
Raisins.....	0.06 1/2	0.14
Coffees:		
Seal brand 2 lb cans.....	0.32	
Seal brand 1 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:		
Japans.....	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.....	0.13 1/2	0.15
Inspected hides No. 1.....	0.13 1/2	0.15 1/2
No. 2.....	0.12 1/2	0.14 1/2
Country hides flat cured.....	0.13 1/2	0.14
part cured.....	0.13	0.13 1/2
green.....	0.11 1/2	0.12
Calfskins city green flat.....	0.16	
country part cured.....	0.17	
according to condition and take-off.....	0.17	0.19
Deacons of beb 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.....	0.25	0.40
Pelts or shearlings.....	0.25	0.50
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.....	0.26	0.27 1/2
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. 1 in bbls.....	0.05 1/2	0.06
No. 2.....	0.05	0.05 1/2
No. 1.....	0.06 1/2	0.06 1/2
No. 2.....	0.05 1/2	0.06
Coke		
PAPER—		
News rolls according to quality.....	41.00	44.00
News sheet according to quality.....	76.00	5.00
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	0.04 1/2
Book paper ton lots No. 2.....	0.05	0.05 1/2
Book paper carload No. 1.....	0.05 1/2	0.06
Book paper ton lots No. 1.....	0.05 1/2	0.06 1/2
Writings.....	0.05	0.07 1/2
Sulphite bond.....	0.06 1/2	0.08 1/2
Fibre.....	3.00	3.75
Manila B.....	2.50	3.25
Manila No. 2.....	2.75	3.50
Manila No. 1.....	3.35	3.75
Kraft.....	0.03 1/2	0.05

GERMANY'S PROGRESS.

Marked changes in Germany's finances have occurred in the last two years. C. W. Barron, writing for the WALL STREET JOURNAL, says that within two years Germany has paid bills to France amounting to \$700,000,000, \$200,000,000 to England and \$200,000,000 to Russia. Now Germany owes practically nothing abroad. Comparing the state of the industries in the United States with those in Germany, while this country continues to push production to the utmost against labor exactions, the high cost of living and the financial cautions that the bankers are sending forth, the German manufacturers, under the admonitions of Government and the banks, are slowing down; in that country the injunction is: "Slow down; let us build up our gold reserves; it is necessary for the protection of the country as well as for industry; it is sound policy for the army and sound policy for finance." But, says our authority, Germany refuses to slow down, despite the increasing demands of labor, to which capital is conceding inch by inch. It is remarkable to contemplate that despite labor, the other cost of doing business, the exactitudes of the new laws about protections and safeguards in industrial plants, and the numerous other increased costs of manufacturing in all civilized countries the manufactories continue to increase their output and enlarge their capacities and capital. Yet in Germany, and to some extent in other countries, the caution is continually going forth to go slowly, restrict operations to a degree of safety, and thus await a period of more favorable conditions. As respects Germany, under the encouragement and aid of Government manufacturers have a method of meeting strike conditions by shut downs, aided by cooperation from other manufacturers in the same line, which seems to have a powerful influence in keeping labor and capital from destructive warfare. The producers simply quit when they can not profitably continue under the effect of labor demands, and resume when conditions make a favorable turn.

AFTER THE SECOND BALKAN WAR.

The announcement of peace between the combatants in the second Balkan war finds the Vienna market, so a correspondent in that city writes to London, "in a state of financial stagnation. There is practically no business doing. No orders are coming in. Many manufacturers have had to shut down their works, while the majority have reduced their output by 30 per cent. or more."

MISLEADING THE AMERICAN YOUTH.

The American boy has been misled.

The time has come when it is necessary for all of us who see the way our duty lies to take a stand against the campaign of misrepresentation, the hysteria of criticism, that has been going on in the United States and Canada for some years against what are called "The interests" and "Big Business."

The fact is that because of this continued criticism of the big governmental, industrial, commercial and fiduciary institutions of the United States and Canada, the children of both countries are being brought up to believe that these institutions are without an ideal in their foundation or conduct. And yet, north as well as south of the Great Lakes, America has been made by these institutions, and they have been the means of writing upon the scroll of history the stories of the most successful governments and the happiest peoples the world has known.

I am convinced that "muck-raking" has dealt a serious blow to the character of the American youth.

You cannot teach children that the institutions that support the majority of them are "rotten," and still expect these children to have a love of country.

Unless this "muck-racking" is stopped, unless the other side of the shield is shown, and quickly, ten years from now the young man of twenty-one, after having dinned into his understanding all his life that there is nothing good in the big institutions of the United States and Canada, will arrive at man's estate strong in that belief. The time has come to put a stop to the campaign of criticism of public and private institutions for the sake of our children.—Walker Pulitzer in Pulitzer's Magazine for October.

WHO EDITS THE MAGAZINES?

During a recent discussion of the old questions, college versus no-college, one of the contestants remarked that the substantial monthly magazines were not edited by college graduates. The man who made the remark was promptly confronted with the following record:

The Century, edited by Robert Sterling Yard, Princeton '83;

Scribner's, edited by Edward L. Burlingame, Harvard '69;

Harper's edited by Henry M. Alden, Williams, '57;

Atlantic Monthly, edited by Ellery Sedgwick, Harvard, '94;

Review of Reviews, edited by Albert Shaw, Grinnell '79;

World's Work, edited by Arthur W. Page, Harvard, '05.