TIN MUSIC ALONG SHORE.

Life-Savers of the Jersey Coast Introduce Graphophones Just for Fun.

Many of the life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast have tin music on tap to keep out the roar of the ocean and the whistle of the cold winds. The little graphophones with the tin megaphones are much in evidence. The stations at Shark river, Spring lake, Squan beach, Bayhead, Mantoloking, Toms river and Island beach have all been enjoying metropolitan amusements at long range. Every station own a cylinder that cheerily tells about the high temperature on one night in an old town. When the winds sweep up the beach at 70 and 80 miles an hour those who staid indoors kept the "hot-time" cylinder doing double duty, until it was a question whether the graphophone or the stove was the warmest thing around.

When the crew at Squan station saw an advertisement of the talking and singing machines two cents was invested at once for a catalogue and a cheap one was bought on speculation. As soon as it arrived there were continuous entertainments. The telephones were opened, and some of the good things were shared with the life-savers up and down the beach. The idea spread like contagion, and now there is a graphophone society along the New Jersey beach. Each station buys a cylinder every four weeks and exchanges it along the line, and in this way there is a change of programme weekly in each station.

MIRRORS FOR SEARCHLIGHTS.

Important Instruments for the Detection of the Elusive and Deadly Torpedo Boat.

The strength of the Spanish navy in torpedo boats makes it necessary that all United States vessels and forts shall be provided with searchlights, and it is found that it is no easy matter to purchase a sufficient number of searchlights in an emergency. A large number of the finest searchlight mirrors have been bought, but an adequate supply of them cannot be had. Having mirrors the electric companies could turn out the lights in a brief time, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

The mirror is an essential part of the light, and its manufacture is a delicate operation which needs care and time to finish it successfully. It is not an ordinary reflector, which may be cast and molded, but has to be ground accurately and highly polished. It is really a concave lens, backed by silver and hardened vulcanite. Machines for grinding the reflectors have been made which facilitate the work, but it requires about a week to make a satisfactory mirror.

The glass is purchased, molded into shape and the machines are put to work on this and the surfaces are ground to the requisite curve. After grinding and polishing the mirror is tested, and when it is satisfactory the silver back is put on by electrolysis and this back is covered by an opaque substance, generally vulcanite.

ANIMALS' TRADES.

Bees Are Geometricians, Caterpillars Silk Spinners and Beavers Are Builders.

Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as with the least quantity of material to have the largest spaces and least possible loss of interstice, says the Louisville Commercial. The mole is a meteorlogist. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sails and casts and weighs anchor and performs other nautical acts.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail he crosses the stream.

The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

One whale will furnish from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of bone. At San Francisco the bone is split, sorted as to color and tied into bundles. These split pieces are called slabs and are three to eight feet long and weigh from three to seven pounds.

Plot Enough for a Bank.

An ex-sea captain now living in Sydney, N. S. W., was many years ago in charge of a ship carrying some convicts. The convicts mutinied, murdered the crew and ordered the captain to navigate them to the islands, and, being a prudent man, he did so. When satisfied as to their course the convicts deliberated, decided that he had behaved himself well and put him ashore on the first large island they came to. He was a musician and took his violin with him. A threatening crowd of savages greeted his arrival, but the marooned captain played to them till they thought him a god, brought him unlimited pigs and yams and bowed in adoration. Finally he married the chief's daughter, succeeded him and ruled the island for years, till a ship called and he sailed away.

Infantry.

The term "infantry," meaning foot soldiers, originated with the Spanish. It was first applied to the military force employed by an infante, or young prince of Spain, to rescue his father from the Moors.

Pineapple for Dyspepsia.

An Italian doctor has discovered that there is in the common pineapple a substance similar to pepsin, and that one pineapple is sufficient to digest ten pounds of beef.

MOSQUITOES KILL BEAR.

Upon the Yukon These Insects Force Deer to Flee to the Snow Line for Safety.

Not only do the Yukon mosquitoes attack men and overwhelm them, but they drive the moose, deer and caribou up the mountains to the snow line, where these animals would prefer not to be in berry time. They kill dogs, and even the big brown bear that is often miscalled a grizzly has succumbed to them, says the Denver Times. Bears come down to the river from the hillside in the early fall to get some of the salmon that are often thrown upon the banks when the "run" is heavy.

If Bruin runs foul of a swarm of mosquitoes and has not his wits about him his day has come. The insects will alight all over him. His fur protects his body, but his eyes, ears and nose will soon be swollen up and bleeding, and unless he gets into a river or a strong wind he will be driven mad and blind, to wander about hopelessly until he starves to death.

Although the Alaska summer is short, two broods of mosquitoes hatch out each year and are ready for business from one to ten seconds after they leave the water. It rains a good deal along the Yukon, and rain is welcomed, for it drives the mosquitoes to cover. They hide under leaves and branches until the shower is over; then they come out boiling with rage at the time they have been forced to spend in idleness, and the miner has a harder time than ever after his respite.

Mosquitoes and snowflakes are not contemporaries in the states, but in Alaska it is different. Snow does not bother them so much as rain, and an early snow may fall while they are still on the wing. Fog does not choke them, either. They appear to like it. They float about in it as in ambush, and take the unwary prospector by surprise.

QUEEN TAITOU A STICKLER.

Menelek's Wife Occupies a Dignified Position on Abyssinia's Throne.

There is no European queen consort filling a more dignified station than Empress Taitou of Abyssinia. She has a large household of her own, her lord stewards, chamberlains, butlers, cooks and guards. She directs all the grand feasts, has immense appanages all over the empire, and resources in kind. She leads a sedentary life because there are no interesting promenades, but when she shows herself in public she is surrounded with ladies, mounted on richly-harnessed mules, with runners, umbrella bearers and other attendants. The umbrellas are of many colors, but Taitou's is red.

The empress is a stickler for etiquette, to which Menelek attaches no importance. Nobody who has not been formally presented to her must gaze on her, even within the precincts of the palace. She has a large kitchen garden, which is one of her many delights, but the moment the red umbrella appears the gardeners must retire. All the servants stand aloof with downcast eyes as she walks by. Not taking much exercise, Taitou is lost in fat. Nevertheless, her presence is dignified. She is wonderfully well informed, converses cleverly, and can be charming. Her letters are well written, and in a bright, natural style. They might put to shame those of many a well-educated European lady. The dress of the empress is only distinguished from that of her ladies by its impeachable cleanliness and neatness.

AN ODD PROJECTILE.

How a Venturesome Missouri Lad Shot and Killed a Deer with a Marble.

There is a boy in Taney county who has a record which perhaps few, if any, old hunters can match. He killed a deer with a marble. True, the marble was shot from a gun, but still the occurrence may be ranked among the most unusual of hunting events, says the Kansas City Journal.

The lad was out in the woods shooting and had exhausted his supply of shot. He had put into his muzzle-loader, a single-barrel gun of the old pattern, a charge of powder, when he discovered that his shot pouch was empty.

The boy had in his pocket a marble which he used as a "taw" in playing the common game. The marble exactly fitted the muzzle of his gun, and, hardly thinking what might result from the experiment, the young hunter dropped the "taw" down on the wadding covering the powder.

Strange things happened down in the Bull Creek hills, and on his way home the boy came upon a deer, which at close range stopped and challenged his aim. The adventurous scion of good hunting stock leveled his gun, pulled the trigger and brought down the game, the marble boring a hole into the vitals of the deer.

Digging for Fish.

The natives of Kottiar are in the habit of digging every year in the summer dry banks of the Vergel river for fish, which they dig out by hundreds, just as they would potatoes. The mud lumps are broken open and the fish, perhaps eight or ten inches long, will always be found alive and often frisky, as if just removed from its supposedly native element—the water.

Bean Fever.

Bean fever has been added to the list of epidemics like hay fever and rose fever by a German doctor, who has christened his discovery "favismus." His cure for the disease is to keep away from bean fields.

How They Wed in Spain.

Marriage in Spain takes place by day or at night, according to the fortune of the young people or their station in life. If well to do the ceremony comes off in the early part of the morning.

GRANT'S ILLNESS.

Said Not to Have Been Due Entirely to Tobacco—Cancer From Pipe Smoking.

Notwithstanding all the good arguments that have been offered against the evils of excessive smoking, it can hardly be claimed that the habit is entirely responsible for the production of cancer of the lips, mouth or throat, says the New York Herald. Since the illness of Gen. Grant it has been the popular belief that the dreaded disease from which he suffered was caused by his overindulgence in tobacco. Thus it may be easy to believe from a report that another victim of tobacco has been added to the long list of similar sufferers.

The facts, however, in these cases do not by any means confirm the theory. It was well settled in Gen. Grant's case that tobacco in itself was not the initiative cause of his throat trouble, but merely induced a subsequent aggravation of symptoms by the extra irritation of the smoke passing over the already diseased surface.

It is quite true that cancer of the lips is very common among pipe smokers, but the real factor of harm is not the tobacco or any special poison it may contain, but the persistent, localized irritation of the pipestem. Clay pipes, above all others, are particularly harmful; as they are the most easily heated, have a rough surface for the lip, are mostly used by persistent smokers and are usually held stationary on one side of the mouth, all of which tends to focalize and intensify the irritation which determines the malignant growth. The first indication of the disease is a watery patch on the lip at the usual point of contact with the pipestem. When discovered early it is perfectly amenable to surgical treatment, the percentage of cures being larger than that of any other form of cancer.

RUSSIA AND CHINA AT ONE.

Report That the Czar Would Facilitate the Exportation of Celestial Products.

The intimacy of China and Russia has most profound causes, says the Chautauquan. The Chinese have a very distinct feeling of their interests. Between Russia and Chinese interests there is no opposition; there is similitude. England, the United States, Germany and France have only one object: To make of China an immense market for the product of their industry, to impose upon it, by force, if need be, their merchandise. On the contrary, Russia and Japan seek to facilitate the exportation in Europe of Chinese products. Russia, with its railroads, will be the middleman between producing China and consuming Europe. The Russian provinces produce nothing which China furnishes; they have every advantage in being put in contact with the innumerable population of the Celestial empire.

The immense current of exchanges which will be established between China and Russia by the new railway will carry life and prosperity into the Siberian steppes. In exploting China the Russians will with the same stroke throw Siberia open to improvement; they will rapidly make it one of the greatest centers of agricultural production in the world. In the economic development of China, Russia has nothing to lose and everything to gain.

MY UNCLE AND MY AUNT.

An Ingenious French Writer Explains a Facetious Expression That Is Very Common.

An ingenious French writer has been explaining to a curious world why the pawn-broking establishments are called "my aunt" (ma tante), says the London News. Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was kept very short of money in his youth. One day the father noticed that the prince was not wearing a splendid gold watch that had been given to him by his mother. "Where is your watch?" asked the bourgeois king. "At my aunt's," was the reply. Princess Adelaide was interrogated on the subject, but she knew nothing about it. Then the young scapegrace admitted that he had pawned it. "My aunt," therefore, became proverbial for the mont-de-piete. But then, it may be asked how it comes about that the pawnbroker in England is facetiously spoken of as "uncle" because the French say "aunt." Here in England everything goes by contraries. The French coachman drives on the right, the English on the left; the French soldier has red trousers, the English soldier a red coat; the Frenchman eats an oyster out of the hollow half of the shell, the Englishman out of the flat half; the French epicure drinks champagne after dinner, the English epicure during dinner, and so forth. It is all a case of pure "cussedness."

A Mixed Race.

Not all Americans are Anglo-Saxon. Even in the south, where the proportion of people drawn from that source is greatest, there are strong infusions of French, Irish and Scotch-Irish blood. In the west are extensive German, Irish, and Scandinavian populations, in the east a vast Irish population, a large Canadian French element and an immense number of Germans. Even what is called the Anglo-Saxon stock is mixed with Dutch, Huguenot and Scottish contributions. When this country has fighting to do she does not look to one race among her people, but to all, and her foreign relations cannot be planted on the affinities of Anglo-Americans or any other ethnic element.

Old Time Regulations of Dining.

An act of parliament was passed in the reign of Edward III. prohibiting anyone from being served at dinner or supper with more than two courses, except upon some great holidays therein specified, on which he might be served with three.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, $12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, $3 00

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 6 mai 1898.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$6,906,868 00	$663,220 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	$7,410,827 00	$801,484 00

ETAT HEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Compilé par Thos C. Herndon, Directeur.

Actif:

Billets des Etats Unis et des Banques Nationales.....	$ 6,107,500 00
Autres items, comptant.....	
Change à vue sur N. Y.....	4,851,100 00
Change étranger.....	114,300 00
Dû par des banques et banquiers éloignés.....	724,600 00
Prêts et escomptes.....	15,551,300 00
Autre actif comptant.....	4,238,900 00
Total.....	$31,587,700 00

Passif:

Circulation.....	536,600 00
Dépôts.....	21,145,200 00
Dû à des banques et des banquiers éloignés.....	3,380,900 00
Autre passif dû à des banques et banquiers.....	
Autre passif comptant.....	39,100 00
Total.....	$25,101,800 00

Comparé avec la semaine dernière:

	Augmentation	Diminution
Legal Tenders.....	———	80,700
Prêts.....	———	78,500
Dépôts.....	———	308,300
Dû aux banques et banquiers.....	———	116,500
Change.....	———	468,800

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	7
do A1.....	6
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.....	4
Time do do	4
Papier hypothécaire.....	7

Monnaies américaines et étrangères et Billets de Banques.

MONNAIE—	
Souverains Victoria.....	$4 80@4 90
20-francs.....	$3 80@3 90
Doublons espagnols.....	$15 40@15 60
25-pesetas espagnols.....	$4 70
Or léger américain.....	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	44
Sols péruviens.....	43
Pesos chiliens.....	43
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19¼

LONDRES—

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0/0.

Consols pour l'argent 110 13/16.

Pour accompte 111.

PARIS—

Rentes 102.92½.

ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE — Londres 25⅞.

New-York 56.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est calme.

Commercial (60 jours)..... 479¾@480¼

Traites de banques (à vue)..... 485½

Les FRANCS sont calmes.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).5.26¼

Traites de banques (à vue).....5.18¾

REICHMARKS—93 9/16

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.

Traites de commerce $1 00 de prime.

Traites de banques au pair.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.

$7,000 N O Brewing Ass. Bonds..... 78

Appel de 2 P. M.

$2,000 City 4s..... 103¾

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	120	128
Citizens'.....	100	....	90
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	500
Hibernia National.....	100	185	194
Louisiana National.....	100	....	130
Metropolitan.....	100	127	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	36½	40
Provident Savings.....	100	80	85
State National.....	100	82½	88
Teutonia.....	100	....	88
Union National.....	100	....	90
United States Savings.....	100	....	93
Whitney National.....	100	....	390
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	8½
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	78½
Hibernia Ins.....	100	100	107
Home Ins.....	100	....	75
Lafayette.....	50	92	105
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	80
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	71	80
N O. Ins. Ass.....	100	....	85
San Mutual Ins.....	100	....	132
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	100	107
Teutonia.....	100	135	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	120	123
Crescent City.....	100	....	40
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	144½	....
New Orleans City.....	100	....	....
Orleans.....	50	18	20
St-Charles Street.....	50	53¼	57
Actions diverses.			
O. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	29	34
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	200	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	40
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	20½	25
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	110	112½
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	106	112
N. O. Land Co.....	10	....	5
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co	100	25	60
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	200	90	105
French Opera Association.....	....	....	80
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	41	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	100	....	....
Varia. Theatre.....	1500	....	1550
Mech., Dealers and Lumb..	50	25	32½
Metairie Cem'y Ass.....	100	105	....
M. L. & B. As.....	25	....	26¼
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	105	....
Rosetta Gravel.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	170
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co.....	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co..		....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....		....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....		....	....
S'dard F'less En. Co. of Ohio..	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....		....	....
Takemina Ferment Co.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	....
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....		....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....		101	102
Constitutional Bds.....		....	
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....		204¾	206½
Premium drawn number.....		230	250
City 4's.....		103¾	104
City 7's, gold.....		....	....
Privilege on Nos.....		....	....
Levees 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		106	....
Bossier Lev. Bds.....		107¾	110
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		109¼	111
5th District Levee Bds 1908....		102	105
do do do 1911....		103	108
do do do 1913....		104	107
Lafourche Lev. Bds		108	111
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....		105½	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		104½	109
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		104½	109
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		105	108
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		107	111
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		102½	106
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		107½	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		119	....
U. S. 5's.....		109	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..		116¼	119
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's....		127	130
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold		120	123
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		76	78
N. O. City and Lake 6s [Gold]..		100¾	102
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		100	102
N O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		77½	80
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		110½	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold....		100	105
American Brew'g Co. Bds.. ...		116	120
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		102¾	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.. Ex.		100	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
Byron Lead Commercy Bond 5s.		37½	42
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		104	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds		102	....
Louisiana Sugar Refinery 1st mort.		100	....
Nat'l Red Ry RR. 1st mort. guar		70	100
New South Bldg Ass'n.....		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....		103¾	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s..		108	111
Carrollton R.R. Co. 1st mort 1902		104	....
Carrollton Bnds 12 yrs [Gold].		109	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold].....		110	115
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold].....		110½	116
N. O. Traction Co. Power House Bds.....		102½	110
Orleans RR 2nd mort		79	85
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1901..		105¼	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort..		99¾	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort		....	....
La. Electric Light Co. 1st mort..		....	....
La. Electric Light Co. 2d mort..		....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Police certificates.....		....	....
School certificates.....		....	....
City scrip, new.....		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 98 de 1880.....		....	....
Unpaid State coupons, No 12..		12	16
State school warrants.....		20	....
O. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....		....	....
N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....		....	....
Algiers W. W & Elec. Co.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Vendredi, 6 mai 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,200 balles et 100 à arriver.

Le marché est stable.

Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ⅜c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui	Hier
Low Ordinary.....	4	4
Ordinary.....	4½	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅞	
Low Middling.....	5¼	
Middling.....	5 11/16	
Good Middling.....	6 1/16	
Middling Fair.....	6 7/16	nom
Fair.....	7 11/16	"

N. O. FUTURES.

Calmes et stables.

Janvier.....	6,00@6,01
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	—@—
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	5,79 Bid
Juin.....	5,82@5 84
Juillet.....	5,87@5,88
Août.....	5,88@8,89
Septembre.....	5,89@5,90
Octobre.....	5,90@5,92
Novembre.....	5,93@5.94
Décembre.....	5,97@5,98

Les ventes comprennent 13,300 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	5 11/16
Mobile.....	5¾
Savannah.....	5 11/16
Charleston.....	—
Wilmington.....	6⅛
Norfolk.....	6⅛
Baltimore.....	6 5/16
Boston.....	6⅜
Philadelphie.....	6⅜
Memphis.....	5 13/16
Augusta.....	6
St-Louis.....	5⅞

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 9/16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier.....	6.33@6.34
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	—@—
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	6 19@6 20
Juin.....	6 21@6.22
Juillet.....	6 25@6,26
Août.....	6 29@6.30
Septembre.....	6.28@6 29
Octobre.....	6.28@6 29
Novembre.....	6 30@6 31
Décembre.....	6.31@6.32

Les ventes comprennent 65 300 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,570,508 balles
Même temps l'année dernière..	2,031,502 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	8,369,610 balles
Même temps l'année dernière..	6,587,033 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	2,105,426 balles
Même temps l'année dernière..	1,842,955 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,779,748 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	5,563,840 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	240,886 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	99,914 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	650,141 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	426,242 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Montant.

Cotes— 3 9/16 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Calmes.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

S'affermissant.

Cotes—46¼fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place), 44 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 42 fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Faciles.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 25@50c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Fort.

Par livre.....	2⅝@4

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.

Granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4 3/16@4 7/16
Seconds.....	2⅝@4

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y en a plus sur le marché.

CENTRIFUGAL—Inactif 4@13c.

SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.

SUCRE RAFFINE—

Cut Loaf.....	5 13/16
Powdered.....	5 13/16
Standard granulated.....	5 53
Confectioners' A.....	5 41

Moins ⅛o et 1/16c d'escompte entre les 100 barils.

RIZ

(A la Bourse.)

RIZ ROALE—Bien ferme, montant.

Fancy.....	6¼@6½
Choice.....	5¾@6
Prime.....	5⅛@5⅝
Good.....	5¼@5⅜
Fair.....	5 @5⅛
Ordinary.....	4⅝@4¾
Common.....	4⅜@4½
Screenings.....	4 @4⅜
Inferior.....	—@—
No 2.....	2@2¼

RIZ POLI—Ton. $16 00 à —.

SON—$12 00 à —.

RIZ BRUT—Fort.

..... $2 25@5 35

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse.

FARINE—

Patents, le baril.....	$5 75 @5 85
Extra fancy.....	$5 40 @5 50

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 85@1 90.

Hors de la Bourse les prix de farine et de farine de mais sont de 25 à 50c plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

MAIS—On cote — à 46 pour le blanc 43 à 44 pour le mêlé et 45 à 46 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 38 à 38½c; Choice — à 39½c; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON— à 82½c.

FOIN—Prime $15 00 à 16 50; Choice $17 50 à 18 00.

Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: mais 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 6 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:

MESS PORK—

..... $11 50@12 00

VIANDES SALEES SECHES—

Spaules.....	5⅛@5¼
Short rib sides.....	6⅛@6¼
Short clear sides.....	6 @6⅛
Long clear sides.....	Nom.

BACON—

Spaules.....	5½@5¾
Short rib sides.....	6⅞@7
Long clear sides.....	—@—
Short clear sides.....	6⅝@6¾

GRAISSE—

En tierçons, refined.....	4 @4⅛
Lard pur.....	6 @6⅛

JAMBON—9@10.

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix des détaillants sont de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le porc, et de ¼ à ½c. pour les autres articles provenant du porc.

GROCERIES.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotes suivantes pour les lots de chargement de café.

Job lots ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

RIO—Ferme.

Fair No 3.....	9⅝@9¾
Low Fair No 4.....	9⅛@9¼
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8⅝@8¾
Ordinary No 6.....	8⅛@8¼
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7⅝@7¾
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	7⅜@7½
Good Common No 9.....	7⅛@7¼

SANTOS—Ferme.

Fair No 3.....	9⅞@10
Low Fair No 4.....	9⅛@9½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8⅝@8¾
Ordinary No 6.....	Nom
Low Ordinary No 7.....	Nom
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	Nom
Common No 9.....	Nom

MEXICAIN—Inactif.

Cordova—Fair.....	10⅞@11
Barely fair.....	10¾@10½
Low fair.....	10⅛@10¼
Coatepex—Fair.....	10⅞@11
Barely fair.....	10⅜@10½
Low fair.....	10⅛@10¼

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	19
Extra firsts.....	17½
Firsts.....	15@16
Western Dairy—Extra.....	15
Extra firsts.....	13½
Firsts.....	11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	10½
Young America's, full cream.....	11
Twins, full cream.....	9¾
Singles.....	10

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $7 00 à —— per ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 50 per short ton, pour l'exportation $19 50 f. o. b. per long ton

Oil cake—$19 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 16c.; refined 21 à 21½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5¾; 1¾-pound 5½.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—

Par boîte.....	1 50@1 60
Par baril.....	3 50@4 25

ORANGES—

Par boîte.....	3 25@3 50

LIMONS—

Par boîte.....	2 25@3 00

COCOS—

Par 1000.....	20 00@22 00
Par 100.....	2 52@——

ANANAS—

Par douzaine	3 00@4 00

POIRES—

Par boîte.....	2 25@2 75

FRAISES—

Par pinte.....	4 @7c

PECHES—

Par boîte de 1/3 de boisseau ..	——@——

BANANES—

Par régime.....	1 35@1 60

RAISINS—

Par boîte.....	1 50@1 65

PISTACHES—

Par livre	2@5c.

FAUANES—

De la Louisiane, par livre.....	9@16c
Du Texas, par livre.....	——@——

Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix ci-dessus

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Nos cotes représentent le prix du gros au anding. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c. de plus par baril et ½ à ½c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE—Nouvelles de la Louisiane, $2 00 à 2 60.

CAFARS DOUCES Ordinaires par baril $1 50 à 1 75.

YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00

TOMATES—$1 25 à 1 75 par panier

OIGNONS—Par baril $1 80 à 2 00

CHOUX $1 25 à —— par crate.

AIL—60 à 70c. par macoune

CHOUCROUTE—Barl, $1 90 à 2 00.

VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants par douzaine de volaille, et 1 à 2c. de plus par douzaine d'oeufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 75@4 00
Poulets.....	2 50@3 50
Canards.....	2 75@3 25
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine.....	$3 00@3 75
Poulets.....	2 50@3 00
Canards.....	2 50@2 75
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom

OEUFS—8½c.

SUIF — 3¼c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 24c la livre.

LAINE—Burry 8 à 9c. la livre; Louisiana clear 14c