MAMMOTH STURGEON.

Capturing Half-Ton Fishes Is a Matter of Common Occurrence in British Columbia.

I saw a sturgeon in Victoria, on the cannery floor, measuring 12 feet by the tape and weighing more than 600 pounds. Anyone wishing to deceive the public by aid of a prevaricating camera should pose beside this 12-foot fish. The men who skillfully and laboriously reduced it to sections with an ax said it was not an uncommon fish, though the biggest on the floor; that they often found them far larger, and weighing as much as 1,200 pounds, says the Toronto Globe.

Two men lifting a half-ton fish into their boat is the exciting feature of sturgeon fishing. The sturgeon, if not fastened in his thick hide, is apt to resent it. He shakes his head in emphatic dissent; and a head three feet long and as big as a log, when vigorously shaken by a half-ton body, is a thing to be avoided. The tail, too, is a source of danger, for it not only slaps with energy, but can cover a large surface with one application. The man new at the business is apt to get hurt the first time he helps to coax a wriggling sturgeon of standard size over the gunwale.

On the floor of the cannery it is a great inert mass of flesh. The first operation of the butcher is to chop off the head and tail with an ax, and for these free gifts of nature the Indian and Chinaman are eagerly waiting at the door. The fins are cut off with a knife, and these are not allowed to go to waste. As the refuse is shoveled along the planks to the river there is little allowed to pass the coast native and his cousin with the braided hair. Chinamen potter around the place and help to clear away the refuse for the sake of what they can glean, and have a weakness for taking parts not intended for the river. When such Mongolian tricks are discovered the Chinamen are all driven out with more noise than ceremony, but they take their expulsion with oriental indifference and in a few minutes are all back again.

NAMES FOR MONEY.

This Year It Is Oil and "Let the Oil Trickle" Is a Saying That Is Heard in the Land.

To Artemus Ward is attributed the saying that there are many men in the United States who never seem to have any money, there does not seem to be any men in the United States who haven't a name for money, and the less money a man has the more names he uses. Many colloquial names for money, if not indeed a majority of them, have their origin among gamblers, or at least card players and other individuals who delight to be described in the newspapers as "members of the sporting fraternity," says the New York Sun. Last summer the name very generally in use for money was the word "cush;" the summer before the word phrase in most general use was "the long green." Prior to that such nouns were frequently in use as "dough," "sugar," "stamps," "the ready," "dust," "the old stuff," "the price," "the coin," and "spondulex."

This year the favorite seems to be "the oil," and what has come to be a familiar expression is "let the oil trickle," which is a latter-day version of the old familiar advice, "put up or shut up." When one such expression is fairly started on its way to popularity it remains in use for usually a year, or until superseded by one more descriptive or having at least better claims to acceptance as a verbal novelty. Oil has one marked point of resemblance to money. It is hard to hold.

HAD HEARD OF CLEVELAND.

Newsboy's Response to a Worthy Clergyman's Well-Meant Advances.

Rev. Ward Beecher Pickard, of Epworth Memorial church, while on his vacation in the east, has been writing a series of interesting letters to the Sunday school. In his last he told of an incident in Boston, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He was walking along the common one morning and stopped to buy a paper from a bright-faced newsboy.

"Have you ever heard of a place out west called Cleveland?" he asked the boy.

"Sure. That where you belong?" came the quick reply.

"Yes," my little man," said Mr. Pickard. "But what do you know about Cleveland?"

"I know it's out on Lake Erie and youse got a dondy baseball club. They're crowding our boys too close for comfort, and that's no joke, either."

Whether the dignified pastor of one of Cleveland's most prominent churches was pleased or not his letter did not say, but he asked the boy how old he was and paid for his paper, saying: "There are 12 pennies, one for each year. If you grow up to be as good a man as you are bright now you'll be all right."

"I've been told that before," was the parting response from the little chap as the preacher moved on.

Novel Insurance Claim Paid.

A claim which is probably unique in the annals of fire insurance has just been paid by an insurance company to a man in Yarmouth, England. The claimant was sitting on the sea front with the ends of his trousers turned up. A little ash from his pipe dropped into the tuck thus formed and burnt a hole. After inspecting the garment the company paid for a new pair, the claim being under a general fire policy.

Never Renewed.

When a fish has lost any of his scales by a wound or abrasion they are never renewed.

MICROBES WAIT FOR CYCLISTS

Doctors Advise Wheelmen Not to Ride in the Dust with Their Mouths Open.

The Lancet has a note interesting to the vast army of cyclists. After a "spin" along a more or less dusty road the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat. Headache and depression often follow, and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind.

When the bacteriology of road dust is considered, these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria, according to the nature of the locality, are found in a gram weight of dust, and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms.

Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infective power of dust when it is known that among the microbes encountered in it are the microbes of pus, malignant oedema, tetanus, tubercule and septicaemia.

The mischief to riders as well as pedestrians would probably be largely averted if, as nature intended, the respirations were rigidly confined to the nasal passages, and the mouth kept comfortably though firmly shut. As investigators have shown, the microbes in the air seldom pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage, and consequently never to the larynx or bronchial surfaces.

A useful precaution, therefore, in addition to exclusively breathing through the nostrils, would be to douche the nasal cavity after a dusty run or walk with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic.

WADDESDON MANOR.

One of Baron Rothschild's Magnificent Country Seats in England.

Waddesdon manor, at which the prince of Wales met with his unfortunate accident, is one of three country seats in Buckinghamshire owned by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. There are in Hertfordshire, Tring park, belonging to Lord Rothschild, and Halton, belonging to Mr. Alfred; but Baron Ferdinand owns, besides Waddesdon, the Manor house at Winchenden, and Leighton house, Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bucks. Waddesdon is in all respects a model village, and, if the dwellers there are not happy and well off, it is not the fault of Baron Ferdinand, who is the kindest and most popular of landlords. He may often be seen in the village, and at busy times, or when any affair of local interest takes place, he is always in evidence. Sometimes, with a few friends from the manor, he visits the shops and makes small purchases; but the game is a very expensive one, for the villagers invariably refuse to give him any change. When a man offers a sovereign, or even half a sovereign, for one pennyworth of nuts, intended for immediate consumption, he may well be surprised to find his claims for change ignored. The traveler who passes through Waddesdon is surprised at the outward and visible signs of prosperity, and the villagers welcome his astonishment, since it gives them a chance of enlarging upon their favorite topic—the baron's munificence.

BARTENDERS ARE WEALTHY.

This Account Goes to Show Why They Are Able to Wear Such Good Clothes.

There is no malicious intention to cast reflection upon the honesty of the bartender, but it is not uncommon that some one replies to an inquiry as to the identity of some very elegantly dressed gentleman parading down the street as if he owned it. "Why, he is the bartender at such a swell downtown saloon." Few good stories are told at the expense of the mixer of intoxicants, and when an old observer started to tell one his listeners were all attention, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I knew a man once that ran a saloon who bored a hole through the ceiling to watch his bartender," said he. "He had an idea that the fellow was dishonest. On the first morning that he watched him through the hole the bartender 'knocked down' $3.50. When the proprietor appeared in the saloon, and, going behind the bar, looked into the till, he found only 50 cents there.

"'Say,' said the proprietor, pacing the floor in anger, 'where did you get all your elegant clothes?'

"'I bought them,' replied the bartender.

"'Well, you get out from behind that bar,' shouted the irate proprietor, 'and I'll see if I can get money enough to buy a suit of decent clothes.'"

Street Scene in Paris.

The Velo reports an amusing incident in Paris. A roadman was watering the street with a hose. An omnibus coming up to him caused a bicyclist to collide with another wheelman, and both fell. Over them went a third, and a cab horse, driven with the usual Parisian skill, danced on the pile of machines, the cabman plying his whip as the only solution of the trouble that occurred to him. One of the fallen, rising hurriedly, was floored again by a tandem, which also capsized, and another coupe and a motor car cannoned one another within an ace of running over the debris. At this moment the omnibus moved off, and the hoseman, unaware of the tragedy that was being enacted on the other side of the 'bus, turned on the stream across the rear of the departing vehicle. Tableau!

Of Many Tongues.

The occupants of the Philippines represent such a variety of races that 31 languages are spoken there.

STRANGE USES OF X-RAYS.

Hens, Mummies and Bridges All Are Tested by the Use of Roentgen's Invention.

Rudolph Spreckles, of California, has found a curious use for the X-rays. He has an enormous poultry farm there, and has lost a lot of money in his time from keeping hens that have been "deadheads," owing to not laying eggs.

So the egg farmer has conceived the idea of experimenting on hens with the X-rays, to see if they are of any value in this respect, and he has found the experiment highly successful. About 30 hens can be dealt with in this way in an hour, and Mr. Spreckles sends all that are proved useless as layers to the poultry market at once. He has had a great saving in corn since he thus began his novel use of the latest development of science, says an exchange.

A well-known dealer in mummies from Egypt has also used the X-rays in a novel manner. He found himself and his agents being frequently swindled by Egyptians selling him pretended mummies, which afterward proved to be all "fakes."

But there are certain internal marks beneath the cloths in which mummies are wrapped which are unfailing tests as to their genuineness. Now the X-rays enable the agents of the dealer to tell unerringly whether they are being offered a real mummy or only a "fake," and the dealer has found himself much in pocket in consequence.

The Roentgen rays have become so commonly used in hospitals as scarcely to attract much notice. But it may not be known that they are now being widely used in many foundries and engine shops for detecting any "fault" in the various pieces of iron work that go to make up an engine, a bridge or any other iron structure.

LOST AT THE SEASHORE.

Jewels Worth Fully $2,000,000 Are Dropped or Stolen Every Year.

It has been estimated that over $2,000,000 worth of jewels are lost every season at the summer resorts of America. At this time of the year you will find anywhere from two to a dozen placards posted at the desks of the seashore and mountain hotels offering suitable rewards for the recovery of a diamond pin, a diamond-studded watch or some other valuable trinket. So great have been the losses at the fashionable resorts like Newport, Lenox, Bar Harbor or Richfield Springs that the society matrons of late years have deposited boxes of jewels in bank vaults, and when large functions are given a member of the family is dispatched to town to get the costly ornaments. This is a very inconvenient but a very safe method. Before this precaution was taken the theft or loss of jewels frequently amounted to $8,000 or $10,000 at a single instance. Very seldom are the mislaid trinkets found, and even then under peculiar circumstances. Last year a Philadelphia matron secured apartments at a hotel where three years previously she had had the misfortune to lose several rings, a watch, and a diamond crescent, valued at $1,400. As she entered one of the rooms a loose board was felt. A carpenter was summoned to make the repair. Removing the carpet, the workman slightly raised the board and saw something bright on the plaster below. This discovery led to the recovery of the trinkets. The owner had hidden the property and then had forgotten about it.

SUBURBAN LIFE AIDS MORALS.

It Causes a Former City Resident to Give Up Swearing and He Feels Thankful.

"In one thing at least," said a man who has moved into the suburbs, according to the New York Sun, "suburban life has been a benefit to me. It has taught me not to swear.

"I found right away in the suburban town that people didn't swear, or not in public, anyway. They couldn't very well. They were traveling back and forth on the trains, all the time in contact with all sorts of men and with the same people day after day, including men who didn't swear. And how could a man swear under such circumstances. And it was just the same around the railroad station and the post office. There were always more or less people about, including neighbors, and often women and children, and people didn't swear. Quite apart from any other consideration whatever, it was not good form.

"Refraining from swearing in the suburbs has had a restraining influence upon me here, and now I have stopped swearing altogether. And I'm glad of it, for it's a miserable practice, and I feel better free from it. And I thank the suburbs for it. I don't know how the advantages as between city and country life will finally sum up in my mind, but I do know that when I am setting down the figures I shall put down a good generous amount to the credit of the suburbs on this account."

Couldn't Round Cape Horn.

The uncertainty of sails for commerce was illustrated in the ship Natuna, from London to San Francisco, in 225 days. She tried for over a month to double Cape Horn, and then, discouraged, turned eastward and crossed by Cape of Good Hope and the Pacific ocean. She had been given up as lost, and her reinsurance while in doubt cost 40 per cent.

Poor People in Denmark.

Denmark makes a clear distinction between the thriftless and the respectable poor. The former are treated like English paupers. The latter never cross a workhouse threshold. If destitute they recive a pension ranging from $14 to $84 a year; or, if too feeble to look after themselves, they are placed in an old-age home.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quotidienne, $12 00; Edition hebdomadaire $3 00; Edition du Dimanche, $2 00.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 25 octobre 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine....	$3,978,124 00	$513,548 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	4,181,550 00	449,375 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	6@7
do A1.....	7@8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.....	4@5
Time do do	5@6
Papier hypothécaire.....	7@8

Sommes américaines et étrangères et Billets de Banques.

MONNAIE—	
Souverains Victoria.....	$4 80@4 90
20-francs.....	$3 80@2 90
Doubloons espagnols.....	$15 40@15 60
25-pesetas espagnols.....	$4 70
Or léger américain.....	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	44@48
Sols péruviens.....	42@44
Pesos chiliens.....	43@44
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 4 0[0.	
Consols pour l'argent 107⅝	
Pour compte 107¾	
PARIS—	
Rentes 101 55.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR CBOE —	
Londres 28 1/16	
New-York 60@61.	

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

Commercial (60 jours).....	480¾@481½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	486½
Les FRANCS sont stables.	
Francs de commerce (60 jours).....	5.25⅝
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.21¼
REICHSMARKS—93 15/16	

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.

Traites de commerce 50c d'esc
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.
15 actions People's Bank..... 38¾

ACTIONS EN BOND.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande de
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	119½	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	....
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	240	....
Hibernia National.....	100	191	205
Louisiana National.....	100	....	....
Metropolitan.....	100	....	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	38½	39
Provident Savings.....	100	78	82
State National.....	100	....	102
Teutonia.....	100	85	90
Union National.....	100	76	85
United States Savings.....	100	....	90
Whitney National.....	100	350	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	8¾	....
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	85
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	....
Home.....	100	....	....
Lafayette.....	50	....	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	85
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	75	90
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	74	....
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	126½	130
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	106	115
Teutonia.....	100	133	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	120	125
Crescent City.....	100	16	....
Canal and Claib.....	100	150	200
New Orleans City.....	100	81	....
Orleans.....	50	23	25½
St-Charles Street.....	50	52½	....
Actions diverses.			
O. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	38¾	40½
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	8	10
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	105½	108½
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	92	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elect.....	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. & R. As.....	25	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Scoetia Gravel.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co.....	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.....	....	....	....
Traction Prefr'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
S'dard F'less Ex. Co. of Chi.....	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Takesima Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....	....	106	106¾
Constitutional Bds.....	....	....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....	....	215¾	217½
Premium drawn number.....	....	....	....
City 4's.....	....	106⅞	107½
City 7's, gold.....	....	....	....
Privilege on Non.....	....	....	....
Levee Co.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	100	104½	....
Bossier Levee Bds.....	....	....	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	....	....	....
5th District Levee Bds 1908.....	....	....	....
do do do 1911.....	....	....	....
do do do 1913.....	....	....	....
Lafourche Levee Bds.....	100	108	110
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....	....	106½	....
Orleans Levee Bds.....	....	106	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	110¼	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	....	111	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....	....	117½	120
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds.....	....	107	....
Tensas Basin Bonds.....	....	103	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....	....	....	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	....	....	....
U. S. 5's.....	....	....	....
U. S. 2's.....	....	105	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold].....	....	121	125
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's.....	....	133½	....
Morgan's L. T. R. R. S. C's, gold.....	....	123¼	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].	....	82¾	83½
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold].	....	105	1 6
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....	....	106½	110
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....	....	62	64
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....	....	....	....
do 2d 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.....	....	....	....
Hyiton Land Co. 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.....	....	....	....
do do C.....	....	....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....	....	....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....	....	....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....	....	....	....
Carrollton RR. Co 1st mort 1901	....	....	....
do do 1907	....	....	....
Carrollton Bds 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. 1899.....	....	....	....
do do 1900.....	....	....	....
do do 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.....	....	....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Mardi, 25 octobre 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 1,100 balles et 2,750 à arriver.
Le marché est stable.
Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ⅝c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	3	nom
Ordinary.....	3½	"
Good Ordinary.....	4 3/16	
Low Middling.....	4 9/16	
Middling.....	4 15/16	
Good Middling.....	5¼	
Middling Fair.....	5 11/16	nom
Fair.....	6 15/16	

N. O. FUTURES

Stables	
Janvier.....	4,92@4,93
Février.....	4,97@4,98
Mars.....	5,02@5,03
Avril.....	5,07@5,08
Mai.....	5,12@5 13
Juin.....	5,17@5,18
Juillet.....	5,21@5,23
Août.....	—@—
Septembre.....	—@—
Octobre.....	4,79 Bid
Novembre.....	4,82@4,84
Décembre.....	4,87@4,88

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	4 15/16
Mobile.....	4 13/16
Savannah.....	4¾
Charleston.....	4¾
Wilmington.....	4 15/16
Norfolk.....	5 1/16
Baltimore.....	5⅝
Boston.....	5½
Philadelphia.....	5 11/16
Memphis.....	5
Augusta.....	5
St-Louis.....	5

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif et faible.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 5⅝.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier.....	5,28@5,29
Février.....	5,32@5,34
Mars.....	5,38@ —
Avril.....	5,41@5,42
Mai.....	5,44@5 46
Juin.....	5,49@5,50
Juillet.....	5,52@5,53
Août.....	5,55@5,56
Septembre.....	—
Octobre.....	5,17@5,18
Novembre.....	5,17@5,18
Décembre.....	5,23@5,24

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	431,386 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	386,039 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	2,034,440 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,881,259 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	260,014 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	224,174 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,158,363 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,008,876 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	192 932 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	181,200 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	954 921 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	771,161 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—3 1/16 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

A peine stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—40½fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 38¼fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 36 fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Stables.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ¼@¾c 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.....	—@—
CENTRIFUGAL—Ferme.	
Granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	4⅝@—
Off yellow (nouveau).....	4⅛
Yellows.....	4⅛ @ 4⅛
Seconds.....	2¼@ 4
MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable, 37c.	
CENTRIFUGAL—Stable, 18 @ 22c.	
SIROP—31@33c.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5¼c
Powdered.....	5¼
Standard granulated.....	5
Confectioners' A.....	4 15/16

Moins ⅛c et 11/16c d'escompte calculé de 100 barils.

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ HALE — Fort et actif.

Fancy.....	6 @6¼
Choice.....	5½@5⅝
Prime.....	5¼@5⅜
Good.....	4¾@5
Fair.....	4⅜@4½
Ordinary.....	3⅞@4⅛
Common.....	3½@3¾
Screenings.....	3¼@3½
Inferior.....	2½@3
No 2.....	1⅝@1⅞

RIZ POLI—Ten. $15 50 à 16 50.
SON—$6 75 à 7 50.
RIZ BRUT—Bien ferme.
$2 00 à 4 65 pour celui de la rivière; $2 00 à 4 50 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse :

FARINE—	
Patents, le baril.....	$4 00 @4 10
Extra fancy.....	$3 50 @3 60
FARINE DE MAIS—$1 80@1 85.	
GRITS—$2 05@2 10	

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 42 à —— pour le blanc 42 à 43 pour le mêlé et 43 à 44 pour le jaune.
AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 30 à 31c; Choix —à 31c.; Texas No 2—à —.
SON—70 à 72½c.
FOIN—Prime $13 00 à 14 00; Choice $——à 15 00.
Les petits 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 2 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour leslots en gros:

MESS PORK—	
Old Mess Pork.....	$9 00@——
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Spaules.....	4⅞@ 5
Short rib sides.....	5⅜@ 5⅝
Extra short sides.....	5⅜@ —
BACON—	
Spaules.....	5¼ @ 5½
Short rib sides.....	6⅜@ 6¼
Extra short sides.....	6½@ 6¾
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined.....	3¾ @ 3⅞
Lard pur.....	5¼@ 5⅜
JAMBON—8@9.	

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

EPICERIES.

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

Job lots ¼c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅜ pour les Rio et les Santos.

RIO—Inactif.	
Fair No 3.....	8
No 4.....	7½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7
Ordinary No 6.....	6½
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	5¾
Good Common No 9.....	5½
SANTOS—Inactif.	
Fair No 3.....	8¼
Low Fair No 4.....	7¾
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7¼
Ordinary No 6.....	6¾
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6½
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6
Common No 9.....	5¾
MEXICAIN—Ferme.	
Choice—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8⅞
Low fair.....	8⅝
Costepex—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8⅞
Low fair.....	8⅝
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	23
Extra firsts.....	21
Firsts.....	18@19
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14½
Extra firsts.....	13½
Firsts.....	12½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	11
Young America's, full cream.....	11¼@11½
Twins, full cream.....	10¼
Singles.....	10½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $5 00 à —— par tonne.
Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $16 50 per short ton, pour l'exportation $18 00 à 18 50 f. o. b. per long ton.
Oil cake—$18 00 à 18 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.
Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 13 à 14c.; refined 21c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7¼ à 7¾ per yard; 2-pound 6¾ à 7; 1¾ pound 6½ à 6¾.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte.....	$1 50@ 1 65
Par baril.....	1 50@ 4 00
ORANGES—	
Par boîte.....	$2.25@2.50
Par baril.....	4 00@4 25
LIMONS—	
Par boîte.....	5 00@ 5 50
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	20 00 @ —
Par 100.....	2 25
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par boîte.....	2 50
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	35@45c
RAISINS—	
Par boîte.....	1 25@ 1 75
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	4@6c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre.....	4@20c
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 ½ à ¾c. par livre en lots.
POMMES DE TERRE—$1 75 à 2 00.
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 50 à 1 75.
YAMS—$1 50 à 1 75 par baril.
Ordinaires $1 15 à 1 25.
TOMATES—$1 00 à 1 40c. par boîte d'un boisseau.
OIGNONS—Par baril $1 75 à 2 00.
CHOUX—$1 60 à 1 75 par crate.
AIL—40 à 50c. par macorne.
CHOUCROUTE—Baril $3 00 à ——.
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'oeufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 60@ 4 00
Poulets.....	2 50@ 3 60
Canards.....	2 50@ 3 25
Oies.....	3 75@ 4 50
Dindes.....	6 00@12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 25@ 3 60
Poulets.....	2 25@ 3 00
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 00
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 00
Dindes.....	6 00@ 9 00

CHUTS—16 à ——c.
SUIF — 3¼c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.
CIRE D'ABEILLE—Prime yellow 22c la livre.
LAINE—Burry 10 à 10½c la livre; Louisiana clear 17c.; clear Lake 18c.
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14c la livre.
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; caster 5 à 30c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 20c.
PEAUX—Chevreuil 12 à 15c. la livre; mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.
MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2¼c.
CORNES—Cornes de boeufs, prime, —— à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches — à 1c.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES.

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme su