NEW WAY OF EARNING FEES.

Gotham Doctors Forbidding Renewal of Prescriptions Without Orders.

Only a short time ago several physicians prominent in a special branch of practice met to decide in what way they could best bring to the attention of a colleague a question that interested them greatly. This physician, says the New York Sun, was almost the best known in his specialty in the city, but his charges, in view of his reputation, have always been so moderate that his associates felt the need of protesting. But it was decided not to protest, and the physician received only an intimation that his fees sometimes astonished his brothers in the profession. One physician in town has recently introduced a practice which is said to be increasing in popularity with the profession, and it is likely that the custom will be adopted widely by those physicians who have authority enough to attempt anything so novel. This doctor has his patients take the prescription to a druggist who is forbidden by the terms of his agreement to renew the prescription except upon a written order from the doctor. No patient can get his bottle or box refilled unless he brings the new prescription, which means, of course, another visit to the doctor. The bottles are of a size that lasts for a week. In some cases the same medicines are renewed week after week, but with the order that comes only from the visit to the doctor. They are changed in few cases. The profession has not protested against this new fashion as yet, and it is not likely that it will. But it is only the influential and authoritative among the physicians that are able to attempt it.

CANINE MAID OF HONOR.

A Baltimore Wedding Recently Introduced Some Startling Novelties.

Here is a story of a Baltimore marriage which simply overturned popular traditions and set all Baltimore in conversation. The benedict, says the Chicago Chronicle, was Francis B. Stevens, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., while Miss Adele Horwitz played the Beatrice of the startling occasion.

There was neither maid of honor nor bridesmaid, but the bride entered the drawing-room accompanied by her pet fox terrier, Jock, around whose collar were entwined orange blossoms, from which streamers of white ribbon flowed. During the ceremony Jock, after viewing the guests, sat upon the floor at the feet of his mistress. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz gave their daughter diamond clasps for her slippers, and her gown was so arranged that these confections of white liberty velvet and their jeweled fastenings could be seen by the guests.

After the wedding the friends of Mrs. Stevens paid her back in her own coin for the many practical jokes which she had been wont to play upon the society people of her native city. The carriage which conveyed the bridal party to the station was decorated with various wedding articles and created a sensation as it drove through the streets of Baltimore. Long streamers of white ribbon were tied at every possible point of vantage and placards announcing that the occupants were bride and bridegroom were attached to the sides and rear.

GRIP CAR FENDER.

The New Device Picks Up Hams and Other Things Which Fall from Wagons.

The untold and hitherto unsuspected possibilities of the street car fender as a collector of things various was hinted at by an occurrence on Washington street the other day, whereby the gentle gripman came out considerably ahead of the game, reports a Chicago paper. A market wagon laden to the guards with sides of beef and hams and barrels of tenderloin and other things edible and every way pleasant to look upon even in their raw and unwashed condition was occupying the track in front of a Madison street cable train. The gripman sounded the gong lustily and the driver of the meat wagon attempted to pull out of the track to make way. But the grip was too close for comfort and it grazed the wagon, jarring the load and spilling half a dozen hams on the ground.

The driver pulled up his horse hastily when he had cleared the track and jumped off to gather the precious produce from the street, but two of the hams fell within the tracks and were promptly scooped up by the fender. The gripman threw his weight on the lever and the train shot along toward the west with the hams reposing safely on the steel carrier, probably to enrich the larder of the gripman. Now, if some one would drop an occasional overcoat or a barrel of flour now and then in front of a cable car the life of the gripman would be one long, purple holiday.

Life in San Juan.

The best hotel in San Juan, Porto Rico, charges two dollars a day, but the sleeping rooms all open into courts, have no outside windows, and are to the last extremely hot. Under Spanish law, in towns where houses join, no outside windows are allowed. This is to avoid the danger of dirt from the interior blowing on to adjacent roofs and contaminating the water, as all the supply is collected from the rainfall on the roofs and stored in cisterns.

Only Once Since the World Began.

February, 1866, was in one way the most wonderful month in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. This remarkable state of things has never happened before since the era we assign to the creation.

BALLAST ABOVE DUCKS.

A New Idea That Is Receiving Attention in Marine Circles—A Successful Test.

It is only within the last few years that sailors have discovered the great advantage of carrying ballast on the decks of empty ships, says the Manchester Guardian. In sailing ships, of course, it is necessary to have the weight as low down in the hull as may be, for the object is to give the vessel "stiffness" and to counterbalance the pressure of the wind on her sails. But in steamers the weight of ballast needed to prevent the ship from capsizing is small; most of it is carried to immerse the propeller and to reduce rolling, and as a steamer's center of gravity is generally nearer to her deck than to her keel, ballast on deck steadies her more than ballast at the bottom of the hold. Some captains, it is true, still refuse to believe that it can be safe to carry weight so high up, but the number of tramp steamers that go to sea with rubbish on their decks is steadily increasing.

The Mancunia, which has just had her first experience of the Atlantic, is the first steamer in which provision for carrying water ballast above the water line. The sides are double, and the space between the inner and outer skins can be filled or emptied at will, so that there is no occasion to cumber her decks with solid ballast. Her captain's statement that this voyage in her was by far the most comfortable of 12 made by him across the Atlantic "in ballast," confirmed as it is by the record of the ship's clinometer, is certainly remarkable.

CARTRIDGE BEER MUGS.

The Brass Shells Must Have Been Used in the Late War to Be the Real Thing.

Of all the war relics which have deluged the country, the new cartridge beer mugs are the most unique. A fashionable New York jeweler has discovered that large cartridges lend themselves to this purpose, and has prepared several attractive designs, says the New York World.

The cartridge beer mugs are made from empty six-pound shells. The cartridges are a little more than three inches in diameter at the base and slightly narrower at the top, where the shell was placed. The opening is large enough to drink from comfortably. It is the same size as the hole made by these six-pounder shot in the sides of the Spanish warships.

The cartridges are made of brass in order that they will stand the strain put upon them at the moment of explosion without bursting. This quality of brass will take a higher polish than poorer grades of the metal. When polished, the mugs glisten like gold.

Some of the new mugs are arranged with detachable handles, so that the cartridge may be used as a vase. The only other decoration is a silver band on the front setting forth the history of the cartridge. The inscription records the name of the ship.

HARD ON HIS NERVES.

A Chicago Proof Reader Who Could Not Stand for Badly Punctuated Signs.

The old proof reader, who had been for more than a score of years correcting the thousand and one minor errors which the haste of newspaper-making allows to creep into "copy" before it reaches the printer's hands, was a most methodical man, as proof readers are likely to be. He came to work at the same hour and minute every evening, worked in the same methodical way and knocked off at the same time, starting immediately for home with one particular chum. But one night he made a change in his mode of procedure, which was the more remarkable coming from him.

It was the end of the week, and like all well-regulated printers, he borrowed his weekly dollar and started for home. But instead of taking the nearest road he struck off on a roundabout course.

"What's the matter?" inquired his partner, "why don't you go down Twelfth street to-night instead of taking this long route?"

The proof reader hesitated a moment and then said:

"Well, I'll tell you. I'm getting so I can't bear Twelfth street any more, the signs over the stores are so badly spelled and punctuated."

FOR OLD HARVARD.

The Singular Method Selected by an Enthusiastic Student to Show His Pride.

While a crowd of Harvard boys were celebrating the Pennsylvania game in the cafe of a Boston hotel one of the students became infatuated with a gorgeous white waistcoat which was worn by one of the colored waiters, says the New York World. He called the colored man and said to him: "I want to buy that waistcoat!" "What you want of that west, boss?" said the man. "I just want to buy it. What will you take for it?" After a good deal of guffawing and some hesitation the colored man allowed that he would take $5 for it. "Done," said the Harvard man, and he pulled out a $5 bill and gave it to the negro, who began to pull off his waistcoat. "Oh, you needn't do that," said the student. "I don't want you to give it to me—I just wanted to feel that I owned that waistcoat." The negro went on to wait on his table, when the student called to him: "Come here!" "What do you want, boss?" The student called the negro up close, dipped his own fingers into a plate of cranberry sauce that he had and with them proceeded to mark a big "H" exactly on the middle of the front of the white waistcoat—his waistcoat!

AN UNHEALTHY JOB.

Door Openers in Big Stores Do Their Work Between Hot and Cold Air.

Door openers have the most unhealthy job on the list of occupations. During the holiday rush all the big stores have from two to a dozen such employes. They run principally to boys. In the great office buildings men do the work. Door openers are on their feet from seven o'clock in the morning till business closes at six in the evening, and it is pull and push on the heavy doors all day long, allowing persons to enter or leave the stores and buildings, without physical effort or without coming into contact with the cold latch handles. The work is poorly paid for. The wages are lower than those given to the ordinary laborer, and the men and boys engaged in it are supposed to keep themselves neatly clad and immaculate in linen. In some places uniforms are provided for them.

Door openers are frequently missing from their posts. New faces smile on the regular frequenters or tenants of buildings, who, passing in, inquire: "Where's John," or "Tim?" or whatever the missing door opener's name may have been.

"Pneumonia" is the general answer, and sufficient explanation.

For the door opener is exposed to the coldest blasts of winter and the comfortable heat that comes from within. His temperature is subject to such constant changes that he cannot "dress against" his conditions and sickness comes inevitably.

LADDER ON THE CHIMNEY.

The Various Purposes That It Is Designed to Serve on Tall Smokestacks.

Slender iron ladders are often seen attached to great smokestacks, and especially to big lofty firebrick-lined stacks of iron. Sometimes in the case of twin iron chimneys standing close together a light spiral stairway is run up between them to the top, serving the purpose of a ladder and being more convenient, says the New York Sun.

It doesn't cost very much to build in a ladder as the chimney goes up, and there is then in place a permanent and convenient means of getting at any part of the chimney, inside or out, for any purpose. Brick chimneys are sometimes lined with fire brick, and they are also sometimes built with a space between the flue and the outer structure. If for any reason it should be desired to get at the interior of a chimney the ladder affords a ready and convenient means of access to the top, from which a man can be lowered in a bo'sun's chair. In the case of chimney caps, built perhaps of a number of pieces, the ladder gives a convenient means, already in place, for getting at the top of the chimney for any repairs that may be necessary.

The more common uses of the ladder, however, are those to which it is primarily devoted on iron chimneys, upon which it is most commonly found—to make more convenient the periodical inspection of the chimney, and to make the chimney easier of access for its regular painting.

INSIGNIA ON OVERCOATS.

Naval Uniforms on Shore Duty Surprise Some National Guard Officers.

During the recent convention of the national guard officers at the Palmer house several officers appeared wearing uniform overcoats with the hood hanging down the back and bright new shoulder straps glaring on the shoulders. These officers seemed to be unconscious of the unusual display, says a Chicago exchange. Landsmen wear insignia on the sleeves of their overcoats, narrow festoons of black silk braid being all that is needed to tell the grade. So as these officers entered the clubroom with shoulder straps outside their overcoats considerable comment followed.

"What's the meaning of that, do you think?" was the question of one grizzled colonel, who has participated in two wars.

"Give it up," his companion answered. "Guess they are afraid we won't know they are officers. First thing you know some of these militiamen will wear shoulder straps on their undershirts."

A closer inspection revealed the fact that the officers under discussion were naval militiamen. The uniform prescribed for naval officers on shore duty calls for shoulder straps on the overcoat, and they were simply complying with regulations. One of them expressed his disgust because of the enforced display and consequent ridicule from those acquainted with the law, but he was powerless.

Iron Giving Place to Steel.

Steel has almost superseded iron in the manufacture of pipe and tubing until it is estimated that almost 75 per cent. of the entire product of the country is now made of steel. Up to a few years ago wrought iron was used almost exclusively. The lap-weld joint proved a serious objection, and the change to steel has been rapid and complete. Steel pipe is stronger, has longer life and is less liable to corrosion. Steel tubing has enabled the bicycle industry to become revolutionized, and pipe forms a leading article in tonnage of the steel industry in this country and foreign markets.

The Fourteenth Guest.

The most curious agency which has been inaugurated in Paris for some time past is that for the supply of the fourteenth guest. Parisians, like some other people, have a superstitious objection to dinner parties of 13. This agency supplies a fourteenth guest when desired.

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; Editier hebdomadaire. $3 00

Bulletin Financier.

Mercredi, 11 janvier 1899.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$8,548,651 00	$1,020,411 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	8,451,136 00	$921,987 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	6@—
do A1.....	7@—
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 on.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	44@46
Sols péruviens.....	41@42
Pesos chiliens.....	41@42
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 00@4 20
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19¼
LONDRES—	

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0[illegible], taux du marché billets de 3 mois 2⅝@2 11|16 0|0.
Comptant pour argent 110⅝
Pour accompte 110⅞
PARIS—
Rente 101 57½
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE — Londres 27 5|16

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.
Commercial (60 jours)..... 480⅝@481¼
Traites de banques (à vue)..... 485½
Les FRANCS sont stables.
France de commerce (60 jours) 5.24¾
Traites de banques (à vue).....5.19¾
REICHSMARKS—93¾
Le ORANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.
Traites de commerce 75c 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.

$2,000 Crescent City RR Cert.....	96¾
100 actions CC Slaughterhouse Co.....	39½

Appel de 2 P. M.

10 actions People's Bank.....	47¼
19 ..do.....do .....do.....	47
10 actions N O City & Lake RR Co.	90⅜
10 ..do.....do.....do.....	90¼
$3,000 N. O. City and Lake RR 5s...	111

Après l'appel de 2 P. M

$2,000 Louisiana 4s.....	109¼
$11,500.....do.....	109¾
10 actions N. O. C & Lake RR Cert.	90
$2,000 City 4's.....	110⅞
$10,000 Crescent City RR. Cert.....	96⅜

ACTIONS EN BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur en pair	Offre	Demande de
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	120	....
Citizens.....	100	....	....
Hermanis National.....	100	....	....
Germania Savings.....	100	340	....
Hibernia National.....	100	....	210
Louisiana National.....	100	116¼	125
Metropolitan.....	100	....	150
N. O. National.....	100	500	550
People's.....	50	46¼	50
Provident Savings.....	100	....	....
State National.....	100	102	....
Teutonia.....	100	....	....
Union National.....	100	85	100
United States Savings.....	100	80	....
Whitney National.....	100	365	390
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	....
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	72½	....
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	....
Home Ins.....	100	....	....
Lafayette.....	50	95	....
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	90
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	81
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	79½	90
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	....	....
Union.....	100	130	135
Teutonia.....	100	134	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Citrolles.....	100	123¼	128
Crescent City.....	100	19	....
C. C. Trust Certificates.....		19¼	....
Canal and Claiborne.....	100	150	210
New Orleans City.....	100	90	92
N. O. C. and L. Trust Cert.		90¼	92
City Stable.....	50	39	....
St-Charles Street.....	50	53½	60
Actions diverses.			
J. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	40
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	....	12
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	106¾	110
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	92	94
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4½	....
Illinois Central RR Co.....		....	....
Anglers W. W. & Elect.....	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	200	....	....
French Opera Association.....		....	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Interstate Transit Co.....	100	....	....
Varis. Theatre.....	1500	....	....
Mech. Dealers and Lumb..	50	....	....
Metairie Gen'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	25	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Boeotia Grave.....	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 Fibre Co. of Chi..	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....		....	....
Lakeside Permanent Co.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	....
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		112¾	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		128½	....
U. S. 5's.....		112¾	....
U. S. 2's.....		107	108
Louisiana 4s.....		109	109¾
Constitutional Bds.....		....	....
Premium.....		219½	222
Premium drawn number.....		....	....
City 4's.....		110¾	111½
Floating debt 4s.....		99¼	....
Judicial Bldg Fund Bds 4s.....		100¼	103
Water Works.....		....	....
do		....	....
Street Improvement.....		....	....
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		105	106½
Bossier Levee Bds.....		114	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		113½	....
5th District Levee Bds 1908.....		103	104
do do do 1911.....		106½	109
do do do 1913.....		107½	111
Lafourche Levee Bds.....		108	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....		110	....
Orleans Levee Bds.....		108	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		111½	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		113	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		124	....
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		108	109
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		106	....
Canal and Claib. St. Mort.....		125	132
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. (Gold)..		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st mort.....		....	....
do do do		....	....
do do do		....	....
do do 5s [Gold].		96¼	97
C. C. Trust Certificates.....		96½	96¾
L. & N. unified 4s.....		96	100
Morgan's L. and T. M. R. 1's.....		138	141½
Morgan's L. T. S. B. C's. gold.....		....	....
Red River RR. 1st mort. gold.....		....	....
N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort.....		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 1st (Gold).		111	111¼
Carrollton M. R. Co 1st mort 1901		....	....
do do 1907		....	....
Carrollton Bds 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		....	....
Orleans RR 1st mort (Gold).....		112	114
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....		97	100
St-Charles St. RR. mort.....		....	....
do do		....	....
do do		....	....
do do		....	....
Southern Ry 1st 5s.....		105½	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 1st gold mort..		....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort..		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold ...		....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....		....	....
Belt Bonds.....		....	....
Silver Land Co. Bond 5s.....		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds..		....	....
Lewis E. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n mort.....		67	72
Brewery Ass'n Trust Cert.....		66	69
Water Works.....		....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds.....		102⅝	103½
New South End Ass'n A.....		....	....
do do O.....		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		117½	....
do do 2d mort.....		....	....
Police certificates.....		....	....
School certificates.....		....	....
D by scrip, new.....		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880.....		....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12.....		....	....
State school warrants.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Mercredi, 11 janvier 1899.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,500 balles et 1,650 à arriver.
Le marché est stable.
Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ¾c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary.....	3 7|16 nom
Ordinary.....	3 15|16 "
Good Ordinary.....	4⅝ "
Low Middling.....	4⅞ "
Middling.....	5 5|16 "
Good Middling.....	5 15|16 "
Middling Fair.....	6 7|16 nom
Fair.....	7 9|16 "

N. O. FUTURES

A peine stables.

Janvier.....	5.26 asked
Février.....	5.27@5.29
Mars.....	5.30@5.31
Avril.....	5.35@5.36
Mai.....	5.40@5.41
Juin.....	5.45@5.46
Juillet.....	5.50@5.51
Août.....	5.51@5.52
Septembre.....	5.45@5.47
Octobre.....	5.46@5.47
Novembre.....	—@—
Décembre.....	—@—

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le Middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	5⅝
Mobile.....	5 3|16
Savannah.....	5¼
Charleston.....	5¼ Bid
Wilmington.....	5⅛
Norfolk.....	5⅛
Baltimore.....	5⅞
Boston.....	6
Philadelphia.....	6 1|16
Memphis.....	5⅜
Augusta.....	5⅞
St-Louis.....	5 7|16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 5|16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

A peine stables.

Janvier.....	5.70@5.71
Février.....	5.68@5.70
Mars.....	5.70@5.71
Avril.....	5.73@5.74
Mai.....	5.77@5.78
Juin.....	5.79@5.80
Juillet.....	5.81@5.82
Août.....	5.85@5.86
Septembre.....	5.78@5.79
Octobre.....	5.78@5.80
Novembre.....	5.78@5.80
Décembre.....	5.81@5.83

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,478,241 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,730,766 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,193,006 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	6,000,898 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	994,646 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,399,262 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	4,607,553 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	4,920,782 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	477,445 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	513,810 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,259,294 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,238,960 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.
Cotes—3 5|32 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

A peine stables

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—43½fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 40¾fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 38½fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Faciles.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ¼@⅜c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 3@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.	
Open Kettle par livre.....	2⅞@3½
Open Kettle centrifugalled par livre.....	3 9|16@4
CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.	
Plantation granulated.....	4 9|16@4⅝
Whites.....	4¼@4½
Yellows.....	3⅞@4 5|16
Seconds.....	2¼@3⅞

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable, 20@32c.

CENTRIFUGAL—Inactif, 6@19c.	
SIROP—Stable, 20@22c.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5¾
Powdered.....	5¼
Standard granulated.....	5
Confectioners' A.....	4 15|16

Moins ⅛c et 1|16c d'escompte calculé de 100 barils.

RIZ

RIZ BOALE—Fort.

Fancy.....	6	@6¼
Choice.....	5½	@5¾
Prime.....	5¼	@5⅜
Good.....	4¾	@5
Fair.....	4½	@4⅝

Ordinary.....	3⅞@4½
Common.....	3½@3¾
Screenings.....	3¼@3½
Inferior.....	2½@3
No 2.....	1¾@1⅞

RIZ POLI—Ten. $15 50 à 16 00.
SON—$8 00 à 8 50.
RIZ BRUT—Stable.
$2 00 à 4 50 pour celui de la rivière; $1 25 à 4 50 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

ARINES.

FARINE—	
Patents, le baril.....	$3 95@4 10
Extra fancy.....	$3 45@3 55
FARINE DE MAIS—$1 95@2 00.	
GRITS—$ —@2 25.	

Les cotes de farine de farine de maïs sont de 25@50c. plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

MAIS—On cote — à 43 pour le blanc 44 à — pour le mêlé et 45 à — pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 34@34½c; Choix 35 à —c; Texas No 2—à —.

SON—— à 70c.

FOIN—Prime $12 00 à 12 00 Choice $14 00 à 15 00.

Les petites cotes se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 8c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonneau

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK—	
Old Mess Pork.....	$9 50@9 75
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Spaules.....	—@4⅝
Short rib sides.....	—@5⅛
Extra short sides.....	—@5⅛
BACON—	
Spaules.....	—@5¼
Short rib sides.....	—@5¼
Extra short sides.....	—@6
GRAISSE—	
Saindoux, refined.....	4½@4¾
Lard pur.....	6 @6½
JAMBON—9@10.	

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix des détail augmentent de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le porc; et de ¼ à ½c. pour les autres articles mentionnés ci-dessus.

GROCERIES.

RIO—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	8⅝
No 4.....	8½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7¾
Ordinary No 6.....	7¼
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6¾
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6½
Good Common No 9.....	6¼
SANTOS—Stable.	
Fair No 3.....	8⅝
Low Fair No 4.....	8⅜
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7⅞
Ordinary No 6.....	7⅜
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7⅛
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6¾
Common No 9.....	6⅝
MEXICAIN—Stable.	
Cordova—Fair.....	9½
Barely fair.....	9
Low fair.....	8¾
Centenas—Fair.....	9⅛
Barely fair.....	9
Low fair.....	8¾

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

BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	23¼
Extra firsts.....	20@21
Firsts.....	17@18
Western Dairy—Extra.....	15
Extra firsts.....	14@14½
Firsts.....	13

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	12
Young America's, full cream.....	12
Twins, full cream.....	12
Singles.....	12¼

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 00 par short ton, pour l'exportation $18 50 à —— 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 14 à 15c.; raffiné 20 à 22c.
TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6 à 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5½ à 5¾; 1¾ pound 5¼ à 5½.
Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.
COTTON TIES—60@65c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite.....	$1 50@—
Par baril.....	2 00@4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	2.25@3 00
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 ½ à ¼c. par livre en lots.
POMMES DE TERRE—$1 75 à 2 00.
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 75 à 2 00.
CHOUX—$1 75 à 2 00 par cents.
AIL—40 à 50c. par manoura.
CHOUCROUTE—Baril $3 25 à ——.
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2½c. celui de la campagne.
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23c la livre.
LAINE—Burry 10c. la livre; Louisiana clean 14½c.; clean Lake 16½c.
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6¾c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6¼c.; kips 14 à 20 livres 6¾c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6½c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7½c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14c à livre.
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; castor 5 à 70c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 60c.
PEAUX—Chevreuil 15 à 18c. la livre; moutons 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.
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.
VOLAILLES—Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par douzaine de 1 à 3c. de plus par douzaine d'œufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$4 00@4 50
Poulets.....	2 50@3 50
Canards.....	2 50@3 25
Oies.....	4 00@4 25
Dindes.....	9 00@11 00

Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine..... $3 00@3 25
Poulets..... 1 25@2 50
Canards..... 2 50@3 00
Oies..... 4 00@4 50
Dindes..... 6 00@10 00
ŒUFS—22c.

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