MARYLAND FOLKLORE.

Superstitions as to Hunting, Witches and Selling One's Self to the Devil.

Interesting stories drawn from the folklore of Maryland, particularly that of the western part of the state, were told one night lately by members of the Folklore society at their meeting in Donovan room of Johns Hopkins university. Mr. Crum, who is a native of Frederick county and a graduate student of Johns Hopkins university under Prof. Newcomb, in the department of mathematics, contributed a paper on "Witch Stories and Conjuring." Some of the superstitions he told of were as follows:

"A Hunting Charm—Whenever you kill a bear, deer or turkey, dip a number of bullet patches in the fresh blood of the animal. You must on no account give any of these patches away. When you are out hunting again for the same kind of game load as follows: Take a bloody patch, well greased, place your bullet on it, then cross yourself, and as you push the bullet home repeat: 'Father, Son and Holy Ghost.' You will certainly bring home game of the same kind as that whose blood was on the patch. Do not keep the patches near your bed or in your sleeping room. The spirits make a noise in the box where the patches are and will not let you sleep. The sound is like a watch ticking, but it gets louder and louder, until you cannot sleep.

"Witch Killing—If horses are so badly bewitched that one dies the following will deprive the witch of her power. Take the dead horse out into a field and burn the carcass beside a tree. First cut a cross in the tree, then drive a nail in at the cross. Now take your rifle which must be loaded with a silver bullet, choose a position so that the fire is between you and the tree and shoot over the fire at the nail. When you hit the nail the witch will lose her power, and you cannot miss with the silver bullet.

"To Sell One's Self to the Devil—Go to the crossroads at midnight alone and play on the banjo. If you really want to sell yourself two black dogs will appear and will dance as you play. Then you promise something fearful. Anyone who thus sold himself was said to be able to outplay and outdance any competitors.

"A Method for a Girl to Try Her Fortune—Put an egg to the fire and sit an hour. The wind will howl and the dogs bark and the man you are to marry will come in and turn the egg around. If the egg bursts you will die (or, possibly, my informant adds, you will never marry)."—Baltimore Sun.

HIS YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

An Amusing Incident of Our Soldiers' Stay at Camp Tampa.

All of the foreign attaches who went through the Santiago campaign were not as cool and fearless as the two British officers who were such favorites with the soldiers.

Some of them were very much afraid of the yellow fever, even before the expedition left Tampa, and an amusing incident is told of one of them. It happened just a day or two before the invading army departed from these shores.

The army had been on the transports for nearly a week, but had been prevented from sailing because of the false reports of Spanish torpedo boats seen near by in the Gulf of Mexico. There was talk about sickness breaking out among the troops, but no serious alarm was felt by anyone except the foreign attaches. One of these especially was very badly scared, and he overexerted himself going around in the hot sun in his endeavors to find out if there were any genuine cases of yellow fever in or near Tampa.

The tiny Port Tampa inn, on the long pier, around which all the transports were huddled, was crowded with officers' wives who had come to bid their husbands good-by. One morning an officer had been allowed a few minutes to go on shore, and he and his wife were sitting in her room. All at once the door burst open and a tall man in uniform staggered blindly in. Thinking he must be drunk the United States officer jumped up and tried to push him out, when the man, whom he recognized as one of the foreign officers, fell limply into his arms in a dead faint.

The officer, helped by his wife, put the unconscious man on the bed. He soon yielded to simple remedies, though not before a doctor had been summoned. It turned out afterward that the sick man had been looking for him, and his room was the next one to the officer's wife's. The doctor said that the foreigner had been overcome with the heat, but did not understand why his pulse should flutter like a hysterical girl's.

Just then the foreign attache became conscious and opened his eyes. He saw the doctor feeling his pulse, and he gasped out tremblingly, in broken English: "Ees it de yellow fever, doctor?"—N. Y. Herald.

Showing Him Around.

Smythe was showing a friend around his new suburban residence.

"What is that?" inquired the friend.

"That? Oh, that's the cowshed."

"And that?"

"The woodshed."

"And that?"

"The bloodshed."

"What?"

"Yes, that's where we kill our chickens."—Chicago Evening News.

No Keys.

Ida—I wonder why old Thinkman, the inventor, wears such long hair?

May—His head contains such valuable ideas that they have to be protected by locks.

"But they are not metal."

"Oh, yes; they are silver locks."—Buffalo Commercial.

WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE.

Dimpleton Got Too Confiding and Made Himself Out a Villain.

"There, my dear, that's for you."

Mrs. Dimpleton took the five yellow $20 gold pieces in her hand, and, as they clinked together with that soft, musical sound than which no harmony is sweeter, her eyes filled with tears as she lovingly looked up at her husband.

"Dear," she said, tremulously, "how good this is of you. This has taken such a load from my mind."

Dimpleton looked at her questioningly.

"Well, what is it, dear?" he said, encouragingly.

"To tell the truth," said Mrs. Dimpleton, "I ran up a little bill that I kept from you, and—well, this will pay it. And now I feel so guilty. I've deceived you, dear."

"Never mind," replied Dimpleton, kindly. "This will fix it up all right. I'm sure you didn't mean to deceive me."

But Mrs. Dimpleton's heart had been touched by the unexpected gift, and her woman's conscience did not let her off so easy.

"To think," she sobbed, "that I should have done such a thing. I am a wretch!"

Dimpleton was but human, and the sight of a woman's tears was too much for him. Besides, he was in one of those generous moods so fatal in the long run to married men.

"My dear," he said, gently, "don't feel bad about a little thing like that. We are none of us perfect. Why, there have been times when I have deceived you."

"I don't believe it," sighed his wife.

Dimpleton's mood rose within him to the proportions of a spring freshet.

"But I have," he persisted. "I can assure you that I am not a whit better than you, and I'm probably worse. Yes, worse. Take my smoking, for example. I've always led you to believe that I smoked only two cigars a day, when in reality I smoke 15, and have for years. And then the other night, when I told you I had been at the office, I hadn't been. I was at the theater with an old classmate. Not only that, dear; but think of it! I have been playing poker with the boys every Saturday night since we have been married, and you haven't known a word about it."

Mrs. Dimpleton rose from her chair, drew herself up to her full height and started for the door.

"Why, what's the matter?" said Dimpleton.

"The matter!" exclaimed his wife, scornfully. "You villain! To think I've trusted you all these years. Why, I'll never have another particle of respect for you the longest day I live!"—Brooklyn Life.

MADE UNHAPPY BY AMBITION.

Three Widows of Noted Men Whose Lives Have Been Made Miserable.

The death of Mme. Bazaine in a hospital in Mexico a day or two ago removes the first of three famous and unhappy women whose histories are closely intwined and whose ambitious schemes have helped to shape the destiny of France. The other two are Carlotta, the widow of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and Eugenie, the widow of Napoleon III., emperor of the French.

Mme. Bazaine was a Mexican lady, and the friend of Empress Carlotta. When she became the wife of Gen. Bazaine, the marshal of France, Emperor Maximilian gave her a princely dower. She encouraged her husband's ambitious projects and remained loyal to him through his misfortunes. When he was sentenced to be degraded and shot for having capitulated to the Germans at Metz without having exhausted all his means of defense, his wife succeeded in getting his sentence commuted to 20 years' imprisonmnt without military degradation. Shortly afterward she effected his escape from prison, and was his comfort and stay until his death in 1888.

Mme. Bazaine's friend and patroness, Empress Carlotta, is still living in an insane asylum at Brussels. She is the daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. When her husband, Maximilian, was compelled to abandon all hope of succeeding to the crown of Austria she encouraged him to accept the offer of Napoleon III. to make him emperor of Mexico. When Maximilian was hard pressed by the republican troops in Mexico she went to France and appealed for assistance to Napoleon and Eugenie. Her appeal was refused, and she became insane. It is said that she does not to this day know that her husband was shot in Mexico 33 years ago.

Eugenie De Montijo, the widow of Emperor Napoleon III., has been no less unhappy than her two friends, Mme. Bazaine and Empress Carlotta. She lives a sad and lonely woman at Chiselhurst, England. The overthrow of the French empire and the expatriation and death of her husband crushed her ambitious spirit, and her bereavement was completed in 1879, when her only son was killed while fighting against the Zulus in South Africa.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Love Their Animals.

The prince and princess of Wales show their affection for their horses in a curious way. When a favorite dies, its hoofs are cut off and polished and the horse's name is inscribed on each hoof. These are placed in one of the harness rooms at Sandringham. On the wall above are photographs of the horses that have died. The royal couple are also devoted to dogs, and have numerous favorites. Just back of the palace is a stone erected to a lost pet, inscribed: "To the memory of Rover—a true friend."—Golden Days.

BRITAIN'S INDIAN ARMY.

Something About the Troops Now Being Drawn Upon for the South African War.

The ever-increasing prodigality with which England is drafting upon her military resources, both at home and abroad, makes it pertinent to recall to mind that British India and her vast population of nearly 400,000,000 are practically kept in check by only 70,000 British troops. These troops usually serve ten years in India, and are transferred from one military station to another every two years. "Tommy Atkins," at least when in India, is very precious in the sight of the British government. As he stands in his uniform a disciplined soldier in the prime of health and strength, he is said to have cost a paternal government the sum of $2,000 American money, and he is valued accordingly. His daily rations are carefully examined by medical experts, and his one quart of ale and one ounce of rum are served out to him with the greatest regularity. When the exigencies of the service permit he is sent in the "hot season" to the mountains, where he works on the roads and gets a laborers' allowance besides his pay. When on the plains everything is done that possibly can be accomplished by his officers to make his life pleasant, and if he behaves himself a good-conduct stripe is added to his coat sleeve and a penny a day (two cents of our money) to his income. When he gets drunk he goes to the cells for a week, or is given a five days' drill. In due time he returns to England and enjoys a pension—that is, if he does not fall victim to the climate. The biggest outdoor attractions at the Indian military stations are the cemeteries, the one at Peshawar alone containing the graves of 3,500 British soldiers.

The full strength of Great Britain's Indian army, in round numbers, approximates 300,000 men, of whom 230,- are native and 70,000 British soldiers. In addition to this military force there are about 20,000 enrolled European volunteers, and a native police officered by white men, nearly 200,000 strong. The army proper is divided into three main forces, known as the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras divisions, all of which are under the commander-in-chief of India. A native Sepoy regiment usually consists of 800 men, and is commanded by seven English officers, namely, a commandant, two wing commanders and four wing officers. There are also 16 commissioned native officers, eight of whom are subadars, or captains, and eight jemadars, or lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers are eight in number, all natives, 40 of whom rank as havildars, or sergeants, and the remaining 40 as naiks, or corporals. In the cavalry the captain is styled risaldar; the lieutenant, risaldar. The chief native officer of the infantry regiment is the subadar (major). Every regiment is divided into ten companies, each of which is usually made up of a different nationality, such as Goorkhas, Sikhs, Dogras, Pathans, Punjaubis, etc. It is owing to this precaution that a combination of forces for the purpose of mutiny becomes almost impossible. The Goorkhas and Sikhs, whose loyalty is rated the highest, are in some localities permitted to constitute entire regiments by themselves.

The pay of the Sepoy or native soldier, is $3.50 per month, with a gradual increase after three years' good conduct service. The pension system is particularly liberal and is really the magnet which draws the native recruit. It is so skillfully arranged that there can be no jobbery, and twice a year the pension officers visit the great centers of population to pay the pensions. When a Sepoy soldier falls in action his wives—and there four of them—are all pensioned, as well as their young children. As regards the artillery branch of the Indian army, white men only are employed, both as commissioned officers and in the ranks, and the guns of all forts are entirely manned by Britons.

As to the fighting qualities of these Sepoy soldiers, the Goorkha ranks first; in fact many English experts believe that the Goorkha, who is a native of Nepaul, is the best soldier in the world. Sturdily built, of an average height of five feet three inches, the Goorkha is equally good in a hand-to-hand contest with the bayonet or at long range with the rifle. The Sikh ranks second as a soldier of the native contingent. He comes from the Punjaub, averages six feet in height, and is supple, sinewy and athletic as the stereotyped red Indian. The Sikhs and Goorkhas are ancient enemies, and did their best to exterminate each other in the Sutlej war of 1846. The Pathan probably stands third in the native list as a warrior, but does not class with the other two tribes named above in the matter of endurance, and there is always a doubt about his loyalty.

A unique native regiment in the employ of the British is that known as the guides, which is composed of a motley race of freebooters, who for many years were the terror of northern India. This old principle of setting a thief to catch a thief has worked excellently, and the guides have the reputation of being the fiercest fighters of the entire Sepoy army.

If corroboration were required of the martial qualities of the native Indian soldiery, the Nepaulese war of 1814, and the siege of Kalunga in particular, will afford any needed illustration. At Kalunga 600 Goorkhas were intrenched in a stockade and succeeded in repulsing five fierce assaults of the British. It was only when this brave band had lost 530 of their number that they hoisted the flag of truce, and the loss they inflicted on the British amounted to 31 officers and 710 men.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Cold Time of Day.

The coldest time of day is rising time. —Chicago Dispatch.

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.

Lundi, 16 avril 1900.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$3,066,841 00	$381,334 00
Même temps la semai ne dernière		

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—
En Banque—
Papier exceptionnel.....7 per cent
do A1 8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.5@6
Prêts sur garanties collatérales à terme.....5@6
En dehors des Banques—
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.4@5
Papier hypothécaire..... ....7@8
Nouvelle-Orléans—
Piastres mexicaines..... 45@47
Sols péruviens..... 44@45
Pesos chiliens..... 44@45
New York—
Taux de l'argent.....3½@4 0|0
LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d Angleterre.4 0|0
O ncels pour l'argent —
Pour acoompte —
PARIS—
Rentes 101.50
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —
Londres —

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est ferme.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 482½@483
Traites de banques (à vue). 484¼
Les FRANCS sont fermes.
Francs de commerce (60 jours).5.21⅞
Traites de banques (à vue).... 5.20
REICHSMARKS—Fermes.
Commercial (60 jours) ..... 94 1|16
Traites de banques (à vue)....95¼
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW YORK est stable.
Traites de commerce 25@ 0c d'esc.
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime par $1000.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

50 actions N O City RR common.....	25
50 ..do.....do.....do.....	21¾
$1,000 Carrollton 5s.....	114

ACTIONS ET BONS

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demandé de
Canal A Banking Co	100	130	....
Citizens'	100	....	110
Germania National	100	112	
Germania Savings	100	400	600
Hibernia National	100	235	....
Louisiana National	100	137½	....
Metropolitan	100	121	
N. O. National	100	500	550
People's	100	....	90½
Provident Savings	100	95	....
State National	100	114	....
Teutonia	100	100½	105
Union National	100	85	90
United States Savings	100		....
Western National	100	367½	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Germania Ins. Co	100	82	....
Hibernia Ins	100	115	120
Home Ins	100	86	95
Lafayette	50	98	
Mechanics' and Traders	100	....	90
Merchants' Ins. Co	100	46½	....
Southern Ins. Co	100	85	100
Sun	100	....	140
Teutonia	100	140	145
Chemins de fer urbains			
Illinois Central RR CO	100	....	....
L. & N. RR. Co	100	85¾	
Jackson	100	157	170
N. O. City & Lake pref.	100	99¼	100½
do do com	100	24¾	25
Orleans	50	53	57
St-Charles Street	50	58½	60
Actions diverses.			
J. O. Slaughterhouse	50	45	....
Jackson Brewing Co.	100	..	....
N. O. Brewing Co. prfd.	100	68¾	....
N O Brewg Co. com	100	28	....
N. O. Gaslight Co.	100	104	106
N. O. Waterworks Co.	100	82½	90
S. O. Land Co.	10	6¼	....
Algiers W. W. & Elect.	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock	200	....	....
French Opera Association	250	....	....
Imp. Bended Warehouse	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.	100	....	—
Varie. Theatre	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.	50	....	....
Crescent City's Ass	100	....	....
Teutonia L. & B. As.	100	....	....
Jockey Club	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.	100	....	....
Gazette Gravel	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.		....	....
Traction Pref'd	100	....	....
do common	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand		....	—
Bonds divers.			
United States 4's of 1907		....	....
U. S. 4's of 1925		....	....
U. S. 5's		....	....
U. S. 3's		....	....
Louisiana 4s	109¼	110	....
Premium	220	222	....
Privilege on Nos		....	....
Premium drawn number		....	....
City 4's	110⅝	110¾	
Floating debt 4s	99	101	
Judicial Exp Fund Bds 4s	101	....	....
Atchafalaya Levee Bds	100¼	....	
Bossier Levee Bds	....	....	
Caddo Levee Bonds	....	....	
5th District Levee Bds 1908	....	....	
do do do 1911	....	....	
do do do 1913	106	110½	
Lafourche Levee Bds	109	....	
Lake Borgne Levee Bds	109	....	
Orleans Levee Bds	....	....	
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs	....	....	
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.	....	....	
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs	126	130	
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds	105	....	
Tensas Basin Bonds	100½	....	
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]	130	135	
Crescent City RR. 1st mort	....	....	
do do 5s gold	....	....	
L. & N. unified 4s	99¾	....	
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's	135½	....	
Morgan's L.T.R.R. 6's gold	125½	....	
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort gold	....	....	
N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort	....	....	
N. O. City and Lake 1st [Gold]	113¾	114¼	
N. O. City RR. Co gen. mort. gold	106⅞	107¼	
N. O. & Carrollton 1st mort	....	....	
.. .. .. 2nd mort. gold	....	....	
.. ..1906	....	....	
.. ..1907	....	....	
.. .. .. 5s. gold	114	115	
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds	....	....	
Orleans RR 1st mort [Gold]	115¾	117	
Orleans RR 2nd mort [gold]	108	....	
St-Charles St. RR. mort	....	....	
do do do	....	....	
do do do	....	....	
do do do	....	....	
Southern Ry 1st 5s [gold]	112	....	
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort	....	....	
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort	....	....	
Crescent City 6s	....	....	
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold	....	....	
American Brew'g Co. Bds	....	....	
Edison 5s	104½	110½	
Upton Land Co. Bond 5s	....	....	
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds	....	....	
Jackson Brewery Ed Mort Bds	....	....	
Louisiana Cotton Press	....	....	
O Brewing Bonds stamped	....	....	
N.O Brewing Bds unstamped	....	....	
Cotton Exchange 1st mort	....		
N. O. Drainage Bds	103¼	....	
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	....	....	
Carrollton RR. Bds	....	....	
Birmingham Realty Co. pr f	....	....	
do do com	....	....	
do do 1st mort	....	....	
do do prior lie	....	....	

CHEVAUX ET MULETS

Les recettes pour les chevaux et mulets son assez bonnes, avec demande modérée et prix plus élevés.

Chevaux de selle et de voiture	100@200
Bons chevaux de trait	75@125
Chevaux communs	50@100
Mulets de ville	150@175
Extra heavy	200@225
Mulets pour habitations sucrières	150@185
Mulets pour ris et coton	85@100

Bulletin Commercial

Lundi, 16 avril 1900.

COTON

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a reçu ce matin d'ici des ventes de 2,400 balles et 1,350 à arriver. Le marché est stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary	7 11|16
Ordinary	8 5|16
Good Ordinary	8 13|16
Low Middling	9¼
Middling	9½
Good Middling	9¾
Middling Fair	9 15|16
Fair	10⅜

Futures de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Stables.

Janvier	7.79@7.81
Février	— @ —
Mars	— @ —
Avril	9 42 Bid
Mai	9.45@9.46
Juin	9.44@9.45
Juillet	9.44@9.45
Août	9.14@9.15
Septembre	8.29@8.30
Octobre	7.90@7.91
Novembre	7.79@7.81
Décembre	7.79@7.81

Marchés divers.

Aujourd'hui huile middling était coté à—

Galveston	9⅜
Mobile	9 5|16
Savannah	9⅜
Charleston	9⅜
Wilmington	9½
Norfolk	9½
Baltimore	9¾
Boston	—
Philadelphie	10⅛
Memphis	9⅜
Augusta	9⅝
St-Louis	9⅜

Marché de New-York.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 10⅛

Futures de New-York.

Bien stables.

Janvier	7.99@8.00
Février	8.01@8.03
Mars	8.05@8.06
Avril	9.60@9.62
Mai	9.59@9.60
Juin	9.52@9.53
Juillet	9.51@9.52
Août	9.33@9.34
Septembre	8.45@8.46
Octobre	8.14@8.15
Novembre	7.98@8.00
Décembre	7.98@8.00

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	1,709,477 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	2,018,897 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis	6,256,825 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	7,821,514 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	1,367,344 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,531,149 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis	5,068,207 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	6,322,841 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans	22[illegible] balles
Même temps l'année dernière	393,138 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis	549,822 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	823,144 balles

Marché de Livernool.

SUR PLACE

Jour férié.
Cotes — pour le Middling Américain

Futures.

Marché du Havre.

SUR PLACE.

Jour férié.
Cotes— — fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place);
— fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place);
— fr pour le Bas (sur place) NL

Futures.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre que le prix suivants de la Bourse au Sucre pour le sucre, et ⅛@⅛c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Très fort

Open Kettle, par livre	3⅜@4 3|16
Open Kettle centrifugalled par livre	4¼@4½
CENTRIFUGAL—Fort.	
Plantation granulated	— @ —
Whites	— @ —
Yellows	4⅜@4 13|16
Seconds	2¾@4⅛

MELASSE—
OPEN KETTLE—Calme — @ —
CENTRIFUGAL—Calme — 8@36c. par gal
SIROP— — @ —
SUCRE RAFFINE—

Cubes	5 20
Powdered	5 20
Standard granulated	5 00
Confectioners' A	4 95

Les cotes ci-dessus sont net sujettes à un escompte comptant de 1 0|0 sur envois payés en 5 jours.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 6 hoops	35c
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 8 hoops	37c.
Barils de sucre et de ris de seconde main, 6 hoops	18c.
Barils de sucre et de ris de seconde main, 8 hoops	20c.
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre	$1 15
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre	90c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main	85@90c
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre	60c.
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000	$13 50@14 75

RIZ.

AU BOARD OF TRADE

Brut—Calme.
Ecalé—Calme.
Cotes—aujourd'hui.

Head	3¾@6¼c
Straights	2 @3⅛c
Screenings	1½@2¼c
No 2, par baril	1⅝@ —c
Riz brut—$3 75 à 3 8[illegible]	
SON—Tonne, $1 50 à 11 00	
RIZ POLI—$16 00@—	

FARINES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

FARINE—

Patents, le baril	$3 90@4 00
Extra fancy	$3 50@3 60

Minnesota Patents $4 55 hors du Board of Trade.
FARINE DE MAIS—$2 15@2 20
GRITS—$2 35@2 40
Les cotes de farine et de farine de maïs ont été 10 à 15c. plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MAIS—Ou cote 49 à — pour le blanc 48 à — pour le mêlé et 49 à — pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 31@31½c; Choix 31½ à 32c; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON— 88 à 90c.

FOIN— Prime $15 00 à 16 00; Choice $17½ à 18 00

Les petites cotes se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine — 4c de plus par boisseau; son 6 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonneau

PROVISIONS.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MESS PORK—

Mess Pork, nouveau	$12 75@11 25

VIANDES SALEES SECHES—

Epaules	6¼@ 6⅜
Short rib sides	7¾@ —
Extra short sides	7⅝@ —

BACON—

Epaules	—@ —
Short rib sides	8¼@ 8⅝
Extra short sides	8⅜@ 8½

GRAISSE—

En tierçons, refined	6¼@ 6¼
Lard pur	8 @ 8⅛

JAMBON—11½ à 12½.

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 de café sont ceux du Board of Trade.

RIO—Stable.	
Fair No 3	9
Low Fair No 4	8¾
Good Ordinary No 5	8½
Ordinary No 6	8¼
Low Ordinary No 7	8
Strictly Good Common No 8	7¾
Good Common No 9	7½
SANTOS—Stable.	
Fair No 3	9⅛
Low Fair No 4	8⅞
Good Ordinary No 5	8⅝
Ordinary No 6	8⅜
Low Ordinary No 7	8
Strictly Good Common No 8	7½
Common No 9	7⅜
MEXICAIN—Stable.	
Cordova—Fair	9¾
Barely fair	9⅝
Low fair	9½
Oaxtepec—Fair	9¾
Barely fair	9⅝
Low fair	9½

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

BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Fancy	26¼
Extra firsts	25½
Firsts	22
Western Dairy—Extra	21
Extra firsts	20
Firsts	18@19

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York creams	14
Young America's, full cream	14
Twins, full cream	13½
Flats	13¾

Jobbing un peu plus élevé

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Net Nominal par ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $22 00 par short ton, pour l'exportation $24 00 f. o. b. par long ton.

Oil cake—$24 00 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros au port d'expédition), par gallon, crude 28c; offre refusé 31c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE 2¼-pound 8¼ à 8½ per yard; 2-pound 7¾ à 8; 1¾ pound 7¾ à 7¾.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Sisal 10c.

COTTON TIES—$1 30 par paquet.

FRUITS ET NOIX

POMMES—	
Par baril	5 00@ 5 50
LIMONS—	
Par boîte	2 50@ 3 25
ORANGES—	
Par boîte de la Californie	3 00@3 25
COCOS—	
Par 1000	45 00
Par 100	2 50
POIRES—	
Par boîte	2 50@ —
BANANES—	
Par régime	0 90@1 50
RAISINS—	
Par boîte	2 00@ —
PISTACHES—	
Par livre	4@5c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre	6 @20c

Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix ci-dessus.

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Nos cotes représentent le prix du gros du trading. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c. de plus par quart et ¼ à ½ par livre au-dessus.

POMMES DE TERRE	$2 10@ 3 50
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires en baril	1 25@$1 50
YAMS—$1 90 à 2 10 par baril.	
TOMATES—1 25 à 1 75 par crate	
OIGNONS—Par tonne $2 50 à 3 50.	
OEUFS—$2 00 à 2 25 par case	
AIL—80 à 85c. par couronne.	
CHOUCROUTE—Par baril $5 50 à 6 00	
SUIF — 5¼c. la livre pour cette ville; 4 à 4½c. celui de la campagne	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 25½ la livre.	
LAINE—Carry 10@12c. la livre. Louisiane clear 18@20c.; clear Lake 21@23c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—[illegible] livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 7 c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6½c peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 65c.	
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Green salted 7½c., dry salted 13½c; dry flint 12@15½ la livre.	
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; chats 5c. à 1 00 pièce; raccoons 5 à 40c.	
PEAUX—Chevreuil 15 à 18c. la livre, monton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.	
MOUSSE—Mêlée 1½ à 1½c. la livre; grise à —; noire 2 à 2½c.	
CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime — à —c. pièce; cornes de vaches — à —.	
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par douzaine cela 5c. de plus par douzaine d'œufs.	
Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine	$4 00@ 4 50
Poulets	2 75@ 3 00
Canards	3 00@ 3 75
Oies	3 50@ 4 50
Dindes	5 00@ 12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine	$3 50@ 3 75
Poulets	2 75@ 3 00
Canards	3 25@ 4 00
Oies	5 00@ 9 00
Dindes	Nom
OEUFS—9½c.	

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pitch $2 00 à 3 25; goudron de charbon $3 50 à 3 75 le baril; goudron de pin $3 75 à 4 00. Résine selon la qualité $1 37½ à 2 75.

Essence de térébenthine 46c

Jobbing 5c. de plus le gallon.

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG — Par chaland 32 à 35 cents la famille 60c. le baril, $3 25 à 3 50 le boucaut par locus $4 15 per ton; anthracite $9 50 le ton; pateaux 40c. le baril steamer $3 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation sur la rive 37c.

ALABAMA—Par baril Coronas 60c.; Coronaut coal 60c.; splint coal 60c.; nut splint coal 60c.; Cahaba 60c.; steam coal sur chars $2 50 à 3 00 la tonne.

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX

Bœufs du Texas et de l'Ouest—Bœufs—Choix, par livre, gross, 4¼@4½; fair to good, par livre gross, 3¾@4; common to medium, par livre, gross, 2¾@3½. Vaches et torres—Choice, par livre, gross, 3½@3¾; fair to good, par livre gross, 2¼@3⅜; vieilles, maigres, par tête $11@12. Taureaux et Cerfs—Taureaux, par livre gross, 2¾@3; cerfs par livre, gross, 3@3¼. Yearlings—Choice, par livre, 3¾@4; fair to good, par tête, $9@12. Veaux, par t