A BORN COWARD.

An Eminent Dramatic Critic Makes This Strange Confession.

We were talking together in a club corner, says the Boston Journal. There was peace, for the chief bores were all down town and the genials had not yet arrived, expectant of cocktails. Mr. Bludyer, the eminent dramatic critic, who is popularly supposed to live chiefly on raw meat and New England rum, put his hand on our knee and made the following confession:

"My great-grandfather, a man of handsome property, raised a regiment at the breaking out of the revolutionary war and fought in several battles. He was finally accused of criminal cowardice—they say the accuser was a personal enemy. He demanded an investigation, but before his innocence could be established he was captured by the British in an engagement, and he died a prisoner. His widow was left poverty-stricken.

"Great is the power, lasting the curse of heredity! My dear boy, I tell you in confidence, I firmly believe that the charge was true, that my great-grandfather Hezekiah was a coward. And for this reason: Cowardice has ruined my life; it has also saved me. As a boy I was afraid of fire, of flood, of loneliness, of ghosts. I would not run in any sport; I feared lest I should be hurt. I could not learn to swim or skate—and the reason was nothing but fear. Thus I grew up timorous, sickly. Even now I would not be alone in a flat. Even now I dislike to go upstairs in the dark, for I am sure some hand will clutch my throat and I hear strange ironical laughing in the shadows. In the dark I cannot bear the view of the night, and, oh, the irony of it! I, a dramatic critic I am praised, feared and cursed for the 'courage' of my opinions. Man, dear, this 'courage' is a colossal bluff. I do not sign my articles—and I give as a reason, 'the managing editor does not believe in the practice,' whereas he really wishes me to sign. I feel that I am merely a part of a big machine, without personal responsibility. I slash away and cut and carve and use the bludgeon, rejoicing insolently in anonymity. As a reward, I hear myself described as 'a brave fellow'—'one who is not afraid to say what he thinks'—'you can't buy his opinion.' If I were obliged to sign a dramatic review I should follow the formula of a certain western critic, who writes invariably of any actor: 'He done noble, and the brilliant audience went home well pleased with its evening's entertainment.'

"In reality I am the shyest of men. Here I am drinking New England rum. And why? I don't enjoy it. I drink it to give me artificial courage—for I must see a new American play this evening—and to round out the impression of vigor and boldness. At home I drink weak tea with a great deal of sugar. I know you will not believe this confession. You will call me mock modest. I know that my great-grandfather must have been a coward, and there is one that knows my cowardice—she is my wife." And with this remark Mr. Bludyer, the eminent and fearless dramatic critic, called for another New England rum and water.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

In the Enormous Amount of $94 Per Capita in American Money.

Some idea of the magnitude of this burden resting upon the Spanish people can be gained by a comparison with our own situation. Their national debt per capita is about 486 pesetas, or $94 in American money. Mulhall, a few years ago, estimated the wealth of Spain at about $455 per capita; perhaps by this time it could be placed at $460. The per capita debt of the Spanish government, therefore, is more than 20 per cent. of the per capita wealth of the entire nation.

The debt of the United States government, which in 1866 amounted to two and three-quarter billions of dollars, stood in January, 1898, at (net) $1,011,701,338.64, including the greenbacks. This would be a per capita indebtedness of about $14. The per capita wealth of the United States was, in 1890, $1,036; now it is of course greater, but even on the 1890 basis, the per capita indebtedness of the government to-day amounts to only 1½ per cent. of the per capita wealth of the nation. The per capita interest charge on this debt amounted, in 1896-97, to about 53 cents; in Spain the annual cost of the public debt is nearly $6 per capita.—Gunton's Magazine.

A Peculiar Lake.

Probably the only inland body of water in the extreme north which does not freeze in winter is Lake Salaurk, near Dawson City, Alaska. Though it is not known to have any connection with the sea, the water of this lake rises and falls simultaneously with the tides of the Arctic ocean.

Provisions Cheap in China.

Provisions are cheap at Kiau-Chou in China. A chicken costs five cents, a duck seven, a goose 15, and eggs are five cents a dozen.

A NEGLECTED BRANCH.

Common Ignorance of the English Language Even Among Students.

The student completes his early training with as little knowledge of the history of his speech as he would if it were Greek, says Prof. Mark H. Liddell in Atlantic. Indeed, he often knows more about Greek than he does about English; so that later on in his educational career, when he becomes a special student of English and makes some attempt to read it in its earlier form, he fails to grasp the significance of its commonest phenomena, because he will look at them through the blue spectacles of his Hellenic culture.

The consequent ignorance of English that is to be found among the most highly educated men is amazing. The public discussions that turn on points of "etymology," pronunciation, or syntax rarely fail to reveal it. Men cavil at idioms that are as old as the language itself, and argue with one another about questions of authenticated fact until "philologist" has almost come to mean "quibbler."

What wonder that the ignorance is so widespread when so little interest is taken in the scientific study of the subject? We have now associations for the furtherance of almost every doctrine or endeavor conceivable; the collection of postage stamps has its society, the propagation of esoteric Buddhism has its band of enthusiasts, the study of Browning's poetry has its cultus, and hundreds of other objects and aims, trivial or serious, are thrust upon the notice of the public through the organized effort of unselfish propagandists. But there is no American society or association in existence whose sole object is the dissemination of scientific knowledge of the history and structure of the language by which all such concerted action is rendered possible and effective. Nor are we better off in respect to special journals. Germany has two excellent ones devoted solely to the scientific study of English; America and England have none.

SPANISH PUNCTILIO.

Amusing Phase of Castilian Character Exhibited by a Cabinet Crisis.

The cabinet crisis which took place in Spain in 1888 exhibits an amusing phase of Spanish character. The ministerial crisis had existed almost a year when the resignation of cabinet took place as the result of a trivial question of military etiquette. The queen had left Madrid for an excursion to Valencia, which the minister of justice insisted on her making, according to the published arrangement, lest the postponement should be construed as a sign of fear of the Zorillist republicans, who had convoked a mass meeting in the same city. The Infanta Isabel, who was left to represent her, decided to take a journey also, and informed Gen. Martinez Campos that her sister, the Infanta Eaulalie, would give out the military watchword. The military governor of Madrid replied that the married infanta was not legally competent to perform that office, and that it was impossible, according to military rules, for him to receive the parole from her husband, Prince Antonio, Duc de Montpensier, who was only a captain in rank. The minister of war, who was not on good terms with the captain-general, sent a brusque telegram, ordering him to receive the password from the Princess Eulalie, whereupon Gen. Campos offered his resignation. All attempts to settle the quarrel failed and, as a majority of the cabinet sided with the captain-general, Gen. Cassola and the ministers who had supported his view resigned their portfolios. Senor Sagasta handed in the resignation of the entire cabinet to the queen regent, but subsequently, upon the latter's request, formed a new ministry.

Naming the Bicycle.

Both the velocipede and bicycle have given the French a lot of trouble to satisfactorily christen either machine. Beginning with celerifere and velosifere, there has been a progressive movement in the direction of "bicycle," bicyclette," "veloce" and "velo." The popular vehicle is also known under the name of "becane." In Spain it is velocifers, velocipedo and bicycletta. In England it is "wheel;" in Germany, "farrad" or "rad." In China it is "gaugma," meaning "foreign horse," or "fei chai," "flying machine." In the same country it is also called "tzu tzun," or "carriage-that-goes-without-horse." With respect to names, however, the Flemings distance all the rest. Beginning by calling the bicycle the "snelwiel" or "voetwiel," they have developed the name into the monstrous "gewielsnelrijuoetrappeudneusdrekergestel." Those contemplating a bicycle tour in Europe had better skip Flanders or else ride around the country.

His Undying Love.

Intimate Friend—Has your husband's love grown cold?

Sarcastic Wife—O, no! He loves himself just as much now as he did when we were married 20 years ago.—Stray Stories.

BUILT OF MARBLE.

A Boom Town in Canada That Is Now Deserted.

"I was assistant engineer on the Ontario & Quebec railroad, a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway," said an engineer in Tacoma, "and in running our preliminary lines one of them touched Bridgewater, Ontario, a deserted town that was the personification of Oliver Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' Bridgewater was brought into existence by one of the strangest gold finds and crazes in the history of this continent.

"Nearly 25 years ago a farmer's wife was searching the woods surrounding their farm for a sow that had strayed, and, becoming thirsty, stopped to get a drink from the spring. Slipping she fell against a small, loose rock, which rolled to her feet, and which proved to be a twenty-pound nugget of almost pure gold. Bridgewater at that time was almost 40 miles from the nearest railroad, and the present site of the town was nothing but a wilderness, but the effect of that accidental find of the farmer's wife was such that inside of six months what had been a burned over barren wilderness was converted into a substantial city of nearly 5,000 people.

"In digging a shaft about a mile south of the town site, on the claim of Billia Flint, a life senator of Canada, an immense quarry of the purest white marble ever found on this continent was discovered, and, at the suggestion of the senator, the town of Bridgeport was practically built of marble, for it has to-day the only hotel, church, school, courthouse and private dwellings constructed entirely of white marble in the world, and a mile north of the town are an abandoned ax factory and grist mill whose foundations are built of the same beautiful material.

"During the building of the town thousands of men prospected the entire country, and shafts and tunnels were driven—some of them nearly 100 feet, but, strange as it may seem, there was never enough gold found to pay the cost of a single shaft or tunnel sunk or run in the entire district. So excited did the farmers around Bridgewater become that some of them actually hired guards to keep them from going on their land to pick up gold. Pat Kehoe, an old Irishman, who owned 100 acres of rock-strewn, barren land, was offered $125,000 for his holding, but held out for $150,000. To-day you could buy the property for probably $150.

"One rancher, whose farm adjoined 'Aladdin's Cave,' the place where the original nugget was found, sold five acres to an English syndicate for $100,000, and it is an established fact that the syndicate spent as much more developing their claim, as everything was very costly, all material having to be hauled nearly 50 miles, over rough roads, and they did not get a single ounce of free gold out of their purchase, but they mined some quartz—about 100 tons—shipped it to the states, and, in return, got a bill from the smelting company for $360 for smelting charges over and above the gold in the quartz. This was the first, and I believe the last, shipment of quartz ever made, as the cost of hauling, shipping and smelting was $150 a ton more than the rock produced."—Portland Oregonian.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

At Her Marriage She Gives Up Her Whole Independence.

Germany and Japan are the only civilized countries at the present day where the rights of women are restricted. In all civilized communities, everyone is supposed to have rights, but, nevertheless, in these two countries the legal rights of women are hard to find.

In Germany a woman cannot control property, or, indeed, her own actions, for whatever property she has acquired in any way belongs to her father, her husband or her son, and the law requires that she should obey their orders. When a German woman marries she gives up the whole of her independence, if she can ever be said to have any, and confers on her husband absolute power over her. He can compel her to work and do anything which it is lawful for women to do, and she has no relief or protection, should he prove harsh and unkind, except public opinion. Whatever property she has at her marriage becomes absolutely her husband's and forever. He has power to dispose of it exactly as he sees fit, even in the face of her opposition, and in case of the couple being divorced, the woman's property still remains with the husband. Some of the English and American girls who have married German nobles have afterwards learned to their sorrow how different the laws regarding women and women's property are in the Fatherland from what they are in their own countries. German women, as a rule, however, seem contented in spite of antiquated laws.

Wear Spurs with Full Dress.

The officers of the Swedish navy are considered military officers, and in full dress must wear spurs.

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.

Mercredi, 29 juin 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$3,500,289 00	$350,434 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	4,364,224 00	681,655 00

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@97½@
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	43
Sols péruviens.....	40½
Pesos chiliens.....	40½
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18½@19½

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 3 0[0.
Consols pour l'argent 111 5[16.
Pour accompte 111¾.
PARIS—
Rentes 102 52½.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE.—
Londres 27 5[16.
New-York 59@59¾.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

Commercial (60 jours).....	483	@483¾
Traites de banques (à vue).....	487	

Les FRANCS sont stables.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).	5.22½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.17½

REICHSMARKS—94 7[16
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.
Traites de commerce 25c de prime
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
Après l'appel de 2 P M
$10,500 Louisiana 4s..... 104¼

ACTIONS EN VOGUE.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande de
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	....	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	....
Germania National.....	100	90	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	500
Hibernia National.....	100	192	200
Louisiana National.....	100	....	125
Metropolitan.....	100	130	....
N. O. National.....	100	511	570
People's.....	50	38	....
Provident Savings.....	100	....	....
State National.....	100	90	....
Teutonia.....	100	80	....
Union National.....	100	....	....
United States Savings.....	100	....	95
Whitney National.....	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	7
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	90
Hibernia Ins.....	100	100	110
Home Ins.....	100	65	75
Lafayette.....	50	92	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	85
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	90
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	....	90
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	....	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	....	....
Teutonia.....	100	135	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	120	125
Crescent City.....	100	....	32
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	150	175
New Orleans City.....	100	75	....
Orleans.....	50	18½	21½
St Charles Street.....	50	....	55
Actions diverses.			
O. C. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	34
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	200	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	16½	18½
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	102½	105¾
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	97	104
N. O. Land Co.....	10	....	5½
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	200	....	....
French Opera Association.....	....	....	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb..	50	....	....
Metairie Cem'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	25	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Rosetta Gravel.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
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 Ex. Co. of Oh..	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Takemina Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....	....	104½	104¾
Constitutional Bds.....	....	....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....	....	207	208¼
Premium drawn number.....	....	242	....
City 4's.....	....	105½	106½
City 7's, gold.....	....	....	....
Privileges en Bons.....	....	....	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	....	104½	106
Bossier Levee Bds.....	....	109	110
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	....	108½	109½
5th District Levee Bds 1908....	....	103	....
do do do 1911....	....	105	108
do do do 1913....	....	106	110
Lafourche Levee Bds.....	....	109	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....	....	103	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	108	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	....	108	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....	....	109	111
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..	....	105½	107
Tensas Basin Bonds.....	....	103	110
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....	....	110	111¾
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	....	123	....
U. S. 5's.....	....	111½	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..	....	119	124½
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. 7's.....	....	132½	133½
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's. gold	....	....	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].	....	75	77¼
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..	....	100¾	101½
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....	....	103	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....	....	....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....	....	....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....	....	....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....	....	....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....	....	....	....
Edison Bonds.....	....	....	....
Hylton Land Company Bond 5s.	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds..	....	....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....	....	....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold	....	....	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....	....	....	....
" " " O.....	....	....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....	....	....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....	....	....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....	....	....	....
Carrollton R.R. Co 1st mort 1901	....	....	....
Carrollton Bnds 12 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....	....	....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....	....	....	....
St. Charles St. RR. mort. 1901..	....	....	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort..	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort...	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort...	....	....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
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.....	....	....	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....	....	....	....
N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W & Elec. Co.....	....	....	....

CHEVAUX ET MULETS.

Mulets de ville.....	125@150
Mulets pour habitations sucrières.	115@140
Mulets pour riz et coton.....	60@ 90
Chevaux de selle et de voiture.....	—@—
Bons chevaux de trait.....	100@150
Chevaux communs.....	50@100

Bulletin Commercial

Mercredi, 29 juin 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 600 balles et — à arriver
Le marché est facile.
Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ¾c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	4	nom
Ordinary.....	4½	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅞	
Low Middling.....	5 5[16	
Middling.....	5 15[16	
Good Middling.....	6 5[16	
Middling Fair.....	6 11[16	nom
Fair.....	7 15[16	"

N. O. FUTURES

Inactifs.

Janvier.....	5,78@5,79
Février.....	5,81@5,82
Mars.....	5,84@5,85
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	—@—
Juin.....	Nom
Juillet.....	5,79 Bid
Août.....	5,72@5,73
Septembre.....	5,71@5,72
Octobre.....	5,70@5,71
Novembre.....	5,72@5,74
Décembre.....	5,74@5,75

Les ventes comprennent 7,600 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	5 13[16
Mobile.....	5¾
Savannah.....	5¾
Charleston.....	—
Wilmington.....	5⅞
Norfolk.....	6 3[16
Baltimore.....	6½
Boston.....	6⅝
Philadelphie.....	6¾
Memphis.....	5 15[16
Augusta.....	6 3[16@—
St-Louis.....	5 15[16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 9[16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Facites.

Janvier.....	6,10@6.11
Février.....	6,13@6.14
Mars.....	6,17@6.18
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	—@—
Juin.....	Nom
Juillet.....	6,17@6,18
Août.....	6,18@6,19
Septembre.....	6,07@6,08
Octobre.....	6,07@6,08
Novembre.....	6 05@6,06
Décembre.....	6,07@6 08

Les ventes comprennent 26,900 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,657,747 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	2,067,283 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	8,611,438 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	6,702,771 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,304,643 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,938,907 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	7,296,409 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	5,858,665 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	113,014 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	35,265 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	317,133 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	192,641 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Plus stable.
Cotes—3 7[16 pour le Middling Américain

FUTURS.

A peine stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—45¾fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 43¾fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 41½fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Calmes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ¼@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 3@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.	
Par livre.....	3 @ 4
CENTRIFUGAL—Inactif.	
Granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4¼@ 4 7[16
Seconds.....	2¾@ 2¾

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

CENTRIFUGAL—Facile.	4 @ 13c.
SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5¾
Powdered.....	5¾
Standard granulated.....	5.44
Confectioners' A.....	5.32

Moins ⅛c et 1[16c d'escompte salots de 100 barils.

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ SCALE—Stable.

Fancy.....	6¼@6¾
Choice.....	5¾@6
Prime.....	5½@5¾
Good.....	5⅜@5½
Fair.....	5¼@5½
Ordinary.....	4¾@4¾
Common.....	4⅜@4½
Screenings.....	4½@4½
Inferior.....	—@—
No 2.....	2@2¼

RIZ POLI—Ton. $16 00 à —.
SON—$12 50 à 13 00.
RIZ BRUT—Nominal.
..... Nominal

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse :

FARINE—

Patents, le baril.....	$4 90 @5 00
Extra fancy.....	$4 60 @4 70

FARINE DE MAIS——@$1 90.

Hors de la Bourse les prix de farine et de farine de maïs 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 44 à 45 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 33 à 34 c; Choix — à 35 c.; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON—70 à 75c.

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

Les petites lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par cannon.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour leslots en gros:

MESS PORK—	
.....	$10 75@11 00
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	5¼@ 5⅜
Short rib sides.....	6 @ —
Extra short sides.....	6 @ —
BACON—	
Epaules.....	—@ —
Short rib sides.....	6¾@ 6⅞
Extra short sides.....	6½@ 6⅞
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, raffiné.....	4¼@ —
Lard pur.....	6 @ 6⅛
JAMBON—8@9	

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—Inactif.

Fair No 3.....	9
Low Fair No 4.....	8½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7¾
Ordinary No 6.....	7½
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7 @ 7¼
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6¾
Good Common No 9.....	6½
SANTOS—Inactif.	
Fair No 3.....	9¼
Low Fair No 4.....	8¾
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8¼
Ordinary No 6.....	Nom
Low Ordinary No 7.....	Nom
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	Nom
Common No 9.....	Nom
MEXICAIN—Ferme.	
Cordova—Fair.....	10½
Barely fair.....	10¼
Low fair.....	10
Costepex—Fair.....	10½
Barely fair.....	10¼
Low fair.....	10
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	18
Extra firsts.....	17
Firsts.....	15 @16
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14 @15
Extra firsts.....	12 @13
Firsts.....	11
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	
FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	9½
Young America's, full cream.....	9¼
Twins, full cream.....	8¾
Singles.....	9
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 00 à —— per short ton, pour l'exportation $19 75 à ——f. o. b. per long ton.
Oil cake — $19 75 à ——pour l'exportation f. o. b.
Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 16c.; refined 22c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6⅞c à 7⅛ per yard; 2-pound 6⅜ à 6⅝; 1¾ pound 6⅛ à 6⅜.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 16c.
COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte de 1[3 de boisseau....	15@35c
Par baril.....	3 50@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boîte.....	2 25@ 3 25
LIMONS—	
Par boîte.....	4 00@ 4 50
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
PECHES—	
Par boîte de 1[3 de boisseau....	50c
MELONS D'EAU—	
Par 100.....	5 00@25 00
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	1 00@ 1 25
RAISINS—	
Par boîte.....	1 50@ 1 65
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	2@5c.
PACANES—	
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 landing. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c. de plus par baril et ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.
POMMES DE TERRE—$2 75 à 3 00.
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril — à ——.
YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00.
TOMATES—25c. par crate de 4 paniers
OIGNONS—Par baril $2 40 à 2 50.
CHOUX—$1 00 à 1 50 percrate.
AIL—40 à 50c. par mascorne.
CHOUCROUTE—Baril $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'œufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 50@ 4 00
Poulets.....	2 25@ 3 00
Canards.....	Nom
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$2 75@ 3 25
Poulets.....	2 00@ 2 75
Canards.....	3 00@ 4 00
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom
ŒUFS—11 à —— c.	
SUIF — 3¼c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2¾c. celui de la campagne.	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 26 à 28½c la livre.	
LAINE—Burry 10 à 10½c la livre; Louisiana clear 17½c.; clear Lake 18c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6½c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6 c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6½c. peaux de veau 55c. pièce; grub selection 6c.	
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8¾c., dry salted 12½c; dry flint 14½c la livre.	
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; castor 5 à 30c. pièce; racoons 5 à 20c.	
PEAUX—Chevreuil 16c. la livre; moutons 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c.	
MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2½c.	
CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, —— à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches —— à 1c.	

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES.

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pisch $2 00 à 3 25; goudron de charbon $4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de pin $3 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité $1 00 à $1 85.
Essence de térébenthine 23½c.
Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallon.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 6 hoops.....	31c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 8 hoops.....	33c.
Nouveaux boucauts de sucre..	$1 75
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main.....	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre.....	1 00@——
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.....	65@—c.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre.....	55@—c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main.....	75c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000.....	$12 50

Perches de boucauts et de barils, il n'y en a pas sur le marché.
Jobbing plus élevé.

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG — Par chaland 26 à 28c famille 40c. le baril, $4 25 à —— le boucaut; car loads $3 75 à 4 00 per ton.; anthracite $8 50 à —— le ton.; bateaux 35 à 40c. le baril; steamers $3 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation (sur la rive)