THE CRANE'S MEAL.

He Easily Catches and Kills the Sparrow, But Finds It Hard to Swallow Him.

Court square has a new denizen, and now the peacocks and the squirrels stop every now and then to look in wonder at the spindle-legged crane which stalks in solemn dignity to and fro, says the Memphis Scimitar. This crane, however, is not attracting merely the attention of the other dwellers of the park, for every day or two a large human audience watches his performance. The crane catches sparrows and it is the efforts he makes to swallow his prey which cause spectators to gather by the score. The crane stands quietly like a statue and waits. The sparrows fly about fearlessly, not even startled by the strange bird. They have seen rags on a stick before and they are not afraid; oh, no! Then one of the sparrows lights very near the crane. The rag becomes lively and his beak is shot out with lightning quickness and the sparrow caught right by the neck.

Then comes the fun. The sparrow is a little large to swallow. The crane kills him, thinking the small bird's lively capers must be the cause of the difficulty. Death makes the task no easier. The sparrow still chokes the crane. The crane tries the sparrow head on. The small bird's wings stick out and prevent the sparrow from going down. The crane starts at the feet; but the feathers on the prospective dinner are ruffled the wrong way and the second attempt fails. An idea strikes his craneship. He walks to a small tub of water and soaks the sparrow so that the feathers cling closely. It is still an impossible task to swallow the bird. The crane works and works, and finally, by pounding the sparrow almost to a pulp, at last makes a meal. Then the audience disperses wondering at the crane's marvelous digestion.

SPANISH-CUBAN FINANCES.

The Enormous Debt Incurred by the Spaniards in Trying to Subdue the Cubans.

The separate public debt of Spain, says a writer in the Review of Reviews, now amounts to about $1,500,000,000. This would appear not to include the debt which the Spaniards have fastened upon Cuba, and which must now amount to at least $400,000,000, and the interest upon which is paid out of the revenues collected in Cuba. The vast debt settled upon the impoverished island represents nothing whatever except the expenses incurred by the Spaniards themselves in fighting the Cubans. A great part of it undoubtedly represents money stolen by Spain's corrupt civil and military establishments. Now, if Cuba should succeed in winning her independence, it was obvious that she would give herself no concern whatever with any part of Spain's indebtedness, none of which had ever been incurred by the authority of the Cuban people and none of which had ever been expended for their benefit—while, on the contrary, a great part of it had been expended in diabolical warfare against them.

Not only was there involved in the question of Spain's continued sovereignty in Cuba the $400,000,000 of so-called Cuban indebtedness, but there was further involved, undoubtedly, the total bankruptcy of Spain. That is to say, the value of the $1,500,000,000 of indebtedness issued directly in the name of the Madrid government, of which something like a thousand millions was in the form of the permanent consolidated four per cent. debt, was in dire peril. The prospect of war with the United States to be followed by Cuban freedom, has been causing the steady decline of the Spanish consolidated fours in the money market of Europe.

WAR LEVELS ALL RANKS.

A Little Story About a Young Private That Is Not Too Good to Be True.

Like love, war levels all ranks. Unlike love, it substitutes other ranks of its own making, says the Chicago Journal. In a company of southern volunteers is a private who, by virtue both of pedigree and pence, is, socially, a very well-known man in his part of the country. He would be recognized anywhere as gentle bred. Having enlisted merely as a private, however, his duties are those of the common soldier, and, while it is nothing to his credit that he does these without hesitation, such work is certainly novel to him. His regiment has not yet left for active service, but as a home guard occupies the army post of its neighborhood. The regiment's colonel and the colonel's family of daughters are warm personal friends of the private, yet since the war they have never met upon the old common level. The other day the private was ordered to do police duty around the colonel's grounds, which, being interpreted, meant that he was to pick up all the rubbish he might find there. What was the horror of the colonel's wife a few minutes later, therefore, to see this highly eligible young man down on his hands and knees before her house picking up stray banana peels and vagrant bits of paper!

"Of course it couldn't be helped," she said, in recounting the incident later. "Still, I did what I could to spare his feelings. I called to the girls to run quick to the back of the house and not to dare to go near a window for fear they'd catch sight of young Blank policing the lawn."

Napoleon's Physician.

The present war has brought to light the fact that Dr. Antommarchi, who attended Napoleon during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried at Santiago de Cuba, where he gave his services free to the poor for many years.

THE LADRONES.

Interesting Information Concerning This Group of Islands.

The Ladrone group, whose industries have been blighted by Spanish rule, comprises about 20 islands, only five or six of which are inhabited, the rest being mere dots on the ocean, the tips of volcanoes which have sunk, the neath the sea as the crust of the earth at this point subsided. The principal islands of the group are Guahan, Rota, Aguijan, Saypan and Tinian; but the largest, Guahan, which has an area of only 200 square miles, forms nearly one-half the land area of the entire group. Lying as they do, almost directly under the equator, they have every variety of tropical product and under proper conditions their population might become wealthy from agriculture alone, for no finer cotton, coffee, sugar, nor tobacco, can be grown in the world than are raised in the Ladrone islands. The people labor no more than they are obliged to, and in the tropics no one is really compelled to work, for an abundant supply of food grows without cultivation, and clothing and shelter are almost unnecessary.

The present islanders are mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico or from the Philippine islands. The people do not differ materially from the natives of the Philippines and although the islands have several good harbors the Spaniards have done little or nothing for their improvement. The most considerable town on any of the group is Saypan, on the island of the same name, the houses of which, like most of those in the South Sea islands, are elevated on piles from two to four feet above the ground. There are few Spanish settlers on the islands and the hold of Spain upon the group has been for the most part nominal.

It is a singular fact, discovered by Anson, that there are evidences on several of the islands of a former civilization. Cyclopean ruins exist, the architecture and dimensions of the stones closely resembling the great ruins found in the island of the Greek archipelago. These lonely isles must therefore, at one time, have been a seat of civilization. Perhaps it was before they became islands, for the Ladrone islands are the remains of a mountain chain, which traverses the Pacific from north to south, having branches to the east in other scattered groups which here and there dot the surface of the sea.

To the United States the value of the islands is at present principally military, as furnishing harbors and coaling stations, but under an enlightened government there seems no reason to doubt that with proper cultivation the cotton of the islands would equal that produced along the coast of South Carolina, the sugar would rival that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, it is said, that the tobacco of the Ladrones has a flavor equal to that of Vuelta Abajo valley. Any developments within limits of climate and soil is possible under civilized government, and the Ladrones may have before them a future as great as that which lies before Puerto Rico.

The islands were discovered by Ferdinand Magellan on March 6, 1521. He named them Ladrones, or Thieves' islands. Not long after Magellan perished in a fight which he and his men provoked with the Philippine islanders. Of his five ships, only one, with 18 men, returned to Spain and many years elapsed ere any attempts were made to occupy the islands which he had discovered. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a military expedition from Mexico took possession of the islands and renamed them the Mariana group. The natives at that time numbered at least 40,000, some estimates placing the population as high as 60,000, but following their usual custom elsewhere, the Spaniards soon exterminated almost the entire population.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A MINISTER'S EIGHT RULES.

They Will Insure the Success of His Church and Pastoral Work.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott, in Ladies' Home Journal, lays down eight rules that are essential to a minister's successful church and pastoral work. These she has the minister himself proclaim:

1. I must be always ready to call when invited.

2. Must catch at every straw of an errand to take me to one of my people.

3. Draw out from others their interests rather than intrude my own, but always assume a common interest in the improvement of the town.

4. Never leave a house without having something on which to hang another call.

5. Never meet a person with criticism or fault-finding.

6. Prepare for calling as truly as for preaching.

7. Study especially the Master's way, and try to carry His spirit with me.

8. Keep always in mind that it is my business to bring men to a consciousness of God, and to an understanding of their relationship with Him.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Much Controversy Regarding the Beginning of the Christian Era.

The date of the birth of Christ, the beginning of the Christian era, has been a matter of controversy and even now may be considered as by no means settled, for equally reputable and reliable authorities are arrayed on each side. Some of the best scholars maintain that the birth of Christ occurred four years before the time at which it is supposed to have taken place, and that, consequently, this, the present year, is 1902, instead of 1898. One of the reasons for this belief is the fact that Luke mentions the birth of Christ occurring at the time when Augustus had ordered a general poll tax levied throughout the empire, the evangelist adding that this occurred when Cyrenius was governor of Syria. The allusion, however, is indefinite, for although the date of the edict is supposed to be known, there is no certainty that it was carried out at the same time throughout the empire. Cyrenius is supposed by some authoritites to have been twice governor of Syria, the first time for four years, from B. C. 4 to the year 1 of our era, the second time assuming office in A. D. 6. The only census for taxing purposes mentioned by historians at that time took place, according to our present chronology, in A. D. 8 or 10, but to get round this difficulty the writers on the subject conjecture that the first census began B. C. 4 and that the second mentioned by secular historians was a completion or resumption of the first. The whole subject, however, has no little uncertainty, not to say mystery, about it, for the Christian era did not came into use even among ecclesiastics until the fashion was started by Dionysius Exiguus, a monk of Syria, who began to use it about A. D. 527. It was introduced into Italy near the close of that century, and into France 100 years later. It did not make its appearance in England until A. D. 680 and the practice of employing it in private correspondence did not become general in Europe until the fifteenth century. Considering the fact that with our lack of means of obtaining information as to the dates of events which occurred 500 years ago and the additional fact that there is even now much dispute as to dates removed by only a few centuries from our own, it is not strange that there should be some confusion with regard to the beginning of the Christian era.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CURE FOR OBESITY.

Harmless Method That Has Been Practiced for Years.

In the Maryland Medical Journal Cathell gives rules for the reduction of obesity which have been successful in his practice for many years.

"Over-fatness" is commonly due, he says, to one of the following causes: Congenitally small lungs with a defective oxygenating capacity; eating excessively of all kinds of food; want of lung-expanding exercise; using alcoholic drinks to excess.

Many of the drugs which have a known fat-reducing power exert an injurious action on the other tissues of the body, and if used persistently for any length of time or in efficient doses become dangerous to health. While the various obesity cures are so rigorous that few carry them out conscientiously, the treatment of the author is very simple:

The patient has only to drink after each meal a glass of artificial Kissingen water, to be found at drug stores and soda water fountains, and on the succeeding day a glass of artificial vichy water also half an hour after each meal. This is to be continued week after week until the patient comes down to a normal degree of stoutness, and the waters are then discontinued.

While taking the waters the person should keep a weekly record of his weight, always using the same scales and wearing the same clothing, and should also, for his own satisfaction, record his chest, waist and hip measurements. If the loss in weight exceeds two pounds a week, the amount of each water should be made smaller; and if the loss has not equaled two pounds a week a few tablespoonfuls of lemon juice should be added to each glass of Kissengen water to increase its acidity, and a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia to the vichy to increase its alkalinity. The diet should be light and contain only small amounts of fat, starch, sugar and alcohol. Moderate outdoor exercise should be included in the day's programme.

The mode of action of these waters taken in the manner described is not clear, but their efficiency is too well established to admit of doubt.

Spanish Pleasantry.

At the patriotic bull fight in Seville held recently each bull bore the name of some American minister, which added a spice to the slaughter. Even when the biggest got his horns entangled in a horse's inside and threw him over his head, the people did not applaud as usual. They could not cheer even a four-footed McKinley.

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

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 8 août 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$1,664,305 00	$336 475 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	2,011.923 00	387,109 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—

Papier exceptionnel.....	7
do A1.....	6
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.....	4
Time do do	4
Papier hypothécaire.....	7

Monnaies américaines et étrangères et Billets de Banque.

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.....	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	43
Sols péruviens.....	40½
Pesos chiliens.....	40½
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 80@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18⅛@19⅛

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 2½ 0/0.
Consols pour l'argent 110⅝
Consols pour compte 110 11/16
PARIS—
Rentes 103 52½.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE—
Lettres 27 3/16.
New-York 59⅝@59⅞.

CHANGES.

LA STERLING est calme.

Commercial (60 jours).....	482½@483¼
Traites de banques (à vue).....	486½

Les FRANCS sont calmes.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).....	5.23⅛
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.18⅛

REICHSMARKS—94 5/16.
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est facile.
Traites de commerce au pair.
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
Appel de 2 P M.
$1,680 Bons à prime..... 209⅝

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande de
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	....	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	90
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	500
Hibernia National.....	100	190	200
Louisiana National.....	100	....	....
Metropolitan.....	100	....	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	38	42
Provident Savings.....	100	78	80½
State National.....	100	95	....
Teutonia.....	100	80	86
Union National.....	100	....	82
United States Savings.....	100	....	95
Whitney National.....	100	355	400
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	9
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	85
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	....
Home Ins.....	100	60	75
Lafayette.....	50	....	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	80
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	95
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	....	90
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	127	130
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	105	110
Teutonia.....	100	132	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	....	122
Crescent City.....	100	17½	22
Canal and Claib.....	100	150	180
New Orleans City.....	100	80	90
Pickens.....	50	24½	26
St Charles Street.....	50	53¾	54½
Actions diverses.			
N. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	....
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	210	250
Jefferson City Gas Light...	100	....	40
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	16	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	107½	110
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	92	100
N. O. Land Co.....	10	3¾	5¼
Algiers W. W. & Elect.....	100	....	....
Jones Exchange Stock.....	200	....	....
French Opera Association.....	....	....	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....	50	....	....
Memorie Cem'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	25	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Brewery.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co.....	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.....	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Gulf Fisheries Co. of Oh.....	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Lakemine Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....	....	103⅞	104¾
Constitutional 8s.....	....	....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....	....	209⅝	210½
Premium drawn number.....	....	235	....
City 4's.....	....	105⅛	....
City 7's, gold.....	....	....	....
Privilege on Nos.....	....	....	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	....	105¾	107
Bossier Levee Bds.....	....	109¼	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	....	109	....
6th District Levee Bds 1908.....	....	101½	....
do do do 1911.....	....	102½	....
do do do 1913.....	....	104½	....
Lafourche Levee Bds.....	....	108	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....	....	107	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	109	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	....	110	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 30 yrs.....	....	112½	119¾
Red River Atch. & S. B. Bds.....	....	106	107
Texas Basin Bonds.....	....	103	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....	....	111	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	....	127	....
U. S. 5's.....	....	112	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold].....	....	120	125
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's.....	....	134	137
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold.....	....	120	130
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].....	....	75⅞	77
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold].....	....	103¾	107
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....	....	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....	....	75	76½
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....	....	....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....	....	....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....	....	....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....	....	....	....
Jackson Bonds.....	....	....	....
Slidell Land Co. Bond 5s.....	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds.....	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds.....	....	....	....
New O. Cotton Press mort.....	....	....	....
Red & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold.....	....	....	....
New South Bld Ass'n.....	....	....	....
do do.....	....	....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....	....	....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....	....	....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....	....	....	....
Carrollton RR. Co. 1st mort 1901.....	....	....	....
do do 1907.....	....	....	....
Carrollton bads 12 yrs [Gold].....	....	....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold].....	....	....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold].....	....	....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....	....	....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....	....	....	....
Carrollton St. RR. mort. 1899.....	....	....	....
do do 1900.....	....	....	....
do do 1901.....	....	....	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort.....	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.....	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort.....	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort.....	....	....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Police certificates.....	....	....	....
School certificates.....	....	....	....
City scrip, new.....	....	....	....
Certificate omis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880.....	....	....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12.....	....	....	....
State school warrants.....	....	....	....
O. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....	....	....	....
N. O. Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elec. Co.....	....	....	....

AFFECTIONS D'ESTOMAC, SANG PAUVRE
ANÉMIE, MANQUE DE FORCES
FIÈVRES ET SUITES DE FIÈVRES
QUINA-LAROCHE
PARIS 22, Rue Drouot.
SIX MEDAILLES D'OR
RÉCOMPENSE DE 16.600 F
NEW-YORK Fougera & Co

Bulletin Commercial

Lundi, 8 août 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

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

Le marché est calme.

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

	Aujourd'hui	Hier
Low Ordinary.....	3¾	3¾
Ordinary.....	4¼	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅝	
Low Middling.....	5 3/16	
Middling.....	5 11/16	
Good Middling.....	6	
Middling Fair.....	6 7/16	10m
Fair.....	7 11/16	

N. O. FUTURES

Calmes.

Janvier.....	5.71@5.72	
Février.....	5.74@5.75	
Mars.....	5.78@5.79	
Avril.....	—@—	
Mai.....	—@—	
Juin.....	—@—	
Juillet.....	—@—	
Août.....	5.57@5.59	
Septembre.....	5.56@5.58	
Octobre.....	5.55@5.59	
Novembre.....	5.62@5.63	
Décembre.....	5.67@5.68	

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui middling était cote à—

Galveston.....	5 11/16
Mobile.....	5⅝
Savannah.....	5⅝
Charleston.....	—
Wilmington.....	5⅝
Norfolk.....	5⅞
Baltimore.....	6⅛
Boston.....	6 1/16
Philadelphie.....	6 5/16
Memphis.....	5⅝
Augusta.....	6@6 1/16
St-Louis.....	5⅞

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6¼.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Inactifs.

Janvier.....	6.03@6.04
Février.....	6.06@6.07
Mars.....	6.09@6.10
Avril.....	6.13@6.14
Mai.....	6.16@6.17
Juin.....	—@—
Juillet.....	—@—
Août.....	5.86@5.87
Septembre.....	5.90@5.91
Octobre.....	5.93@5.94
Novembre.....	5.96@5.97
Décembre.....	5.99@6.00

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, VET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... 2,679,700 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 2,077,416 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... 8,679,614 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 6,733,878 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..... 2,355,897 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 1,963,264 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... 7,434,317 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 5,930,592 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans..... 76,810 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 13,198 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis..... 239,524 balles
Même temps l'année dernière 83,143 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL

SUR PLACE

Demande assez bonne.

Cotes—3 15/32 pour le middling américain

FUTURS.

Calmes et stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE

Calme et stable.

Cotes—43¾ fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 42 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 39¾ fr. pour le Bas (sur place

FUTURS.

Calmes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE

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

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.

Par livre.....	2 @ 4⅛
CENTRIFUGAL—Fort.	
Granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4¼@ 4⅜
Seconds.....	2 @ 4

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

CENTRIFUGAL—Facile, 4 @ 13c.

SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.

SUCRE RAFFINE—

Jut Leaf.....	5⅝
Powdered.....	5¾
Standard granulated.....	5 44
Confectioners' A.....	5.32

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

RIZ

(A la Bourse.)

RIZ SOALE—Bien actif.

Nouvelle	Fancy.....	5¼@5¾
	Choice.....	5⅛@6
	Prime.....	5⅛@5⅜
	Good.....	5⅛@5⅛
	Fair.....	5⅛@5
	Ordinary.....	4⅝@4¾
	Common.....	4⅝@4⅛
	Screenings.....	4⅛@4⅛
	Inferior.....	—@—
	No 2.....	2@2⅛

RIZ POLI—Top. $16 00 à —
SON—$12 50 à 13 00.
RIZ BROKEN—Bonne demande pour le nouveau riz brut.
$4 00 dernière vente.

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE

Cotes officielles de la Bourse.

FARINE—

Patente, le baril.....	$4 00 @4 10
Extra fancy.....	$3 60 @3 70
FARINE DE MAIS.....	—@2 00.
GRITS.....	—@2 15

Hier 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 44 à 45 pour le blanc; 43 à 44 pour le mêlé et 44 à 45 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 32 à —c; Choix 33 à —c; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON—70 à 72½c.

FOIN—Prime $13 50 à 14 50; Choice $—— à 15 50.

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

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE

Cotes officielles de la Bourse pour lesdites denrées.

SALE PORK—	
Old Mess Pork.....	$10 25@—
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Spaules.....	5⅛@5¼
Short rib sides.....	6 @6⅛
Extra short sides.....	5⅞@6

BACON—	
Spaules.....	5¼@5⅜
Short rib sides.....	—@6⅜
Extra short sides.....	6⅛@—
GRAISSE—	
Ex tierces, refined.....	—@4⅛
Lard pur.....	5⅞@6
JAMBON—9@10½	

Les cotes des previsions 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.

EPICERIES.

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.....	8¼
Low Fair No 4.....	7⅝
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7¼
Ordinary No 6.....	6⅞
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6½
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6¼
Good Common No 9.....	6

SANTOS—Inactif.

Fair No 3.....	8½
Low Fair No 4.....	8
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7½
Ordinary No 6.....	7
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6⅝
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6½
Common No 9.....	6¼

MEXICAIN—Ferme.

Cordova—Fair.....	10½
Barely fair.....	10
Low fair.....	9⅝
Coatepec—Fair.....	10½
Barely fair.....	10
Low fair.....	9⅝

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	19
Extra firsts.....	18
Firsts.....	16
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14
Extra firsts.....	12 @1
Firsts.....	11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	10
Young America's, full cream.....	10
Twins, full cream.....	9½
Singles.....	9⅝

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS

Graine de coton—Ici $5 00 à —— par ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 50 à 17 75 par short ton, pour l'exportation $18 50 à 18 75 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 16c.; refined 23c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7¼ à 7⅜ per yard; 2-pound 6⅝ à 7; 1¾ pound 6⅜ à 6⅝.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre: Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite de 1/3 de boisseau.....	—@—
Par baril.....	1 50@ 4 00
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	—@—
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	3 50@ 4 50
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	16 00@19 00
Par 100.....	2 25@ —
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par boite.....	2 00@ 3 00
PECHES—	
Par boite.....	$1 00@1 50
MELONS D'EAU—	
Par 100.....	3 00@15 00
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	35@45c
RAISINS—	
Par boite.....	1 50@ —
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	4 @6
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 ¼ à ½c. par livre en sus.

POMMES DE TERRE.....	$1 75 à 1 85
PATATES DOUCES.....	—@—
YAMS.....	$1 75 à 2 00.
TOMATES.....	25 à 35c. par crate de 4 paniers
OIGNONS.....	Par baril 2 25 à 2 35
CHOUX.....	$1 00 à 1 50 par crate.
AIL.....	40 à 50c. par manoque.
CHOUCROUTE.....	Baril $1 90 à 2 00.
VOLAILLES—Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille et par douzaine de la 2e de plus par douzaine d'œufs.	
Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$4 00@ 4 25
Poulets.....	2 40@ 2 25
Canards.....	2 25@ 2 75
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine.....	$3 00@ 3 25
Poulets.....	2 00@ 3 00
Canards.....	2 25@ 2 75
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom

ŒUFS—12 à 12½c.

SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23c la livre

LAINE Burry 10½ à 11c la livre; Louisiane clear 17½c.; clear Lake 18c.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c. peaux de veau 55c. pièce; grub selection 60c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8 c., dry salted 8½c; dry flint 14½c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; castor 5 à 30c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 20c.

PEAUX—Chevreuil 16c. la livre; mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c.

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1½ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2½c.

CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, —— à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches —— à 1c.

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 2 25, goudron de charbon $4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de pin $3 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité $1 05 à 2 35.

Essence de térébenthine 26½c.

Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallon

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 3 hoops.....	31c
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de ris, 4 hoops.....	33c
Nouveaux boucauts de sucre.....	$1 75
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main.....	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre.....	1 00@—
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.....	65@—
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre.....	55@—
Barils de mélasse de seconde main.....	75c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000.....	$11 50@13 00

Perches de boucauts et de barils, il n'y en a pas sur le marché.

Jobbing plus élevé.

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG—Par canal 36 à 38c, famille 45c. le baril, $4 50 le boucaut par load; $3 75 à 4 00 par ton.; anthracite $8 50 à 9 00 la ton.; bateaux 35 à 40c.