## SPANISH ATROCITIES.

**Have Divided Inhabitants of Cuba Into Two Distinct and Hostile Parties.**

The Spanish policy of extortion first assumed really burdensome proportions with the establishment of a tobacco monopoly in 1717. This led to the first serious uprisings of the colonists—a forerunner of the successive rebellions that were to mark the subsequent history of Spanish control of the island. Several of these uprisings occurred during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and, by that time (according to Louis Edward Levy, editor of Raimundo Cabrera's Cuba and the Cubans) the people of the island had become divided into two distinct and hostile parties, the Cuban and Spanish. Needless to say, this division has continued ever since and the lines of cleavage become more and more sharply drawn. In the desperate and bloody rebellion of 1868-78 the long pent-up wrath of the colonists broke forth with such fury that Spanish sovereignty very narrowly escaped complete overthrow, and was maintained only at enormous cost. That rebellion cost Spain more than $300,000,000 in cash, besides some 8,000 officers and 200,000 private soldiers. It was a war characterized by indescribable cruelties, among which the Havana theater massacre of May, 1810, and the execution of the eight boy students of Havana who defaced a Spanish tomb, stand out as lasting monuments to the capabilities of the Spanish character. The existence of the same villainous spirit to-day is shown in the extraordinary precautions that have been necessary to guard American diplomats and citizens from mob fury, both in Madrid and Havana.—Gunton's Magazine.

## ASCERTAINING AIR PRESSURE.

**Experiment Made to Determine Its Power of Resistance.**

Many attempts have been made to estimate the exact pressure of the air against the front end of a standard passenger engine when running 60 miles an hour, and while all engineers and mechanics admit that it is tremendous, but few of them have been willing to submit figures. One mechanic of a road west of Chicago took a small hoop, and fastened a strong sheet of paper inside of it, which was evenly stretched. He placed the hoop over the mouth of a pipe connected with an air compressing engine, adjusted to a gauge to show the pressure when the paper burst. He next took this hoop with the same kind of paper and fastened it in front of one of the locomotives used in hauling the fast trains. At a speed of 58 miles an hour the air pressure burst the paper. The pressure from the engine in the first test made in the shops showed that the paper, which was 11 inches in diameter, had stood a strain of 28 pounds. This experiment gave a basis for calculating the pressure against the 68-inch diameter of the boiler front, against the sides of the cab, the front of the stack dome, headlight and other exposed parts, and it proved that even on an engine alone the air resistance amounts to considerable, and is increased on a ratio corresponding with the increase of speed. With a train of eight cars, most of them open at the ends, and built so as to accumulate air pressure against the trucks, roof and side ventilators, the atmospheric resistance is sufficient to limit the speed of the train even when hauled by the fastest and most powerful locomotives.—Pittsburgh Post.

## HIS POOR TASTE.

**But It Happened to Be Ink Instead of Whisky He Was Drinking.**

"I was at my office at an unusually late hour a few evenings ago," said an insurance man, "and when I started downstairs I had a large bottle of ink in my hand to carry home. On the lower stairs I encountered a suspicious-looking chap, who said

"'See here, partner, I'want enough to get a night's lodging.'

"'I have no money,' I replied.

"'Then give me a drink.'

"I handed out the bottle, and he seized it, carried it to his lips, and took a long pull. When through he handed it back with the remark:

"'You may be a blamed good judge of cigars, colonel, but I'll be hanged if I admire your taste on whisky!'

"He swallawed that writing fluid just as you would swallow beer, and though he didn't exactly like the taste he went off smacking his lips. I looked in the papers this morning for a 'found dead,' but not a case was reported. It may have improved his state of health."—Los Angeles Herald.

**Objections All Removed.**

A little Manistique tot said recently: "Pa, I don't want any war, 'cause you'll have to go." "I am too old," said the father. "Well, they'll take brother Charles." "They won't take him," said the fond parent. "Then, they'll take brother Frank." "Too young," said the father. "Well, then let them fight," remarked the little miss.—Manistique (Mich.) Pioneer Tribune.

## SLOW BUT SURE.

**Novel Scheme of Two Women to Beat the Railroad.**

When the suburban train stopped at the station next to Evanston two dumpy women puffed up the steps and came into the cars.

They were heavily laden with what Boston people call the "impediments of travel."

There were two or three baskets with paunchy tops and some bundles done up in knotted sheets. The conductor and the brakeman helped to carry these unwieldy things aboard and then stacked them in an empty seat in front of the two women, who were flushed from their exertions and gently heaving.

The train pulled out and in a little while the conductor returned, this time to collect tickets.

"Tickets," he said, with a questioning motion at the two women.

The elder of the two looked at him reproachfully and somewhat appealingly.

"Conductor, we didn't have any money to buy tickets," she said.

"I want either tickets or fare," he said.

"Well, conductor, I'd like to know how a poor woman is going to get money to buy tickets!" she said, and it was evident that she blamed the railroad company in general and this conductor in particular. "Here's my poor daughter just out of the hospital and me workin' night and day to get medicine for her and tryin' to keep body and soul together. We just ain't got the money to buy railroad tickets, and that's all there is to it."

"I can't help that. If you don't pay your fare you'll have to get off at the next station."

"Well, I just think that's a shame—puttin' us off at some strange town. You could let us ride just as well as not."

"No need to talk about it," said the conductor, as he started on.

Somehow the prospect of being ejected at the next stop did not worry the industrious mother or the stalwart daughter just out of the hospital.

They gazed serenely at the passing landscape, and when the train began to slow up for the next station they looked at each other inquiringly, as if to ask: "Shall we start, or shall we wait to be thrown out?"

They were not left in doubt, for the brakeman, after slamming the door and shouting "Bourwour!" seized hold of two bundles and hustled them out to the platform.

The two women followed with that calm but suffering dignity peculiar to all persecuted females.

The conductor and the brakeman had to do all the unloading. They rolled the fat bundles and the stuffed baskets down the car steps, and the women below caught them and stacked them up on the station platform.

When the conductor came along the next time he grinned and said: "What do you think of that? Those women have been beating their way, riding one station at a time and then being put off. I suppose they started from downtown early this morning. If they are going to Milwaukee they'll get there some time next week unless they begin to work the same set of conductors a second time. They're heading to get to some town out here without paying car fare, and they're willing to take their time. We don't stop these suburban trains between stations to put people off, and you can bet they knew that. She didn't make very much of a kick when I told her she'd have to get off.

"Now, she'll wait at that station and climb aboard of the next train that stops there."

"Why didn't you tell the station agent and have him warn the next conductor?"

"Oh, I don't object to their getting along, but they can't ride more than one station with me."—Chicago Record.

## EASTERN FORTUNE-TELLERS.

**They Claim to Give Much Valuable Information.**

The fortune-tellers of this country are not in it with their contemporaries in the far east, as may be seen by the following postcard advertisement just sent home from India. You could not get anything like this amount of information at the same price in Bond street:

PRICE RETURNED IF PROVED FALSE.
A MIRACLE! AN EXTRAORDINARY LOCKET!!
A GREAT WONDER!

This Locket, a great Charm, enables us to hold an interview with our dead relations or friends: presents before our Sight the Past, the Present, and the Future, the sacred pilgrimage places, Rama, Krishna, Christ, Arjun, Mohamed Prophet, and the vivid scenes of other Mahatmas, gives us information of Heaven, the Court of Indra, Kylas, and other mysterious places, the result of cases pending in Courts, profit or loss in trade, the future rates of speculations, local and foreign market rates, and important news with electric speed! The present ongoings of friends at home and out stations can be clearly seen! Journey could be made by Railway, Steamer, Bicycle, or Tramway. Communications about market rates in England, Africa, America, and other foreign countries can be had only within five minutes and at our own places. Price of No. 1 Rs. 10, No. 2 Rs. 5, No. 3 Rs. 2. Postage 6 annas. . . . Communications to be made only in English, Gujarati, Marathi, or Hindi. Apply to, etc.

—London Truth.

## "MY UNCLE" AND "MY AUNT."

**How the Two Terms First Came to Be Used in England by a Young Prince.**

An ingenious French writer has been explaining to a curious world, says the London News, why the pawnbroking establishments are called "my aunt" (Ma tante.) The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was kept very short of money in his youth. One day the father noticed that the prince was not wearing a splendid gold watch that had been given to him by his mother. "Where is your watch?" asked the bourgeoise king. "At my aunt's," was the reply. Princess Adelaide was interrogated on the subject, but she knew nothing about it. Then the young scapegrace admitted that he had pawned it. "My aunt," therefore, became proverbial for the Mont-de-Piete. But then it may be asked, how it comes about that the pawnbroker in England is facetiously spoken of as "uncle." The French writer is quite equal to the occasion. The English say "uncle" because the French say "aunt." Here in England everything goes by contraries. The French coachman drives on the right, the English on the left; the French soldier has red trousers, the English soldier a red coat; the Frenchman eats an oyster out of the hollow half of the shell, the Englishman out of the flat half; the French epicures drink champagne after dinner, the English epicure during dinner, and so forth. It is all a case of pure "cussedness."

## CHAPTER ON DENTISTRY.

**A Traveling Man Who Said He Had Not Noticed the Coldness of the Surgeon's Forceps.**

The special partner came in with his hand to his jaw, and not in the best of humor. He had been having a tooth extracted, and as the pain wore away somewhat he was disposed to dilate on it, as men will. After all the particulars—first attack, what he said, what his wife said, etc.—he remarked that he could teach the dentists something they did not know, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

"The infernal pain of extraction," said he, "is due to the coldness of the forceps. Nothing in the world is so cruelly cold as a dentist's forceps, and when they clutch on to the hot and inflamed tooth a chill goes all through the victim. I think it would confer a boon on mankind if some one would discover a new metal that was warm, or why can't the dentists dip the forceps into warm water before applying them? It would be a blessing to mankind."

"I have had two teeth extracted within a year," said the old traveling man, "and I never noticed the coldness you speak of."

"You must be very unobservant, sir," said the special partner sharply, who was not used to being thwarted.

"No," replied the traveling man, looking up at the ceiling, "I took gas."

## CHILDREN'S CAST-OFFS.

**There Is Very Little of It Handled as Compared with the Quantities of Men's Old Clothes.**

While great quantities of men's second-hand clothing are sold, there is proportionately but very little children's second-hand clothing. The small boy is likely to wear his clothes more than a man does his clothes to begin with. It would not, for example, pay a dealer to buy, to sell again as clothing, a pair of boy's trousers that had to be patched. New trousers can now be bought so cheap that the price that could be got for the patched second-hand one wouldn't pay for the handling and the work of repairing. It does pay, however, to repair men's trousers that need patching, for there are always to be found for these purchasers at prices that yield some profit.

But while children's second-hand clothing is rarely seen hanging about with the men's clothing in second-hand stores, all dealers will buy it when it is in good or fair condition, and there are some dealers that make a specialty of it, and seek fine clothing that has been cast off when but little worn. There are customers for the comparatively limited supply of children's second-hand clothing that is offered.

## HE KNEW THE SONG.

**And Was Much Pleased to Find That the School Children Did Also.**

Patriotism is at a premium nowadays. It is not only at the theaters that patriotic airs stir up warm feelings and expressions of feeling, says the New York Times. The scholars and even the committeemen in the public schools are just bubbling over with it. So it was at one of the Brooklyn schools one day last week that a visiting committeeman came in to hear the children sing, and was pleased to recognize a familiar national tune, and the children sung it all through without books and correctly—not a word wrong.

It was "America," and from the time the first words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," began to the end the committeeman could be seen fairly expanding with joy and pleasure. As the last words sounded he rose to his feet beaming with smiles.

"Children," he said, "you don't know how much pleasure this has given me. I am glad there is one school in this city where the scholars know the words of the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

**A London Railway Station.**

Waterloo station, in London, boasts one of the largest signal boxes in the world. To control the number of trains which pass in and out of the station 18,000 distinct lever motions and 20,000 electrical signals are required. The shuntings alone in the course of four hours number 173, the actual cause and time of each shunt being duly reported.


# 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, $8 00**


# Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 10 juin 1898.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jusqu'ici cette semaine..... | $6,607,420 00 | $824,248 00 |
| Même temps la semaine dernière..... | 6,809,523 00 | 885,597 00 |

ETAT HEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Compilé par Thos C. Herndon, Directeur.

Actif:

| | |
|---|---|
| Billets des Etats Unis et des Banques Nationales..... | $ 6,100,100 00 |
| Autres items, comptant..... | 4,499,500 00 |
| Change à vue sur N. Y..... | 88,300 00 |
| Change étranger..... | 798,700 00 |
| Dû par des banques et banquiers éloignés..... | 15,083,900 00 |
| Prêts et escomptes..... | 4,101,100 00 |
| Autre actif comptant..... | |
| Total..... | $30,680,600 00 |

Passif:

| | |
|---|---|
| Circulation..... | 534,500 00 |
| Dépôts..... | 20,098,000 00 |
| Dû à des banques et des banquiers éloignés..... | 3,458,900 00 |
| Autre passif dû a des banques et banquiers..... | |
| Autre passif comptant..... | 38,700 00 |
| Total..... | $24,129,900 00 |

Comparé avec la semaine dernière:

| | Augmentation | Diminution |
|---|---|---|
| Legal Tenders..... | ——— | 92,900 |
| Prêts..... | ——— | 358,300 |
| Dépôts..... | ——— | 252,000 |
| Dû aux banques et banquiers..... | 129,700 | ——— |
| Change..... | 192,900 | ——— |

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nouvelle-Orléans— | |
| Papier exceptionnel..... | 7 |
| do A1..... | 6 |
| Prêts sur garanties collatérales..... | 4 |
| Time de 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 |
| Doubloons espagnols..... | $15 40@15 60 |
| 25-pesetas espagnols..... | $4 70 |
| Or léger américain..... | 97@97 1/32 |
| Argent mutilé américain, par oz..... | 52@54 |
| Dollars mexicains..... | 43 |
| Sols péruviens..... | 41 |
| Pesos chiliens..... | 41 |
| Argent anglais, par £..... | $4 60@4 80 |
| Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre..... | $4 80@4 90 |
| Billets de la Banque de France | 18 3/4@19 1/4 |

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 3 0/0.
Comptes pour l'argent 111 5/16.
Sur accompte 111 7/16.
PARIS—
Rentes 103 25.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —
Londres 26 3/8.
New-York 57 1/8@58 1/8.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 483 1/2@484
Traites de banques (à vue)..... 487 1/2
Les FRANCS sont stables.
Francs de commerce (60 jours)..5.22 1/2
Traites de banques (à vue)....5.17 1/2
REICHSMARKS—94 7/16
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.
Traites de commerce 25c de prime
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 actions Orleans R.R..... | 20 |
| $8,000 Louisiana 4s..... | 102 |

Appel de 2 P M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 actions N O Land Co..... | 4 1/4 |

Après l'appel de 2 P M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $500 Bons a prime..... | 307 |

ACTIONS EN BONS.

Dernières cotes de N. O. Stock Exchange.

| | Valeur au pair | Offre | Demande |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Banques.** | | | |
| Canal & Banking Co..... | 100 | 120 | .... |
| Jitneys'..... | 100 | .... | 90 |
| Germania National..... | 100 | 90 | 100 |
| Germania Savings..... | 100 | 340 | 500 |
| Hibernia National..... | 100 | 192 | 200 |
| Louisiana National..... | 100 | .... | 125 |
| Metropolitan..... | 100 | 129 | .... |
| N. O. National..... | 100 | 511 | 570 |
| People's..... | 50 | 37 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Provident Savings..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| State National..... | 100 | 82 1/2 | 90 |
| Teutonia..... | 100 | .... | 88 |
| Union National..... | 100 | .... | 85 |
| United States Savings..... | 100 | .... | 95 |
| Whitney National..... | 100 | 335 | .... |
| **Compagnies d'assurances.** | | | |
| Firemen's..... | 50 | 2 1/2 | 6 |
| Germania Ins. Co..... | 100 | 70 | 80 |
| Hibernia Ins..... | 100 | 100 | 107 1/2 |
| Home Ins..... | 100 | 55 | 75 |
| Lafayette..... | 50 | 92 | 105 |
| Merchants' Ins. Co..... | 100 | .... | 85 |
| Mechanics' and Traders..... | 100 | .... | 84 |
| N. O. Ins. Ass..... | 100 | 80 | 90 |
| Sun Mutual Ins..... | 100 | 126 | 132 |
| Southern Ins. Co..... | 100 | 106 | 110 |
| Teutonia..... | 100 | 135 | 142 |
| **Chemins de fer urbains.** | | | |
| Carrollton..... | 100 | 120 | 125 |
| Crescent City..... | 100 | .... | 32 |
| Canal and Claib. [new stock] | 100 | 146 | .... |
| New Orleans City..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Orleans..... | 50 | 19 | .... |
| St-Charles Street..... | 50 | 53 | 55 |
| **Actions diverses.** | | | |
| N. O. Slaughterhouse..... | 50 | 33 1/2 | 34 |
| Jackson Brewing Co..... | 100 | 200 | .... |
| Jefferson City Gas Light..... | 100 | .... | 40 |
| N. O. Brewing Ass..... | 100 | .... | 21 1/2 |
| N. O. Gas Light Co..... | 100 | 109 | 112 |
| N. O. Waterworks Co..... | 100 | 95 | 111 |
| N. O. Land Co..... | 10 | 4 1/2 | 5 |
| Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co | 100 | 40 | 62 |
| Cotton Exchange Stock..... | 200 | 80 | 100 |
| French Opera Association..... | .... | .... | 85 |
| Imp. Bonded Warehouse..... | 100 | 41 | .... |
| Interstate Trans'n Co..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Varie. Theatre..... | 1500 | 1300 | 1600 |
| Mech., Dealers and Lumb.. | 50 | 25 | .... |
| Metairie Cem'y Ass..... | 100 | 105 | .... |
| M. L. & B. As..... | 25 | 25 1/2 | 28 |
| Jockey Club..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| N. O. Cold Storage Co..... | 100 | 105 | .... |
| Rosette Gravel..... | 100 | 10 | .... |
| Standard Gauge & Chem..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Sugar Exchange..... | 250 | .... | 80 |
| Sugar Shed Co..... | 50 | .... | .... |
| Texas and Pacific RR. Co... | .... | .... | .... |
| Traction Pref'd..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| do common..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| Comb. T. Stand..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Louisiana Electric Light..... | 100 | .... | .... |
| St. Martin's Oil Works..... | .... | .... | .... |
| S'dard F'less En. Co. of Oh 1.. | 10 | .... | .... |
| Edison Elec. Co..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Talvenina Ferment Co..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Stafford Mineral Spring..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Independent Oil Works..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Young Men's Ath. Club..... | .... | .... | .... |
| **Bons d'Etats.** | | | |
| Louisiana 4s..... | | 101 7/8 | 102 1/2 |
| Consolidated Bds..... | | .... | .... |
| **Bons de ville.** | | | |
| Premium..... | | 206 1/2 | 207 |
| Premium drawn number..... | | 232 1/2 | .... |
| City 4's..... | | 104 1/2 | 105 |
| City 7's, gold..... | | .... | .... |
| Privilege on Nor..... | | .... | .... |
| **Levee Co.** | | | |
| Atchafalaya Levee Bds..... | | 104 3/4 | 106 1/2 |
| Bossier Lev. Bds..... | | 108 | 110 |
| Caddo Levee Bonds..... | | 107 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| 5th District Levee Bds 1908.... | | 103 | .... |
| do do do 1911.... | | 104 1/2 | .... |
| do do do 1913.... | | 105 1/2 | 109 |
| Lafourche Lev. Bds..... | | 109 | .... |
| Lake Borgne Lev. Bds..... | | 103 | .... |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs..... | | 106 1/2 | 111 |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs..... | | 107 | 111 |
| Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs..... | | 108 | 110 |
| Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds.. | | 105 1/2 | 107 |
| Tensas Basin Bonds..... | | 103 | 107 |
| **Bons divers.** | | | |
| United States 4's of 1907..... | | 109 1/2 | .... |
| U. S. 4's of 1925..... | | 121 | .... |
| U. S. 5's..... | | 109 1/2 | .... |
| Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold].. | | 117 1/2 | .... |
| Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's... | | 128 | .... |
| Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold .... | | 121 | 125 |
| Crescent City RR. new bd [Gold]. | | .... | 79 3/4 |
| N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold].. | | .... | 101 3/4 |
| Orleans RR 6s [Gold]..... | | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| S. O. Sewerage Ass'n bonds .... | | 76 | 78 |
| S. O. Waterworks 1st mort..... | | 112 | .... |
| Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.... | | 100 | 107 |
| American Sew'g Co. Bds..... | | 116 | 120 |
| Canal and Claib. St. M. old..... | | 101 | .... |
| Crescent City RR. 1st 6s..... | | 100 | .... |
| Edison Bonds..... | | .... | .... |
| Elysian Land Company Bond 5s. | | 38 | 45 |
| Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds | | 103 | .... |
| Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds.. | | 104 | .... |
| Levee S. Carrollton Press mort.... | | 101 | .... |
| Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold | | .... | .... |
| New South Bld Ass'n A..... | | .... | .... |
| " " " C..... | | .... | .... |
| N. O. Abattoir Co..... | | .... | .... |
| Cotton Exchange 1st mort..... | | 101 | .... |
| N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.... | | 105 | 109 |
| Carrollton RR | Jo 1st mort 1902 | 104 | .... |
| Carrollton Bds 12 yrs [Gold].. | | 110 | .... |
| Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold].. | | 111 | 115 |
| Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold].. | | 112 | 116 |
| N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds..... | | 104 | 110 |
| Orleans RR 2nd mort | | .... | .... |
| St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1901.. | | 103 | .... |
| 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... | | 12 | 16 |
| State school warrants..... | | 25 | .... |
| C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s..... | | .... | .... |
| N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt..... | | .... | .... |
| Algiers W. W & Elec. Co..... | | .... | .... |

# Bulletin Commercial

Vendredi, 10 juin 1898.

COTON.

## Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 250 balles et 200 à arriver.

Le marché est calme et stable.

Les cotons tachés sont de ¼ à ⅜c. plus bas que les cotons saines.

| | Aujourd'hui | Hier |
|---|---|---|
| Low Ordinary..... | 4 1/2 | ---- |
| Ordinary..... | 4 3/4 | " |
| Good Ordinary..... | 5 | |
| Low Middling..... | 5 7/16 | |
| Middling..... | 6 1/16 | |
| Good Middling..... | 6 3/8 | |
| Middling Fair..... | 6 3/4 | ---- |
| Fair..... | 8 | " |

N. O. FUTURES

| | |
|---|---|
| Calmes. | |
| Janvier..... | 6.00@6.01 |
| Février..... | 6.03@6.04 |
| Mars..... | —@— |
| Avril..... | —@— |
| Mai..... | —@— |
| Juin..... | 5.94@5.96 |
| Juillet..... | 5.99@6.00 |
| Août..... | 5.98@5.99 |
| Septembre..... | 5.94@5.95 |
| Octobre..... | 5.93@5.94 |
| Novembre..... | 5.95@5.96 |
| Décembre..... | 5.98@5.99 |

Les ventes comprennent 10,200 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aujourd'hui le middling était cote à— | |
| Galveston..... | 6 |
| Mobile..... | 5 15/16 |
| Savannah..... | 6 |
| Charleston..... | 6 |
| Wilmington..... | 6 1/8 |
| Norfolk..... | 6 3/8 |
| Baltimore..... | 6 5/8 |
| Boston..... | 6 3/8 |
| Philadelphie..... | 6 3/4 |
| Memphis..... | 6 |
| Augusta..... | 6 1/4 |
| St-Louis..... | 6 |

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.
Cotton—Middling Gulf 6 11/16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stables. | |
| Janvier..... | 6.36@6.37 |
| Février..... | 6.38@6.40 |
| Mars..... | 6.41@6.42 |
| Avril..... | —@— |
| Mai..... | —@— |
| Juin..... | 6.45@6.46 |
| Juillet..... | 6.46@6.47 |
| Août..... | 6.50@6.51 |
| Septembre..... | 6.31@6.32 |
| Octobre..... | 6.31@6.32 |
| Novembre..... | 6.30@6.31 |
| Décembre..... | 6.33@— |

Les ventes comprennent 56 500 balles

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, HIER—

| | |
|---|---|
| A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... | 2,639,078 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 2,060,871 balles |
| A tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 8,561,276 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 6,683,182 balles |

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

| | |
|---|---|
| De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... | 2,268,403 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 1,915,932 balles |
| De tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 7,167,507 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 5,799,663 balles |

STOCKS—

| | |
|---|---|
| A la Nouvelle-Orléans..... | 137,608 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 59,347 balles |
| Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... | 404,985 balles |
| Même temps l'année dernière | 275,259 balles |

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Calme
Cotton—3 9/16 pour le Middling Américain

FUTURS.

Calmes.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotton—46 3/4 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 44 3/4 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place), 42 3/4 fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Vendeurs.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 20@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme. | |
| Par livre..... | 3 @ 4 |
| CENTRIFUGAL—Calme. | |
| Granulated..... | —@— |
| Whites..... | 4 1/8@4 1/4 |
| Yellows..... | 4 1/8@4 1/2 |
| Seconds..... | 2 1/2@2 3/4 |

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y en a plus sur le marché.

CENTRIFUGAL—Facile, 5@13c.
SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUCRE RAFFINE— | |
| Cut Loaf..... | 5 3/4 |
| Powdered..... | 5 3/8 |
| Standard granulated..... | 5 44 |
| Confectioners' A..... | 5.32 |

Moins ⅛c et 1/16c d'escompte suivant le nombre de barils.

RIZ

(A la Bourse.)

RIZ ROALE—Stable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head — Fancy..... | 5 1/4@6 3/4 |
| Choice..... | 5 3/8@6 |
| Prime..... | 5 1/4@5 3/8 |
| Good..... | 5 3/8@5 1/2 |
| Fair..... | 5 1/4@5 1/2 |
| Ordinary..... | 4 3/4@4 3/4 |
| Common..... | 4 3/8@4 1/2 |
| Screenings..... | 4 1/2@4 1/2 |
| Inferior..... | —@— |
| No 2..... | 2@2 1/4 |
| RIZ POLI—Ton. $16 00 à —. | |
| SON—$12 50 à 13 00. | |
| RIZ BRUT—Inactif. | |
| ..... | $3 00@5 35 |

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE

Cotées officielle de la Bourse:

| | |
|---|---|
| FARINE— | |
| Patents, le baril..... | $5 50@5 60 |
| Extra fancy..... | $5 00@5 15 |

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 95@—

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 — à 47 pour le blanc; 44 à 45 pour le mêlé et 45 à 46 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 34 à 35 c; Choix 35 à 36 c; Tonne No 2 — à —.

FOIN—Prime $15 50 à 16 00; Choice $17 50 à 18 00.

Les petites lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 2c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par cents.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les cotes de gros:

| | |
|---|---|
| MESS PORK— | |
| ..... | $11 75@12 00 |
| VIANDES SALEES SECHES— | |
| Spanies..... | 5 1/8@— |
| Short rib sides..... | 6 1/8@6 3/8 |
| Extra short sides..... | 6 3/8@6 1/4 |
| BACON— | |
| Spanies..... | Nom |
| Short rib sides..... | 7 @ 7 1/8 |
| Extra short sides..... | 6 3/4@6 7/8 |
| SALAISONS— | |
| En tierçons, refined..... | 4 3/8@4 1/2 |
| Lard pur..... | 6 3/8@6 1/2 |
| JAMBON—8 1/2@9 1/2 | |

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

GROCERIES.

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

Job lots ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

| | |
|---|---|
| RIO—Inactif. | |
| Fair No 3..... | 9 |
| Low Fair No 4..... | 8 1/2 |
| Good Ordinary No 5..... | 7 3/4 |
| Ordinary No 6..... | 7 1/2 |
| Low Ordinary No 7..... | 7 @ 7 1/4 |
| Strictly Good Common No 8..... | 6 3/4 |
| Good Common No 9..... | 6 1/2 |
| SANTOS—Inactif. | |
| Fair No 3..... | 9 1/4 |
| Low Fair No 4..... | 8 3/4 |
| Good Ordinary No 5..... | 8 1/4 |
| Ordinary No 6..... | Nom |
| Low Ordinary No 7..... | Nom |
| Strictly Good Common No 8..... | Nom |
| Common No 9..... | Nom |
| MEXICAIN—Ferme. | |
| Cordova—Fair..... | 10 1/2 |
| Barely fair..... | 10 1/4 |
| Low fair..... | 10 |
| Costerper—Fair..... | 10 1/2 |
| Barely fair..... | 10 1/4 |
| Low fair..... | 10 |
| BEURRE— | |
| Western Creamery—Extra..... | 17 1/2@18 |
| Extra firsts..... | 17 |
| Firsts..... | 15 |
| Western Dairy—Extra..... | 14 @15 |
| Extra firsts..... | 12 1/2 |
| Firsts..... | 10 |

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York creams..... | 9 1/2 |
| Young America's, full cream..... | 9 1/2 |
| Twins, full cream..... | 9 |
| Singles..... | 9 1/4 |

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $7 00 à — par ton.

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

Oil cake—$19 75 à —pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 16c.; refined 22c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pouce 6¾ à 7½c per yard; 2-pound 6⅜ à 6¾; 1¾ pound 6⅜ à 6¾.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMES— | |
| Par boîte..... | 1 50@1 60 |
| Par baril..... | 3 50@4 25 |
| ORANGES— | |
| Par boîte..... | 2 00@2 25 |
| LIMONS— | |
| Par boîte..... | 3 00@4 50 |
| COCOS— | |
| Par 1000..... | 20 00@22 00 |
| Par 100..... | 2 50@— |
| ANANAS— | |
| Par douzaine..... | 3 00@4 00 |
| POIRES— | |
| Par boîte..... | 2 25@2 75 |
| PECHES— | |
| Par crate de 4 paniers..... | $1 40@— |
| BANANES— | |
| Par régime..... | 1 00@1 25 |
| RAISINS— | |
| Par boîte..... | 1 50@1 65 |
| PISTACHES— | |
| Par livre..... | 20@5c. |
| PACANES— | |
| De la Louisiane, par livre..... | 9@16c |
| 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—$2 50 à 2 90. | |
| PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 50 à 1 75. | |
| YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00. | |
| TOMATES—50 à 60c. par crate de 4 paniers | |
| OIGNONS—Par baril $2 75 à 2 90. | |
| CHOUX—$1 25 à — par crate. | |
| AIL—60 à 70c. par macoche. | |
| CHOUCROUTE—Baril $1 90 à 2 00. | |
| VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants par douzaine de volaille, et 1 à 2c de plus par douzaine d'œufs. | |
| Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine..... | $3 75@4 25 |
| Poulets..... | 2 50@3 50 |
| Canards..... | 2 75@3 25 |
| Oies..... | Nom |
| Dindes..... | Nom |
| Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine..... | $3 00@3 75 |
| Poulets..... | 2 50@3 00 |
| Canards..... | 2 50@2 75 |
| Oies..... | Nom |
| Dindes..... | Nom |
| ŒUFS—12c. | |
| SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2½c. celui de la campagne. | |
| CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 26 à 26½c la livre. | |
| LAINE—Burry 10c la livre; Louisiana clear 16½c.; clear Lake 17c. | |
| PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6½c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6 c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6½c. peaux de veau 55c. pièce; grub selection 6c. | |
| PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 5½c., dry salted 12½c; dry flint 14½c la livre. | |
| PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; castor 