FUNERAL FLOWER TRADE.

How Business in This Peculiar Line Is Drummed Up by an Enterprising Pennsylvania.

Traveling men who pass through East Pennsylvania cities when looking over the local newspapers are frequently surprised at the quantity of flowers which are mentioned in the published accounts of funerals of people not in public life. In many of the cities the business of drumming up the funeral flower trade is quite scientifically done. A funeral flower trade drummer told the other day of his mode of operations, says the New York Sun.

"To get early information of deaths I stand in with the obituary reporters of the daily papers. They cover all the undertakers in the town. I get all the deaths up to two p. m. and then get out to business. Of course, in these busy days most people haven't time to go to greenhouses for flowers. Hundreds of people are willing to send some dead friend a nice token of remembrance, but many don't think of it, and the others haven't the time. Now, I make it a business to do all that for them. When I hear of a man dying I get the names of his near relatives, lodge associates, business connections, if any, etc. I have sample books of bouquets, crosses, crescents, anchors, stars, sickles, harps, lyres, hearts, gates ajar, doves, sheaves of wheat, clusters of lilies, wheels with broken spokes, pillows, pedestals and many other set pieces. I have price lists of these and of cut flowers, roses at so much per dozen—in fact, anything people are likely to want. I call on the friends of the dead person, ask if they wish to order anything and promise to deliver the goods on the morning of the day of the funeral, fresh and handsome, with their cards attached, all in proper and satisfactory shape.

"I make out a complete list of the offerings, with full description of flowers, with names of flowers correctly spelled, all typewritten, and give it to the reporters. Then my customers see their names in the papers as having kindly sent in a beautiful floral donation, so when I call next day to collect my bill they cheerfully pay. I never lose anything."

AFGHAN NEW WOMAN.

Told the Ameer She Wanted Freedom and She Got It, Along with Male Dress.

The new woman has penetrated even to the harem of the ameer of Afghanistan, where she wears male attire and does as she pleases, says the Ladies' Pictorial.

The ameer picked her up on his return journey from the northern part of his dominions a good many years ago. She had been brought before him by an angry father and proposed husband for punishment. She would not conform to the usage of the country and enter the married state, though she had then reached the age when it was incumbent upon her to do so.

The girl declared she had run wild all her life, and did not wish to give up her freedom, to be shut up in a harem. She sought the ameer's protection and obtained it.

"All right," he said, "since you want to be free you shall be, but free you must also remain; that is your punishment. You wish to live like a man; you shall live like one, and for your own protection you must wear men's clothes."

On her arrival in Cabul she was given the title of oider, or chief, and was made the harem's messenger. She comes and goes as she pleases or is ordered, both by night and day, and no cne even in slanderous Cabul has ever breathed a word against her fair name.

Costly Coal Business.

A short time ago a newspaper man sat in the office of a prominent river coal operator, talking about current events. A messenger entered and handed the operator a telegram. He continued the conversation with the reporter while he leisurely perused the contents of the message. The newspaper man did not notice any change in the operator's demeanor, and inquired if there was an item of news in the message. "Oh, yes," said the operator, handing the reporter the message, which read that a certain boat owned by this operator had lost nearly all her tow by sinking it in the Mississippi river. The reporter asked about how much the loss would be, and the answer was: "About $10,000." The operator resumed his conversation as though nothing had happened. It was afterward learned that the receiving of such reports is a matter of such frequent occurrence in the coal business. Some men would have fainted at such news, but the river coal business is a great deal of a hazard, and one must have the spirit of the gambler to engage in it.

Accommodating Mourners.

Here is an instance of his willingness to oblige: I was making a sketch of the village cemetery and wanted only a funeral procession to complete my study. I remarked to the old man: "What a pity there does not happen to be a funeral going on, so that I might put it in!" His reply took me by surprise; for, jumping up, he said: "There is a man ill in the village, and he must die soon; I'll go and hurry him up!" And, sure enough, he bustled them all so much that an hour later my sketch was complete and the man safely interred! And I believe that the bereaved family considered themselves especially honored by my interest in the ceremony!

Left Side Oftement Lame.

Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are lame are affected on the left side.

Where Running Is Impossible.

It is impossible to run at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the sea.

MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

The Curious Custom Which Prevails in a Russian Province—The Principal Prize.

In one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas a much-sought young man proposes, when pursued by "20 lovesick maidens," that he be put up at a raffle. Cynics have often remarked that marriage is a lottery, and that grim Scotch librettist may have obtained inspiration from this statement. As a matter of fact, however, it is a real lottery in the province of Smolensk, Russia. A recently-returned traveler has this to say of the curious custom, which is observed every three months:

"Husbands and wives are chosen by the chance drawing of a lottery ticket. The tickets cost one ruble each. There is only one prize to be drawn, and it consists of the entire sum yielded by the sale of the tickets, amounting to 5,000 rubles, together with a lady described as of noble blood. The tickets are sold only to males, and the lucky winner of the prize will have to marry the damsel if he takes the 5,000 rubles. If, however, he be already married he is at liberty to turn over the money and the lady to any friend whom he may wish to put in for such a good thing. If the winner should be willing to marry but is not found to be to the damsel's taste, then they are to be excused from matrimony and permitted to divide the rubles. It is not hard to imagine a condition of affairs where the lady in the case refuses her chosen lord and prefers to take the cash, deciding that 2,500 rubles is more to be desired than a more or less doubtful happiness with a husband of whom she knows nothing."

ORIGIN OF PORCELAIN.

Invented by the Chinese; Perfected by the Japanese; Named by the Portuguese.

The word porcelain, as applied to china pottery, originated in Japan during the thirteenth century, writes Frank H. Vizetelly in Woman's Home Companion. The Chinese, the pioneers in the art of porcelain manufacture, began to make it nearly two centuries before the Christian era, and so careful were they to guard the secret of the art that nearly fifteen centuries lapsed before their neighbors, the Japanese, got any inkling of it. But once in their possession the wily Japanese lost no time to profit by their knowledge. The few intrepid navigators of those days brought samples of both Chinese and Japanese ware to Europe, but not until early in the sixteenth century did a trade in it of any extent take place. Among the early importers were Portuguese traders who had settled on the Japanese coast, and to them, it is claimed, we owe the word porcelain, derived from the Portuguese porcellana, or sucking pig. When the Portuguese traders first saw pieces of Japanese ware they were struck with its translucence, which somewhat resembled that of the cowry-shell. The cowry-shell, in turn, resembled in shape a small sucking pig, or porcellana; hence our porcelain.

DE WASH LADY.

She Gives the Lady of the House Moderate Terms for Eating All Day Long.

Everyone finds it difficult in St. Louis to obtain reliable help. A colored woman named Matilda Snowball answered an advertisement which called for a woman to do day's washing, says the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

"So you will come to the house and wash?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, mum."

"What are your terms for a day's washing?"

"When I comes in de mawning I gits er dram ob whisky, and about seven breakfas', wid coffee an' cakes an' beefsteak an' sich, an 'about ten I has er pint ob beer an' some crackers an' cheese, an' dat does me entil lunch; an' arter lunch I works erlong until dinner, when I has soup and ros' beef an' chickens an' pertaterses an' termaterses an' inyuns an' sich, an' I allers has puddin' an' pies an' ice cream fur dessert. Erbout free o'clock I has corfee or tea and some fruits and cakes, an' dat does me until supper. Den when I leabs I gits er two-dollar bill.'

"Say," interrupted the lady of the house, "how much would you charge just to feed all day long?"

The Kaffir and the Month.

At a dinner party in South Africa the hostess told the kaffir boy to "bring the champagne." The boy left and returned without the wine. She commanded him again to bring the champagne, with the same result. Then he whispered: "No wine." "Nonsense," said the woman, "there is plenty." "No," persisted the native, "me look at all the bottles; all say extra dry!" A second woman engaged a boy in September, and at the end of the month gave him his wages. At the end of October she again preceeded to pay him, when he surprised her by objecting to the amount. He wanted to be paid more for 31 days than for 30—not unreasonably. The woman remonstrated, and broke into poetry. "Thirty days hath September," etc. "No," said the Kaffir cutely, "no month 31 day—all month 30 day. Your month 30 day, then 31, then 32. No, me no stop here!" and no logic could induce him to consent to an arrangement that seemed likely to progress indefinitely in favor of his employer.

Costly Butterfly.

One of the Rothschilds is reported to have paid $1,000 for a butterfly. His extensive collection of butterflies is valued at $500,000.

Old Keys.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

COMPREHENSIVE EPITAPH.

It Is on the Dilapidated Stone at the Head of a Patriot's Grave in a Vermont Cemetery.

"I was up in Vermont not long ago," said a New Yorker, "and, being in the vicinity of the old Guilford cemetery, I paid it a visit. This cemetery has, from neglect, grown to be somewhat of a miniature wilderness, and the inscriptions on many of the ancient gravestones are past all deciphering. On one stone that stands in picturesque obliquity at the head of a sunken and overgrown grave I managed to decipher what had been inscribed there generations ago and copitd it. This is what the inscription says:

"'Sacred to the memory of Hon. Benjamon Carpenter, Esq. Born in Reheboth, Mass., A. D. 1725. A public teacher of righteousness, an able advocate lost for democracy and the equal rights of men. Removed to this town A. D. 1770. Was a field officer in the revolutnonary war. A founder of the first constitution and government of Vermont. A councilor of censors in A. D. 1783. A member of the council and lieutenant governor of the state in A. D. 1779. A firm professor in Christianity in the Baptist church for 50 years. Left this world and 146 persons of lineal posterity March 29, 1804, aged 78 years, 10 months and 12 days, with a strong mind and full faith of a more glorious state hereafter. Stature about six feet, weight 200. Death had no terror.'

"If there are any of those 146 persons of lineal posterity left, I think it would be something to their credit if they would drop along up that way some day and fix up that old patriot's and statesman's grave a little."

GIANTS OF PATAGONIA.

The Tehulche Tribe Averages Nearly Six Feet for Each Man—Great Hunters.

The tribes to the east of the Cordilleras, in southern Patagonia, belong to Araucanian stock and are a superior race. The Tehuelches—as they call themselves—of southern and eastern Patagonia are the people whose unusual stature gave rise to the fables of early days to the effect that the natives of this region were giants, averaging nine or ten feet in height. It is a fact, says the Boston Transcript, that they are the tallest human beings in the world, the men averaging but slightly less than six feet, while individuals of four to six inches above that mark are not uncommon. They are in reality by no means savages, but somewhat civilized barbarians. They are almost unacquainted with the use of firearms, notwithstanding some contact with the whites, but they have plenty of horses and dogs.

Unsurpassed hunters, they capture the guanaco and the rhea, or South American ostrich, and from the skins of these and other animals they make clothes and coverings for their tents. They make beautiful "capes," or mantles, or furs and feathers, which are highly prized by Europeans and find a ready market, most of the proceeds being spent for bad whisky, which is brought into the country in quantities by traders.

TABBY ON PARADE.

Women in Brooklyn Who Take Pet Cats Out for Morning Constitutionals.

The latest fad among Brooklyn women is to take tabby out for a daily constitutional. Various cats, accompanied by their mistresses or maids, and decorated with colored ribbons, were encountered by a stroller the other morning.

Not all were high bred angoras or maltese, either. On the contrary, they included some more closely resembling the ordinary wanderers that make night hideous with their fence-top melody. But all these Brooklyn paraders, whatever their birth and breeding, were evidently objects of pride for their guardians, says a New York exchange.

Two of the cats, meeting and passing on the same sidewalk, glared at each other as fiercely as would a couple of pet dogs under the same circumstances, putting up their backs ready for a spat.

Their mistresses, of course, checked any such result. One animal was held in by a bright blue and yellow striped ribbon, and the other by an ordinary cord, and the owner of the former remarked to her companion that it was remarkable how well Fluffy could distinguish between cats of her own class and others. "She never offers to fight those as well dressed and well brought up as herself," she added.

COULD NOT BE RETURNED

Little Tommy Thought the Article in Question Had Been Used Too Long.

This is one of the yarns of childhood: Six-year-old Tommie was sent by his eldest sister to the corner grocery to buy a pound of lump sugar. He played allies on his way to the store, and by the time he arrived there he had forgotten what kind of sugar he was sent for. So he took home a pound of the granulated article. His eldest sister sent him back to the store to get lump sugar. After the proprietor of the grocery shop had made the change for the little lad he engaged Tommie in conversation.

"Tommie," said he, "I understand there is a new member of your family."

"Yes, sir," replied the kid; "I've got a little brother."

"Well, how do you like that, hey?" inquired the groceryman.

"Don't like it at all," said Tommie; "rather have a little sister."

"Then, why don't you change him, Tommie?"

"Well, we would if we could; but I don't suppose we can. You see, we have used him four days now!"

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.

Jeudi, 19 mai 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$6,043,935 00	$517,952 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	5,892,830 00	673,243 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
Pesos chiliens.....	42
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19¾

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0[0.
Consols pour l'argent 110 11|16.
Pour accompte 110 13|16.
PARIS—
Rentes jour férié.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 26 7|16.
New-York 57¼@58.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

commercial (60 jours).....	482	@482½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	487	

Les FRANCS sont stables.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).	5.23¾	
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.17½	

REMISES MARKS—94⅞
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.
Traites de commerce 50c de prime
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

$3,000 R. R. A. & B. Bf L. Bds.....	108½
$10,000 Louisiana 4s.....	102

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

$5,000 Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	107½

ACTIONS ET BONDS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	....	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	90
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	500
Hibernia National.....	100	191	193
Louisiana National.....	100	....	....
Metropolitan.....	100	127	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	37	40
Provident Savings.....	100	80	90
State National.....	100	82½	86
Teutonia.....	100	....	88
Union National.....	100	....	....
United States Savings.....	100	....	95
Whitney National.....	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	....
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	77½
Hibernia Ins.....	100	100	107½
Home Ins.....	100	....	74
Lafayette.....	50	92	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	81
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	81
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	....	85
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	127	132
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	104	109
Louisiana.....	100	135	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	120½	125½
Crescent City.....	100	....	32
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	144½	165
New Orleans City.....	100	....	....
Orleans.....	50	17¾	20
St-Charles Street.....	50	53¼	55
Actions diverses.			
O. C. Slaughterhouse.....	50	29½	35
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	200	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	40
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	20	25
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	110	113
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	107	114
N. O. Land Co.....	10	3¾	5
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co	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.....		....	....
S'dard F'less Ex. Co. of Chi..	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....		....	....
Takemina Ferment Co.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	....
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....		....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....		101¾	102¼
Consolidated Bds.....		....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....		204	206
Premium drawn number.....		230	250
City 4's.....		104⅛	104⅞
City 7's, gold.....		....	....
Privilege on Nos.....		....	....
Levee Cs.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		106	109½
Rosalez Lev. Bds.....		107¾	109
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		109½	111
5th District Levee Bds 1908....		103	106
do do do 1911....		105	108
do do do 1913....		106½	110½
Lafourche Lev. Bds		108¼	112
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....		....	110
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		104½	110
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		105	110
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		107	108
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		108¼	110
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		109	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		121	....
U. S. 5's.....		110	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..		117	122
Morgan's L. and T. R. & S. S. 7's...		127½	....
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold		121¼	123
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		76	78
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..		100¾	102
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		100	103
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		78	80
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		122¾	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....		....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....		....	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
Hilton Land Company 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.....		....	....
Union Sugar 1st mort.....		....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s ...		....	....
Carrollton R.R. Cold 5s mort. 1902		....	....
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. 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.....		....	....
O. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....		....	....
N. O. Cotton Ex. 1st Mrtg.....		....	....
Algiers W. W & Elec. Co.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Jeudi, 19 mai 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 500 balles et 1.350 à arriver.

Le marché est calme et stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	4	nom
Ordinary.....	4½	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅞	
Low Middling.....	5¼	
Middling.....	5 11|16	
Good Middling.....	6 1|16	
Middling Fair.....	6 7|16	nom
Fair.....	7 11|16	"

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.	
Janvier.....	5,99@6,01
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	—@—
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	5,99 Bid
Juin.....	5.87@5.88
Juillet.....	5,96@5,97
Août.....	5,97@5.98
Septembre.....	5,91@5,92
Octobre.....	5,90@5,91
Novembre.....	5.93@5 94
Décembre.....	5,96@5,97

Les ventes comprennent 26,500 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	5 13|16
Mobile.....	5¾
Savannah.....	5¾
Charleston.....	5¾
Wilmington.....	6
Norfolk.....	6¼
Baltimore.....	6½
Boston.....	6 7|16
Philadelphia.....	6 11|16
Memphis.....	5 13|16
Augusta.....	5 3|16
St-Louis.....	5⅞

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 6¾.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.	
Janvier.....	6.33@6.34
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	—@—
Avril.....	—@—
Mai.....	6.31@6.33
Juin.....	6.32@6.33
Juillet.....	6.37@6.38
Août.....	6.41@6.42
Septembre.....	6.29@6.31
Octobre.....	6.28@6.29
Novembre.....	6 29@6 30
Décembre.....	6.31@6 32

Les ventes comprennent 102 900 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,493,848 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	2,049 934 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	8,436,943 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	6,636 917 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,158 043 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,876,864 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,910.534 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	5,665.985 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	208 105 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	103 335 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	569.484 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	377.456 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Demande assez bonne.
Cotes—3 9|16 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Calmes.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Jour férié.
Cotes— —fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place)
— fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place);
— fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

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—Stable.

Par livre.....	3	@4

CENTRIFUGAL—Stable.

Granulated.....	—@—	
Whites.....	4⅛@4⅝	
Yellows.....	4⅛@4½	
Seconds.....	2½@3⅞	

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

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

Out Loaf.....	5¾
Powdered.....	5¾
Standard granulated.....	5.44
Confectioners' A.....	5.32

Moins ⅛c et 1|16c d'escompte suivant le lot de 100 barils.

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ CALE—Calme, mais ferme.

Head	Fancy.....	6¼@6¾
	Choice.....	5¾@6
	Prime.....	5½@5⅝
	Good.....	5⅜@5½
	Fair.....	5¼@5½
	Ordinary.....	4⅝@4¾
	Common.....	4⅜@4½
	Screenings.....	4⅛@4½
	Inferior.....	—@—
	No 2.....	2@2¼

RIZ POLI—Ton. $16 00 à —.
SON—$12 50 à 13 00.
RIZ BRUT—Calme.
.....$3 00@3 35

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse.

FARINE—

Patents, le baril.....	$6 65	@6 75
Extra fancy.....	$6 25	@6 35

FARINE DE MAIS—$2 10@2 15.
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 48 à 49 pour le blanc; 46 à — pour le mêlé et 47 à 48 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 39 à — c. Choix 40 à —c.; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON—82½ à 85c.

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

Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 6 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonne.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour lots de cros:

MESS PORK—	
.....$13 00@13 50	
FLANDRES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	—@5⅞
Short rib sides.....	—@7
Short clear sides.....	—@7
Long clear sides.....	—@7
BACON—	
Epaules.....	—@6¾
Short rib sides.....	7⅜@7¾
Long clear sides.....	—@7½
Short clear sides.....	—@7⅝
GRAISSE—	
Ex tierçons, refined.....	—@4⅝
Lard pur.....	—@7½

JAMBON—9½@10½.

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 ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

RIO—Ferme.	
Fair No 3.....	9⅝@9¾
Low Fair No 4.....	9⅛@9¼
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8⅝@8¾
Ordinary No 6.....	8⅛@8¼
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7⅝@7¾
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	7⅜@7½
Good Common No 9.....	7⅛@7¼
SANTOS—Ferme.	
Fair No 3.....	9⅞@10
Low Fair No 4.....	9⅛@9½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8⅝@8¾
Ordinary No 6.....	Non
Low Ordinary No 7.....	Nom
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	Nom
Common No 9.....	Nom
MEXICAIN—Inactif.	
Cordova—Fair.....	10⅞@11
Barely fair.....	10⅜@10½
Low fair.....	10⅛@10¼
Costepex—Fair.....	10⅞@11
Barely fair.....	10⅜@10½
Low fair.....	10⅛@10¼
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	18
Extra firsts.....	17
Firsts.....	15
Western Dairy—Extra.....	15
Extra firsts.....	14
Firsts.....	10@11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	10½
Young America's, full cream.....	10¼
Twins, full cream.....	9¾
Singles.....	9¾

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

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

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

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

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

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5⅜; 1¾-pound 5⅛.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite.....	1 50@1 60
Par baril.....	3 50@4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	2 25@3 50
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	3 00@3 40
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	20 00@22 00
Par 100.....	2 52@—
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@4 00
POIRES—	
Par boite.....	2 25@2 75
FRAISES—	
Par pinte.....	6@8c.
PECHES—	
Par boite de 1|3 de boisseau...	—@—
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	1 35@1 60
RAISINS—	
Par boite.....	1 50@1 65
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	2@5c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre.....	9@16c
Du Texas, par livre.....	—@—

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

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE.

Nos cotes représentent le prix du gros au tanding. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c de plus par baril et ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE—$2 10 à 2 60.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 50 à 1 75.

YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00.

TOMATES—$1 25 à 1 75 par panier.

OIGNONS—Par baril $2 25 à 2 50.

CHOUX—$1 25 à —— per crate.

AIL—60 à 70c. par mesorne.

CHOUCROUTE—Baril $1 90 à 2 00.

VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants par douzaine de volaille, et 1 à 2c. de plus par douzaine d'oeufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 75@4 25
Poulets.....	2 50@3 50
Canards.....	2 75@3 25
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 00@3 75
Poulets.....	2 50@3 00
Canards.....	2 50@2 75
Oies.....	Nom
Dindes.....	Nom

OEUFS—9c.

BUIF — 3¼c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2¾c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 24c la livre.

LAINE—Burry 8 à 9c. la livre; Louisiana clear 14c.; clear Lake 16c.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 5½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6 c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 5½c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7½c., dry salted 11c; dry flint 13 c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 6 00; castor 5 à 45c. pièce; raccoons 35c.

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

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ 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 10 à $1