

AGRICULTURAL.
POTATO ROT.

The continued wet weather following the blight, is leading to serious rotting of potatoes. The Vermont experiment station is receiving so many inquiries as to the matter, that the following statements seem timely: The late blight or "rust" which has been so prevalent this year, is caused by a fungus, a kind of mildew, which is carried through the winter in the seed potato and so far as known only in this way. Where such infected potatoes are planted the fungus develops in the potato shoots and finally causes the blight of the leaves, providing weather conditions are all favorable. The germs or spores are produced in enormous numbers on these blighting leaves and by these the infection is spread to neighboring plants. Many of the spores fall to the ground also, and invading the tubers, cause the rot. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture kills these spores, and so prevents both the blight of the leaves and the rot of the tubers. The plants at the experiment station farm, which have been sprayed, are now green and healthy now (Sept. 6) as they were a month ago, whereas the rows in the field left unsprayed are dead. Many farmers throughout the State have had equally good results from spraying. Where the plants were sprayed little rot is developing, but in the unprotected fields where the tops have blighted, rot is serious. The question is being asked whether it is better to dig at once in these fields. The experiment station officers advise prompt digging. They have not decided this by experiments, however, so are now carrying on tests to settle the matter. A half dozen fields have been selected on different soils, where the vines are blighted. One-fourth of the rows in each field were dug on August 25; one-fourth on Sept. 6; one-fourth on Sept. 17, and the last fourth on Sept. 30. The condition as to the total yield, amount of rot and keeping qualities will then be compared. Some other interesting experiments upon potatoes are also under way, the results of which will be published later. One of these is to determine whether, when the vines make a rank growth, it is better to cut them back. Another seeks to find out whether spraying the soil will tend to check the rot.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BUYING HOGS CHEAP.
No swine breeder can afford to buy animals just because they are cheap. It is not infrequently happens that the cheapest animals prove to be the most expensive in the end, whether that end may be in the way of breeding or of butchering. If an animal is cheap it is because it is not worth much, except in rare cases, when a good animal has to be disposed of under the conditions of a forced sale. The man that buys a cheap boar finds that he has to sell the progeny of that boar at a correspondingly low price. The man that buys a cheap sow frequently finds that she is cheap because she bears few pigs, and they of poor quality. By the time he has disposed of the pigs and figured up his accounts, he finds that the cheap sow was really a very expensive sow, for into her went not only the purchase money, but a great deal of labor and feed. No progressive man will allow the price to dictate his purchases. Quality is what he must have, and that is what he is after. The man that really buys cheap is the man that pays a good price for a good animal and gets a good profit out of it. It is very seldom that a good profit comes out of a poor price and a poor animal.—Farmers' Review.

The Very Air
is filled with germs of GRIP! If you have so far escaped, your turn may come to-morrow.
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar
should be taken at the first sign of Grip. It cures, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 per bottle; the largest size cheapest. At all druggists. Take no substitute.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

HAPPILY SURPRISED
A CLEVELAND GIRL'S UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE.

How She Was Made Happy After Weeks During Which Her Life Was Despaired of.
"I had lost hope and so had my family," said Miss Flora Hanna, of No. 349 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
"Two years ago," she continued, "I suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. For three weeks my life was despaired of and finally when the fever left me I was so weak that it was a month before I could sit up in a chair. The ravages of the fever left me a physical wreck. My blood was impoverished and I looked like a corpse. I had not the slightest inclination for food, in fact the thought of eating filled me with disgust. I was listless and tired. The tonic prescribed by my physician did not strengthen me.
"I had often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and concluded I would give them a trial. At first the pills did not seem to do me much good and I began to despair, but I determined to persevere, thinking if they did not do me any good they would not do me any harm. But I was happily surprised, as I had scarcely finished taking the first box when I began to improve. I continued until I had taken five boxes. My strength gradually came back and my appetite came back and I was a well girl again. I am positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which effected my complete restoration to health. I have recommended them to my friends and those who gave them a fair trial have always been satisfied with results. A persistent use of this remedy will ensure a good complexion, bright eyes and red lips. I know this from experience.
"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

NEED BROAD CULTURE.
A writer in the Tribune Farmer says that the need of broad culture is more vital on the farm than in professions. He thinks that conditions which the farmer has to meet involve more scholarship than those which the lawyer has to discuss. "It follows that the farm should be the best educated man in the community." This is also correct; and I believe that it will shortly come true. A farmer farms it at guess work who has no knowledge of entomology, botany, geology and the correlated sciences. Real horticulture is a wonderful science of itself, besides being the application of a dozen other sciences. Then look at the interests which are dependent upon a farm. You will examine this question but a little way before you will conclude that agriculture should not be left in the hands of ignorant or half educated people. This is all the more true now that intensive farming is taking the place of the careless scratching of one or two hundred acres.

Take Care of the Stomach.
The man or woman whose digestion is perfect and whose stomach performs its every function is never sick. Kodol cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the stomach and cures positively and permanently all stomach troubles, indigestion and dyspepsia. It is the wonderful reconstructive tonic that is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by conveying to their bodies all of the nourishment in the food they eat. Dr. J. H. Holladay, of Holladay, Miss., writes: Kodol has cured me. I consider it the best remedy I ever used for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was given up by physicians. Kodol saved my life. Take it after meals. Rivers Bros.

SCABBY LEGS.
When a fowl has scabby legs the greatest precautions must be taken. An ointment should be used early and often, or else the birds should be killed, as the disease is contagious. Do not allow a bird with scabby legs in the flock, as it is a filthy, disagreeable object. When the disease first appears an easy way to cure it is to rub on the legs a grease composed of one part of kerosene to one part of lard. This will in nearly every case entirely clear off the scabs. When the legs become thickly covered, however, the first duty is to scrape away as much of the scale as possible; then wash the legs, and dry well; after which grease the legs from toes to thigh with an ointment composed of one teaspoonful of carbolic acid one gill of lard and one tablespoonful of coal-oil. The parasite will succumb to the ointment, and the scales will gradually fall off.

A Parson's Noble Act.
"I want all the world to know," writes Rev. C. J. Budlong, of Ashaway, R. I., "what a thoroughly good and reliable medicine I found in Electric Bitters. They cured me of jaundice and liver troubles that had caused me great suffering for many years. For a genuine ail-round cure they exceed anything I ever saw." Electric Bitters are the surprise of all for their wonderful work in Liver, Kidney and Stomach troubles. Don't fail to try them. Only 60 cts. Satisfaction is guaranteed by C. Blakely.

SHEEP HERDING.
BETWEEN HEATS.

A gray, slow-moving, dust-bespattered wave that on the edges breaks to scattering spray.
Round which my faithful collies wheel and bark
To scurry in the laggard feet that stray:
A babel of complaining tongues that make
The still air weary with their ceaseless
frat:
Brown hills akin to those of Galliee,
On which the shepherds tend their
charges yet.
The long, hot days, the stark, wind beaten
nights;
No human presence, human sight or
sound;
Grim, silent land of wasted hopes, where
they
Who came for gold oft-times have mad-
ness found;
A blighting horror that forgets speech,
Freezing the word that from the lip
And sends the herdsman groveling with
his sheep.
Face down and beast-like on the tramp-
pled grass.
The collies halt, the slow herd awaits
and parts.
Huddled in fright above the low ravine,
Where wild with thirst a herd unsup-
berd
Beat up and down—with something
dark between;
A narrow circle that they will not cross,
A thing that stops the maddest in their
run.
A guinea dog too weak to lift his head,
Who licks a hand still shriveled in the
sun.
—Sharlot M. Hall in Land of Sunshine.

\$44,000 STOLEN.

Paris, Sept. 11.—What was at first an unconfirmed rumor, that the Bank of France had been robbed, is given out officially today as true. Several morning newspapers devoted quite a bit of space to the rumor Wednesday but it was not until late that afternoon that the story was verified. There is but little doubt that the work was done by professionals. The bank officials are reticent about the affair, but being pressed for a statement said: "The robbery amounted to \$44,000 in gold. It was discovered yesterday, but was kept quiet on the advice of the police. It was not the work of burglars. The gold was taken in the daylight, evidently by a person or persons having access to the cash vault, but suspicion yet rests on nobody."
The secret service of Paris are inclined to believe that professional bank robbers in the guise of employees are responsible for the robbery. Many clues are being followed.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

The newest fans are dainty replicas of antique ones treasured in various museums of art.
The slit seam effect will be very prominent this autumn on both skirts, jackets and bodices.
Moire Francois, or the small waved motif, will gain in favor this fall as a fabric for elegant foundation slips for lace or net and also for evening toilets entire.
Red jackets, with velvet turndown collars and small gold buttons, are the latest wraps for the beach and evening driving. They are somewhat boxy looking, but they are smart and convenient.
Replicas of many of the 1830 styles appear this season among the gowns, made with the bodices showing long sloping shoulder seams and deep voluminous puffs drooping from the elbow and gathered into a wide cuff that is variously decorated.
Voile, with a mesh so coarse as to suggest canvas, is in great demand, and many handsome gowns are made up with insertions in ecru or black and white, these arranged to give the effect of a pointed tunic, the bodice, loose fronted, being inset with like insertions in a series of V's, the angles pointing toward the waist.—New York Post.

MEAT MERGER FORMED.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The meat merger is an assured fact and will begin operations September 30. An industrial combination second only to the United States Steel Corporation in point of magnitude and importance is, therefore, practically an accomplished fact. Reports concerning the actual terms of the consolidation differ. The most reliable light shed upon the subject was the plan outlined by a Boston authority, who has possessed the deal since its inception, was first rumored in the early part of last spring.
According to this expert, the new packing combine is to be capitalized at the rate of 25 times the last year's earnings of constituent companies. It is said that it is the undoubted determination of the consolidated meat interests to control all of the packing houses and stock yard companies and save every possible dollar in the cost of manufacturing and distribution. In addition to this, all by-products will be absolutely controlled, and efforts made to buy up industries that are closely allied to the meat business.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR 75c.

It will glow with Devco's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 5 lbs. more to the pint than inside Kodol. Price 75c. per gal. A glossy equal to new work. Sold by Abbott & Bailey.

LED A STAMPEDE.

New York, Sept. 11.—A big red Texas steer, which had evidently become famished for want of water and fodder, ran wild in Williamsburg this morning and impelled more than 1,000 children. It was one of the most exciting mornings that Williamsburg has ever had, and about a dozen children who were unable to get out of the animal's way were more or less injured, but none seriously enough to warrant removal to an hospital. They were taken home by their parents, while about fifty more children who had become frightened at the steer's exploits suffered too much from the shock to attend the school session. Before the steer was killed it had become impaled by the throat on one of the pickets of the school fence.
The animal was lassoed, but freed itself again, and nothing further could be done until two of the drovers who had got on the track of the runaway steer reached the school. After lassoing the animal one of the men cut its throat.



BOOK MAILED FREE.
A. A. FEVERS. Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Mink Fever.
B. D. SPRAIN'S. Lamebacks, Injuries, Cures.
C. C. SICKLE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Croup, Distemper.
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F. F. COLIC, Bellows, Wind-Blown, Cures.
G. G. PREVENTS MISARRIAGE.
H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS, Cures.
I. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Cures.
J. K. BAD CONDITION. Starting Crot, Croup, Indigestion, Stomach Singing.
O. S. Stable Case, Ten Specimens, Book, etc., 75c. At druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Humphrey's Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

The Admiral, 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, in the Billings stable, is slightly lame.
Three new 2:10 trotters to date—Anzella, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$; Poindexter, 2:09, and Hesperus, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Little Charley Hoyt, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, is still going sound for W. L. Snow, but is not ready for a race yet.
Two offers, each of \$10,000, were recently refused for the Indiana pacing gelding Dan R., 2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Though there are 105 2:30 performers by Simmons, Hesperus is the first and only one in the 2:10 list.
Iva Dee, 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$, is on the market. George Spear has reached the end of his patience with her vagaries.
Major Delmar, 2:11, is a real high class trotting race horse—game, reliable and much improved in gait.
Pilot Medium has two formidable aspirants for the 2:10 trotting list in Waubun, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Aggie Medium, 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Terrill S., 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, was beaten again a few days ago. It took John T. 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$ and five heats over the old Saugus track to do it.
Though distanced in a recent race, many believe Lord March, 2:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, one of the greatest green trotters that Geers ever has had.
H. M. Hanna of Cleveland recently bought the fast bay mare Leola, 2:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, by C. F. Clay, from J. T. Hugely, Danville, Ky. The price is said to have been \$10,000.

CARE OF UMBRELLAS.

A handsome umbrella is well worth taking care of, and to do this requires a little thought and good judgment, says the Philadelphia Record. In rolling an umbrella instead of twisting with handle take hold of it just above the points of the cover ribs. These points naturally lie evenly around the stick. Keep hold of these, pressing them tightly against the stick, and then roll up the cover. Holding the ribs prevents them from getting twisted out of place or bending out of shape. Then the silk is bound to fold evenly and roll smooth and tight.
When an umbrella has been out in a rain, it should be placed to drain immediately upon your return to the house, and it should be drained in the position in which one carries an umbrella. To do this place the handle of the umbrella on a small stand that will not retain the drippings, and there let it remain until thoroughly dry. If placed upside down, the moisture will soak into the leather at the top and will gradually tend to rot it out, so the life of the umbrella will be greatly shortened.
Many persons are extremely fond of having handsome handles for their umbrellas, and this very pleasant fad may be carried out without very great expense. Handsome handles may be purchased separate from the umbrella and may be adjusted without trouble, provided care is taken when selecting the handles to secure those of a similar make to the umbrella. In some umbrellas the screw is fastened to the stick; in others the stick has a hollow place for the reception of the screw. In every case it is wise to select an umbrella from which the handle may be removed, as then the umbrella may be easily packed if necessary in a much smaller space than when the handle is stationary.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Perhaps you'll feel like tending the furnace yourself next winter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Anybody can write a book, and everybody appears to be doing that very thing.—Washington Post.
The resumption of competitive rifle practice for marksmen in the regular army is another corroboration of the fact that peace has been restored.—Omaha Bee.
Chicago proposes to double its population in the next quarter century and is setting about it in a systematic way. Thirty-six brace of twins were born in the city in the past four months.—Milwaukee Sentinel.
The act of England in hauling down the flag in the Bay Islands, off the coast of Honduras, attracts very little attention. Really it is a concession to the United States rather than to Honduras, whose sovereignty over the islands will now be undisputed.—Springfield Republican.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Oxford university last year spent \$7,000 more than its income and wonders how it can provide for 200 foreign students under the Rhodes bequest, which does not increase the revenue of the institution a penny.
New York city has a school budget of nearly \$20,000,000 this year, a larger sum than is expended for purposes of education by any other city in the world and very much larger than is expended by many countries.
Miss Charlotte E. Ainslie has been appointed head of the George Watson Woman's college at Edinburgh. She was educated at that place and took at St. Andrews her degree, with honors in German, French and the theory of education.

RAILWAY TIES.

In France when a railroad train is more than ten minutes late the company is fined.
Movable workover chairs replace the old fashioned seats in the newest first class smoking carriages on the Northeastern railway system, England.
The ten wheel engine which was tenaciously adhered to for freight service for the last half of the nineteenth century first made its appearance in 1840, having been brought out by Septimus Norris and John Branch.

THE DEADLY AUTOMOBILE.

The automobile seems to have succeeded to the good will and fixtures of the old Brooklyn trolley car.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.
The announcement is made that the automobile record has been broken again, but it is not stated how many automobiles have been broken trying to break the record.—Omaha Bee.
Vermont Watchman Co., Job Printers

STATE NEWS.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Vermont pensions, increase, reissue, etc.: Horace N. Lawrence, Montpelier, \$5; James Miles, Burlington, \$14; widows, minors and dependent relatives: Julia F. Sisco, Arlington, \$8.
SHORT OF FUNDS.
Constantinople, Sept. 13.—Only one-half of the amount of the money required for the payment of salaries, etc., upon the occasion of the Sultan's anniversary, September 8, was obtained from the provinces, and these collections were made only by threats that the provincial tax collectors would lose their positions unless the money was forthcoming. The balance of the sum referred to was made up by contributions from the fund for military purchases, customs, receipts, etc. The money thus taken from the last named sources will interfere with the Porte's payments to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and to Herr Krupp, of Germany, for war material.
That Beautiful Gloss.
comes from the varnish in Devco's Var-nish Floor Paint; costs 5 cents more a quart though. Sold by Abbott & Bailey.

FOR WOMAN'S EYE.

September Wild Flowers.
Ragged and frayed in September dress, but withal, there is a beauty peculiarly its own, says Country Life in America. So would we fain be ever affed. The botanists strolling over the hills and through the swamps realize this in practical fact at the end of the flower year. As in the previous month, the flowers are very largely composite. The goldenrods, the asters and the sunflowers lend vivid patches of color to the prospect. There are comparatively few new flowers to be sought for.
However there are several, the finding of which will be among the most endearing events of the year. Perchance it is that in the latter part of the month our wanderings may lead you to the retreat of the most beautiful of all fall blossoms, the fringed gentian. Its color is of heaven's own hue, and its delicate beauty is so elusive as to defy most skillful brush of the artist. Who can forget the first introduction to these floral beauties of the fall meadows. Two other but less handsome cousins, the stiff gentian and the closed gentian, also come this month.
Damp places are made beautiful by the Jerusalem artichoke, commonly called white knuckle, whose bright cheerful face seems ever smiling a greeting to the passerby.
Another of September's flower folk robed in blue or violet is the smooth or blue aster found in dry soils and open woods. A familiar little friend with whom almost everyone is acquainted, the white heath aster, whose flowers called white heath aster, or farwell summer, is found in dry soil everywhere. Not far distant you are sure to find the way aster or small firebane, with its thick, rough, heart-shaped lower leaves. The yellow of the witchhazel also gladdens the eye of the wanderer in September woodlands and thickets.
Flowers should be arranged according to their natural clusters. Thus those growing in large groups should be arranged in a mass, while those growing separate and apart from their fellows are more effective in lighter profusion.
The materials of the vase must not attract attention. For wild flowers, especially the simpler and more rustic, the character of the receiver, the better. The color must be harmonious, for the attention must be devoted to the flower, not the vase. White or green glass vessels, or those of opal tints, are often extremely effective if they harmonize with the color of the flowers and leaves. Opaque white, neutral gray or gray buff are desirable.
Whether the flowers are placed in vessels transparent or opaque depends greatly upon the character of the stem, i. e., whether in itself the stem be graceful or awkward.

There is a French aphorism that says: "Woman should always appear at her best for her husband." It would be a small wonder indeed, if less marital deference would result from a better understanding of the home attire by the average woman who regards today the lessening attentions of her life partner as a remission on his part, and fails to understand the mission on her side. There is nothing like pretty clothes and well considered attire to make a success of any woman's power of attraction. It doesn't take money; it simply takes good taste, sense and a proper view of fitness for its occasions.
Eight young Chinese women of the highest circles in Kingman have been sent to Japan for three years' education. It is the first known case of the kind.
It is announced at Cornell University that three women have signified their intention of studying civil engineering in the university next year. Heretofore no woman has taken that course there.
The simple, comfortable, serviceable and good looking shirtwaist suits, which have been popular this summer, will be reproduced in lightweight woolen tail suits. A variety of fabrics will be used in their construction from plain colored, dotted, checked and pin striped materials, to the lightweight wools in tiny checks or subdued plaids.
The old query, "Who's got the button?" will not be difficult to answer this fall. One need only look at the gown of the fashionable woman. Buttons will be an important element in the proportions of the new costumes. There are all sorts of settings from gun metal, dull silver and enamel being especially appropriate for chevrons, cloths and other rather heavy fabrics, while for dainty, delicate silks and woollens are lovely little jeweled affairs closely resembling the real gems. On some of the new gowns and waists the buttons are very large and striking.
Ostrich feathers are always popular in the winter millinery, and they will be the trimming par excellence for picturesque hats for dress occasions. But flowers and foliage will not be utterly discarded. Hats especially appropriate for fall are of autumn leaves with folds of velvet of harmonizing hue; for instance a hat covered with oak leaves in the various tints of brown, and dull red has a broad band made of velvet ribbon in the same shades of the back. Some of the new shaggy felt hats are trimmed with flowers of shaded velvet. The vogue of the "parrot shades," as they are popularly called, will not pass with the summer. Exquisite effects in plumage for autumn hats are achieved in the combination of vivid green and brilliant blue.—Boston Record.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at its office, on Wednesday October 15, 1902 at two (2) o'clock P. M.
By order of the Directors,
Montpelier, Vt. Sept. 1, 1902.
James T. Sabin, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY AND INTELIGENCE OFFICE.

At Montpelier Bank Building, have bargains in houses, lots and other valuable property. Places wanted for first-class clerks, male, hotel cook, girls for housework, laundry work, etc. Register, no charge for registering.

FOR WOMAN'S EYE.

other at least three inches of lousery is displayed. This method is open to objection on many scores. It is not graceful, it is not thorough, and it is not modest. It does not accomplish the object for which it started out, if that object was really to gather the folds of one's costumes off the pavement and not show one's good looking shoes and silk stockings. There have been prettier fads than this, that's sure, but it seems so unamusing a sad all over the country—and particularly at seashore resorts—that there seems little hope it will pass, far while yet anyway.—Boston Journal.

Weekly Market Report.

Boston Produce Market.
FLOUR.
Common extras..... 2 40 to 2 50
Choice extras and seconds..... 2 40 to 2 50
Minnesota clear and straight..... 2 35 to 2 45
Michigan, clear and straight..... 2 25 to 2 35
New York clear and straight..... 2 25 to 2 35
Ohio and St. Louis straight..... 2 25 to 2 35
Wheat and miller's stock..... 2 40 to 2 50
CORN MEAL.
Granulated, barrel..... 1 50 to 1 60
Common, barrel..... 1 50 to 1 60
Rye meal..... 1 25 to 1 37
WHEAT & FEED.
Midlands, sacked, per ton..... 18 00 to 18 50
Brass, sacked, winter..... 18 00 to 18 50
No. 2, mixed, do..... 17 50 to 18 00
Cottonseed meal..... 47 00 to 47 50
EGGS.
Eastern, choice, fresh..... 21 to 22
Western, fair to good..... 19 to 20
Vt. and N. H. choice..... 20 to 21
CORN.
Steamer yellow..... 72 to 75
Steamer..... 71 to 72
No. 2, mixed, do..... 71 to 72
No. 3, mixed, do..... 71 to 72
POTATOES.
Aronook Hebron..... 50 to 55
New Hampshire Hebron..... 50 to 55
Vermont Hebron..... 50 to 55
OATS.
No. 1, clipped white..... 50 to 55
No. 2, clipped white..... 47 to 50
No. 3, white..... 45 to 48
Rickett white..... 40 to 45
HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, N. Y. and Can., choice to fancy..... 18 00 to 18 50
Hay, N. Y. and Can., fair to good..... 16 00 to 17 00
Hay, eastern, choice..... 12 00 to 13 00
Hay, eastern, common..... 11 00 to 12 00
Hay, western, choice..... 11 00 to 12 00
Hay, western, common..... 10 00 to 11 00
BUTTER.
Vt. and N. H. assorted sizes..... 20 to 21
Northern N. Y. assorted sizes..... 20 to 21
Northern N. Y., fancy..... 20 to 21
Western, milk, spruce tubs..... 20 to 21
Western, large tubs..... 20 to 21
Creamery, northern..... 20 to 21
Creamery, western, best marks..... 20 to 21
Creamery, eastern, first..... 19 to 20
Creamery, second..... 18 to 19
Dairy, N. Y., extra..... 19 to 20
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt..... 17 to 18
PROVISIONS.
Pork..... 21 00 to 22 00
Shoulders, do..... 21 00 to 22 00
Clear, do..... 22 00 to 23 00
Lean, do..... 22 00 to 23 00
Lard.....
City rendered, pure..... 11 00 to 11 50
Western tallow, do..... 11 00 to 11 50
Pure lard, rendered..... 11 00 to 11 50
Smoked Hams.....
Boston, small, lb..... 13 00 to 13 50
Boston, large, do..... 12 00 to 12 50
FRESH MEATS.
Beef, choice, lb..... 12 00 to 12 50
Beef, light, do..... 11 00 to 11 50
Beef, good, lb..... 10 00 to 10 50
Beef, middling, do..... 9 00 to 9 50
Beef, quarters, common to good..... 10 to 13
Beef, forequarters, choice..... 8 to 10
Beef, hindquarters, choice..... 8 to 10
Mutton, extra..... 7 50 to 8
Lamb, cut, east..... 11 50 to 12
Lamb, common to good, lb..... 10 to 11
Veal, choice, eastern..... 11 00 to 12
Veal, to good..... 8 to 10
Veal, common, do..... 7 50 to 8
Hens, country dressed, lb..... 7 to 8
Boston Lumber Market.
LONG LUMBER.
Hemlock boards, rough..... 15 00 to 16 00
Hemlock boards, dressed..... 16 00 to 17 00
Spruce boards, No. 2..... 11 00 to 12 00
Spruce boards, 1st, clear floor..... 11 00 to 12 00
Spruce boards, clear floor..... 11 00 to 12 00
Spruce, nor. cut, clear..... 12 00 to 13 00
Spruce, matched..... 12 00 to 13 00
Lvs boards, 1st, Bangor..... 12 00 to 13 00
Box boards, 4th do..... 9 00 to 10 00
Box boards, 2nd do..... 9 00 to 10 00
Box boards, 1st do..... 9 00 to 10 00
Box boards, 5-6 do..... 9 00 to 10 00
SHORT LUMBER.
Shingles, Eastern, best, cedar ex..... 3 20 to 3 60
Shingles, do, do, do..... 2 40 to 2 80
Shingles, do, 2 1/2..... 2 40 to 2 80
Shingles, do, No. 2..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 3..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 4..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 5..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 6..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 7..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 8..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 9..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 10..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 11..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 12..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 13..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 14..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 15..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 16..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 17..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 18..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 19..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 20..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 21..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 22..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 23..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 24..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 25..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 26..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 27..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 28..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 29..... 1 60 to 1 75
Shingles, do, No. 30..... 1 60 to 1 75
Boston Wool Market.
MICHIGAN.
X and above..... 24 to 27
No. 1..... 25 to 28
No. 2..... 25 to 28
No. 3..... 25 to 28
No. 4..... 25 to 28
No. 5..... 25 to 28
No. 6..... 25 to 28
No. 7..... 25 to 28
No. 8..... 25 to 28
No. 9..... 25 to 28
No. 10..... 25 to 28
No. 11..... 25 to 28
No. 12..... 25 to 28
No. 13..... 25 to 28
No. 14..... 25 to 28
No. 15..... 25 to 28
No. 16..... 25 to 28
No. 17..... 25 to 28
No. 18..... 25 to 28
No. 19..... 25 to 28
No. 20..... 25 to 28
No. 21..... 25 to 28
No. 22..... 25 to 28
No. 23..... 25 to 28
No. 24..... 25 to 28
No. 25..... 25 to 28
No. 26..... 25 to 28
No. 27..... 25 to 28
No. 28..... 25 to 28
No. 29..... 25 to 28
No. 30..... 25 to 28
KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.
Combining, A, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, B, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, C, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, D, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, E, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, F, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, G, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, H, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, I, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, J, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, K, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, L, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, M, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, N, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, O, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, P, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, Q, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, R, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, S, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, T, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, U, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, V, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, W, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, X, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, Y, blood..... 22 to 23
Combining, Z, blood..... 22 to 23
PULLED AND SCORED.
A, fine..... 45 to 47
A, super..... 42 to 44
A, super, No. 2..... 38 to 40
A, super, No. 3..... 34 to 36
A, super, No. 4..... 30 to 32
A, super, No. 5..... 26 to 28
A, super, No. 6..... 22 to 24
A, super, No. 7..... 18 to 20
A, super, No. 8..... 14 to 16
A, super, No. 9..... 10 to 12
A, super, No. 10..... 6 to 8
A, super, No. 11..... 2 to 4