LIVED IN MINING CAMPS.

Reminiscences of a Venerable Woman Now Living in Texas.

Mrs. Julia Clark, 72 years old, of Dallas, Tex., is a survivor of the hordes of men and women who flocked to California in 1849 when gold was discovered in that country. With her husband, Joseph Clark, who died six years ago, she lived for 14 years in the various mining camps on the "sunset slope" in the search for the yellow metal. In describing her experiences, reports the Chicago Chronicle, Mrs. Clark says that she was the only woman in a party which left New Orleans in the month of July of that memorable year. Two male relations were with the party, however. She says:

"My husband made the trip to California by sea, going round the Horn. That trip was considered too dangerous and inconvenient for women to take, and I was left at home to accompany a party that would start a few weeks later. The most severe part of the trip was crossing Panama. Our party arrived earlier than did my husband's. We went from San Francisco overland into the mining region, somewhere near where Folsom is now located. We remained there and in a number of mining camps for three years. My husband and myself, after leaving the mines, lived at Sacramento, San Francisco and other places for 11 years and then returned to Kentucky. We had probably as much as $20,000. My husband invested in numerous business ventures and lost practically all he had before we moved to Texas. I am poor now, but contented in my old age with my relatives."

Mrs. Clark is ending the last years of her life with the family of her nephew, Edward C. Smith, a business man of Dallas.

POOL OF INK PHENOMENON.

Situated in Southern California in a Desolate Spot.

Without doubt the most remarkable body of water in the world lies in the vicinity of the Colorado river, in southern California. In this region of ugly volcanoes, desolate wastes and slimy swamps, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the strangest phenomenon of all is what the naturalists call a "lake of ink." No other description fits so well. The strange black fluid that forms the lake bears no resemblance to water. It must some day have been a "lake of fire," and even now it tallies excellently with the familiar description of the infernal regions. Thick and viscous and foul-smelling, it seems altogether meet that it should deface the surface of the earth.

The pool of ink is situated about half a mile from a volcano. It is about an acre in area. The surface is coated with gray ashes from the volcanoes to the thickness of about six inches, thus concealing its real nature. A traveler not prepared to avoid its treacherous depths might easily walk into it. Experiment has proved that the black fluid of the lake is not poisonous. It acts as a dye, and cotton goods soaked in it keep their color for months, even when exposed to the sun. They also acquire a stiffness similar to that produced by weak starch. The fluid has been analyzed, but its component parts have not been made known.

HIS DEFORMITY A BLESSING.

Owns Ten Fingers and Uses Extra Ones at Silk Loom.

Charles W. Haines, of 406 Abigail street, who is 24 years old, has five fingers on each of his hands, but no thumbs, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. In the place of his thumbs are perfectly-formed fingers similar in appearance to the index finger, only a little longer. The remarkability of his case is that nature so arranged it that the first phalanx, unlike other fingers, has a ball joint articulating with the first metacarpal in a way that enables him to turn the finger about in any direction, even upon the back of his hand.

Haines is a silk bandage weaver, and by the aid of his thumb fingers he can reach into the loom and catch up broken threads and tie them with one hand, not being compelled to use a hook line like other workmen. He says that on account of his hands being so constructed he can save time and do more work in a day than anyone at his shop. Like Miss Sayers, Haines is a musician. He is a good performer on a zither, and when not employed at his work he spends a great deal of time playing upon this difficult instrument. He can pick the strings more nimbly with what serves him as a thumb than with his other fingers, and he verily believes that nature furnished him with a deformity that has proven a physiological benefit.

Toes of Criminals.

Dr. P. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of 4,500 criminals, and finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequently among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals; also, a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages.

Polyglot Service.

A queer polyglot religious service was held at the Seaman's Bethel at Douglas on the Isle of Man. The Gospel was read in Gaelic, a hymn sung in Manx, prayer offered in Welsh and the sermon delivered in English. On a previous Sunday the Lord's Prayer was said in Cornish, a language the last speaker of which died in the early years of this century.

A King's Outing.

Every summer the king of Spain goes to the seaside, and is taken out to bathe in a splendid machine constructed like a miniature palace. He is attended by an admiral, and in the vicinity of the bathing place a number of sailors are stationed in a boat in case of any accident.

DECAY OF THE SNUFF HABIT.

Regretted by Some Men Whose Parents Once Used It.

"It takes all kinds of people," said the oldest man of the company of Old Boys, who were having a reunion, reports the Chicago Times-Herald, "to make a world—I am glad I ain't one of of 'em!"

"What is it now?" asked the next oldest, with a quaver in his voice.

"Charity—not the kind that vaunteth not itself, but the other sort. It went to visit a poor woman and wouldn't bestow an alm because, forsooth, she took snuff! Why, I would have plunked down my last quarter to have bought her snuff. It took me right back to the time when I used to take eight dozen eggs to go to the village general store to exchange them for snuff to fill my mother's snuff-box and buy a paper of pins."

"Where might that have been, pardner?" asked the old boy with an ear-trumpet.

"That was in Huron county, O., in the year 1836, or thereabouts. And I can't remember when I ever failed to get my mother her snuff."

"Eyther eggs was mighty cheap then or snuff was dear. Why, you could get a hundred papers of pins with eight dozen eggs to-day. I'm not up to snuff, but if anybody wants to tickle their nose with the compound they have my permission," remarked another "boy" of fourscore.

"The old folks of to-day are missing it—it gives employment to the thoughts," said the first speaker, and a reminiscent silence settled upon the aged group.

DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.

According to Statistics Man Is Generally the Aggrieved Party.

Publication of the divorce court statistics of England reveals an anomaly of interest to those familiar with divorce proceedings in this country. The most surprising feature about them—so surprising, indeed, that were not the figures absolutely beyond reproach, the advanced woman would probably loudly protest against their fidelity—is that the aggrieved party in these matrimonial suits proves on about three occasions out of five to have been the husband. Only 220 wives found occasion to petition the court for release from the bonds of matrimony, the same application having been made by 353 husbands. The occupations of those who passed through the divorce court seem also worthy of note. Clerks, curiously enough, head the list of suitors in these causes, though builders and carpenters bracketed as equal run a very good second. There were 38 of the clerks on the cause list during the year in question and 30 each of the two latter callings. Painters and merchant seamen and officers follow next with 21; soldiers and naval seamen with 18; farmers with 16; coachmen, cabmen and carters with 15, and commercial travelers with 12. The professions, it is rather surprising to find, come far behind the trades. There are only ten physicians and surgeons, five solicitors and—mirabile dictu—two journalists. The rear of the list is brought up by a solitary barrister.

PHILIP TO HIS FATHER.

A Bit of Wise Advice Which Mr. Gratebar Takes Not Unkindly.

"As a general thing," said Mr. Gratebar as reported by the New York Sun, "I take a cheerful view of things, and with all its cares and troubles I like life so well that I should be glad to have it prolonged indefinitely. But occasionally something happens that, while it does not make me despondent—I am never that—disturbs me greatly. And then, as likely as not, I grieve to say, I go home to dinner and sit down at the table with gloom written on my face in letters so big that there's hardly room to get it all on.

"Finally, after a period of silence, Philip speaks up, with the irreverence of youth, but with youth's blessed buoyancy:

"'Take a brace, old man; take a brace.'

"And I try to explain to Philip that things have not gone my way that day, and that I don't feel well.

"And Philip says: 'Well, you ought to throw a bluff that you are feeling well, whether you do or not.'

"And I feel that what Philip says is true. I have, from time to time, tried to give him, out of my experience, wise counsel. I feel that there are times when I may profit by the counsel of Philip."

LANDSLIDE EXPOSES COINS.

Millions of Pieces of Chinese Money Washed Out by Rain.

A large find of old coins, which have lain hidden underground for over 1,550 years—since the time of the three kingdoms—was accidentally brought to light last May in the Chushan district, in northwest Hupeh, during a heavy downpour of rain, says a Shanghai contemporary. May 4 a considerable tract of land washed off from a hill, and the landslip exposed the hidden treasure. The villagers in the neighborhood flocked to the spot to help themselves to it, and the news of the strange discovery was at once telegraphed his excellency Chang Chintung, who ordered the local officers to gather the coins with all dispatch.

It is said that the quantity gathered represents as many as 7,000,000 strings, and the coins are unusually large, resembling in size those of the Hsienfung reign (about 45 years ago) of the present dynasty. The viceroy is sending 200 strings to Peking under charge of a Taotai for the perusal of the emperor. The coins bear on one side the characters of the reign of the monarch and on the other (Szechuen) the seat of the government that issued them.

Spanish Railroad Trains.

Spanish trains so seldom leave stations on time that the time tables in many cases merely indicate the hour of departure—say, eight and "minutes"—that is, an indefinite number of minutes after eight.

ONE ON HIM.

An Order That He Had Neglected to Obey.

"I had a queer experience with a gripman on a Mount Auburn cable car this morning," said a Fifth street cigar dealer to a Cincinnati Tribune man. "You know there is a sign in the car which reads: 'Don't put your feet on the seats,' or something to that effect. Probably they were afraid that you would scratch your shoes on the rough seats. Anyhow, the sign's there.

"On the car there was but one other passenger, evidently a friend of the gripman. He was sitting in the seat next to the official, and the two enjoyed a long and animated discussion concerning the system of transfers soon to go into operation over the new extension of the Oak street line. In a careless way I had placed my foot upon the seat, or rather my toe was against the edge, but in no danger of harming the woodwork. The gripman reached over and in an authoritative tone said:

"'Yous must take yer feet off the seats. See the sign? Them's our orders from headquarters, and we must obey them.'

"'Is that so?' said I. 'Do you obey all the orders that are given out?'

"'Sure,' said he.

"'What's that order up there?' said I.

"'Which?' said he.

"'That one that says: "Don't talk to the gripman." You have been talking to your friend for 15 minutes and never once told him to stop talking to you.'

"He looked dazed for half a minute, and then said:

"'That's one on me, partner. Let's saw wood, and say nothin'.'

"Then I rested my feet in peace."

LUBRICATING A WATCH.

No Other Piece of Machinery Will Run So Long After a Single Oiling.

Very few of the millions of people who carry watches realize to what a powerful extent lubrication is developed, and what an extraordinary number of turns the balance wheel makes with one oiling, says the Philadelphia Record. A Chestnut street watchmaker, whose knowledge of these wonderful pieces of mechanism is not exceeded by any man in this city, has made up an interesting table of comparison to show the perfection of lubrication in a watch.

A watch will run on one oiling from a year to a year and a half. Every minute the balance wheel turns on its axis 450 times, and 27,000 times in an hour. Accepting the year as the time the ordinary watch will run with one oiling, he finds that if the driver of a locomotive was as well oiled as a balance wheel of a watch, it ought to run 60 miles an hour day and night for 648 days, or well on to two years, with one oiling. In that time it would traverse a distance equal to nearly four times the circumference of the earth.

In view of the fact that in reality few locomotives will run one day without reoiling, he maintains that the watchmaker has developed his art to a far greater degree than the locomotive builder has yet been able to reach.

HUGE KITES TO AID SCIENTISTS.

A Princeton University Party to Explore the Famous Mosas Cliffs.

Prof. William Libby, of Princeton university, accompanied by several scientists of repute, has begun an exploration of the famous Mosas cliffs in the United States Indian reservation of New Mexico. It is expected that the task will require many weeks for its completion.

Prof. Libby, who is a geologist and an Arctic explorer, conceived the idea of attempting to investigate this district years ago, but no means offered itself until William J. Eddy, of New York, perfected his kite machines for aerial transportation. Mr. Eddy has built a contrivance formed of four huge kites arranged in a square, four feet apart. These kites can be sent up in the air to a height of 800 feet. The apparatus was sent by express to the scene of action and an expert in their use sent by Mr. Eddy to fly them, under Prof. Libby's directions.

GRANT'S LOG CABIN DECAYING.

Structure Removed from St. Louis to Philadelphia Needs Care.

The old log cabin once owned and occupied by Gen. Grant, which he had brought to Philadelphia from St. Louis 20 years ago and which is now in Fairmount park, is fast decaying. Many of the logs have been rotted by the elements and others have been carried away by relic hunters.

Gen. Grant presented the cabin, with the original furniture in it, to his friend, the late George H. Stuart. It is still the property of the Stuart estate, and neither the city nor the park commissioners can do anything with it.

George H. Stuart, Jr., applied four years ago for permission to remove it from the park, and permission was granted, provided the grounds would be restored to their original condition. Nothing has been done in the matter since. It is possible that the grand army men will take some action toward preserving the cabin.

A Queer Accident.

A curious instance of hairbreadth escapes was recorded with the explosion of a steamship in Monmouthshire dry docks. Two men who were standing on the quay at the time of the shock were lifted bodily off their feet, carried back some distance and hurled to the bottom of the adjacent graving dock, where they found themselves standing side by side uninjured.

Building Their Own Vessels.

Though it costs from 25 to 50 per cent. more to build merchant vessels in France than in England, according to Vicomte d'Avenel, France will build her own ships.

Work for London Milliners.

It is stated in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 bonnets were sold in London during one week recently.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Est très r pandue 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 septembre 1897.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$4,779,963 00	$738,191 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	4,465,192 00	517,293 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	7@8
do A1.....	—@6
Prêts sur garanties collatérales....	5@6
Time do do	—@6
Papier hypothécaire.....	7@8
Monnaies américaines et étrangères et Billets de Banques.	
MONNAIE—	
Souverains Victoria.....	$4 80@4 90
20-francs.....	$3 80@3 90
Doublons espagnols.....	$15 40@15 60
25-pesetas espagnols.....	$4 70
Or léger américain.....	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	Nominaux
Sols péruviens.....	Nominaux
Pesos chiliens.....	Nominaux
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19¾
LONDRES—	
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre	2 0[0.
Consols pour l'argent	111 7/8;
Pour accompte ——.	
PARIS—	
Rentes—103.12½.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —	
Londres 25	
New-York 54½@56½.	
USANCE.	
Le STERLING est stable.	
Commercial (60 jours).....	481 @481¾
Traites de banques (à vue).....	485½
Les FRANCS sont stables.	
Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.23⅛
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.18¾
REICHEMARKS—94 3/16.	
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est ca me.	
Traites de commerce $1 50 d'esc.	
Traites de banques au pair.	

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Pas de ventes.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	....	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	....
Germania National.....	100	....	....
Germania Savings.....	100	340	....
Hibernia National.....	100	182¾	188
Louisiana National.....	100	....	....
Metropolitan.....	100	....	....
N. O. National.....	100	510	585
People's.....	50	....	42
Provident Savings.....	100	....	....
State National.....	100	....	....
Teutonia.....	100	91	....
Union National.....	100	....	....
United States Savings.....	100	81	94
Whitney National.....	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Crescent Ins.....	100	....	....
Firemen's.....	50	5	10
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	....	....
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	....
Home Ins.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Ins.....	50	91	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	67	70½
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	....
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	70½	....
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	....	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	96	105
Teutonia.....	100	130	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	122	123½
Crescent City.....	100	56	....
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	130	150
New Orleans City.....	100	....	115
Orleans.....	50	....	....
St-Charles Street.....	50	56¾	58
Actions diverses.			
O. C. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	36½
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
Metairie Cem'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & R. As.....		....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	114¾	116¾
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	30	....
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4¼	5¼
Sugar Shed Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
8 dard F'less En. Co. of Chi..	10	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Takamba Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Rosetta Gravel.....	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	....	....	....
do common.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. & Elect. Co.	....	....	....
French Opera Association..	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co...	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....	....	97¼	....
Consitutional Bds.....	....	....	....
Levee Cs.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	....	100½	103½
Bossier Lev. Bds.....	....	99¼	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	....	99½	101
5th District Levee Bds.....	....	97½	....
Lafourche Lev. Bds.....	....	102½	106
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....	....	....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	102	105
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	....	102	105
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....	....	98¼	....
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..	....	99½	100½
Tensas Basin Bonds.....	....	102	106
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....	....	193¼	194½
Premium drawn number.....	....	....	....
City 4's.....	....	102½	103½
City 7's, gold.....	....	....	....
Privilege on Nos.....	....	....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....	....	113	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	....	125	....
U. S. 5's.....	....	114	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	....	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....	....	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	....	....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....	....	....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..	....	116½	120
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & R. Bds Gold.....	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds..	....	....	....
Morgan's L. and T. R. B. 7's...	....	127½	....
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's. gold....	....	115½	118
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort..	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.	....	....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold	....	....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....	....	....	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].	....	81	93
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....	....	....	....
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..	....	98	....
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds	....	....	....
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....	....	90	93
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1900..	....	....	....
Carrollton RaR. Co 1st mort	1492	....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		....	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
.. .. .. C.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		85¼	86¼
Elyton Land Company Bond 6s.		....	....
.. .. 5s.		....	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort....		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st 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.....		....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....		....	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		....	....

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX

Bœufs—Choice corn-fed, par livre, gross.....	3½@	4
Common grass fed.....	2½@	3
Mississippi, Alabama, etc., choix, par livre.....	2¼@	2½
Vaches communes et vieilles, par tête.....	$8 00	@10 00
Veaux—1re qualité, par tête	8 00	@12 00
2me qualité.....	7 00	@ 9 00
Veaux de choix.....	7 00	@ 9 00
Communs.....	4 00	@ 6 00
Porc—Good fat Western, par livre gross.....	4 @	4½
Common.....	3½@	4
Fair Ouachita.....	3 @	3½
Moutons—Choice, par tête.	2 00	@ 3 00
Fair, par tête.....	1 00	@ 2 00
Vaches laitières—1re qualité, par tête.....	30 00	@40 00
2me qualité par tête.....	15 00	@25 00

Bulletin Commercial

Mercredi, 29 septembre 1897.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,300 balles et 5,700 à arriver.

Le marché est facile.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	4 9/16	nom
Ordinary.....	5 1/16	"
Good Ordinary.....	5 7/16	
Low Middling.....	5¾	
Middling.....	6 1/16	
Good Middling.....	6 5/16	
Middling Fair.....	6 9/16	nom
Fair.....	7¾	"

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.

Janvier.....	6,05@6,06
Février.....	6,11@6,12
Mars.....	6,18@6,19
Avril.....	6,23@6,24
Mai.....	6,28@6,29
Juin.....	—@—
Juillet.....	—@—
Août.....	—@—
Septembre.....	—@—
Octobre.....	5,98@5,99
Novembre.....	5,99@6,00
Décembre.....	6,01@6,02

Les ventes comprennent 30,100 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	6¼
Mobile.....	6
Savannah.....	6 13/16
Charleston.....	5⅝@5⅞
Wilmington.....	6
Norfolk.....	6 3/16
Baltimore.....	6⅜
Boston.....	6⅝
Philadelphie.....	6⅝
Memphis.....	6 3/16
Augusta.....	6 1/16
St-Louis.....	6⅛

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6¾.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier.....	6,34@6.35
Février.....	6,38@6,39
Mars.....	6,42@6.43
Avril.....	6.46@6 48
Mai.....	6.51@6,52
Juin.....	6,55@6,56
Juillet.....	6,59@6 60
Août.....	—@—
Septembre.....	6,22@6,24
Octobre.....	6.25@6,26
Novembre.....	6.28@—
Décembre.....	6,30@6,31

Les ventes comprennent 150 600 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—	
A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	152.912 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	235.112 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	771.370 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	863,069 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	39,207 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	92.672 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	237.586 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	300,780 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	92.488 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	174,888 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	469.259 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	655,516 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Demande modérée.

Cotes—3⅞ pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Faciles.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—49¾fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place 47¾fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 44½fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Faciles.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@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. 2¼ à 3⅜c. par livre.

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.

Granulated.....	4¼@4 9/16
Whites.....	3 15/16@4 3/16
Yellows.....	3⅛@ 4
Seconds.....	2 @ 3¼

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y en a plus en premières mains.

CENTRIFUGAL—Bien fort. Nominal par gallon.

SIROP—Il n'y en a plus.

SUCRE RAFFINE—

Cut Loaf.....	5½
Powdered.....	5⅛
Standard granulated.....	5¼
Confectioners' A.....	5⅛

Moins ⅛c et 1/16c d'escompte.

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ ECALE—Stable.		
Fancy.....		5½@5¾
Choice.....		5¼@5⅜
Prime.....		4¾@5
Good.....		4¼@4⅝
Fair.....		4¼@4⅜
Ordinary.....		4 @4⅛
Common.....		—@—
Screenings.....		3⅞@4⅜
Inferior.....		Nominal
No 2.....		2¾@2½

RIZ POLI—Ton, $15 00 à —.

SON—$8 50 à 9 50.

RIZ BRUT—Stable avec une bonne demande.

.....$2 90@4 25

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—		
Patents, le baril.....	$5 25	@5 40
Extra fancy.....	$4 85	@5 00

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 70@1 75.

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 41 à 42 pour le blanc; 41 à 42 pour le mêlé et 43 à 44 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 26 à 26½; Choix 27 à 27½; Texas No 2 27 à 27½.

SON—67½ à 70c.

FOIN—Prime $12 00 à 13 50; Choice $14 50 à 15 50.

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

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:

MESS PORK—$9 25@9 50.		
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—		
Epaules.....	5⅞@	6
Short rib sides.....	6⅛@	6¼
Long clear sides.....	—@	—
Short clear sides.....	6⅛@	6¼
BACON—		
Epaules.....	6⅛@	3⅝
Short rib sides.....	6⅞@	7
Long clear sides.....	—@	—
Short clear sides.....	6¾@	6⅞
GRAISSE—		
En tierçons, refined.....	4½@	4⅝
Lard pur.....	5½@	5⅝

JAMBON—10@11½.

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.

Les prix suivants sont pour des petits lots

CAFE RIO—	
Good.....	12
Fair, la livre.....	11½
Bria fair.....	10½
Low fair.....	9¾
Strictly good ordinary.....	9¼
Good ordinary.....	8¾
Ordinary.....	8¼
Low ordinary.....	7¾
Good common.....	7
Common.....	6¾@ 6⅞
CORDOVAS MEXICAINS—	
Good.....	12
Fair.....	11½
Barely fair.....	10¾
Low fair.....	10
Strictly good ordinary.....	9½
Ordinary.....	8½
Good common.....	7¾
Common.....	7
SANTOS—	
Prime.....	Nominal
Good.....	12½
Fair.....	12
Bria fair.....	11½
Low fair.....	11¾

Coffee jobbing ⅛ à ¼c. plus élevé, à Oxnard ½c. plus élevé.

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	22	
Extra firsts.....	20	
Firsts.....	17	@—
Western Dairy—Extra.....	11	@12
Extra firsts.....	10	@—
Firsts.....	9	@—

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	11½
Twins, full cream.....	10½
Young America's, full cream.....	10¾
Singles.....	10¾

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SE PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $8 00 à —— par ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $18 50 à 18 75 per short ton, pour l'exportation $20 25 à 20 50 f. o. b. per long ton.

Oil cake—$20 25 à 20 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 19½ à 20c.; refined 23½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7 à 7½c. per yard; 2-pound 6½ à 6¾c; 1¾-pound 6¼ à 6½c.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

MELONS D'EAU—	
Par wagon.....	6 00@15 00
POMMES—	
Par boite.....	2 25
ORANGES—	
par boite.....	—@—
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	2 75@ 3 50
COCO—	
Par 100.....	3 00@ —
ANANAS—	
Par crate.....	4 00@ 4 50
POIRES—	
Par baril.....	2 50@ 2 75
PECHES—	
Par boite de 1/3 de boisseau...	90c.@$1 10
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	1 35@ 1 60
RAISINS—	
Par boite.....	1 50@ 1 65
GRAPES—	
Par demi crate.....	1 25@ 1 50
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	2@5c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre.....	—@—
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—Par baril $2 10 à 2 15.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 50 à 1 75.

YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00.

TOMATES—40 à 50c. par boite d'un demi boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $1 75 à 2 00.

CHOUX—$1 00 à 1 25 per crate.

AIL—40 à 75c. par macorne.

CHOUCROUTE—Demi-baril $3 25 à 3 50.

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.....	$4 50@ 4 75
Poulets.....	1 75@ 4 00
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 25
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 50
Dindes.....	6 00@12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine.....