BRIDE'S PROMISE TO OBEY.

to In Strongly Opposed by a Religious Paper as a Remnant of Comparative Barbarism.

The promise of the wife to obey in he marriage service is the ragged mmant from the days when women were the despised servants and arudges of men. In old English usage, the woman promised to be "buxom" (bow-some, submissive). Now the phrase, is in nearly all churches, that she will "love, honor and obey" him. The obedience " is made very pronounced, and, after the service, as they march from the church, the organ rattles out the musie of "Now you are married, you must obey," and the bride is gibed bout her promise, and declares that the had told the expectant groom that che would say it, but she did not mean he keep the vow. What ought to be the most serious promise of marriage, the pledge of dutiful, affectionate delity, becomes a joke and a farce, ast because priests and people keep a the service of marriage the words which perpetuate an antiquated, obmolete condition of social life, says

The Independent. Still clergymen of conservative ideas and whole denominations that provide a required form of marriage maist on the retention of the falsebood. Sometimes they quote Paul on the silence and obedience of women, as if what was right in Paul's day were to be right always. They even back to the Garden of Eden for argument. But we know better now, because the social and moral conditions are better. When the condition changes the law changes.

But the sad thing is to see these deschers of religion requiring womto perjure themselves on such a molemn ocasion, to promise to do what they do not intend to do, and cought not to engage to do. It is of piece with the pledge required of ministers or theological professors giving their adhesion to a creed which was made generations ago, and which can be accepted only in some very loose construction of language. It tends to insincerity, to flippancy of Thought about marriage, even to misunderstandings and differences that may lead to quarrels and divorce. Marriage is the foundation of socibety; it should be the fit foundation for the best society we know. Such society requires the best development of women as well as of men. It makes melther a tyrant and neither a slave. but each the helpful mate and adwiser of the other. In such society as the Christian religion has developed, with education and culture the right and the achievement of the woman as well as of the man should be recognized. To require the woman to put herself under the will of the man, to obey him, as well as to love and honor him, is a cruel, wicked anmchronism; and no clergyman is justified in compelling a woman to make If she intends to keep it; and if not, it is a falsehood which, on such a solemn occasion and on so serious a subject, approaches perjury.

SCIENCE AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Increasing Use of the Art by Naturals ists and Explorers-Come Notable Succession.

Among the numberless kodsk Mends, the scientist is forging to the ffront by the value as well as the interest of his work. He is no longer satisfied with weighing, measuring, and describing; but adds one or more characteristic views on the subject of his study. Naturalists in the past have obtained snap-shots of fish leaping from the water; of birds flying, fighting, eating and sleeping; of moose, deer and bear engaged in various activities; and, most notable of all, of a wildcat about to spring upon its prey from the branch of a tree, says the New York Post.

Dr. Stubel and Prof. Sapper, it is said, have photographed more than 25 wolcanoes in eruption, and have obzained striking views of explosions, lava cataracts, and other plutonic features. The engineers now working for the imperial government in German East Africa carry a first-class photographic outfit and take pictures of other places of interest; of natives, wild animals, and new botanical forms, so that their reports are treasure-

houses of information. The same rule is now followed by the official explorers sent by the Russian ter, of animals whose life-habits they to us. are studying.

Hease's Grand Duke. zides.-N. Y. Sun.

A Change. · Pater Grumps-You seem to be very saucy. Arthur! When I was a little

boy like you I was thankful to get enough dry bread to eat. Arthur-What ripping times rou must think you're having, living with

L'ABHILLE

tion hebdomadaire \$3 CO; Edition du Dimanche, \$9 00.

World.

TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN | SEEM ALIVE THOUGH DEAD.

Solution of the Great Problem of Supplying the Great Giant with Clothes.

"His clothes!" said the old circus man, in the New York Sun. "Why, we never had the slightest trouble about them; not the slightest. Of course we couldn't find anything big enough for him ready to wear; we had to have everything made to order, but we never had the slightest difficulty

about it. "We always started out, of course, at the outset of the tenting season, with everything he was likely to need. But even on the road we used to get clothes for him without any bother whatever. Apparently the order never used to feare the tailors in the slightest degree.

"Of course the giant couldn't get into a store to be measured. He had to be measured out of doors-in the street. Sure, he could have been measured under the canvas in one of the tents, but here's where the old man came in. He used to take the opportunity to do a little advertising for the show, and so he'd have the giant measured in front of the tailor shop where we were buying the clothes, in the street.

"Of course we'd make arrangements for this in advance with the tailor, and when we'd strike the shop with the giant we'd leave him in the street and go in and call the tailor out. You know how the tailor takes a man's measure-with a long tape that he runs around the man's neck and down his back and around his shoulders and so on, holding the tape up with every measurement he takes to look at the figure and call off to the clerk or somebody setting them down in a book. But of course nobody could do all that alone with the giant. It took two men to take most of the measurements with him and a tape of double length.

"The tailor would bring out a tall stepladder, or have somebody bring it out for him, and stand it up alongside the giant and get on that and begin. Some measurements, like around his neck, for instance, he could get alone with the giant's help. He would put down one end of the tape and get the giant to but his finger on it, and then the giant would turn around, the tailor holding on the tape till the giant was turned completely and the tailor had brought the tape together again.

"But of course the giant couldn't help in any way like that in the up and down length measurements; and there the tailor's assistant would come in. The tailor, standing on the stepladder, would fix the tape at the top and let it fall, and the man on the ground would hold it from there, or come up a little ways on the ladder, if that was necessary, and take the reading from it from there, at whatever point he was directed to by the boss. And the measurements, as you can imagine, were something never heard of before. They might not convey any a grasp as when alive. of she desires to make it. For her particular meaning to you, but any tailor that should hear them read off lent in India searching parties go stupendous man the great giant really houses with the idea of seeing that now would realize from them what a WAR.

"A stepladder was commonly the thing with which the tailor would get up to get the giant's measure, but not always. I recall some instances in which he climbed a tree to do this. In some of those smaller cities, then, as for that matter you might find in some places now, there would be trees-shade trees-along the main street. And if there happened to be a suitable tree in front of the tailor shop that we went to-that is a tree with limbs extending out at the right height from the ground and that could be worked from conveniently-why, we'd get the tailor to measure the giant from that.

"But ladder or tree, however we measured him, measuring the giant for a suit of clotues was an event that drew, before the work was over, practically the entire population of the town. And I suppose the making up of the suit, for that matter, must have been more or less a town sensation during the days the work was being done on it. It all made a great advertisement for the show; and you might think the tailor would have taken advantage of all this to pile it onto us on the price.

"But even if he had been inclined that way the old man would always lakes, rivers, mountains, towns, and look sharp after that end of it. He would go around among the tailors whose stores were suitably situated and get bids for the work; and the tailors were by no means slow to see the advantage that would come to them from getting the job. There was a government to the Pamirs, northern great ad. in it, of course, for them, as Siberia, and Kamtchatka. By taking well as for the show; and I never knew fore and aft views along their journey one of them to fail to see it and to use at stated intervals, they obtain better it for all it was worth. They would material for a guide-book than any always show these clothes after they amount of description would be. Some were finished and I've known tailors of Prof. Haeckel's students have de- to stuff the suit and hang it out of a wised a system whereby they can secure third-story window in front of their views, almost kinetoscopic in charact store for a day before they shipped it

"Only last year I came across a sign over a tailor shop in what is now a thriving city in western Ohio, in which, The grand duke of Hesse is skillful under the man's name, appeared this with the needle, and his embroidery line: Tailor to the Greatest of All Is said to be beautiful. He takes the Glants.' It was one of the places greatest interest in his work, and is where we had stopped to equip the particularly clever in the arrange- giant on the road, and the tailor himment of colors. He has a very artis- self was still alive; an old man now, tic nature, as he is devoted to music. but as proud and pleased as ever over dancing and acting, but he does not the making of that wonderful suit of care much about more active pur- clothes, which now, after many expesuits, though he both shoots and riences, he regarded as the most remarkable incident of his business ca-

> Classic. He-Which do you prefer, Homer or

Virgil?

-Syracuse Herald.

She-Virgil. "Why " "Didn't be begin the Aenid with mother and me now, popl - K. E. something about arms and the man?"

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Ltats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des rentages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quetidienne. El 200; Edi-

A Number of Instances in Which Corpses Have Had the Semblance of Life.

Live persons have feigned death with marvelous exactness, but when the dead feign life, or seem to feign life, the spectacle is as grewsome as can well be imagined.

Not long ago a Russian cemetery was the scene of as weird a wedding! as ever has been witnessed. A young girl who had been betrothed died on the eve of her marriage and her friends decided that, in spite of the intervening hand of death, her marriage must take place. The wedding ceremony was performed at the side of the grave, and after the marriage the body was returned to the coffin and lowered to its long resting place, savs a London paper.

It is less than a year ago that a valuable cup was won in a bicycle race in Australia by a man who was dead when he passed the winning post. The race took place at an 'electric light carnival," so-called, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. In the last lap James Somerville, a rider, forged to the front and secured such a lead that his victory was assured. When within 25 yards of the finish he was seen to relax his hold on the handle-bar and lose his footing on the pedals. He did not fall from the machine, however, and amid frantic cheers dashed by the goal, winning the race by half a wheel. As he passed the finishing post he pitched forward and fell to the ground. When he was picked up he was found to be dead, and what was more, the doctors declared that death had come to him when he was seen to lose his hold of the handle-bars. It was a dead body that had ridden the last 25 yards of the race.

On a recent voyage the sealing schooner Arietis was cruising about 200 miles off the coast of British Columbia, when she sighted a dismantled ship. The Arietis bore down upon the derelict, and as she got near enough a man was seen on board grasping the wheel and apparently steering the craft. No other sign of man was seen on the ship. The man at the wheel was hailed, but returned no answer-just stood there grasping the spokes of the wheel and looking straight ahead. A boat was lowered and the mysterious ship boarded. When they came close to the man at the wheel they saw with horror that he was dead and had evidently been dead for many days. The ship, which was named the General Siglin, had sailed from San Francisco for Alaska. She had clearly been dismantled in a gale and then abandoned by her crew. The captain had refused to leave the ship, and, finding his strength failing, he had lashed himself to the wheel and literally died at his post, steering his craft for hundreds of miles with hands that held the wheel in as firm

Since the plague has been prevathrough the villages inspecting the all cases of death by the plague are reported to the authorities. On entering a suspected house one day the inspectors saw a group of natives playing cards. Something in the appearance of one of the players attracted the attention of one of the inspectors, who placed his hand upon the man's shoulder. To his amazement the man swaved and fell to the floor. Upon examination it was found that he had been dead some time, but in order to avoid having the house marked as plague-stricken the other inmates had concealed the fact of his

PLATTERY MADE THE MATCH.

Poor Young Man Wins Rich Girl by His Flattering Style of Proposal.

A short time ago the engagement of a North Clark street young man was announced to an heiress of no small amount of bank notes, real estate and railroad bonds. He worked at an insignificant position down town and received only \$15 a week, and many there were who wondered how and by what manner of means he had won the heart of the envied girl, says the Chicago Chronicle.

His friends and her friends did wonder until a few days ago, but now they know, or at least his friends know, for at a dinner, a bachelor affair, he consented to tell them how it all came

"You see," he said, "I knew she was quite vain about a few things, and after thinking it all over I mapped out a plan of action. One night when I was sitting close to her before a dull-burning grate that threw out a few flickering streams of light I felt that the time had come for me to propose.

"Dropping before her on my knees I exclaimed in my most passionate and winning tone that I loved her and that I would throw my fortune at her

"'Why,' she said, 'I did not know you had a fortune.'

"Then I told her it would not take much of a fortune to cover her tiny feet. That's the way I got 'er, fellows.'

The Strong Man in Matrimony. Mr. Strongmind -Sir, I've come to

demand your daughter's hand. Her Father-You can have it. young man. My daughter is a very self-willed young lady, but I fancy from your mode of application that you'll be able to manage her.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Decisive Battle. Cora -- I understand Tom and his wife just had their first quarrel. Was it serious?

Merritt-Very. He gave in and established a precedent.-Judge.

DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Mardi, 2 avril 1901.

POMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA MOUVELLE. ORI HAMS.

estaline...... \$6,284,346 00 \$599,392 00 Même tempe la semaline dersemal.ne der-nière----- 6,442,184 00 728,158 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Mravella-Oricana—
En Banques—
Papier exceptionnel...... els pérgyless.....

New York-

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angieterre. 5 0[0
Consols pour l'argent 95 %
Pour accompte 95 15[16
PARIS—
Rentes 101.25
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 27 %

CHANGE. Le STERLING est stable. Traites de commerce 50c d'esc. Traites de banques \$100 de prime par \$1000.

ventes a la bourse de la mouvelle-

ACTIONS ET BONS

Deznieres sesse da-M. O. Steck Exchange. | Valour Offre Demonstration | Valour Offre Demonstration | One |

DOMU- EN100 6'440- . | Cheemans de rev urbelles | Cheemans de rev urb Marché de Livernool.

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Parsellion RR. Eds.....

Parsellion RR. Eds.....

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Bulletin Financier. | Bulletin Commercial | Minated Politic 64 85 April 64 April

Mardi, 2 avril 1901.

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Oriéane SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,150 balles et 1,280 a arriver, Le marché est stable Les cotons tendés sont de le à 350, plus bas que les cotes suivantes: Aujourd hai Boy Ordinary.....

Futures de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Htsbies. Février 7,98 -7,99 Avril.....

Marchés divers.

斯grfolk...... www....... Boston 9 116

Marché de New-Yerk. BUR PLACE. Onime. Detec—Middling Gulf 8 9:16

futures de New-York. Stables. 7.2847.80

Applembre

7.48 0 7.64 7.46 0 7.47

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

SUR PLACE.

Plus forme. Cotes 4 9116 pour le Middling Américain Futures.

Marché du Havre. SUR PLACE.

Calme et facile.

52% pour Good Middling; 56 pour Fully
Middling; 53% pour Middling. Futures. Les vendeurs aux ectes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing to the Lius sleve par livre que il prix suivante de la Reurse au Fusre pour le suore, et 5 000 plus devé par gallon pour le pélusers pur les contes su lemantes. SUCRE-OPEN KETTLE-White. | 41,44 9|16 | MELAGE | 3 | 3 | 15|16 Tellows...... MELASSE— OPEN RETTLE— CENTRIFUGAL Fort 8 •17 OPEN KETTILL
OPEN KETTILL
CENTRIFUGAL Fort
BIROP -SUCRE RAFFINE -- Marché fort.
5 40
-- 10af -- 5 10
5 05 Cut loaf PowGered...... Standard gracy at d.....

TONNELLERIE.

Monveous barile de suere 5 Menveeur berils de mélasse ca Neuveaux demi-barils de mé-80a Barile de mélaces de seconde

Douves de barils en eypre, par RIZ.

Mouveau barillets de mélasse

Mouvement du Eis. Compilé par Hy H. Smith, secrétaire du New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd. Brut, sace: Ec. 16, ble

AU BOARD OF TRADE Mrst...Honduras pas d'offres; du pays Japes pes d'effres. Ecelé—Calme. Cotes—enjourd'hui.

FARINES. AU BOARD OF TRADE.

PARING.

GRITS-82 5002 60 Les cetes de tarine et de fixine de mais sont de 10 à 15e, pins cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE. MAIS — On cote — à 50 pour le blanc à 51 pour le mélé et — à 52 pour le jaune. A VOLUM-No S de l'Oucet 34 984 % es Chaix 1051 Me. Turne Mo 5 - 6 - 80M - 2900 Trime \$16 50 à 17 50 ; Cherce \$18 00 à 19 00.

#18 00 à 19 00.
Les petits lets se vendent aux prix suivants:
male Sc. de plus par belsseau; avoins 2 à de.
ee plus par belsseau; son 6 à Sc. de plus par
100 hvres, et le fein \$2 00 à 8 00,de plus par

PROVISIONS.

AU BOARD OF TRADS.

MESS FORK—

Moss Pork, neuvers—

**TARDES SALEES SECHES—

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GROCERIES. Les prix suivants de cars sout coux 4s L w Fair No S. MEXICALE—Stable.

lutra irota................

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Votel les prix des receveurs:

Hulle — Prime refined 35c par galles, off
refined 35b en baril, prime crude 27c
coses, off crude 24c lesses.

Prime cotton-seed cake 825 50 par
ten de 2240 livres, off cetton-seed cake neminal.

Prime cotton-seed meal 825 50 par
ten de 2240 livres off cetton-seed meal neminal. ton de 2240 livres off cetton-seed mean semant.

Bospetock \$1 05 par livre.
Linters—Choice & e.o. & 2 o. 18 2 e.o. C 2 e.o.
Graine de cotox, en sace, délivrée à la Nile-Orléana. \$14 50 par ton de 2000 livres, de in bulk \$13 50.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2 e.o.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2 e.o.
1 % pound o e à 6 e.o.
Twine—Jute 7 e.o. la livre; Hemp 10o.
COTTON TIES—\$1 15 a 1 25 par pagnat.

COTTON TIES-\$1 15 a 1 25 par pag

FRUITS ET NOIX POMMES... California 225 275
Bright GRAPES Malaga par baril

Par belte..... 1 85

PACAFIG

De la Louisiano, par livro...... 6 0 20c Jobbing un pou plus élevé que les prix é-desrus. **PRODUITS**

DE LA CAMPAGNE. Hos cotes representent le prix da gros au anding. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 2 hc. de puis per lestri et le a vo. per livre en lots. POMMES DE TERRE De l'Ouest \$1 80. PATATES DOUGES-Ordinaires per barli

\$1 25 à 1 50
YAM5-\$1 75 à 2 00 par baril.
TOMATRIS-\$3 75 a 4 00 par crate.
UIGNUNS-Neuveaux de la Leuisiane

\$5.00.
HOUTH—De la Liminiane \$1.75 à 1.86; de l'Ouset \$2.25 à 2.50 nor crete.
ALL—Italian 50 à 750, per montres.
(HOUUMUUTS—Par ber il \$6.50.
PEAS — Green, 3%; led \$%, 946; split, 5e; and bilant 50. red kidney 5c.

OWFEAS.—Per beiseens, mined, \$1.55
h 160;clays \$1.75; whipperwills \$1.66 h 165
sULF.—44.25c. in livre pour cells de 16
ville; 44c. coint de in campagne.

OIRE D'ABRILLE.—Frime yellew 22024e

OIRE D'ARRILLE—Prime yelles 200242 in livre.

LAINE Surry 8 2 100 to Seven Louisians clear 122 (4:: clear Lake 16 2 180.

PEAUX AUX ARATAOIMO—70 livres et au desens 5:: steer et peaux de veches 20 : 70 livres 5 las; kips 14 A... 30 livres 5 %... seeux de veche 400. pièce; Erub selection 6 %c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGER-Green seltet geund 5 %c. dry saltet 9 2 100; dry fint 12 12 %c is livre.

PELLIM IERIE—Otter 21 00 à 7 00; certs' 50. à 100 pièce; recogna 5 à 400.

PELLINIERIE—Other \$1.00 h 7.00; caris*
50. h 1 00 pides; racesons 5 h 46c.
PEAUX—Ohervenil 15h18a. lalivas; meutes
10 h 40a, pides; chèvre 10 h 50a.
MOUNSE—Médés 14; h-14a. la livre; gr 60
10 h —; neire 2 h 21a.

OUNTE—Ocrace de bareis, prime, — h
4a. pides; cornace de bareis, prime de prime
activante volatila, et par decumina del h 20
de pius par Germalae d'units.
Gresses volatiles de l'Ouest. 19
donnaille.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES EAVAL STORES—Lee prix de gree son comme suit. Au détail il fant payer 25 à 50e de plus par baril. Pitch-98 00 à 5 25; gondern de charben 32 50 à 5 75 le haril; goulres da pia 92 76 à 6 00. Bétine soles la qualité 51 25 à 2 55
Resence de térébenthine 34e
Jobbing 20, de plus le gales.

CHARBON.

PITTEBUEG — Far chained 38540 cents familie 60c. le berti, \$2.50 à — le beneaut ear leads \$5.25 per ten.; authrac'te \$9.50 le ten.; betseur 37c. le barti; steamers \$3.60 le tens; betseur 37c. le barti; steamers \$4.0 à 45c.

ALABAMA—Par baril Corons 60c.; Carons sut cent 60c.; splint-cent 60c.; sut splint eac 60c.; Cababe 50c.; steam cent sur chart 52.56 le ten

QUINCAILLERIE. Area—''I ent Roon, 'par dons... Hunt's axee, par dons...... Diamend axio greece, on bottos, 4 .. Secti's believe, 35 to 45-inch,

275 90 13 1 90 2 50 2 85

2 00 A.B.& Unated plow. B-O x yet. 4 00 A.B.& Co.ateel plows, C-O x pts

list.
Orcole series steel beams, 20 per cent for

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9005..... 5 00.,0700-Shevels—Amed, A.B.&Oo.,0700-

BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION.

Yard Spot Quotations.

| Olace A, Cless B, Class B, C or abouthing..... 950-18 1416 er 7...... 18 00

Piling, par lineal foot-server 100 13
Rough boards, shoice and prime \$8 000 35 06
Merohantable 15 500 16 56

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX

Basufa du Texas et de l'Ouest-Eculis-Cheix, par livre, grosa, 4-9-4b; fair te good, par livre grosa, 3-9-5; commen te medium, par livre, grosa, 2-9-3b. Vashes et torres-Cheise, par livre, grosa, 3-9-9-6; rietiles, maigres, par tête, \$1:9-12. Tauresax et Corfs-Tas-r sux. par livre, grosa, 2-9-3; corfs. par livre, grosa, 3-9-3; verilise-Cheice, par hivre, grosa, 3-9-3; Kearlings-Cheice, par hivre, 3-9-4; fair te good, par tête, 39-9-12. Vesux, par tête-Cheice, 3-9-11 00; fair te geod, \$8-9-9. Beute du Mississippi, de la Lemisiane et de geon, 50 ws. Beuts du Mississippi, de la Leuisiane et de Alabama—Bondf—Choice, par livre, grece.

Bouts in Mississippi, de la Leuisiane et de Alabama—Bout—Choice, par livre, grees, 3½ 94; fair te good, par livre, grees, 2% 95½. Velant, maigres, par livre, grees, 2% 95½. Velahes, Terres et Tanreaux—Choice, par livre, grees, 293½; fair te geed, par livre, grees, 2½ 93; vieux, maigres, par 1446, 87016, tearreaux, par livre, grees, 283½. Ventings—Choice par livre, grees, 293½; fair te geed, par 1468, 88911; common, par 1466 9767. Venux—Par 1460, 8698. Vaches 840950; fair te geed, par 1468, 860950; fair te geed, par 1468, 860950; fair te geed, 960935. Springres-Choice, 825930; common te fair, 815930. Perce-Mourrie au mais, par livre, grees. Unsion, \$20.000; common to mar, \$10.000. Porce—Nouris on mais, par livre, \$75.45. 34.06b; nouris on "meet", par livre, \$76.65. 20.36 Moutons —Good to cheica, par livre, 34.06.45; sem wea to fair, par 1846, \$1.300.

Liste des mavires dans le

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