LESSONS OF NAVY FIGHTS.

Some Points Drawn Out from the Recent War by an English Publication.

The lessons to be drawn from the Spanish-American sea fights are not clear, satisfactory and conclusive. With a barely possible exception of the sinking of the Merrimac, as suggested by Lieut. Hobson, the torpedo has played no part in the naval engagements, and of rammnig there has not been any. It was even so at Yalu, and throughout the war between China and Japan. But, asks the London Shipping World, are we satisfied that if the conditions favored the use of torpedoes or rams by the Americans they would not have fairly realized some of the great expectations concerning one or both of these instruments of destruction? "The torpedo boat destroyers foundered," said the brave Spanish Admiral Cervera in his report to Gen. Blanco. Yes; and the foundering was brought about by the good practice of the gunners of the Gloucester, a smart, armed yacht. Cervera's ships were faster than those of Sampson, but they did not get away; 13-inch guns can hurl many tons of shot and shell into the enemy before the advantage in speed of a few knots an hour will avail for the emergency. The effect of armament on armor is not yet accurately ascertained. Several points have, however, been made clear by the naval engagements, viz.: (1) That modern shells readily set fire to the woodwork of warships, and that, therefore, wood must be avoided or made fireproof; (2) that speed is relatively more important from strategical than for fighting considerations; (3) that in a fair fight superiority of marksmanship and quick firing means victory, and (4) that the Americans can do that which they claim—"shoot straight and obey orders."

THE FOOD FOR TROOPS.

What the Regulations Provide for the Soldiers in Camp and on the March.

For troops in garrison the regulations provide for 100 men 125 pounds of fresh beef, or 125 pounds of fresh mutton, or 75 pounds of pork or bacon, or 137 pounds of salt beef; when it is not possible to procure any of these, 87 pounds of dried fish, or 112 pounds of pickled fish, or 112 pounds of fresh fish. In breadstuffs, 112 pounds of flour, or in lieu of flour any one of the following: One hundred and twelve pounds of soft bread, 100 pounds of hard bread or 125 pounds of cornmeal and 4 pounds of baking powder.

The same number of men also receives 15 pounds of beans or 15 pounds of peas, 10 pounds of rice or 10 pounds of hominy; 100 pounds of potatoes are supplied; though sometimes this amount is reduced to 80 pounds and 20 pounds of onions added, or the issue will be 70 pounds of potatoes and 30 pounds of canned tomatoes or cabbages or beets.

The same 100 men get 10 pounds of green tea or 8 pounds of roasted coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 15 pounds of sugar or 2 gallons of molasses or sirup, 1 gallon of vinegar, 4 pounds of salt, one-quarter pound of pepper.

Troops on the march are obliged to accommodate themselves to a reduced ration, says the American Kitchen Magazine, and their haversacks at times are the only larder, and all they boast is hard bread, bacon, coffee, sugar and salt. These ingredients, by means of a tin mug, a tin plate with a handle to make it a frying pan, and its cover, they must make into food to keep soul and body together till something better is furnished.

A CHARGE IN THE DARK.

Vivid Description of an Advance at Night by Our Troops Before Santiago.

The "crack-crack" of repeated shots came from the gloom along the front of the line, says Lippincott's. In the center some one fell forward stumblingly and went down, swearing viciously at the chance which made him the target for a bullet. The line wavered as the men saw the fall.

"Go on! Go on!" the lieutenant cried, but broke off abruptly. "Oh, damn! I've got it in the arm," he said. "Load!"

Cartridge boxes opened, breech-locks snapped noisily, and the line went forward with renewed spirit. From the front a sudden volley rattled, straggling and irregular. Number three whirled against the corporal, raised his hand to his head, and went on staggering and irresolute.

A shrill whistle, and the panting men halted sharply.

"Fire!"

A crashing volley shattered the momentary silence. Groans and curses came from among the trees ahead, and the noise of running feet. The sounds grew fainter; the line moved on again to where the hill-crest cut a gray-black line against the sky. Nearer the top—nearer! A nervous rush, a desperate scramble, and the crest was reached.

From far down the other side came the sound of muffled crashing in the tangled undergrowth. In a little patch of open three figures lay, outstretched, motionless. Out of the bushes at one side of the open an object staggered and stopped, swaying to and fro. It shook a shattered fist at them, and cursed. Then it fell forward lumpishly.

Fast Disappearing.

The islands in Chesapeake bay frequented by fishermen and duck hunters are so rapidly disappearing beneath the assault of the tides that in a few years there will be none left. A striking instance is Tangier island, where the British fortifications of 1812 are several feet under water.

FLIES KILLED THEM.

Brave Soldiers Lose Their Lives Through These Insects.

Carry Typhoid Fever Germs from Refuse Matter to the Mess Tables —Conclusions of a Scientific Commission.

It was the common, buzzing, busy house fly that caused typhoid fever in the camps and is directly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of brave soldiers.

This is the conclusion of a commission of scientific men, appointed to investigate the condition of the camps, the cause of typhoid fever in them, and authorized to recommend measures to prevent its spread and its prevention. The commission is composed of Maj. Lee, Dr. Victor Vaughn and Dr. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, all prominent surgeons and all members of the army medical corps. The commission has spent several weeks in the southern camps and has embodied its conclusions in a report to the war department. The commission is a unit in declaring the fly responsible for the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camps.

To prevent the ravages of the disease in future, and to protect the soldiers from the fly, the commission has recommended that a new sink be used by the camps. It is now possible to have water connections in every camp, even where connections cannot be made with sewers. The commission therefore recommends that metallic lined sinks be constructed, 16 feet in length, two feet in width and 18 inches in depth. These troughs are to be slightly inclined and a connection made with a water pipe at one end. The other end is to project from the house and is to have a waste pipe three inches in diameter, and an upright pipe of the same diameter about 16 inches in height.

Every day this trough is to be partly filled with water, in which a quantity of lime is to be placed. The waste matter will thus be disinfected as soon as it is deposited, and all danger will be avoided. Every morning the sink will be cleansed by flushing it through the waste pipe into a covered sink, or it can be flushed into barrels properly covered, and carried to some distance to be dumped.

The commission also recommend that in the future movable sinks shall be constructed after the above pattern, placed on wagons. The whole apparatus can then be moved every day, and the contents of the trough deposited in a safe place. These wagons can accompany the army on the march.

TAX STAMPS.

Interesting Collections at Treasury Department Reminiscent of the Civil War.

In the office of the commissioner of internal revenue is an interesting collection of obsolete revenue stamps, which represent taxes imposed on domestic articles during the civil war. In the collection, which is mounted in a frame eight by seven feet, are specimens of every stamp issued during and after the rebellion, forming an aggregation of rare curiosities, which visitors to the treasury deem it a privilege to examine.

In denomination the stamps vary from one cent to $5,000, and represent the taxes imposed upon railroad tickets, proprietary medicines and other articles. Few of the $5,000 stamps were used before the stamp act was abolished by congress. The measure of the rebellion differs greatly from the war revenue act in effect at present in that many articles which were taxed during the civil war are exempt from taxation now, and vice versa. For instance, during the days of '61 railroad tickets were the chief source of revenue, while at present they are entirely exempt.

The stamps of the present issue differ greatly from the specimens framed in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, both as to appearance and value. The stamps which are placed upon telegrams and bank checks now are much more artistic in workmanship than those of the rebellion, and it is perhaps for this reason more than any other that the collection is prized so highly, and also because the obsolete stamps will never be reproduced. It is the intention of Secretary Gage, however, to have a collection of the present stamp issue framed and put in position beside those which served the same purpose during the rebellion.

TEST OF HOLLAND BOAT.

Russian Prince Sees with Delight the Evolutions of the Little Submarine Wonder.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was subjected to a series of tests in the upper bay in the presence of half a dozen naval experts and representatives of foreign countries. The latter included Prince Lieven, a captain in the Russian navy. The little vessel dived vertically and on an incline and disported itself generally with the ease of a large porpoise at play. The prince, who had never witnessed anything of the kind before, was amazed and delighted. So were naval men. The machinery worked to a charm throughout the tests.

Found to Be a Woman.

A pension has been granted a Turkish soldier known to his comrades as Kieusse Ahmet (that is, Beardless Ahmet), who, after three years' service in the army, fell ill and, coming under medical treatment, was discovered to be a woman.

THE HAMMOCK FOR SOLDIERS.

Few Articles More Imperatively Needed in War Times—Affords Comfort and Protection.

There are few articles that are more imperatively needed in war times than the hammock, and few that afford more comfort, safety and protection to the soldier either in camp or field or on the march, says the New York Ledger. Whenever or wherever a halt becomes necessary the hammock may at once be brought into service as chair or belt for the soldier or stretcher for the sick or wounded. In regions where trees abound it is but the work of a moment to sling a hammock and provide a seat much more comfortable than one can find upon the bosom of mother earth. There are hammocks made of strong but fine linen twine that weigh, when complete, a trifle over one pound. A number of tourists who undertook the exploration of a district known to be saturated with malaria kept their health by a few simple precautions. Wherever they halted they tied their hammocks to trees, arranging them so that they were as high from the ground as possible and allow comfortable access. They took their meals sitting in the hammocks, and wherever it was possible to do so kept their feet from the damp ground. Swinging for hours from these comfortable nests, their shoes became dry and their garments parted with the last bit of moisture they had absorbed from the grass and brush through which they had traveled. On some occasions, and this would be a good hint for soldiers, they cut a long pole, rested each end in a tree at a suitable distance and hung the hammocks loop fashion, putting in spreaders about three feet long at a point just out of the way of their heads when they sat in the hammock. A dozen or more hammocks were fastened to one pole, and the men sat in rows and talked, worked or took their meals, as they found most convenient.

PRESIDENT'S COMPLIMENTS.

Shows His Appreciation of the Gallant Service of the Marines at Guantanamo.

President McKinley paid a compliment to the marines who fought so gallantly at Guantanamo by sending word to Col. Haywood, the commandant of the marine corps, that he wished to review them. This was an unsolicited compliment and one of which the boys were proud. Just as the corps left the train a hard rainstorm swept over the city, and Acting Secretary Allen telephoned Capt. Harrington, who was in command of the returning heroes, suggesting that the review be postponed until the weather cleared so the people would be given a chance to see them. Capt. Harrington thanked the secretary for his consideration and added that his men were not afraid of the rain and preferred to pass before the president, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The president had invited a large number of naval officers over to help him in welcoming the marines, and when they arrived at the white house during a driving rainstorm they marched by as if the elements were favorable. The marines were in the pink of condition, except that they were rather dirty and tanned, and there was a striking contrast between them and the volunteers who passed before the president a short time ago. They were well and strong and marched with agile step, and but for their travel stains looked as well as they did when they left for the front. These are the men who fought so gallantly at Guantanamo against such fearful odds for several days without food and sleep and finally defeated the Spaniards, who outnumbered them five to one.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Needed for Service at Puerto Rico and Elsewhere, and Lakes Are Left Unguarded.

It has been decided by the officials of the revenue cutter service to send the Gresham to Puerto Rico for duty there. The Gresham, which was built for duty on the lakes, has had its station changed several times lately. When the war broke out it was turned over to the navy and ordered to the South Atlantic waters, but before it was put in readiness for service the war suddenly terminated. Then the Gresham was ordered to Boston, but orders have been issued sending it to Puerto Rico, where it will probably remain permanently. The Morrill will be sent to Milwaukee in place of the Gresham, but no ships will be sent to the lakes in place of the Algonquin and Onondaga, which were intended for service there, but ordered to the Atlantic coast, and consequently the lakes will practically be without revenue cutters for some time to come.

WENT INTO ENEMY'S LINES.

Brave Conduct of E. E. Kelly, of the Signal Corps, During Engagement Before Manila.

A letter from Manila tells of the brave conduct of E. E. Kelly, of the signal corps, during the engagements before the Philippine capital. In the heat of the conflict he carried the wire 1½ miles right into the Spanish entrenchments, while the bullets fell around him like hail. Two comrades fell alongside of him, one fatally wounded. For his bravery he was made a first sergeant. Gen. Merritt has sent his name to President McKinley for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the capture of Manila," and it is expected that he will at least get a congressional medal.

Where the Unmarried Flourish.

Ireland and Scotland are said to have the largest proportion of unmarried persons.

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 21 novembre 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine	$3,094,576 00	$476,672 00
Même temps la semaine dernière	3,057,586 00	389,135 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 Banques.

MONNAIE—

Souverains Victoria	$4 80@4 90
20-francs	$3 80@3 90
Doublons espagnols	$15 40@15 60
25-pesetas espagnols	$4 70
Or léger américain	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz	52@54
Dollars mexicains	44@—
Sols péruviens	42@43
Pesos chiliens	42@43
Argent anglais, par £	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18½@19½

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0/0.
Consols pour l'argent 110 1/16
Pour accou pte 110 3/16
PARIS—
Rentes 101 95
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 27 15/16
New-York 60½ @61½

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est calme.
Commercial (60 jours)....... 480½ @481¼
Traites de banques (à vue)..... 486
Les FRANCS sont calmes.
Francs de commerce (60 jours). 5.26¼
Traites de banques (à vue)..... 5.20
REISCHMARKS—93¾
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.
Traites de commerce $1 00 d'esc.
Traites de banques au pair.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.

25 actions Orleans R R	26
40 ..do......do......do	27
Appel de 2 P M.	
$1,000 N O Brewing Ass. Bonds	63
$1,000......do......	62¾

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Canal & Banking Co	100	122	....
Citizens'	100	....	....
Germania National	100	....	100
Germania Savings	100	340	....
Hibernia National	100	193	205
Louisiana National	100		123
Metropolitan	100	131	150
N. O. National	100	500	560
People's	50	38½	41
Provident Savings	100	79	....
State National	100	....	....
Teutonia	100	....	90
Union National	100	....	....
United States Savings	100	....	....
Whitney National	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's	50	4	7
Germania Ins. Co	100	70	80
Hibernia Ins	100	108	....
Home Ins	100	76	85
Lafayette	50	....	..
Merchants' Ins. Co	100	....	81
Mechanics' and Traders	100	75	90
N. O. Ins. Ass	100	75¼	....
Sun Mutual Ins	100	128	132
Southern Ins. Co	100	....	....
Teutonia	100	133¼	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton	100	122	127
Crescent City	100	....	....
Canal and Claib	100	152	200
New Orleans City	100	80	85
Orleans	50	27¼	30
St-Charles Street	50	54	58
Actions diverses.			
C. O. Slaughterhouse	50	39	40¼
Jackson Brewing Co	100	106	....
Jefferson City Gas Light	100	40	75
N. O. Brewing Ass	100	9½	14
N. O. Gas Light Co	100	105¼	108
N. O. Waterworks Co	100	95½	102
N. O. Land Co	10	....	5½
Algiers W. W. & Elect	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock	200	....	....
French Opera Association		....	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.	50	....	....
Metairie Cem'y Ass	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As	25	....	....
Jockey Club	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co	100	....	....
Rosetta Gravel	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co		....	....
Traction Prefr'd	100	....	....
do common	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand		....	....
Louisiana Electric Light	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works		....	....
Standard F'lces En. Co. of Chi.	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co		....	....
Takemina Ferment Co		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring		....	....
Independent Oil Works		....	....
Young Men's Ath Club		....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds		....	....
Bons d'Etats.			
Louisiana 4s		107¼	107¾
Constitutional Bds		....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium		216½	218
Premium drawn number		....	....
City 4's		107¼	108
City 7's, gold		....	....
Privilege on Nos		....	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds		105¼	107
Bossier Levee Bds		112	116
Caddo Levee Bonds		113½	117
5th District Levee Bds 1908		102	104
do do do 1911		103	108
do do do 1913		104	108
Lafourche Levee Bds		108	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds		....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs		109	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs		110	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs		117	120
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds		108¾	110
Tensas Basin Bonds		108	....
Orleans Levee Bds		106	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907		....	....
U. S. 4's of 1925		....	....
U. S. 5's		....	....
U. S. 3's		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]		121	126
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's		134	136
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold		124	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold]		83½	84¾
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]		107	108¼
Orleans RR 6s [Gold]		108¾	112
N O Brewing Ass'n bonds		62½	64
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort		112¾	....
.. .. 2d mort		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold		....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s		....	....
Edison Bonds		....	....
Elysian Land Co. Bond 5s		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort		....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
New South Bld Ass'n A		....	....
.. C		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort		....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s		....	....
Carrollton RR. Col 1st mort 1901		....	....
.. 1907		....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold]		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort		....	....
St-Charles 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		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880		....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12		....	....
State school warrants		....	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s		....	....
N O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt		....	....
Algiers W. W & Elec. Co		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Lundi, 21 novembre 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,300 balles et 3,200 à arriver. Le marché est ferme.

Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ⅜c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary	3	nom
Ordinary	3½	"
Good Ordinary	4 1/16	
Low Middling	4 7/16	
Middling	4⅞	
Good Middling	5 7/16	
Middling Fair	5⅞	nom
Fair	7⅛	"

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.

Janvier	4,88@4,89
Février	4,93@4,94
Mars	4,99@5,00
Avril	5 04@5,05
Mai	5,09@5 10
Juin	5,13@5,15
Juillet	5,18@5,20
Août	5,21@5,23
Septembre	—@—
Octobre	—@—
Novembre	4,78 Bid
Décembre	4,81@4,82

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston	5
Mobile	4¾
Savannah	4⅝
Charleston	4½
Wilmington	4¾
Norfolk	5 1/16
Baltimore	5¼
Boston	5⅜
Philadelphie	5 11/16
Memphis	5
Augusta	5⅛
St-Louis	5

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 5 11/16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables

Janvier	5,24@5,25
Février	5,27@5,28
Mars	5,31@5,32
Avril	5,35@5,36
Mai	5,39@5,40
Juin	5,42@5,43
Juillet	5,45@5,46
Août	5,48@5,49
Septembre	5,48@5,49
Octobre	5,51@5,53
Novembre	5,18@5,20
Décembre	5,20@5,21

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	808,990 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	813,408 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis	3,715,171 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	3,410,988 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	500,761 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	533,101 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis	2,403,980 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	2,135,514 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans	322,412 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	268,088 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis	1,336 062 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	944,572 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Plus bas.
Cotes—3 1/32 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURES.

Stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—40½ fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 38 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 35¾ fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURES.

Stables.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 3@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.

Open Kettle, par livre	2 11/16 à 3 9/16
Open Kettle centrifugal ed par livre	3⅝@4⅛
CENTRIFUGAL—Ferme.	
Plantation granulated	—@—
Granulated off	—@—
Whites	4 7/16@4 11/16
Off yellow	—@—
Fancy yellow	—@—
Yellows	4 @4 7/16
Seconds	2⅞@4⅛

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme, 20@28c.
CENTRIFUGAL—Calme, 6@17c.
SIROP—Stable, 22@24c.
SUCRE RAFFINE—

Cut Loaf	5 9/16
Powdered	5 9/16
Standard granulated	5⅜
Confectioners' A	5 5/16

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ ECALE—Stable.

Head — Fancy	6 @6¼
Head — Choice	5½@5¾
Head — Prime	5½@5⅝
Head — Good	4¾@5
Head — Fair	4½@4⅝
Ordinary	3⅞@4⅛
Common	3½@3¾
Screenings	3¼@3½
Inferior	2½@3
No 2	1¼@1⅞

RIZ POLI—Ton. $15 50 à 16 00.
SON—$8 00 à 8 50.
RIZ BRUT—Irrégulier.
$1 60@4 40 pour celui de la rivière; $1 50 4 25 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:
FARINE—

Patents, le baril	$3 30	@3 90
Extra fancy	$3 30	@3 35

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 80@—.
GRITS—$2 05@—.

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 44 à 45 pour le blanc 43 à 44 pour le mêlé et 45 à 46 pour le jaune.
AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 33½ à 34c; Choix —à 34c.; Texas No 2—à —.
SON—70 à 72½c.
FOIN—Prime $13 00 à 14 00; Choice $— à 15 00.

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 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par grosse.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:
MESS PORK—

Old Mess Pork	$9 00@—
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules	4⅞@5
Short rib sides	5⅝@5¾
Extra short sides	5⅝@5¾
BACON—	
Epaules	5¼@5½
Short rib sides	6⅛@6¼
Extra short sides	6⅛@6¼
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, raffiné	3¾@3⅞
Lard pur	5¼@5⅜

JAMBON—8@9.

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.

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

Job lots ¼c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅛ pour les Rio et les Santos.

RIO—Inactif.

Fair No 2	8½
No 4	7⅝
Good Ordinary No 5	7⅛
Ordinary No 6	6⅝
Low Ordinary No 7	6⅛
Strictly Good Common No 8	5⅞
Good Common No 9	5⅝
SANTOS—Inactif.	
Fair No 3	8⅜
Low Fair No 4	7⅞
Good Ordinary No 5	7⅜
Ordinary No 6	6⅞
Low Ordinary No 7	6⅜
Strictly Good Common No 8	6⅛
Common No 9	5⅞
MEXICAIN—Ferme.	
Cordova—Fair	9⅜
Barely fair	9⅛
Low fair	8⅞
Coatepec—Fair	9¾
Barely fair	9¼
Low fair	9⅛
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra	23½
Extra firsts	21½
Firsts	18@19
Western Dairy—Extra	14½
Extra firsts	14
Firsts	12½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.
FROMAGE—

New York creams	11¼
Young America's, full cream	12
Twins, full cream	10¾
Singles	11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Lot $5 00 à — par ton.
Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $16 50 per short ton, pour l'exportation $18 75 à 19 00 f. o. b. par long ton.
Oil cake—$18 75 à 19 00 pour l'exportation f. o. b.
Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 13 à 14c.; refined 19¾ à 20¼c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7¼ à 7½ per yard; 2-pound 6¾ à 7; 1¾ pound 6½ à 6¾.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—		
Par boite	$1 50@	—
Par baril	2 00@	4 25
ORANGES—		
Par boite	2 90@	3 10
Par baril	4 50@	5 00
LIMONS—		
Par boite	4 50@	5 00
COCOS—		
Par 1000	20 00@	—
Par 100	2 25	
ANANAS—		
Par douzaine	3 00@	4 00
POIRES—		
Par boite	2 50	
BANANES—		
Par régime	45@60c	
RAISINS—		
Par boite	1 25@	1 75
PISTACHES—		
Par livre	4@6c.	
PACANES—		
De la Louisiane, par livre	4@20c	
Du Texas, par livre	—@—	

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

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE

Nos cotes représentent le prix du gros au landing. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c. de plus par baril et ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.
POMMES DE TERRE—$1 50 à 1 75.
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 00 à —.
YAMS—$1 25 à 1 50 par baril.
Ordinaires $1 15 à 1 25.
TOMATES—$1 00 à 1 40c, par boite; d'un boisseau.
OIGNONS—Par baril $1 40 à 1 60.
CHOUX—$1 75 à 2 00 par crate.
AIL—40 à 50c. par macorne.
CHOUCROUTE—Baril $3 25 à —.
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par douzaine de 1 à 2c. de plus par douzaine d'œufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine	$3 25@	3 75
Poulets	2 25@	3 25
Canards	2 50@	3 50
Oies	3 75@	4 50
Dindes	6 00@	12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine	$3 00@	3 25
Poulets	2 00@	2 75
Canards	2 40@	3 00
Oies	3 50@	4 00
Dindes	6 00@	9 00

ŒUFS—20c.
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 22 23c la livre.
LAINE—Burry 10 à 10½c la livre; Louisiana clear 16c.; clear Lake 17c.
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 50c. pièce; grub selection 6½c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7 c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14c la livre.
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; castor 5 à 70c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 50c.
PEAUX—Chevreuil 12 à 15c. la livre; mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.
MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2¼c.
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 00 à 2 75.
Essence de térébenthine 35¼c.
Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallon.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 6 hoops	32c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 8 hoops	34c
Nouveaux boucauts de sucre	$2 00@—
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre	1 25
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre	95c @1 00
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre	55@—c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main	90c. @1 00
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 chaland 28 à 32½c famille 45c. le baril, $4 50 le boucaut car loads $3 75 à 4 00 per ton.; anthracite $8 50 à 9 00 le ton.; bateaux 35 à 40c. le baril; steamers $3 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation (sur la rive) 32½ à 35c.
ALABAMA—Par baril Corona 45c.; Corona nut coal 35c.; splint coal 45c.; nut splint coal 35c.; Cahaba 45c.; steam coal sur chars $2 40 à 2 55 la ton

QUINCAILLERIE.

Axes—"I cut keen," par dous	$5 50	
Hunt's axes, par dous	5 50@	6 00
Crescent, par dous	4 75	
Diamond axle grease, en boites, par gr	4 00	
Scott's bellows, 28 to 42-inch, chacun	4 50@	14 00
Trace chains, la paire	20@	75
Ox chains, ¼, 5-16 et ⅜, par livre	5½@	7
Lyndon B.O. No 4-0@3, par dz	3 65@	6 00
Baldwin set 4-0 1, par dous	3 00@	5 00
Planet, Jr, cultivator, No 4		3 50
Planet, Jr, cultivator, No 5		4 00
Planet, Jr. cultivator, horse hoe, chacun, No 4		4 75
Planet, Jr. cultivator, horse hoe, chacun, No 5		5 50
Planet, Jr, cultivator, wheels, cha.		1 25
Brent La Dow cultivator, chacun		25 00
Universal cultivator, chacun		24 00
Columbia cultivator, chacun		30 00
Brown riding cultivator, chacun		30 00
Brown walking cultivator, chac.		25 00
Monroe rotary harrows, No 1 @3.	17 50@	25 00
Geddes' hinge harrows, 14@30-tooth	7 50@	15 00
A. B. & Co. side harrows, chacun		2 75
Expanding harrows, 11-tooth, ch.		3 75
Deere's stalk cutter, No 1		32 00
Deere's stalk cutter, No 2		38 00
La. Dow disc harrows		25 00
Deere disc harrows, No 1		30 00
Deere disc harrows, No 4		39 00
Hollow ware, skillets and lids		2½
Anvils	9@	12
Bar iron, basis, per tow		1 40
Steel nails, 50@60 basis, keg		1 85
Wire nails, 50@60 basis, keg		1 70
I cut keen plows, pony x pts. list $5 75, less 40 per cent		
I cut keen plows, A-O x pts. list $6 75, less 40 per cent		
I cut keen plows, B-O x pts. list $7 50, less 40 per cent		
I cut keen plows, C-O x pts. list $10 40, less 40 per cent		
I cut keen plows D-O x pts. list $11 40, less 40 per cent		
John Deere Plows—		
A. B. & Co. steel plows, pony x pts, chacun		1 85
A. B. & Co. steel plows, A-O x pts. chacun		2 80
A. B. & Co. steel plows B-O x pts chacun		3 00
A. B. & Co. steel plows, C-O x pts chacun		4 00
A-B & Co. cast plows, ½-S-K pony pts, chacun		1 65

Texas Ranger series, steel and wood beam, 30 cent from list.
Blue Beard series, steel and wood beam, 30 per cent from list.
Pelican series, steel beams, 25 per cent from list.
Creole series, steel beams, 25 per cent from list.

"Banner" Combined Corn and Cotton Planter, without roller, net	10 50@	
Boi er, for same, net	1 50@	—
Georgia stocks, single		65
Georgia stocks double		1 75
Rope, steal, ½-inch and over, base		8¾
Rope, manila, ½-in. and over, base		10¾
Farmers' pet double stocks		2 00
Rope cotton, 5-16 and ⅜-in., base		10¾
Spades—Ames', A. B. & Co., crescent	9 00@	12 00
Shovels—Ames', A. B. & Co., crescent	8 00@	11 00
Barb wire, galvanised, per cwt.		2 10
Drop shot, tower, per bag		1 30
Buck shot, per bag		1 45
Cane knives, par dous		5 00
Wheel barrows, par dous	12 50@	21 00
Bes. coal barrows, chacun	5 50@	6 00
Allen c. s. meal distributor	60 00@	—
Clarke's c. s. meal distributor	65 00@	—

Black Oak Stoves, less 45 per cent off list.
Garland stoves, less 45 per cent off list.
Pennant stoves, less 45 per cent off list.
Challenge ice chests and Challenge refrigerator less 45 per cent from list.

VINS ET LIQUEURS

Cognac—In Wood—		Par gallon
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895		$4 85
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1893		5 10
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1891		5 35
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1889		5 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1885		6 10
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1878		6 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1875		7 25
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1870		7 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co vintage 1865		8 00
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1860		9 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1854		10 25
Californie de Lachman & Jacobi, 1887		3 00
Whiskey, Gin et Rum—		
Pêche, vieux, le gallon	2 25@	3 50
Burke's old Irish Whiskey, 12 quarts	—@	10 50
Pomme, le gallon	2 25@	3 50
Burke's Old Scotch Whisky, 12 quarts	—@	10 75
Ouest	1 15½@	1 15
Bourbon	1 40@	3 50
Seigle	1 50@	3 50
Ecosse, 117 deg. proof	—@	4 50
Irlande, 117 deg. proof	—@	4 50
Duffy's malt whisky, par caisse	—@	8 50
Genièvre—Du pays, de New-York ou de Philadelphie, par gallon	1 15@	1 50
Sir Robt. Burnett's Old Tom, par gallon	—@	3 00
Sir Robt. Burnett's Old Tom, par caisse	—@	9 00
David McArthur & Co.'s Old Tom Gin, par caisse	—@	7 50
Holland, par caisse	—@	3 00
Rum de la Jamaïque, 115 deg. proof, par gallon	—@	4 50
Rum de Santa Cruz, 117 deg. proof	—@	4 25
Rotterdam, Green Boxes, 12 quarts, key brand	—@	7 00
Rotterdam Gin, Green Boxes, 12 quarts, anchor brand	—@	7 00
John De Kuyper & Son, Rotterdam, green cases de 12 bouteilles	—@	9 50
Champagnes, Par Caisse 12 quarts		24 pints
Mumm's Extra Dry	$31 00	33 00
Louis Roederer	31 50	33 50
Piper Heidsieck	31 00	—
Veuve Clicquot, Ponsardin, Reims, yellow label	32 75@	34 75
Delbeck & Co.'s extra Dry, qts.	29 50@	31 50
Delbeck & Co.'s Delmonico, qts.	28 00@	30 00
Moët & Chandon white seal, qts	31 00@	33 00
Liqueurs, Marie, Brizard & Roger—		
Anisette, en panier de 2 pomponelles		$3 25
Anisette, 12 bouteilles, qts, par caisse		$15 00
Curaçao, 12 quart jugs superfine, caisse		14 50
Maraschino, 12 bouteilles, caisse		14 75
Punch au Cognac, 12 quarts, caisse		15 00
Punch au Cognac, 12 litres, caisse		14 00
Eau-de-Vie de Dantzick, 12 qts. caisse		15 00
Assorted in 12 decanters, bouchons en verre, caisse		16 75
Assorted in 12 quarts bouteilles, caisse		14 50
Crême de Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Cacao Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Crême de Noyau, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Pralines grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts, caisse		14 50
Cacao chouva à la Vanille, 12 quarts, caisse		15 50
Green Menthe, 12 grandes bouteilles, caisse		15 00
Cordials—E. Cusenier Fils Ainé & Co. Paris—		12 Litres
Crême de Menthe, Verte [green]		$14 50
Curaçao Sec, orange (stone jugs)		15 00
Curaçao Sec, green (stone jugs)		15 00
Anisette, en paniers de 2 pomponelles		2 75
Anisette		15 00
Prunelle Cusenier		15 00
Crême de Moka		15 00
Crême de Vanille		16 00
Liqueur d'Abricots		15 00
Crême de Cacao Chouva, extra		16 00
Maraschino, extra superior, original bottles		16 00
Chartreuse jaune, 12 quarts		23 50
Chartreuse jaune, 24 pintes		25 00
Chartreuse verte, 12 quarts		27 50
Chartreuse verte, 24 pintes		29 00
Bénédictine, 12 quarts		20 00
Bénédictine, 12 pintes		11 00
Bénédictine, 24 pintes		21 50
Ales & Porter—Par douzaine de pintes—		
McMullen's white label Bass Ale		2 25
McEwans' Ale		1 75
Guinness' Porter, E. & J. Burke's		1 67½
Bass & Co.'s E. & J. Burke's		1 72½
Bitters—Par 12 quarts—		
Fernet Branca		$12 50
Lithaner Bitters		9 00
Bokers Bitters		12 50
Malakoff Bitters		7 50
Peychaud Bitters, en caisse		8 25
Columbo Bitters		7 00
Kummel, genuine, Hartwig Kantorowicz, Posen		11 00
Kummel, genuine, J. A. Gilka, Berlin		18 00
Absinthe, E. Pernod, 12 litres		17 50
Kirsch, E. Pernod, 12 litres		18 00
Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres		5 25
Vermouth, Martini Sola & Co., 12 litres		5 40
Russian Allash, 12 quarts		10 00
California—		
Angelica, doux		50
Muscatel, doux		45
Port, doux		45
Clarets		23@25
Zinfandel, No 1		35
Vino Puro Bruto, choix italien		25
Vins blancs—		
Sherry		45
Riesling		41
Sauternes de Hock		36
Vins de l'Ouest—		
Port Bass Island Co		35
Catawba doux, Bass Island Co		35
Sherry, Madère, par Gallon—		
Californie, L & J		45
Gonzales, Byass & Co		$1 25
Palido		1 25
Ramirez, V		1 50
Fino		1 60
Montilla, very, very pale, dry and light		1 75
Ramirez, full pale, medium dry		1 90
Ramirez, O. P		2 10
Vino de Pasto, D. P. P		2 25
Manzanilla, very, very pale, very dry and aromatic		2 00
Cabinet, O. P		2 25
Solera, very pale and full bodied		3 10
Ramirez, Oloroso, Nutty flavored		3 00
Superior Amontillado, very, very pale, medium dry		4 10
Very Old Amontillado, very, very pale, very fine and extra dry		5 25
12 bouteilles Madeira Puro		9 50
12 jugs Sherry Amphorae		17 00
Bourgogne—Vins Rouges—par caisse—		
	12 quarts.	24 pintes.
Macon	$10 00	$11 00
Beaune	10 50	11 50
Moulin à vent	12 00	—
Pommard	13 00	14 00
Nuits	13 50	14 50
Volnay	15 00	16 00
Chambertin	16 00	17 00
Romanée	18 00	19 00
Clos de Vougeot	20 00	20 00
Vins Blancs—		
Chablis	10 50	11 50
Montrachet	18 50	19 50
Rhine Wine, par caisse—		
Peter Arnold Mumm, Frankfort, O.-M.		
Bodenheimer, 12 quarts		$5 75
Niersteriner, 12 quarts		6 00
Zeltinger, 12 quarts		6 25
Laubenheimer, 12 quarts		6 50
Oppenheimer, 12 quarts		7 00
Hockheimer, 12 quarts		7 50
Erbacher, 12 quarts		8 50
Rudersheimer, 1884, 12 quarts		10 00
Geisenheimer, 12 quarts		10 50
Marcobrunner, 12 quarts		12 00

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.