AGE OF NIAGARA.

The Latest Estimate Is That the Great Gorge Was Made 12,000 Years Ago.

Some interesting speculations concerning the age of the Niagara gorge are reported by Nature. This was the subject of a paper by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, read at the Boston meeting of the American association. The late Dr. James Hall early noted the significant fact that "the outlet of the chasm below Niagara falls is scarcely wider than elsewhere along its course." This is important evidence of the late date of its origin and it has been used in support of the short estimates which have been made concerning the length of time separating us from the glacial period. A close examination made by Prof. Wright last summer greatly strengthens the force of the argument, since he found that the disintegrating forces tending to enlarge the outlines and give it a V-shape are more rapid than has been supposed. As the result of his investigations he concludes that a conservative estimate of the rate of disintegration for the 70 feet of Niagara shales supporting the Niagara limestone would be one inch a year, with a probable rate of two inches a year. But at the lowest estimate no more than 12,000 years would be required for the enlargement of the upper part of the mouth of the gorge. 1,000 feet on each side, which is very largely in excess of the actual amount of enlargement. Some of the recent estimates, therefore, which would make the gorge from 30,000 to 40,000 years old, are regarded as extravagant. According to Prof. Wright the age of the gorge cannot be much more than 10,000 years, and is probably considerably less.

PRETTY ARMS SCARCE.

A Sculptor Says It Is Hard to Find Models with Dimpled, Tapering Limbs.

"I find great difficulty in getting a model with good arms," said a well-known sculptor recently. "It is astonishing how few women there are with arms that conform to the standard. A perfect arm, measured from the wrist joint to the armpit, should be twice the length of the head. The upper part of the arm should be large, full, and well rounded. There should be a dimple at the elbow. The forearm must not be too flat, not nearly so flat as a man's, for instance.

"From a well-molded shoulder the whole arm should taper in long, graceful curves to a well-rounded wrist. It is better to have an arm that harmonizes, even if the parts do not conform to the generally accepted lines. For instance, a full, round upper arm which is joined to a flat or thin forearm has a very bad effect. Perhaps it is only a little worse, however, than a graceful, well-molded forearm tacked on to a thin, scrawny upper arm.

"Correctness of form is not the only thing necessary for a good arm. The owner must possess the power of expression with her arm. American women are deficient in this as a rule. Those nationalities which show the most expression in their arms are the Spanish, French and Italian. The warmest admirers of Sara Bernhardt would not claim that she had beautiful arms, yet no one can say that the divine Sara ever appears ungainly in consequence. Much more lies in the faculty of arm expression than is generally supposed."

SULTAN FEARED THE GUN.

The Turkish Monarch Was Greatly Impressed with the Maxim Arm.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, tells an amusing story of an experience with the sultan of Turkey. The sultan had witnessed a test of the wonderful shooting of the rapid-fire arm and was duly impressed with seeing the small weapon deliver itself of 600 shots a minute without being touched by human hands save the first pull of the trigger.

"Wonderful! wonderful!" he exclaimed in amazement. "I must have some of these arms."

Some time later Mr. Maxim received an order for an expensive pattern of small field arm. He made two, beautifully chased in gold and of marvelous workmanship. What the sultan could want of such expensive outside trappings he did not know, but they were duly sent to Turkey, where they now rest in the royal museum.

"Ah! They shoot too well," the sultan is reported to have said when asked why they were not used in the field. "They are better where they are."

It was afterward said that the sultan, having a superstitious regard for their shooting power, thought they were better off where they could be seen instead of being handled by his troops in times of peace. But now, having gotten over somewhat his fear of their "heathenish devilishness," he is said to have arrived at that point where they may find their way extensively into the Turkish army when the next trouble comes.

Snow Hurricanes.

The buran, or snow hurricane, of the Pamirs is a meteorological phenomenon of great interest. Even in midsummer the temperature during a snow buran frequently falls to 14 degrees Fahrenheit, while in the winter of 1892-93 it dropped to 45 degrees below zero at the end of January. The buran comes with startling suddenness, the atmosphere growing dark with whirling snowflakes where scarcely a minute before the sky was perfectly clear.

Splitting a Human Hair.

A Parisian has invented a machine by which, among other things, he can split a human hair lengthwise into 32 strips.

A FRANK JAMES STORY.

Exciting Encounter of the Then "Wanted" Man with an Unwitting Policeman.

When Frank James, the former outlaw and train robber, was in Kansas City, Mo., recently, the Star, of that city, says, he told the following story to one of the judges of the circuit court:

"Before my brother Jesse was killed and before I surrendered I and my wife were staying in Baltimore, living very quietly and under an assumed name, because there was a reward of $20,000 for my capture. I was walking leisurely along the street one day when some one caught me by the arm. I turned and saw it was a policeman. The policeman said rather sharply: 'I want you; come with me.' The thought flashed into my mind at once that I was recognized and arrested. I was heavily armed, and, of course, I did not intend to be taken alive under any circumstances. I remember now very distinctly that a feeling of pity for the policeman came over me, for my mind was made up instantly to kill him and try to escape. But I did not lose my presence of mind. I asked him:

"'What do you want me for?'

"'There's been a murder down the street,' he said.

"'Well, I didn't do it,' I told him.

"'I know that, but I want you to sit on the coroner's jury.'

"I felt so much relieved and so good over it that I had to laugh in his face. I told him I was not a resident of Baltimore, but was a stranger there visiting some friends. The policeman apologized and walked away. I went and told my wife about it, and it made her so uneasy that she insisted that we must not stay in Baltimore another day, and we did not. We went from there to New York."

THE SOLDIER'S CHECK.

It Speedily Finds Its Way Into the Possession of the Canteen Man.

When the soldiers get their discharge from the army they receive from the local paymaster's office new, crisp checks. These checks, calling for anywhere from $50 to $100 for privates, grow very warm in the pockets of some of their owners and the first desire is to get rid of them. In fact, many of the boys hardly wait until the ink is dry before some friendly canteen man has it in his till. Many of the soldiers, being unacquainted in the city, have no one to identify them at the banks, and are forced to have them cashed where they trade, says the Detroit Free Press.

It is no uncommon occurrence in the paymaster's office nowadays to see people coming in with checks in their hands that have been refused at the banks. This is due to a technicality, and in most cases is straightened out by the paymaster. One woman went to the office one day last week, and said she had cashed a check for $60 for a soldier. She had sent the check, with several others, to one of the city banks, on deposit. The check had been forwarded to a Chicago bank for collection, and the Chicago bank refused to cash it, for the reason that in indorsing it, the soldier had failed to add his position, company letter and regiment number to his signature. This is the case in many instances. The checks are all sent back here and Paymaster Pickett certifies to the missing identifications in most cases.

FEARED THE PRESIDENT.

The Ludicrous Turn Given an Arrest Made by a Chicago Deputy Marshal.

The mode of procedure in arresting a culprit under the laws of the United States is somewhat more complicated than the ordinary issuance of a warrant by a justice of the peace for violation of the city or state laws, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The warrant issued by Uncle Sam's law dispensers begins with this formal caption: "The President of the United States of America—To the Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois and to His Deputies, or to Any or Either of Them." The effect of these awe-inspiring words on prisoners who are confronted with a warrant for the first time is sometimes startling—and always effective. Chief Deputy Marshal Rowe, of the local office, recently served papers on a defendant and had an experience which may be taken as an illustration of the usual effect on prisoners. He found a man for whom he had been searching several days, and forthwith produced a warrant for his arrest. He started to read: "The President of the United," when the prisoner, with a look of terror on his face, stopped him. "That's enough," he said; "if President McKinley has heard of my offense I'm up against it. Take me along." Mr. Rowe had no trouble in taking the terrified prisoner before a commissioner.

Well Protected Against Cold.

The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial and it is said that during the last Afghan war Gen. Roberts once ordered one to be washed. Two soldiers stripped the prisoner and scrubbed him for two hours with formidable brushes and soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their captain. "What is it, men?" he said. "Well, sir," they replied, "we have washed that Afghan chap for two hours, but it is no good. After scrubbing him, sir, for two hours, till our arms ached fit to drop off, blest if we did not come upon another suit of clothes."

A Royal Linguist.

The crown prince of Siam, who can write fluently in three European languages, is a boy author of some note. He has written several stories for children's magazines published in England.

LINCOLN WON SUCCESS.

Interesting Story of One of His Early Victories at the Bar in Springfield.

A suit was brought in the United States court in Springfield, against a citizen, for an infringement of a patent right, says Thomas Lewis' Recollections of Lincoln in Leslie's Weekly. Mr. Lincoln was employed to defend it. Mr. Lincoln went to the most skillful architect in the city, inquired how he spent his winter evenings, and received the reply: "If times are brisk I sometimes work; other times I have no special business." Mr. Lincoln said: "I have a patent-right case in court; I want you as a partner, and will divide fees. I know nothing about mechanics—never made it a study. I want you to make a list of the best works on mechanism, as I don't suppose they can be purchased here. I will furnish the money, and you can send to Chicago or New York for them. I want you to come to my house one night each week and give me instruction." In a short time he had witnesses to meet him, and they were thoroughly drilled. When the trial commenced Mr. Lincoln put his questions at the cross-examinations so scientifically that many witnesses were bothered to reply. When his witnesses were put on the stand, so skillful were his questions that the court, the jury and the bar all wondered how "Abe" Lincoln knew so much about mechanism. His witnesses could reply promptly. He gained the suit and a reputation such that Mr. Lincoln was retained in every patent-right case brought into the court up to the time he was sent to Washington. He went to Chicago, St. Louis, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan to try patent-right cases, and the last year of his practice did little else.

HOW BALLOONS ARE MADE.

The Fabric of Which They Are Composed Is Put Together with Great Care.

The balloons are manufactured of goldbeater's skin, which, though small toy ones had been made of it, could not be produced in sufficient quantities for the large balloons until Col. Templer invented and perfected the process, which is briefly as follows, says the Pall Mall Magazine:

The goldbeater's skin is made up of quantities of a certain thin animal membrane (30,000 of these are required for a balloon of 10,000 cubic feet capacity), which is first freed from all fatty substances and then soaked in a solution of glycerin and water. They are then applied to boards cut in the form and to the size of the gore of the balloon required; others are then superposed, until a thickness of four layers has been reached, great care being taken that no air bubbles remain between the skins. After this fourth layer a method of strengthening is resorted to, in the shape of a net manufactured of skin. After this net two or three more layers of membranes are applied. The whole is then allowed to dry, and a solution of boiled linseed oil is used as a varnish. The fabric is then quite indissoluble, and the membranes cannot by any possible means be separated from one another, but sometimes, to render this homogenity the more perfect, a solution of bichromate of potash is sponged over the fabric.

FIRST HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Vaucanson Invented a Marvelous Motor One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago.

If further proof were needed of the dictum that "there is no new thing under the sun," it has been supplied by an article in the Revue Scientifique, which traces the invention of the autocar to the ingenious mechanician, Vaucanson, just 150 years ago. In a memorandum recently brought to light, it is recorded that Vaucanson was honored in 1748 by a visit from Louis XV. for the purpose of inspecting a marvelous carriage that ran without the aid of a horse or any visible means of propulsion. Two persons took their seats in the vehicle, which seems to have been as gorgeous as a sheriff's carriage, and were driven round the courtyard to the satisfaction of his majesty and of Duc de Mortemart, M. de Lauzun, M. d'Avezac, and other members of his suite. But, though a promise was secured of royal patronage, the Academy of Sciences declared that such a conveyance could not be tolerated in the streets, and the scheme was nipped in the bud. The motive power was supplied by a huge clock spring, so that only a short journey was possible, but the gear seems to have closely resembled that of the horseless carriages of to-day.

Not Absolutely New.

A missionary returning to Basle from Patagonia brought with him a collection of Patagonian skulls. The custom-house officers at Les Verrieres opened the chest, inspected the contents and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones and taxed at so much the pound. The missionary was indignant, and eventually the officers reconsidered the question. When the way bill had been revised it appeared in the following form: "Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."

German Singing Contests.

The German emperor has devised a new scheme for the encouragement of vocal music in the German empire. It will be put into operation in 1899, and it consists of a singing competition to be held in a different town every year. Cassel has been selected for the first competition, the chief condition of which is that each choir taking part will receive an unpublished musical composition about an hour before the contest takes place. There will be no accompaniment. The kaiser's prize is a valuable jewel.

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.

Mercredi, 15 mars 1899.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$5,795,406 00	$715,822 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	6,333,996 00	728,621 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

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

Monnaies américaines et étrangères et Billets de Banques.

MONNAIE—	
Souverains Victoria.....	$4 80@4 90
20-francs.....	$3 80@3 90
Doublons espagnols.....	$15 40@15 60
25-pesetas espagnols.....	$4 70
Or léger américain.....	27@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	43@46
Sols péruviens.....	42@43
Pesos chiliens.....	42@43
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 00@4 86
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	19⅛@19⅛
LONDRES—	
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre	3 0[illegible]
taux du marché billets de 3 mois	2 7/16@2½ 0/0.
Consols pour argent	110⅛
pour compte	110⅝.
PARIS—	
Rentes	103 17½
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (FAMEUSE — Londres	27½

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est facile.

Commercial (60 jours).....	482½@483
Traites de banques (à vue).....	487

Les FRANCS sont faciles.

Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.22½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.16¼

REICHSMARKS—94¼

La CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.

Traites de commerce	25c de prime.
Traites de banques	$1 00 de prime par $1000.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A M.	
$3,000 N O Brewing Ass. Bonds.....	58
Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.	
$8,000 N O Brewing Ass Trust Cert.	59
$4,000.....do.....	58½
20 actions N O Brewing As.....	6
$3,000 City 4's.....	112½
Appel de 2 P M.	
20 actions N O Brewing Ass'n.....	6
13 actions Carrollton RR Co.....	148
$1,000 R. R. A & B. BrL. Bds.....	107
$1,000 Pontchartrain Lev. Bds (50 yrs)	123
Après l'appel de 2 P M	
$2,000 Crescent City RR 5s Cert.....	98½
$3,000 N O Brewing Ass Trust Cert.	58⅝

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur en pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	125	135
Citizens'.....	100	87½	95
Germania National.....	100	98½	103
Germania Savings.....	100	365	....
Hibernia National.....	100	205	215
Louisiana National.....	100	121	130
Metropolitan.....	100	125	..
N. O. National.....	100	505	555
People's.....	50	....	47
Provident Savings.....	100	85	....
State National.....	100	105	120
Teutonia.....	100	91	100
Union National.....	100	82½	90
United States Savings.....	100	82½	90
Whitney National.....	100	370	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	....
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	72½	....
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	....
Home Ins.....	100	....	....
Lafayette.....	50	87	97½
Mechanics and Traders.....	100	....	....
Merchants Ins. Co.....	100	....	81
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	83	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	....	110
Sun.....	100	131	135½
Teutonia.....	100	....	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	147½	148
C. C. Trust Certificates.....	....	21	....
Jackson Railroad.....	100	....	....
N. O. C. and L. Trust Cert.		96	99½
Pauline.....	50	48¼	48½
St-Charles Street.....	50	57	58
Actions diverses.			
J. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	38¾	42
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	160	170
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	5	10
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	105	108
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	93	94½
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4½	6
Illinois Central RR Co.....	....	113	120
L. & N. RR. Co.....	....	....	....
N. O. City & Lake new pref.		81½	83½
do do com		....	22
Algiers W. W. & Elect.....	100	....	....
J. ... 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 Gam'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	25	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Rossetta Gravel.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano Chem.....	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co.....	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co...		....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comm. T. Stand.....		....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....		....	....
Gerard F'lies Rn. Co. of Chi...	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....		....	....
Sakemina Ferment Co.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	....
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		112	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		128	....
U. S. 5's.....		111¼	....
U. S. 3's.....		1.6¾	....
Louisiana 4s.....		109⅝	110⅛
Consolidated 4s.....		....	....
Premium.....		220	220¾
Certificates on Nos.....		....	....
Premium drawn number.....		....	....
City 4's.....		112½	112¾
Floating debt 4s.....		101⅞	103
Judicial Exp Fund Bds 4s.....		....	....
City 6s.....		....	....
Street Improvement.....		....	....
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		....	105⅝
Bossier Levee Bonds.....		113	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		112½	117
5th District Levee Bds 1908.....		....	....
do do do 1911.....		104	....
do do do 1913.....		106¾	110
Lafourche Levee Bds.....		....	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....		108	....
Orleans Levee Bds.....		....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		114	120
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		123	129
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		107	108½
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. Mort.....		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. (6s d)...		131	140
Crescent City RR. 1st mort.....		....	....
do do do		....	....
do do do		....	....
C. C. Trust Certificates.....		98¼	98½
L. & N. unified 4s.....		95⅛	....
Morgan's L. & T. R. R. 7's.....		140	144½
Morgan's L. T. & N. 6's gold.....		124½	128
Nat. & Red Riv RR. 1st mort.....		....	....
N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort.....		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 1st (Gold).		113	113½
Carrollton R. R. 5s [Gold].....		115	118
.. 1902		....	....
.. 1907		....	....
Carrollton 1st mort [Gold] 1905		....	....
Carrollton 2nd mort [Gold] 1906		....	....
Carrollton 2nd mort Gold, 1907		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		....	....
Orleans RR 1st mort [Gold].....		114¼	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....		104½	....
St-Charles St. RR. mort 1899..		.. ..	....
do do 1900..		....	....
do do 1901..		....	....
do do		....	....
Southern Ry 1st 5s.....		105½	....
Tex. & Pac. 1st gold mort..		....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 24 gold mort.		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold ...		....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....		....	....
Stone Land Co. Bond 5s.....		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds..		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n mort.....		57	....
Brewery Ass'n Trust Cert.....		57⅛	58⅛
Jackson Brewery Assn.....		....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds.....		106	106
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
.. .. .. O.....		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		....	....
.. .. 2d mort.....		....	....
Police certificates.....		....	....
School certificates.....		....	....

City scrip, new..... ....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880..... ....
Unpaid State coupons No 12..... ....
State school warrants..... ....

Bulletin Commercial

Mercredi, 15 mars 1899.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,350 balles et 850 à arriver.

Le marché est stable.

Les cotons inchés sont de ⅛ à ⅛c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Ancien	Nouveau
Low Ordinary.....	3 11/16	nom
Ordinary.....	4 3/16	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅝	
Low Middling.....	5 3/16	
Middling.....	5⅞	
Good Middling.....	6⅛	
Middling Fair.....	7	nom
Fair.....	8⅛	"

N. O. FUTURES

Bien stables.

Janvier.....	—@—	
Février.....	—@—	
Mars.....	5.83@5.85	
Avril.....	5.83@5.85	
Mai.....	5.87@5.88	
Juin.....	5.82@5.93	
Juillet.....	5.92@5.93	
Août.....	5.87@5.88	
Septembre.....	5.83@5.84	
Octobre.....	5.81@5.82	
Novembre.....	5.81@5.82	
Décembre.....	5.82@5.83	

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui middling était cote à—

Galveston.....	6⅛
Mobile.....	5⅞
Savannah.....	5 13/16
Charleston.....	5¾ Bid
Wilmington.....	6
Norfolk.....	6 1/16
Baltimore.....	6⅛
Boston.....	6⅝
Philadelphia.....	6 11/16
Memphis.....	6
Augusta.....	6⅛
St. Louis.....	6

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif.

Cotons—Middling Gulf 6 11/16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier.....	6.17@6.18
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	6.14@6.16
Avril.....	6.15@6.16
Mai.....	6.17@6.18
Juin.....	6.19@6.20
Juillet.....	6.22@6.23
Août.....	6.21@6.22
Septembre.....	6.14@6.15
Octobre.....	6.14@6.15
Novembre.....	6.12@6.13
Décembre.....	6.14@6.15

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

RECU, VERT—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,848,392 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	2,370,803 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	7,418,320 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	7,765,079 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,400,425 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,726,582 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,011,801 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	5,816,405 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	369,006 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	476,349 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	785,879 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,114,568 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.

Cotes—3⅝ pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.

Cotes—45 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 42 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 40 fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Les vendeurs aux cotes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre que les 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—Canne.	
Open Kettle, par livre.....	3 @ 3⅞
Open Kettle centrifugalled par livre.....	3 9/16@4 5/16
Plantation granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4¼ @4⅜
Seconds.....	2¾@4 3/16
MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y en a pas.	
CENTRIFUGAL—Ferm. 7@16c.	
SIROP—Il n'y en a pas.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5⅝
Powdered.....	5⅜
Standard granulated.....	5¼
Confectioners' A.....	5 3/16

Moins ⅛c et 1/16c d'escompte calculé de 100 barils.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 6 hoops.....	31c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 8 hoops.....	33c.
Barils de sucre et de riz de seconde main, 6 hoops.....	14c.
Barils de sucre et de riz de seconde main, 8 hoops.....	16c.
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main.....	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre.....	$1 25
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.....	90@95c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main.....	90c@1 00
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre.....	60c.
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000.....	$12 00@13 50

RIZ

AU BOARD OF TRADE

RIZ ECALE—Stable.

Ex Fancy.....	5¼@5⅜
Fancy.....	6 @6¼
Choice.....	5¼@5⅜
Prime.....	4⅜@5¼
Good.....	4¼@4⅜
Fair.....	3⅝@4¼
Ordinary.....	3 @3⅜
Common.....	2¼@3
Screenings.....	2 @2¼
Inferior.....	1⅝@1¾
No 2.....	1¾@2

RIZ POLI—Ton. nominal.

SON—$12.00

RIZ BRUTE—Stable.

$2 90 à 2 95 pour celui de la rivière; $1 50 à 4 50 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

FARINES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

FARINE—

Patents, le baril.....	$3 90 @4 00
Extra Fancy.....	$3 55 @3 65

Minnesota Patents $4 50 @4 75 hors du Board of Trade.

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 90@1 95.

GRITS—$ —@2 10

Les cotes de farine et de farine de maïs sont de 25 à 50c. plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MAIS—On cote — à 46 pour le blanc — à 45 pour le mêlé et — à 46 pour le jaune.

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

SON—75 à 76c.

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

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

PROVISIONS.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MESS PORK—	
Old Mess Pork.....	9 75 @ $10 00
VIANDES SALES SECHES—	
Spaules.....	4½ @ —
Short rib sides.....	5¼ @ 5⅜
Extra short sides.....	5¼ @ —
BACON—	
Spaules.....	4¾@ 5
Short rib sides.....	6⅛@ 6⅛
Extra short sides.....	5¾@ 5⅞
Ham despaus, refined.....	4¾@ 4¾
Lard pur.....	6 @ 6⅛
JAMBON—8½@9½.	

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix des détail sont de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le porc et de ½ à ¾c. pour les autres articles provenant du porc.

GROCERIES.

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

RIO—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	7 5/16
No 4.....	7 1/16
Good Ordinary No 5.....	6 13/16
Ordinary No 6.....	6 9/16
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6 5/16
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6 1/16
Good Common No 9.....	5 13/16
SANTOS—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	7 7/16
Low Fair No 4.....	7 3/16
Good Ordinary No 5.....	6 15/16
Ordinary No 6.....	6¾
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6 7/16
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6 3/16
Common No 9.....	5 15/16
MEXICAIN—Stable.	
Cordova—Fair.....	9⅛
Barely fair.....	8⅝
Low fair.....	8⅜
Costapez—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8¾
Low fair.....	8⅜

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

SUCRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	22
Extra firsts.....	19
Firsts.....	17 @ 18
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14½
Extra firsts.....	14
Firsts.....	13

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	13¼
Young America's, full cream.....	13½
Twins, full cream.....	13¼
Singles.....	13½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ist $6 00 à — par ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 75 par short ton, pour l'exportation $19 25 à 19 50 f. o. b. par long ton.

Oil cake—$19 25 à 19 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 16 à 17c.; refined 21 à 23c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6 à 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5½ à 5¾; 1¾ pound 5¼ à 5½.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—60@65c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte.....	$1 50@ —
Par baril.....	2 00@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boîte.....	2.25@ 3 25
Par baril.....	4 50@ 5 00
LIMONS—	
Par boîte.....	2 75@ 3 25
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	20 00 @ —
Par 100.....	2 50
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par boîte.....	2 50
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	45@60c
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 ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE—$3 00 à 3 25.	
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 50.	
YAMS—$2 00 à 2 25 par baril.	
Ordinaires $1 15 à 1 25.	
TOMATES—$1 25 par crate.	
OIGNONS—Par baril $2 75 à 3 00.	
CHOUX—$3 00 par crate.	
AIL—85c. par macouba	
CHOUCROUTE—Par baril $3 75 à 4 00.	
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 22½c la livre.	
LAINE—Burry 10c. la livre; Louisiana clear 14c.; clear Lake 16c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de va