## CORN MEAL IN CHINA

### Consul at Amoy Shows That a Market Could Be Developed There.

**It Would Be Possible for Western Millers to Undersell Rice—Must Teach the People How to Use It.**

It is interesting to American corn growers to know that for the first three months of 1899 there was imported from foreign countries and coast ports a monthly average of 144,529 piculs (19,270,577 pounds) of rice, to supply the demand for chief breadstuff for this port and adjacent cities, writes A. Burlingame Johnson, consul at Amoy, China. The average price was above 4½ cents Mexican (2¼ cents gold) per pound.

Corn meal, grits and hominy could be laid down here at a price which would undersell rice during more than half the year. It is only necessary to introduce the corn products in an intelligent way, so as to get the people to understand their use. A good demand and an ever-increasing outlet for the surplus corn of our western states would be created. It would require only a few hundred dollars to do this, yet no mill has been found willing to bear any portion of the expense. One of the largest concerns in the west, when the proposition was laid before it, said it "had nothing to give away, and if Chinese wanted the meal, they could have it by paying cash."

Flour has been introduced here, in the beginning not at a profit. Its increase in consumption is marvelous. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, 28,345 piculs (3,778,389 pounds) were consumed, as against 84,446 piculs (11,278,652 pounds) for the same period of 1899, an increase of 7,508,163 pounds for the half year. This, too, in the face of the fact that flour sells for double the price of rice, while corn products could be sold at less than the average price of rice, thus commending them to the thousands of people here who must be daily supplied with food stuff imported from foreign countries.

It would be worse than folly to dump a cargo of the corn meal on the market and offer it for sale, as millers have suggested. It must be introduced by first teaching a number of cooks (who are all organized in a guild, or union) how to prepare it, and then giving away a limited amount of the cooked product through the public restaurants, which feed thousands of people. If this proposition does not appeal to the business sense of American dealers, this immense food supply will continue to come from other sources, and our surplus of corn will not reach this market.

## AMERICAN HORSES BARRED.

**Discrimination in Russia Against Racing Stock Because It Is Faster Than Horses There.**

Only a few years ago American horses could start in all races in Russia, but they were so much faster than the Russian horses that they were finally barred from the big races in order to protect local interests. As a majority of Russian horsemen now own American horses, and more are constantly being bought, there is a growing sentiment in favor of their being permitted to start in all races except those intended exclusively for Russian horses. At one time it was noted with satisfaction that American horses had been purchased for the Russian imperial studs, but recently every horse having American blood has been removed from these studs. Disinterested people declare this to be a shortsighted policy and say the Americans do not care what nationality a horse is, provided he is fast; and notwithstanding American horses are the best trotters in the world, there will be a big demand in the United States in the near future for Russian mares, because after interbreeding the different families for so many years the Americans will be glad to get an outcross with trotting blood and muscle.

## COALING SHIPS AT SEA.

**New Method of Transferring Fuel in Bags Over a Cable Running Between the Two Ships.**

As a result of three days' trial of "coaling ship" while towing at sea, just completed by the United States battle ship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus, it may soon be possible for any warship to receive coal by the overhead wire system at the average rate of 20 tons an hour.

The bags of coal are first hoisted from the collier's deck to the masthead upon an iron cage or elevator. The carrier is fitted with a long-pointed hook pivoted at its bottom. This hook, driven under the iron bale, engages it, the elevator drops and the carrier starts at a speed of 1,200 feet a minute for the warship. When it reaches that end of the route a rubber buffer on the block strikes a latch, which releases the hook, and the bags, with their iron bale, drop down the canvas chute to the decks of the warship, where the jackies scamper away with it on trucks to the bunkers. Three hundred feet is the distance maintained between ships during the operation. The test was a success from the start. Spencer Miller, the inventor of the conveyor, was aboard the Massachusetts.

**Johannesburg Houses.**

Johannesburg is a boom town, but, unlike most cities of like character, it is solidly and permanently built, many of the residences being veritable palaces of granite and marble that would do credit to any of our American cities.

## CHURCH MADE FRENZEL PAY.

**Horton (Kan.) Methodist Church Got a Judgment and Sold His Home for a Subscription.**

A. T. Frenzel, of Horton, Kan., has just had the novel experience of seeing his home sold over his head to satisfy judgment on a six per cent. note for $100 which he had given to help pay off the debt on the Methodist church.

When the note came due Frenzel, though he is a trustee of the church, refused to pay it, and John A. McCormick, treasurer of the church, sued to collect it.

Franzel answered that he had received no money, property or benefit and therefore denied the debt.

The court gave the church judgment for $121 and Frenzel's house was sold for $600 to pay judgment and costs amounting to $200. The balance of the money was turned over to Franzel. The property was appraised at $900.

While the suit was pending Mr. Franzel deeded his home to a friend and that man deeded it to Mrs. Frenzel. But the deed was made after the suit began and did not protect the property.

Many of the church members were in favor of dropping the matter for fear that the church might be classed among the soulless corporations, but others argued that Frenzel was morally bound and was financially able to pay the note. They also contended that if he was made to pay the note a judgment might have a wholesome effect on many others, who loosely promise to contribute to the support of the churches and then get out of it if possible.

The trustees bought the property and state that Mr. Frenzel can have the property if he will pay the amount of the note.

## INVENTS A FLYING SHIP.

**Young Russian, with the Aid of a Frenchman, Brings Out a Wonderful Machine.**

M. Feodoroff, a young Russian, has invented a flying machine which he claims can be easily maneuvered in the air at any height. The apparatus has a double set of tubes—the horizontal for the propulsion of the machine and the vertical to make it rise or fall.

The motive power is provided by concentrated gases, generated from liquids which are stored in special reservoirs. These liquids pass through special tubes into a furnace, where their combustion produces sufficient gas to drive the machine easily. There is no danger of fire, as the apparatus is constructed entirely of metal, while the car for the aeronaut is separated from the lamp by several layers of incombustible material.

The car of M. Feodoroff's model is made to hold one person. The maximum speed of the machine is from 140 to 160 kilometers (or 108 miles) an hour.

M. Feodoroff was aided in his invention by M. Dupont, a Frenchman, who discovered the substance from which the gas is obtained. These young men will arrive at St. Petersburg shortly and will give a public demonstration of the capabilities of the machine.

M. Dupont will ascend in it to a height of about 425 meters, and will perform all sorts of complicated evolutions in order to prove his complete control over the movements of the machine. M. Dupont intends to perform the evolutions in time to music.

## TO SURVEY HARBORS.

**The Pathfinder Will Conduct Important Work in Charting Channels and Harbors of Hawaii.**

The coast and geodetic survey steamer Pathfinder has just left San Francisco for Hawaii, where the work of accurately surveying and charting the channels and harbors will be prosecuted for the next month or more. Capt. F. W. Perkins, in command of the expedition, accompanied by a number of assistants from the hydrographic and other scientific divisions of the department, will begin their work in the harbor of Hilo.

"After the work at Hilo is completed," said Prof. Tillman, assistant superintendent of the coast survey, "La Haima harbor will be surveyed. Years ago it was one of the best known harbors of the group, and reports show 100 whaling vessels assembled at a time in the harbor. De Freycinet selected it for his observations, showing that it was in the old days a considerable commercial and social center.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

**It Will Be Used by the War Department—Plans Being Made for the Signal Corps.**

The war department is quietly at work on the problem of wireless telegraphy for the signal service. The signal corps has been handicapped recently both by lack of funds and officers to experiment on an extensive scale, but Capt. Reiber, at Governor's island, New York, is carrying on a series of experiments between that point and Tompkinsville, with a view of adapting the army apparatus for communication between fortified points and in any other locality where the wireless system might prove superior in practice to the older form of telegraphy. The army is not dependent on Marconi for instruments, having developed a system of its own, and the work will be pushed with vigor when congress furnishes the necessary means.

**Her Winning Ways.**

A Detroit woman after 33 years of married life has gone for her husband with an ax and a revolver. Girls should take a lesson from this, says the New York Press; if they went for a husband with an enthusiasm like this they would probably get one.

## WEIRD STORY OF HYPNOTISM.

**John J. Scanlan, of St. Louis, Drawn to San Jose, Cal., by Mysterious Occult Power.**

John J. Scanlan, well dressed and apparently possessed of plenty of money, is a guest at a fashionable house at San Jose, Cal. He says his home is in St. Louis, and that he was drawn across the continent by the silent hypnotic power of W. F. James, the United States court commissioner in San Jose.

"I do not know what Mr. James wanted with me," said Scanlan. "I never saw him, nor heard his name spoken, nor saw it in print before I reached this town. Yet I know him, knew all about him, and could have described him perfectly.

"When he stood before me in his own house my master stood embodied at last. Every act of mine during four months has been directed from his brain. When he told me to come, mind speaking to mind, I felt I must obey, but I wanted formal permission and I telegraphed for it.

"Mr. James did not answer, but his mind still drew me, and I came. He alone can tell why he wanted me. He will not. Now, I must go back."

"Why," said Commissioner James, "the man is mad as a March hare. Hypnotized! Well, have you seen him? Did you look into his wonderful gray eyes? I tell you they sent a procession of cold chills down my spine that made me think somebody had got behind me with a large cake of clear ice.

"If there is any hypnotism in it, he is party of the first part and I am the victim."

## IT IS TOO COSTLY.

**Transportation of Mails Should Be Made Less Expensive by the Railroad Companies of the Country.**

Prof. H. C. Adams, the expert retained by the congressional commission on postal affairs, which is conducting an examination into the cost of mail transportation, was a witness before the session. Taking the rate per ton per mile in 1873 as a basis of calculation, Prof. Adams showed why, in his opinion there should be further reductions in the rates. He said there had been a vast increase in the amount of mail business, while the ratio of the decrease in rates had only been slightly greater. He thought the 15 per cent. reduction from the rate fixed in 1873 wholly inadequate to the present situation.

Prof. Adams thought that the principal reductions should be made on the long haul mails, and he presented figures showing that these rates were relatively higher than the short haul mails, in comparison with freight and express, while the expense of moving them was not so great.

Various methods of bringing about a reduction in rates were suggested by Prof. Adams. The first provided for a schedule, the maximum rate of which he established at 60 cents a mile per ton. The remaining rates were to be graded by a system, based on whatever fraction or unit of reduction might be decided upon.

Another plan set forth was the reduction of the expenses of the railroad companies in transporting mails by carrying those other than first-class as fast freight. In the latter class he proposed to include parcels and heavy printed matter.

## A QUEER DISPOSITION.

**Young Woman Who Has Inherited a Liking for Dark Corners in a Cellar as a Sleeping Place.**

Mamie Nudler, 21 years old, of Jersey City, N. J., will not sleep in a bed if she can help it. She prefers a corner of damp cellars. According to Charles Nedler, the girl's stepfather, and her mother, Annie Nedler, the girl has made their lives miserable for the last eight years, and they have been compelled to move from place to place on account of her abnormal tendencies. Mamie, since her earliest youth, has manifested a roving disposition. In the mornings her parents find her asleep in deserted cellars, basements, lying under stoops or in the corners of areaways. Her relatives believe that she inherits her roving disposition from her father, who was subject to spells during which he wandered about the streets at night, refusing to return home. She ran away last Saturday and was arrested later while crawling out of a cellar. Justice Potts felt that he was scarcely justified in sending her to an institution. Finally a Mrs. Shuh volunteered to help the justice out of his dilemma and give the girl a chance to work.

## DIAMOND PIN IN TURKEY.

**First of Annual Crop of Stories of Rich Finds in Thanksgiving Birds Comes to Hand a Little Late.**

Mrs. Hyman Richmond, the wife of the proprietor of a meat market in Passaic, N. J., has come into possession of a diamond pin in an odd fashion. Last Monday Richmond came to New York and purchased several turkeys for Thanksgiving. One especially large and fat seemed to be in great agony every time it swallowed its food.

Richmond told his wife to kill the turkey and they would eat it themselves

While preparing the turkey Mrs. Richmond's hand struck against something with a sharp point on it. She cut the turkey open, and there, to her surprise, found a diamond pin. She exhibited her prize to her husband. They took the stone to a jewelry store, and there learned that the pin was valued at $100.

**Taxes on Bicycles in France.**

France receives $970,000 a year from taxes on bicycles.

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; Editions hebdomadaire $3 00; Edition du Dimanche, $2 00.

# Bulletin Financier.

**Mardi, 19 décembre 1899.**

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jusqu'ici cette semaine..... | $7,716,679 00 | $690,130 00 |
| Même temps la semaine dernière..... | 6,700,763 00 | 685,653 00 |

## MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—
En Banque —
Papier exceptionnel.....7 per cent
do A1 .....8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.6@7
Prêts sur garanties collatérales à terme.....6@7
En dehors des Banques—
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.6
Papier hypothécaire.....7@8
Nouvelle-Orléans—
Piastres mexicaines..... 45@47
Sols péruviens..... 43@45
Pesos chiliens..... 43@45
New York—
Taux de l'argent.....2 0[0
LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 6 0[0
Consols pour l'argent 98⅛
Pour accompte 98⅝
PARIS—
Rente 99 37½
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE — Londres 27 3[16

## CHANGE.

Le STERLING est faible.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 479 @479⅛
Traites de banques (à vue). 488
Les FRANCS sont faibles.
France le commerce (60 jours).5.26¼
Traites de banques (à vue).... 5.17½
REICHSMARKS—Faibles.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 93⅜
Traites de banques (à vue)... .95⅛
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW YORK est calme.
Traites de commerce $1.00 d'esc.
Traites de banques pair par $1000.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 actions N O Brewing Co pref..... | 65 |
| 1 actions N O City RR pref..... | 102 |
| $1,000 Canal and Claib. RR 6s..... | 130 |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 actions N O Brewing Co pref .... | 65 |
| 100 actions N O City RR common..... | 28¼ |
| 25 ..do.....do.....do..... | 28½ |
| 10 actions N O Gaslight Co..... | 108 |
| 26 actions N O City RR pref ..... | 102½ |

Appel de 2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Bons à prime..... | 218 |

Après l'appel de 2 P. M

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 actions N O City RR pref..... | 103 |
| 16 ..do.....do.....do..... | 103 |
| 22 actions N O Brewing Co. Com..... | 21 |
| 10 actions N O City RR common..... | 28⅜ |
| 25 ..do.....do.....do..... | 28¼ |
| 25 ..do.....do..... | 28¼ |
| 30 ..do.....do.....do..... | 28½ |
| 10 ..do.....do.....do.....pref.. | 103¼ |
| 7 ..do.....do.....do..... | 103¼ |

## ACTIONS ET BONS

Dernières cotes du B. O. Stock Exchange.

| | Valeur au pair | Offre | Demande |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Banques.** | | | |
| Canal & Banking Co..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Citizens'..... | 100 | 98 | .... |
| Germania National..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Germania Savings..... | 100 | 400 | 600 |
| Hibernia National..... | 100 | 225 | 250 |
| Louisiana National..... | 100 | .... | 145 |
| Metropolitan..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| N. O. National..... | 100 | 500 | 550 |
| People's..... | 100 | .... | 100 |
| Provident Savings..... | 100 | 93 | .... |
| State National..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Teutonia..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Union National..... | 100 | .... | 102 |
| United States Savings..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Whitney National..... | 100 | 375 | .... |
| **Compagnies d'assurance.** | | | |
| Germania Ins. Co..... | 100 | 81 | .... |
| Hibernia Ins..... | 100 | .... | 120½ |
| Home Ins..... | 100 | 85 | .... |
| Lafayette..... | 50 | 99 | .... |
| Mechanics' and Traders..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Merchants' Ins. Co..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Southern Ins. Co..... | 100 | 100½ | 1 6½ |
| Sun..... | 100 | 132½ | 140 |
| Teutonia..... | 100 | 140 | .... |
| **Chemins de fer urbains.** | | | |
| Illinois Central RR CO..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| L & N. RR. Co..... | 100 | 73 | .... |
| Carrollton..... | 100 | 160 | 170 |
| N. O. City & Lake pref. W. I. | 100 | 103 | 103¾ |
| do do com. W. I | 100 | 28⅜ | 28⅞ |
| Orleans..... | 50 | 49 | 55 |
| St-Charles Street..... | 50 | 54 | 56 |
| **Actions diverses.** | | | |
| J. O. Slaughterhouse..... | 50 | 46 | .... |
| Jackson Brewing Co..... | 100 | 225 | .... |
| N. O. Gas Light Co..... | 100 | 107¼ | 109 |
| N. O. Waterworks Co..... | 100 | .... | 90½ |
| N. O. Land Co ..... | 10 | 4 | .... |
| N. O. Brewing Co. pref. ... | 100 | 64¾ | 73 |
| N O Brewg Co. com..... | 100 | 20½ | 21½ |
| Algiers W. W. & Elect..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Cotton Exchange Stock..... | 200 | .... | .... |
| French Opera Association.. | 250 | .... | .... |
| 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 | .... | .... |
| S. O. Cold Storage Co..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Hospital Gravel..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Standard Guano & Chem..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Sugar Exchange..... | 250 | .... | .... |
| Texas and Pacific RR. Co... | .... | .... | .... |
| Traction Pref'd..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| do common..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Co nb. T. Stand..... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Bons divers.** | | | |
| United States 4's of 1907..... | .... | .... | .... |
| U. S. 4's of 1925..... | .... | .... | .... |
| U S 5's..... | .... | .... | .... |
| U. S. 3's..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Louisiana 4s..... | .... | 109½ | 110¼ |
| Constitutional Bds..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Premium..... | .... | 217¾ | 219 |
| Privilege on Nos..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Premium drawn number..... | .... | 254 | 265 |
| City 4's..... | .... | 110 | 110½ |
| Floating debt 4s..... | .... | 99 | 102½ |
| Judicial Exp Fund Bds 4s..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Inv 7's, 1891..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Street Improvement..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Atchafalaya Levee Bds..... | .... | 101 | 102 |
| Bossier Levee Bds..... | .... | .... | 118 |
| Caddo Levee Bonds..... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5th District Levee Bds 1908.... | .... | 101 | 103 |
| do do do 1911.... | .... | 103½ | .... |
| do do do 1913.... | .... | 103 | .... |
| Lafourche Levee Bds..... | .... | 103½ | .... |
| Lake Borgne Levee Bds ..... | .... | 103 | .... |
| Orleans Levee Bds ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs. .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds.. | .... | 101 | .... |
| Tensas Basin Bonds ..... | .... | 1 4½ | 1 7 |
| Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold].. | .... | 129 | 135 |
| Orleans City RR. 1st mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do 5s gold.... | .... | .... | .... |
| L. & N. unified 4s..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's... | .... | 134 | 138 |
| Morgan's L. T. S. R. R. 6's, gold .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort, gold | .... | .... | .... |
| N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| N. O. City and Lake 1st [Gold] | .... | 112¾ | 114¼ |
| N. O. City RR. Co gen. mort gold | .... | 107½ | 107¾ |
| N. O & Carrollton 1st mort.... | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. 2nd mort, gold | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. 5s, gold..... | .... | 112½ | 114½ |
| N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Orleans RR 1st mort [Gold]..... | .... | 112¾ | .... |
| Orleans RR 2nd mort [gold] ... | .... | .... | .... |
| St-Charles St. RR. mort ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do do ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do do ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| do do do ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Southern Ry 1st 5s [gold]..... | .... | 103½ | .... |
| Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort.. | .... | .... | .... |
| Tex. & Pac. RR. 2d gold mort.. | .... | .... | .... |
| Crescent City 6s..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold Ex. | .... | .... | .... |
| American Brew'g Co. Bds..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Edison 5s..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Lytton Land Co. Bond 5s..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds | .... | .... | .... |
| Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds.. | .... | .... | .... |
| Texas S. Cotton Press mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| N O Brewing Bonds stamped... | .... | .... | .... |
| N. O. Brewing Bds unstamped.... | .... | .... | .... |
| Cotton Exchange 1st mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| N. O. Drainage Bds..... | .... | 100⅜ | 101 |
| New South bld Ass'n A..... | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. .. C..... | .... | .... | .... |
| N. O. Waterworks 1st mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| .. .. 2d mort..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Police certificates..... | .... | .... | .... |
| School certificates..... | .... | .... | .... |
| City scrip, new..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1890..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Unpaid State coupons No 12.... | .... | .... | .... |
| State school warrants..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Carrollton RR Bds..... | .... | .... | .... |

# Bulletin Commercial

**Mardi, 19 décembre 1899,**

## COTON

**Marché de la Nlle-Orléans**

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 1 600 balles et 3,470 à arriver.
Le marché est stable.
Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ⅛c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

| | Aujourd'hui |
|---|---|
| Low Ordinary..... | 5 5[16 |
| Ordinary..... | 5 1[16 |
| Good Ordinary..... | 6 7[16 |
| Low Middling..... | 6 15[16 |
| Middling..... | 7 3[16 |
| Good Middling..... | 7⅜ |
| Middling Fair..... | 7 11[16 |
| Fair..... | 8 3[16 |

## Futures de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

| Stables. | |
|---|---|
| Janvier..... | 6,96@6,97 |
| Février..... | 6,99@7,00 |
| Mars..... | 7,02@7,03 |
| Avril..... | 7,04@7,05 |
| Mai..... | 7,06@7,07 |
| Juin..... | 7,08@7,09 |
| Juillet..... | 7,10@7,11 |
| Août..... | 6,95@6,97 |
| Septembre..... | 6,68@6,72 |
| Octobre..... | 6,59@6,62 |
| Novembre..... | — @ — |
| Décembre..... | 6,98 Bid |

## Marchés divers.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

| | |
|---|---|
| Galveston..... | 7 5[16 |
| Mobile..... | 7 1[16 |
| Savannah..... | 7⅜ |
| Charleston..... | 7¼ |
| Wilmington..... | 7¼ |
| Norfolk..... | 7¼ |
| Baltimore..... | 7½ |
| Boston..... | 7½ |
| Philadelphia..... | 7¾ |
| Memphis..... | 7¼ |
| Augusta..... | 7 1[16@7⅛ |
| St-Louis..... | 7¼ |

## Marché de New-York.

SUR PLACE.

Stable
Cotes—Middling Gulf 7¾.

## Futures de New-York.

| Stables. | |
|---|---|
| Janvier..... | 7,12@7 13 |
| Février..... | 7,17@7,19 |
| Mars..... | 7,23@7,24 |
| Avril..... | 7,28@7,29 |
| Mai..... | 7 32@7,33 |
| Juin..... | 7,33@7,34 |
| Juillet..... | 7,28@7,29 |
| Août..... | 6,93@6,95 |
| Septembre..... | 6.83@6.84 |
| Octobre..... | 6,79@6.81 |
| Novembre..... | 7,68@7,10 |
| Décembre..... | |

## MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

| | |
|---|---|
| A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... | 932,270 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 1,194,124 balles |
| A tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 3,638,416 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière. | 5,235 897 balles |

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

| | |
|---|---|
| De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... | 586,065 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière. | 735,871 balles |
| De tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 2,362,516 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 3,519,601 balles |

STOCKS—

| | |
|---|---|
| A la Nouvelle-Orléans..... | 388,029 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière. | 443,224 balles |
| Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 1,131,152 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 1,425,736 balles |

## Marché de Livernool.

SUR PLACE.

Les prix plus bas.
Cotes 4 9[32 pour le Middling Américain

## Futures.

Fermes.

## Marché du Havre.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—53 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 51¾ fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place; 47½ 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 3@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Très fort.

| | |
|---|---|
| Open Kettle, par livre..... | 3 @3¾ |
| Open Kettle centrifugalled par livre..... | 3⅞@4¼ |

CENTRIFUGAL—calme.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plantation granulated..... | 4 9[16@ — |
| Whites..... | 4⅜@4⅝ |
| Yellows..... | 3⅞@4⅛ |
| seconds..... | ¼⅞@4 5[16 |

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE bien fort 42@ —
CENTRIFUGAL—bien fort 8@35c. par gal
SIROP—41.
SUCRE RAFFINE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cubes..... | 4 15[16 |
| Powdered..... | 4 15[16 |
| Standard granulated..... | 4 13[16 |
| Confectioners' A..... | 4¾ |

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 ris, 6 hoops..... | 38c. |
| Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 8 hoops..... | 40c. |
| Barils de sucre et de ris de seconde main, 6 hoops..... | 18c. |
| Barils de sucre et de ris de seconde main, 8 hoops..... | 20c. |
| Boucauts de sucre de seconde main..... | 90c. |
| Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre..... | $1 25 |
| Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre..... | 90c. |
| Barils de mélasse de seconde main..... | 90@95c |
| Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre..... | 60c. |
| Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000..... | $13 50@14 50 |

## RIZ.

AU BOARD OF TRADE

Brut—Stable.
Ecalé—Fort.
Cotes—aujourd'hui.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head..... | 3¾@6¼c |
| Straights..... | 1¾@3½c |
| Screenings ..... | 2 @3 c |
| No 2, par baril..... | 1¾@ —c |
| Riz brut—$1 00 à 3 85. | |
| SON—Tonne, $7 50 à 8 00 | |
| MIZ POLI—$16 00@ —. | |

## FARINES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

FARINE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Patents, le baril..... | $3 75 @3 85 |
| Extra fancy..... | $3 30 @3 35 |

Minnesota Patents $4 35 hors du Board of Trade.
FARINE DE MAIS—$1 80@1,85
GRITS—$2 00@2 05
Les cotes de farine et de farine de maïs ont de 10 à 15c. plus cher par baril.

## GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MAIS — On cote 43 à — pour le blanc 43 à — pour le mêlé et 44 à — pour le jaune.
AVOINE — No 2 de l'Ouest 31c; Choix 31½ à —. Texas No 2 — à —.
SON— 80 à 82½c.
FOIN — Prime $14 00 à 15 50; Choice $16.50 à 17 50.
Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. le plus par boisseau; avoine 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.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

| | |
|---|---|
| **MESS PORK—** | |
| Mess Pork, nouveau..... | $9 50@ — |
| **VIANDES SALES SECHES—** | |
| Spanles..... | 6½@ 6¾ |
| Short rib sides..... | 5½@ 5⅝ |
| Extra short sides..... | 5⅝@ 5½ |
| **BACON—** | |
| Spaules..... | —@ 6½ |
| Short rib sides..... | 6¾@ — |
| Extra short sides..... | 6⅝@ 6½ |
| **GRAISSE—** | |
| En tierçons, refined..... | 5 @ 5⅛ |
| Lard pur..... | 6 @ — |
| **JAMBON**—10 à 11½. | |

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

# GROCERIES.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **RIO—Stable.** | |
| Fair No 3..... | 7⅞ |
| Low Fair No 4..... | 7¾ |
| Good Ordinary No 5..... | 7½ |
| Ordinary No 6..... | 7⅛ |
| Low Ordinary No 7..... | 6⅞ |
| Strictly Good Common No 8..... | 6⅝ |
| Good Common No 9..... | 6⅜ |
| **SANTOS—Stable.** | |
| Fair No 3..... | 8 |
| Low Fair No 4..... | 7⅞ |
| Good Ordinary No 5..... | 7⅝ |
| Ordinary No 6..... | 7⅜ |
| Low Ordinary No 7..... | 7 |
| Strictly Good Common No 8..... | 6¾ |
| Common No 9..... | 6½ |
| **MEXICAIN—Stable.** | |
| Cordova—Fair..... | 9⅛ |
| Barely fair..... | 8⅞ |
| Low fair..... | 8⅝ |
| Coatepex—Fair..... | 9⅛ |
| Barely fair..... | 8⅞ |
| Low fair..... | 8⅝ |

Job lots ⅛c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅝ pour les Rio et les Santos.

| | |
|---|---|
| **BEURRE—** | |
| Western Creamery—Extra..... | 28½ |
| Extra firsts..... | 27 |
| Firsts..... | 24 |
| Western Dairy—Extra..... | 18 |
| Extra firsts..... | 17 |
| Firsts..... | 16 |
| Jobbing un peu plus élevé. | |
| **FROMAGE—** | |
| New York creams..... | 14 |
| Young America's, full cream..... | 14 |
| Twins, full cream..... | 13½ |
| Flats..... | 13¾ |
| Jobbing un peu plus élevé. | |

# GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $9 50@ — par tête
Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $21 00 par short ton, pour l'exportation $22 50@ — f. o. b. per long ton.
Oil cake—$22 50@ — pour l'exportation f. o. b.
Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, crude 26@27c; off refined 30@31c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pouce 6⅝ par yard; 2-pound 6⅛; pound 5⅞.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—95@ — par paquet.

# FRUITS ET NOIX.

| | |
|---|---|
| **POMMES—** | |
| Par baril..... | 2 25@ 3 75 |
| **LIMONS—** | |
| Par boîte..... | 2 50@ 3 75 |
| **ORANGES—** | |
| Par boîte de Mexique et Floride. | 2 50@3 50 |
| **COCOS—** | |
| Par 1000..... | 35 00 |
| Par 100..... | 3 75 |
| **POIRES—** | |
| Par boîte..... | 2 50@ — |
| **BANANES—** | |
| Par régime..... | 1 25@1 75 |
| **RAISINS—** | |
| Par boîte..... | 2 00@ — |
| **PISTACHES—** | |
| Par livre..... | 4@5½c. |
| **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 25c de plus par baril et ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMES DE TERRE — | $1 90 à 2 00. |
| PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril | 80c à $1 00. |
| YAMS—$1 50 à 1 75 par baril. | |
| TOMATES—60 à 75c par crate. | |
| OIGNONS—Par baril $1 90 à 2 00. | |
| CHOUX—$2 50 à 2 75 per crate. | |
| AIL—60 à 70c. par macorne. | |
| CHOUCROUTE— par baril $5 25 à 5 50 | |
| SUIF — 5 c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 4 à 4½c. celui de la campagne. | |
| CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23c la livre. | |
| LAINE—Burry 11 c. la livre; Louisiana clear 18c.; clear Lake 20c. | |
| PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 7 c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6½c peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6½c | |
| PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8½c., dry salted 14c; dry flint 16 a livre. | |
| PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; castor 5 à 55c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 40c. | |
| PEAUX—Chevreuil 15 à 18c. la livre; mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c. | |
| MOUSSE—Mêlée 1½ à 1½c. la livre; grise 1c à —; noire 2 à 2½c | |
| CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, $ — à c. pièce.; cornes de vaches — à 1c. | |

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..... | $4 00@ 4 25 |
| Poulets..... | 2 50@ 3 50 |
| Canards..... | Nominal |
| Oies..... | 4 25@ 5 25 |
| Dindes..... | 6 00@ 13 50 |
| Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine..... | $3 50@ 4 00 |
| Poulets..... | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Canards..... | Nom |
| Oies..... | 4 50@ 5 50 |
| Dindes..... | Nom |
| ŒUFS—19c. | |

# 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 2 25; goudron de charbon $3 50 à 3 75 le baril; goudron de pin $3 75 à 4 00. Résine selon la qualité