A CORNER IN BEETLES.

Anybody Who Wants a New Amblychila Cylindriformis Must Go to Prof. Snow.

When legislators are stingy and the cause of higher education is threatened by reason of financial depression all Chancellor Snow, of Kansas university, has to do is to swap beetles for dollars. He is the only living man who ever ran a corner on a natural product and made it hold good for a decade, says the Kansas City Star.

It was in the spring of 1878 that Prof. Snow and two conspirators who were students at the time in his department went in search of tiger beetles known to entomologists as Amblychila cylindriformis. At this particular time specimens of this species of beetle had a ready sale in the open markets of the world at $25 each. There was a clamorous demand from Berlin and Heidelberg, Edinburgh, Paris, London and New York, which no one could supply. There was no suspicion in the scientific mind that this species of beetle ought to be found in western Kansas. Prof. Snow made confidants of two favorite students, promised them one-third of all the beetles they could catch, and the expedition set forth in the summer of 1878. It was in Wallace county that the expedition finally landed. So many beetles of the rare species were captured that the young men sold a third interest in the collection to Prof. Snow for enough money to pay their way through college for two years. And at that the wily professor drove the best bargain of his life. With more than a thousand beetles of a rare species which entomologists all over the world were clamoring for in his possession, Prof. Snow sold a sufficient number to make good his payment to the students, pay all the expenses of the expedition and complete through an exchange a collection of 3,000 species of beetles, the largest collection in the world. The chancellor of the state university still has beetles of this species left, and they are the only available ones for the collector in the world.

Never before nor since this famous trip has the Amblychila cylindriformis been found save in rarest cases, when one at a time would be captured. He is the head of the tiger family of beetles, and until 1878 many of the finest entomological collections could not secure a specimen. The prices had gone higher and higher up to 1878. But the harvest reaped by Prof. Snow had such a bullish effect on the market that Amblychila were quoted as low as silver bullion. But Prof. Snow refused to be stampeded. He withheld his product temporarily from the market and beetles of the head tiger species jumped back to $2 each and began to soar again. Others sought beetles in western Kansas, but had a loss of time and money only for their pains. Wallace county had either lost its beetle population or Prof. Snow had captured it entire.

The collection of beetles at Kansas state university is famous the world over. Any species of beetle that Prof. Snow wanted he could get for his Wallace county find. Not only beetles but any other insect that the university needed other collectors were anxious to exchange.

The remarkable find which resulted in the corner of the tiger beetle market was not the result of a plunge in the dark. Prof. Snow and his companions stopped in three or four western counties without getting off the track of a single Amblychila. They spent three days in unsuccessful effort in Wallace county, but on the evening of the fourth day, just after dusk, Prof. Snow shouted: "Here's one, boys!" There was a hurried examination and consultation. The search was continued and six of the species found. At that particular place the professor and his students decided to camp. They began their search early the next morning and prosecuted it with vigor throughout the day, but could find no trace of the Amblychila. But as dusk came on the beetle was once more located. A score or more were gathered the second day. For three months the party bottled beetles in the twilight, for three or four days' experience taught them that it was useless for them to search at any other hour.

Since that time numerous expeditions have been made to Wallace county, but no further traces of the head of the tiger beetle family have been found. Prof. Snow has designated the exact location where he reaped the greatest scientific and financial harvest of his life, but other entomologists have sought there for beetles in vain. This particular species of beetle has no eyes and has to feel its way feeding on insects. There are in the United States 70 species.

Twenty-five species of insects have been named after Prof. Snow, many of them by the best-known entomologists. The Cotocola snowiana, a species of moth discovered in Kansas, and the largest new species ever found in the state, was found by Chancellor Snow and is named for him. This species was found before it was considered a crime in Kansas to drink beer. Prof. Snow was in the habit of luring flies and moths into his net by offering a compound of sugar and beer and the Cotocola snowiana came among others.

Misunderstood.

Young girls with lofty aspirations are often misunderstood in this vulgar world. An Atchison girl soaked her pillow with tears one night, because her soul yearned for the unattainable. Her mother saw the wet pillow next morning, and, being too prosaic to understand poetic souls, is doctoring the girl for night sweats.—Atchison Globe.

TO WARN MARINERS.

The Approach of Storms to Be Signaled Them.

New and Improved Signal Tower with Powerful Light Devised for Use of the Weather Bureau Department.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has just started an important improvement in the weather bureau of great interest to commerce. Realizing the great value of the storm warnings of the weather bureau in the saving of life and property, the secretary directed that careful experiments be made with the view of adopting an improved method of issuing warning signals from marine ports.

With the cooperation of several important manufacturing establishments a new iron storm warning tower has been constructed and adopted by the secretary. This tower, being constructed in sections, can be extended to a greater or less height in accordance with the visual conditions of different ports. Near the top of the tower two powerful lens lamps are located, and above the lamps is the flagstaff from which day signals are to be displayed. The old inferior marine lantern, which consumes oil and which has been displayed only from wooden staffs, will be discarded by order of the secretary, and the display of danger warnings more efficiently made by the introduction of the new iron towers.

Congress, in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary, made an appropriation sufficient to equip one-half of the 300 display stations of the bureau during the coming year. Secretary Wilson has directed the chief of the weather bureau to distribute these new towers are equally as possible between the lake and seaports, as only one-half of the service can be equipped during the coming year.

FACULTY'S BAN ON WEDLOCK.

Divinity Students Holding Scholarships at Chicago University Lose Them If They Marry.

Divinity students at the University of Chicago must no longer allow their fancies to "lightly turn to thoughts of love," whether in the spring or at any other time of the year, if they would retain their scholarships. A rule recently passed by the faculty of the divinity school puts matrimony under the ban. It is as follows:

"In the assignment of scholarships netting more than $35 a quarter the recipient will be informed that the scholarship will be withdrawn in case of his marriage while holding it."

The divinity students are indignant at this action, arguing that if they need scholarships when they are single they need them so much the more when their expenses are increased by matrimony. They regard the rule as an unjust attempt to deprive them of the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The other day they stood about the dormitories and halls discussing the situation with clouded brows and doleful voices.

The faculty members, on the other hand, contend that a student who can afford marriage has no further claim on the university for support and ought to yield his stipend to some one more in need.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

Mexican Senorita Liberates Her Sweetheart from a Dungeon at Jimulco.

For love's sweet sake Senorita Maria Gonzales, a beautiful descendant of the house of the Montezumas, aided by her sister, broke open the dungeon at Jimulco, Mexico, the other night and liberated Frank A. Howard, an American conductor on the Mexican Central railway.

Five days before Howard was arrested by the Mexican authorities because a jerk of his train had slightly injured one of the brakemen, a native. He was placed in prison, and while his friends were seeking to secure his trial by the slow and uncertain methods of the Mexican courts his pretty sweetheart was maturing a plan of her own for his release. Assisted by a roundhouse employe, she forced the door to Howard's cell with a crowbar, and the American was liberated. He was told to board a train which was waiting for him a block away, and arrived at El Paso, Tex., in safety. He says that the average American prefers liberty at any risk to risking his fate to Mexican laws.

ARSENIC IN GERMAN FABRICS.

Made Evident by Contention Between Germany and Swedish Government.

Arsenic is being used in German fabrics, according to a report from Consul Hughes at Coburg. He says a contention has arisen between German exporters and the Swedish government, the latter claiming there are traces of arsenic in textile material exported from Germany, such as carpets, wall papers, furniture covers and toys. The German manufacturers claim this is not so. In one way, says Mr. Hughes, this will be a strictly chemical fight, as the Swedish officials will say that their examinations were properly made, and the Germans will insist that if arsenic was found it was due to the use by the Swedish chemists of impure chemicals in making the tests.

Tell-Tale Fingers.

Employers look at a boy's fingers now when he applies for a job, says the Chicago Tribune. If the fingers have a yellow stain on them the boy doesn't get it.

MEN'S MEANNESS.

It Is Sure to Crop Out When Two Occupy the Same Steamer Stateroom.

"There's one place above all others where a man exhibits meanness," said the traveler, according to the Washington Post, "and that's aboard an ocean liner and toward the man who is obliged to occupy the same stateroom with him. You are mad to begin with that you have to bunk in with somebody. If he gets the lower berth he's done you a mortal injury. If he's seasick you have a contempt for him; if he is not, you are a bit envious. I've crossed the Atlantic nine times, and always shared a stateroom, and I was never more than on speaking terms with my roommate. You can be all right toward anybody else aboard, but he's your enemy. The case is worse when it's a pair of old travelers, as each is posted as to his rights and privileges, and is zealous in enforcing them. When I crossed to London last year I had a Chicago man for a chum. No doubt he was an all-around good fellow, but it was his sixth or seventh trip, and he'd got posted as to when and how to exhibit his meanness. I found him in the stateroom when I came aboard. We recognized each other as veterans, but a few words must be uttered for decency's saye.

"'Name's Jones,' says I, as I chucked away my steamer trunk.

"'Name's Brown,' says he, as he hanged up his hat.

"We didn't speak again for four days. Then we got a heavy gale and a big sea, and as I was lying in my bunk he came in for some cigars and growled:

"'Got it?'

"'No; have you?'

"'No. Hoped you had!'

"'Ditto!'

"An hour before we landed I handed him a paper on which I had written down my feelings concerning him. I called him a crank, a curmudgeon, a beast, a heathen and lots of other things, and expressed the fervent hope that it might never occur that the same hotel would give us both shelter in Europe. As I handed out my paper he extended one. He had written down his feelings toward me, and I pledge you my word if the two papers weren't alike to a word! I met him in Paris six weeks later, and we rushed to greet each other like old friends, and for two weeks we walked about like two brothers and were grieved when the parting came. That was on land, you know, and we weren't bunkmates. I'm going over again next month, but I'm making no promises of better behavior. Whether my roommate is a minister from Boston, or a cattle raiser from Arizona I shall probably do all I can to make his position uncomfortable, and I am sure he will do as much for me."

DON'T CARRY BUSINESS HOME.

Its Cares Should Not Be Permitted to Mar the Serenity of Family Life.

If men and women who are obliged to work hard during the day, declares Orison Swett Marden in Success, would only learn to drop their business when they leave the office, store or factory, and not carry it, with its attendant worry and anxiety, into the home, it would work a revolution in the American character. If business men and women and wage-earners of all kinds would lock up their businesses or occupations when they leave them in the evening, and free their minds from all care concerning them until they open the doors the next morning, what a change would be wrought in the home atmosphere, in the mental, moral and physical well being of the workers themselves.

There is nothing whatever to be gained, and everything to be lost, by perpetually thinking and planning about one's business out of office hours. It is a trite saying that the bow that is bent all the time soon loses its elasticity and tension. So the man who is everlastingly thinking of his business affairs soon loses his elasticity and buoyancy of spirit and becomes jaded and worn out before he has reached middle life. On the other hand, the man who leaves his business at the store or office in the evening, brings a fresh mind and a clear head to it the next morning, and, consequently, makes fewer mistakes and accomplishes much more than if he had dragged it into the home and made himself and everybody about him irritable and unhappy by his incessant worrying over his daily cares.

When a Bachelor Pays Calls.

An unmarried man in calling at a house where there are a mother and daughter, or any married woman and other women relatives, leaves one card for the host and hostess, one for the daughters and one for any guest who may be staying with them. No matter how many there may be in the family, he should leave no more than three cards. Whatever the terms on which he may stand with the brothers or other masculine members of the family, he leaves no cards for them at the time of making his general call on the family. The exception is the head of the house, and he leaves a card for him after he has had a call from him, or its social equivalent, an invitation.—Leah Lanceford, in Woman's Home Companion.

Asparagus a la Vinaigrette.

Boil two bunches of asparagus. Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs fine, add drop by drop three tablespoonfuls salad oil, then two tablespoonfuls white vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of very finely chopped shallots or onions, one teaspoonful salt and one quarter teaspoonful white pepper; mix well together, serve with the boiled asparagus, either hot or cold.—Ledger Monthly.

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; Edition du Dimanche, $2 00.

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 25 juin 1900.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$2,061,779 00	$267,213 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	2,622,471 00	420,820 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—
En Banque—
Papier exceptionnel.....7 per cent
do A1 8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.4@5
Prêts sur garanties collatérales à terme.....5@—
En dehors des Banques—
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.4@—
Papier hypothécaire..... 6@8
Nouvelle-Orléans—
Piastres mexicaines..... 45@47
Sous pérvyians..... 44@45
Sous shillions..... 44@45
New York—
Taux de l'argent.....1@1⅛ 0|0
LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre.3 0|0
Consols pour l'argent 100 11|16
Pour compte 100 13|16
PARIS—
Rentes 100.15
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 27 13|16

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est facile.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 482½@483
Traites de banques (à vue). 484½
Les FRANCS sont faciles.
Francs de commerce (60 jours).5.20⅝
Traites de banques (à vue)....5.18¼
REICHSMARKS—Faciles.
Commercial (60 jours) .....94 1|16
Traites de banques (à vue).....96
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW YORK est facile.
Traites de commerce 50c d'esc.
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime par $1000

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

$3,000 City 4s.....	110¼

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

25 actions N O City RR pref	95

Appel de 2 P. M.

$1,000 Louisiana 4s.....	110
$1,000 City 4s.....	110

ACTIONS ET BONS

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande de
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	....	----
Citizens'.....	100	107	....
Germania National.....	100	118	....
Germania Savings.....	100	450	600
Hibernia National.....	100	240	280
Louisiana National.....	100	144	....
Metropolitan.....	100	125	....
N. O. National.....	100	525	575
People's.....	100	80	....
Provident Savings.....	100	....	100
State National.....	100	121	....
Teutonia.....	100	103	107½
Union National	100	....	....
United States Savings	100	98	....
Whitney National	100	385	....
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	85	90
Hibernia Ins.....	100	116	....
Home Ins.....	100	86	110
Lafayette.....	50	....	....
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	100	....	90
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	40	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	85	95
Sun.....	100	....	....
Louisiana.....	100	141	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Illinois Central RR Co.....	100	....	....
L. & N. RR. Co.....	100	....	....
Orleans.....	100	163¾	175
N. O. City & Lake pref.....	100	95	98¼
do do com.....	100	19½	20¼
Orleans.....	50	51	----
St-Charles Street.....	50	57	....
Actions diverses.			
U. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	....
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Co. pref.....	100	....	....
N O Brewg Co. com.....	100	....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	106¼	108
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	80	91
N. O. Land Co.....	10	5	7
Algiers W. W. & Elect.....	100	....	....
Jefferson Exchange Stock.....	200	....	....
French Opera Association.....	250	....	....
Comp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb..	50	....	....
Electric Con'y Ass.....	100	....	....
Teutonia L. & B. As.....	100	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co. Ex.	100	....	....
Lessees Gravel.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co...	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4 s of 1907.....	114	....	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	133	....	....
U. S. 5's.....	112½	....	....
U. S. 3's.....	108⅞	....	....
Louisiana 4s.....	109¾	....	110½
Premium.....	220	....	222
Privilege on Nos.....	....	....	....
Premium drawn number.....	....	....	....
City 4's.....	110	....	110¼
Floating debt 4s.....	100	....	102
Judicial Exp Fund Bds 4s.....	101	....	....
Atchafalaya new 5s.....	110	....	....
Abbafalaya Levee Bds	101¼	....	102
Bossier Levee Bds.....	....	....	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	114½	....	....
5th District Levee Bds 1908 ...	101½	....	102½
do do do 1911.....	....	....	....
do do do 1912.....	105	....	110
Lafourche Levee Bds.....	....	....	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....	105	....	....
Orleans Levee Bds.....	....	....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	113½	....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....	126½	....	128
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..	103¾	....	107
Tensas Basin Bonds	....	....	....
Canal & Clab. St. RR. M. [Gold]..	127	....	132
Crescent City RR. 1st mort.....	....	....	....
do do 5s gold.....	....	....	....
L. & N. unified 4s.....	....	....	....
Morgan's L. and T. R. E. 7's ..	136¼	....	140
Morgan's L.T.R.S.S.S. 6's.gold	....	....	....
Red & Red RivRR. 1st mort gold	....	....	....
N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort.....	....	....	....
N. O. City and Lake 1st [Gold].	114½	....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. gen. mort. gold	107½	....	108¼
N. O. & Jefferson 1st mort.....	....	....	....
.. .. .. 2nd mort. gold	....	....	....
.. ..1906	....	....	....
.. ..1907	....	....	....
.. .. .. 5s. gold.....	113¾	....	115
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....	....	....	....
Orleans RR 1st mort [Gold].....	....	....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort [gold].....	....	....	....
St-Charles St. RR. mor. 1900...	....	....	....
do do do .1901...	....	....	....
Southern Ry 1st 5s [gold].....	109½	....	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort...	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold. .	....	....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....	....	....	....
Edison 5s.....	....	....	....
Nipson Land Co. Bond 5s.....	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds..	....	....	....
Louisiana Cotton Press mort.	....	....	....
N O Brewing Bds stamped....	....	....	....
N.O. Brewing Bds unstamped...	....	....	....
Jackson Exchange 1st mort.....	....	....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds.....	100¾	....	101½
New South Bld Ass'nA.....	....	....	....
.. .. O.....	....	....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....	112	....	....
.. .. .. 2d mort.....	....	....	....
Police certificates.....	....	....	....
School certificates.....	....	....	....
City scrip, new.....	....	....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880.....	....	....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12...	....	....	....
State school warrants.....	....	....	....
Carrollton RR. Bds.....	....	....	....
Birmingham Realty Co. pref...	....	....	....
do do com...	....	....	....
do do 1st mort .	....	....	....
do do prior lien.	....	....	....

CHEVAUX ET MULETS

Les recettes pour les chevaux et mulets sont assez bonnes, avec demande modérée et prix plus élevés.

Chevaux de selle et de voiture.....	100@208
Bons chevaux de trait.....	75@125
Chevaux communs.....	50@100
Mulets de ville.....	150@175
Extra heavy.....	200@225
Mulets pour habitations sucrières.	150@185
Mulets pour riz et coton.....	85@100

Bulletin Commercial

Lundi, 25 juin 1900.

COTON

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté seulement les ventes de 1,050 balles et 200 à arriver.]

Le marché est ferme.

Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à 1/16c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary.....	7 3|16
Ordinary.....	7 13|16
Good Ordinary.....	8 5|16
Low Middling.....	9
Middling.....	9 7|16
Good Middling.....	9 11|16
Middling Fair.....	9 15|16
Fair.....	10⅜

Futures de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Fermes.	
Janvier.....	8.03@8.04
Février.....	8.05@8.07
Mars.....	8.08@8.09
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	—@—
Juin.....	9.40 Bid
Juillet.....	9.45@9.50
Août.....	8.91@8.93
Septembre.....	8.41@8.42
Octobre.....	8.13@8.14
Novembre.....	8.02@8.04
Décembre.....	8.02@8.03

Marchés divers.

Aujourd'hui middling taché à—Galveston.....	9¼
Mobile.....	----
Savannah.....	9¼
Charleston.....	8½
Wilmington.....	----
Norfolk.....	9⅜
Baltimore.....	9½
Boston.....	9⅝
Philadelphia.....	9 13|16
Memphis.....	9 5|16
Augusta.....	9¼
St-Louis.....	9 3|16

Marché de New-York.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 9 13|16

Futures de New-York.

Faciles.	
Janvier.....	8.24@8.25
Février.....	8.26@8.28
Mars.....	8.29@8.30
Avril.....	8.31@8.32
Mai.....	8.33@8.35
Juin.....	8.98@9.00
Juillet.....	9.00@9.02
Août.....	8.85@8.86
Septembre.....	8.55@8.56
Octobre.....	8.38@8.39
Novembre.....	8.27@8.28
Décembre.....	8.24@8.25

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—	
A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1.810.453 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	2.178.195 balles
A ports les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6.550 089 balles
Mêmes temps l'année dernière.	8.352.137 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1.576.473 balles
Mêmes temps l'année dernière.	1.782 940 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	5.641.983 balles
Mêmes temps l'année dernière.	6.971,190 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	73.045 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	239,662 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	199,168 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	565,634 balles

Marché de Liverpool.

SUR PLACE.

Bonne demande, les prix plus hauts.
Cotes 5 11|32 pour le Middling Américain

Futures.

Stables

Marché du Havre.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—67 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 65¼ fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place; 63¼ fr pour le Bas (sur place)

Futures.

Stables.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre que le prix suivants de la Bourse au Sucre pour le sucre, et ⅛@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Très fort.	
CENTRIFUGAL—Fort Plantation granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4½@5
Seconds.....	3 @4⅜
MELASSE—	
OPEN KETTLE Calme.....	—@—
CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.	—@—
SIROP—.....	—@—
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cubes.....	5 85
Powdered.....	5 85
Standard granulated.....	5 85
Confectioners' A.....	5 60

Les cotes ci-dessus sont net sujettes à un escompte comptant de 1 0|0 sur envois payés en 5 jours.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 6 hoops.....	42c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 8 hoops.....	45c.
Barils de sucre et de riz de seconde main, 6 hoops.....	25c.
Barils de sucre et de riz de seconde main, 8 hoops.....	30c.
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main.....	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre.....	$1 15@1 20
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.....	85c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main.....	85@90c
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre.....	60c.
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000.....	$11 50@13 50

RIZ.

AU BOARD OF TRADE

Brut—Calme.
Ecalé—Calme.
Cotes—aujourd'hui.

Head.....	4½@6¼c
Straights.....	3½@4¼c
Screenings.....	3¼@3½c
No 2, par baril.....	Nom'l

Riz brut—$1 59 à 4 00.
SON—Tonne, $10 50 à 11 00
MIX POLI—$16 00@——.

FARINES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

FARINE—
Patente, le baril..... $4 25 @4 35
Extra fancy..... $3 95 @4 00
Minnesota Patente $4 85 hors du Board de Trade.
FARINE DE MAIS—$2 35
GRITS—$2 50
Les cotes de farine et de farine de maïs sont de 10 à 15c. plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MAIS — On cote —— à 52 pour le blanc —— à 52 pour le mêlé et —— à 53 pour le jaune.
AVOINE — No 2 de l'Ouest 31½c; Choix 32c.; Texas No 2—à —.
SON—75 à 78c.
FOIN — Prime $15 00 à 16 00; Choice $17 à 17½ 00.
Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. plus par boisseau; avoine à 40 de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 5c. de plus par 100 livres et le foin $2 00 à $ 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MESS PORK—	
Mess Pork, nouveau	$13.50
VIANDES SALES SECHES—	
Spenles.....	—@ 7¼
Short rib sides.....	7½
Extra short sides.....	7⅝
BACON—	
Spenles.....	7¾
Short rib sides.....	8¾
Extra short sides.....	8¾
GRAISSE—	
In tierces, compound.....	6¼
Lard pur.....	7¾
JAMBON—11½ à 12¼	

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché au gras; les prix des détails sont de 2@5c. plus élevés pour le porc et de ¼ à ½c. pour les autres articles provenant du porc.

GROCERIES.

Les prix suivants de cafe sont ceux du Board of Trade.

RIO—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	9⅝
Low Fair No 4.....	9⅜
Good Ordinary No 5.....	9⅛
Ordinary No 6.....	8⅞
Low Ordinary No 7.....	8½
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	8⅜
Good Common No 9.....	8⅛
SANTOS—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	9¾
Low Fair No 4.....	9½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	9¼
Ordinary No 6.....	9
Low Ordinary No 7.....	8¾
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	8½
Common No 9.....	8¼
MEXICAIN—Stable.	
Cordova—Fair.....	10¼
Barely fair.....	10⅛
Low fair.....	10
Coatepec—Fair.....	10¼
Barely fair.....	10⅛
Low fair.....	10

Job lots ⅛c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅛ pour les Rio et les Santos.

BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	20
Extra firsts.....	19
Firsts.....	18
Western Dairy—Extra.....	18
Extra firsts.....	17
Firsts.....	16

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	14
Young America's, full cream.....	12½
Twins, full cream.....	11½
Flats	11¾

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici Nominal par ton
Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $22 00 par short ton, pour l'exportation $23 00 à 23 75 f. o. b. per long ton
Oil cake—$23 00 à 23 75 pour l'exportation f. o. b.
Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, crude 28c; off refined 31c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 9½ à 8¾ per yard; 2-pound 8 à 8¼; 1¾ pound 7¾ à 8.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—$1 30 par paquet.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par baril.....	5 25@ 5 50
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	3 75@ 5 00
ORANGES—	
Par boite de la Californie.....	2 75@3 50
GRAPES—	
Malaga par baril.....	8 00@8 50
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	19 00
Par 100.....	2 50
POIRES—	
Par boite.....	2 50@ —
BANANES—	
Par regime.....	1 75@ 2 00
RAISINS—	
Par boite.....	1.85
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	4½@4¾c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre.....	6 @20c

Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix ci-dessus.

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Nos cotes représentent le prix du gros au landing. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 2 c. de plus p r baril et ¼ à ½ c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE Nouvelles de la Louisiane $1 50 à 1 60; Western Burbank $2 00 à 2 10.
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril 1 75 à $2 00.
YAMS—$2 60 à 2 75 par baril.
CONCOMBRES—Nouveaux de la Louisiane $2 50 à 3 00 par baril.
TOMATES—1 50 à 2 00 par crate.
OIGNONS—Nouveaux de la Louisiane $1 75 à 2 00.
CHOUX—De la Louisiane $1 75 à 2 25 per crate; de l'Ouest $2 25 à 2 50.
AIL—Italien 80 à 85c. par macons.
CHOUCROUTE— Par baril $5 50 à 6 00
PEAS—Green, 2¾c; lad 3¾@4c; split, 5c.
COWPEAS—Par boisse u, mixed, $1 25@1 50, clays, $1 45@1 50; whippowills, $1 35.
SULF — 5½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 4¾c. celui de la campagne.
CIRE D'ABEILLE—Prime yellow 23@24c la livre.
LAINE—Burry 10@12c. la livre; Louisiana clean 16@18c.; clear Lake 19@20c.
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6@6½c.; steer et peaux de vaches 80 à 70 livres 5¾@6½c.; kips 14 à 20 livres 6¼@6¾c.; peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub secession 50c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Green salted saind 6¼@6½c., dry salted 10@13c; dry flint 12@ 5c la livre.
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; castors 5c. à 1 00 pièce; raccoons 5 à 40c.
PEAUX—Chevreuil 15@18c. la livre; moutons 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.
MOUSSE—Mêlée 1¼ à 1¾c. la livre; grise 1c la —; noire 2 à 2½c
CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, ¢ — &c. pièce; cornes de vaches — à 1s.
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants: volaille, et par douzaine de 1 à 2c de plus par douzaine d'œufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 75@ 4 25
Poulets.....	3 00@ 3 50
Canards.....	2 75@ 3 25
Oies.....	Nom.
Dindes.....	Nom.
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 00@ 3 40
Poulets.....	2 75@ 3 00
Canards.....	2 25@ 2 75
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom

ŒUFS—9½c.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c de plus par baril. Pitch $2 00 à $ 25; goudron de charbon $3 50 à 3 75 le baril; goudron de pin $3 75 à 4 00. Résine selon la qualité $1 15 à 2 50.
Essence de térébenthine 42½c.
Jobbing 5c. de plus le gallon.

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG — Par chaland 3@4c cents famille 60c. le baril, $3 50 à —— le boucaut car loads $4 50 per ton.; anthracite $9 50 le ton.; bateaux 4@5c. le baril steamers $3 00 à