CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS.

How Creatures from the Wilds of Africa Are Transported.

Most animals are so admirably equipped for transporting themselves on long journeys, whether by land, air or water, that they have the greatest possible dislike to any artificial mode of conveyance, however carefully designed to meet their convenience. Collectors of rare animals in distant and savage countries find this question of transport a much more serious difficulty than either the capture or the feeding of the beasts when caught. If possible, they are so far tamed before the return expedition as to make it possible for them to accompany their captors, making use of their own legs as far as rail or ship.

The giraffe, recently on its way to England as a present to the queen from the Bechuana chief, Bathoens, was conducted on a somewhat novel combination of freedom and restraint. It walked throughout the day's march, but its head was tied by a long halter to a wagon. The peculiarity of this arrangement was that the rope was not fixed to the wagon back, but to the top of the strong tilt which covered the cart, and this tilt-top also served the giraffe as a table, on which its daily supper was laid, at a convenient distance of some 13 feet from the ground.

In South Africa, where the Boer hunters expect to make some profit from live animals as well as from meat and hides, zebras are always tamed before being dispatched from the interior, and a number of these, with young antelopes of various species, may often be seen half-domesticated round the hunter's temporary camp. But there is a regular trade in certain classes of wild animals which could never be permitted any degree of liberty, owing to their temper or unmanageable dimensions. These are transported from immense distances before any "civilized" means of transport is available.

Mr. Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, informed the writer that he once brought, among other creatures, 50 lions and leopards, besides rhinoceroses, from the neighborhood of the Atbara, or Black Nile, to the Red sea coast, without losing one animal. The regions traversed were partly fertile and populated, but partly broken by strips of desert. The difficulty of transport was more apparent than real. Nearly all the animals were quite young, the lions not being more than a quarter grown. These, with the leopards and hyenas, were carried in cages made of hard native wood, with bars on one side only, exactly like cages in which bird-catchers carry linnets. These were slung on the backs of camels, with a thick pad between the back of the cage and the camel's flank. The only serious difficulty encountered was in the transport of the rhinoceroses. Though young, they were very bulky, heavy, and absolutely unmanageable. They were also very valuable, and it was decided to spare no pains to bring them safely to the coast. After some experiments it was found possible to put each of the rhinoceroses in a kind of litter, slung on poles. These were laid across the backs of a pair of the strongest camels procurable, "dray-horses of the desert," of which several were taken with the Khafila, and served by relays in the capacity of "rickshaw" bearers to the black rhinoceros calves.—London Spectator.

OUR IDEA OF TAXATION.

Theory Upon Which Revenue Is Obtained in the United States.

The general idea which constitutes the basis of the system of state or local taxation mainly recognized in the United States (though not in other countries), and generally known and designated as "the general property tax," is founded on the assumption that, in order to tax equitably, it is necessary to tax everything, the term everything being at the same time used in a sense so indefinite as to embrace not merely things in the nature of physical actualities other than persons, but also persons, incomes, rights, representatives of property, titles, trusts, conclusions of law, debts, and in short any act of assessing capable of resulting in the obtaining of revenue. As a logical consequence of this idea, the exemption of anything from taxation is furthermore held to be not only impolitic, but unjust, and if made necessary by circumstances, as something to be regretted.—Hon. David A. Wells, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Wheeling and Hearing.

An eminent Italian physician, curious to observe the effect of fatigue on cyclists, recently examined 24 men who had ridden 31 miles in two hours and a quarter, and found that, with reference to the hearing, in nearly every instance it was defective, though it became normal again after two or three hours' rest.

Broad-Headed Horses.

The broad-headed horses are the cleverest. In the Household cavalry the horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more quickly than the others.

KLONDIKE LIFE.

The Hard Time a Little Boy Had Amusing Himself.

The little Klondike boy came into the house at 11 o'clock and said to his mother, who was gold-dusting the furniture: "Oh, mamma, what can I do for fun?"

"Why don't you play with the little boy next door?" asked his mother, wiping the perspiration off her face and burning the handkerchief, that no gold be lost.

"I did, and we were throwing nuggets at a yellow dog, and he threw my two-pound one that I was keeping for luck right through the baker's window, and he kept it," said the little fellow, choking back the tears.

"Well, don't cry, Harry, over a little thing like that. Papa will bring you another if you ask him. Why don't you take your shovel and go out in the back yard and dig some more yourself?"

"Oh, that's no fun. Besides, they're so hard that I've bent my shovel."

"Well, I can't think what to suggest unless you take your watering pot and sprinkle the road in front of the house. We might as well lay the dust as to have it blowing all over passers-by, who walk away with it." And the mother put her feather duster in the stove and went to the closet for a fresh one.

Little Harry enjoyed his new sport for awhile, and then he came in and in an angry tone of voice said: "Say, mamma, there was the meanest woman out there. She's from Chicago, for Tommy told me so, and she stood with the dust blowing on her until I laid it, and then she tracked around in it until her shoes were covered with mud, and then she went away, and when I called out to her to come back and wipe her feet she only jeered at me."

Harry's mother was philosophical. "It can't be helped, my son," she said. "I noticed that Chicago girl, and thought she was there for no good to us, but she can have taken not more than $10 worth of dust—"

Just then the door opened and Harry's father came in with a meal-bag full of rich red gold, his reward for a day's digging, and in a moment the Chicago girl was forgotten, and Harry was happy in the possession of a five-pound nugget that made the two-pound one he had lost look like 30 cents.—N. Y. World.

MODERN GUNS.

Some of the Machines Which Uncle Sam Has to Fight With.

Our little army is not behindhand in anything touching the modern guns for seacoast or field defense. Of our own cannon we have already noted the Hotchkiss three-inch gun for field artillery. We have also the 3.6-inch model of 1891, which weighs 1,181 pounds, the weight of the charge being little over four pounds of powder, and the weight of the projectile 20 pounds. Its muzzle velocity is 1,550 "foot seconds," that is, 1,550 feet made by the projectile in one second of time on leaving the muzzle of the piece.

There are two other models for field artillery, one 3.2 inches caliber of 1885, and the other 3.2 inches, of 1890. The weight of the projectile for these two is 4½ pounds less than that for the model of 1891, and the weight of the piece is considerably less.

Our siege guns and seacoast artillery with heavy guns 8 inches, 10 inches, and 12 inches, and one mortar for the field, for the siege, and for the seacoast, ranging in caliber from 6.6 inches to 12 inches, have kept pace with corresponding weapons of other nations. They have done in range, in appliances such as wagons and carriages, in all the material, in rifling, and in attaining rapidity of fire. We have also all the improved sorts of powder, and our experiments, both in the army and navy, are kept to the requirements of the times. By study, industry, and inventive genius, our ordnance and artillery officers have made surprising advancement and secured the respect of intelligent observers the world over.—Independent.

The Heaviest Man.

The heaviest man alive is 53 stone 6 pounds, and stands six feet four inches in height. His real name is not known, but he is called "Gay Jewel," on account of his perennial hilarity. "Gay Jewel," better known to the museum and sideshow people of America as "Jumbo" (the name given him at the convention of fat people in New York city, February, 1889, for being the heaviest person on record), was born in Mason City, Ia., on the 8th of June, 1863. His parents have a large farm in Iowa and keep the country post office. His father and mother are both people of ordinary size, and until he was 18 years old, the "Jewel" himself was no larger or heavier than any lad of that age. From that time onwards, however, he gained flesh very rapidly.

—Flies dry up and die on the approach of cold weather, and from the eggs laid by them during the summer comes a fresh brood in the following spring.

TO GET CHINESE CUSTOM.

Merchants Should Consider the Significance of Their Trademarks.

Hitherto a trademark has been regarded generally as an indication that the goods which bear it could be relied upon to have been produced in a particular factory or by a certain firm. But the Chinese appear to attach an entirely different significance to such marks. The British consul at Amoy (Mr. Christopher Gardner, C. M. G.), in a letter addressed to the secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, says: "My long residence in the east has taught me that the Chinese and Coreans are very superstitious. They will often buy small articles, like biscuits, sweets, cosmetics, needles, thread, matches, soap, scent, medicines, etc., for the sake of a lucky label; and they will as often refrain from buying an article because it has to them an unlucky label. The coloring of a label is as important as its design." The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post says: "A glance at the colored designs convince one that, in order to be looked upon with favor by the Chinese, goods should bear a trademark which expresses a desire for the happiness and prosperity of the consumer or user, and for the increase of his or her descendants."

Most of the 187 designs which Mr. Gardner gives as applicable to all commodities bear, in Chinese letters, such inscriptions as "Age and Happiness," "All Wishes Fulfilled," "Best of Luck," "Blessings and Fortune," "Calm Old Age," "Fame, Beauty, Health and Honor," "Dragon's Own Luck," and "Oceans of Happiness," or drawings of strange beasts and birds which convey the idea of similar good wishes. As a mark to be used by a manufacturer of locks, Mr. Gardner proposed a scimetar-shaped device, having upon it the inscription: "Honesty is the Best Policy." A peculiar figure is suggested for use as a trademark upon scissors, and the lettering in this case is "Cloth of Gold." Some inscriptions for trademarking for needles and thread read: "Happy Home," "Home Happiness," "Cloudless Skies," "Endless Spring," "Makes Handsome Clothes," "Lasts Long," "The Gift of a King," "Golden Life Threads," "Skillful Work," and "Threading Pearls." Mr. Gardner proposes as agreeable marks to be placed upon sewing machines, gold, silver or bronze medals, with such inscriptions as "Good Fairy," "Money Maker," "Daily Profit," "Mint of Money," "Myriad Per Cent.," "Tom Tiddler's Ground," and "Tremendous Profit." "Genial Breezes" is suggested as a suitable motto to attach to a trademark on ships' requisites.—Westminster Gazette.

KING LEAR.

Slender Historical Foundation for Shakespeare's Great Play.

Whether the story of Lear, as narrated in Shakespeare's famous drama, has a foundation in fact has often been a matter of dispute among the learned, but, in spite of the masses of evidence introduced for and against the historical theory, the issue remains in doubt, though it is possible that some foundation for the story may have been found in the early history of Britain. The story is first told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, a chronicler of British annals, born about A. D. 1100, and died about 1154. His "British History" purports to be a translation of a Welsh manuscript, and that it is, in part, at least, derived from earlier sources of information is evident from coincidences with other narratives, but the admixture of fables, myths and marvels is so great as to deprive the whole work of historic value. A similar tale, of an old king who divided his kingdom and property among his children, is narrated by Camden, he assigning the incident to Ina, king of the West Saxons. The idea is found also in French literature, the hero in this case being a king of the Franks, and it also appears in the mythical annals of Germany concerning a prince of the Rhine. In each case the story is located so far back in the early days of the nation as practically to belong to the realm of myth rather than of history.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Men Are Growing Bigger.

Recent athletic records show that our young men are surpassing their predecessors in nearly every line of muscular performance. It has been demonstrated, moreover, that the average American man has become taller by at least one inch within the last two generations, and that, compared with his European contemporaries, he has been steadily growing larger of limb, weightier in the scale and, most significant of all, longer lived.—N. Y. World.

Poverty as a Spur.

Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify, but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance I have never known a man to be drowned who was worth the saving.—James A. Garfield.

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.

Mardi, 18 janvier 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$7,594,105 00	$555,668 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	Jour férié.	

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	7@8
do A.....	—@8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales....	4@5
Time do do	4@5
Papier hypothécaire.....	7@8

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.....	43
Sols péruviens.....	40¾
Pesos chiliens.....	40½
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
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 3 0[0.	
Consols pour l'argent 112 11[16.	
Pour accompte 112 13[16.	
PARIS—	
Rentes 103.15.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —	
Londres 26¾.	
New-York 57⅞@58¼.	

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est calme.

Commercial (60 jours).....	481¼@481¾
Traites de banques (à vue.....	486

Les FRANCS sont calmes.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).	5.23⅛
Traites de banques (à vue.....	5.17½

REICHMARKS—94 3[16

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.

Appel de 10 A. M.

10 actions Canal and Claiborne RR....	140
10 actions N. O. City & Lake RR Co.	91
10 ..do.....do.....do.....	90

Après l'appel de 2 P. M.

50 actions Carrollton RR.....	125
$1,000 N. O. City and Lake RR. [5s..	98½
$4,000 N O Brewing Ass. Bonds.....	80¼

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	122½	128
Citizens'.....	100	87	100
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	500
Hibernia National.....	100	192	200
Louisiana National.....	100	....	....
Metropolitan.....	100	124	125¾
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	38½	40¼
Provident Savings.....	100	77½	82
State National.....	100	65	75
Teutonia.....	100	....	95
Union National.....	100	85	....
United States Savings.....	100	....	92
Woltner National.....	100	325	400
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	9	11
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	72	79
Hibernia Ins.....	100	96	....
Home Ins.....	100	....	....
Lafayette.....	50	96	100
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	97¼
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	90
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	80	....
Gen Mutual Ins.....	100	125	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	103	110
Peninsula.....	100	136	145
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	124½	125¾
Crescent City.....	100	....	....
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	140	150
New Orleans City.....	100	90	....
Orleans.....	50	10	12
St Charles Street.....	50	54⅝	57
Actions diverses.			
N. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	36	38
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	50
Metairie Cem'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	....	....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	118	120
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	112	115
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	....	27
N. O. Coal Storage Co.....	100	205	260
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4½	5¾
Sugar Shed Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St Bernard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
S. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Standard Fibre Co. of Chi.....	10	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
Semb. T Stand.....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Palmetina Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Rosetta Gravel.....	....	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	....	....	....
do common.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co	....	....	....
Crescent Opera Association.....	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.....	....	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....	....	102½	102¾
Constitutional Bds.....	....	....	....
Levee Co.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		107¾	111
Bossier Lev. Bds.....		108½	....
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		108½	....
5th District Levee Bds.....			
do do	103¾	107	due 1898 to 8
do do	105¼	109	due 1901 to 11
do do	106¼	110	due 1903 to 13
Lafourche Lev. Bds.....		107½	110½
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....		106½	110
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		106	111
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		106	111
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		108	112
Red River Atch. & E. R. Bds..		108	112
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		108½	112
Bons de ville.			
New O'rleans 6's.....		104⅝	105¾
Premium.....		204⅝	206
Premium drawn number.....		....	....
New O'rleans 4's, gold.....		....	....
Privileges on Nos.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		114	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		128¾	....
U. S. 5's.....		114	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....		....	....
Mech. Dealers and Lumb.....		....	....
Sugar Exchange.....		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..		119¼	124
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds..		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds..		....	....
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's...		130¼	....
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold		118½	122
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort..		....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.		....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....		....	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		75	77
N. O. City RR. Co. mort. 6s.....		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..		98	99¼
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		91	98
St Charles St. RR. mort. 1901..		....	....
Carrollton R. R. Co 1st mort. 1902		....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort....		114	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
C.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		79¾	82
Ulyton Land Company Bond 6s.		....	....
do 5s.		....	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort....		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st 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. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
N. O Cotton Rx. 1st Mrt.....		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elec. Co.....		....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Mardi, 18 janvier 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,400 balles et 1,400 à arriver

Le marché est calme.

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

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary.....	3 11[16 comm
Ordinary.....	4 3[16 "
Good Ordinary.....	4 9[16 "
Low Middling.....	4⅞ "
Middling.....	5 3[16 "
Good Middling.....	5¼ "
Middling Fair.....	5 15[16 comm
Fair.....	7 3[16 "

N. O. FUTURES

Facilles.	
Janvier.....	5,20 Bid
Février.....	5,16@5 18
Mars.....	5,24@ —
Avril.....	5,28@5,30
Mai.....	5,33@5,34
Juin.....	5,38@5 40
Juillet.....	5 43@5 45
Août.....	5,47@5,49
Septembre.....	5,52@5 53
Octobre.....	5,55@5.57
Novembre.....	—@—
Décembre.....	—@—

Les ventes comprennent 52,600 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté

Galveston.....	5 7[16
Mobile.....	5¾
Savannah.....	5 3[16
Charleston.....	5¼
Wilmington.....	5⅜
Norfolk.....	5 7[16
Baltimore.....	5⅝
Boston.....	5⅞
Philadelphie.....	6⅛
Memphis.....	5 5[16
Augusta.....	5⅛
St-Louis.....	5⅜

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 6⅛.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Facilles.	
Janvier.....	5,61@5.62
Février.....	5,60@5 61
Mars.....	5,63@5.64
Avril.....	5,68@5,69
Mai.....	5,71@5 72
Juin.....	5,74@5,75
Juillet.....	5,77@5,79
Août.....	5,81@5,82
Septembre.....	5,83@5 84
Octobre.....	5,84@5.85
Novembre.....	5,87@5.89
Décembre.....	—@—

Les ventes comprennent 173 400 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—	
A la Nile-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,830,064 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,637 843 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,253 343 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	5,353 996 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,175 605 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,208,779 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	4,269,188 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	3,862,648 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	574 893 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	406,191 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,375,916 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,088,505 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL

SUR PLACE

Demande modérée.
Cotes—3 3[16 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Faciles.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Calme et facile.
Cotes—42 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 40 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 37½ fr. pour le Bas (sur place;

FUTURS.

Faciles.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ¼@⅜c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 3 2[50 plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.	
Par livre.....	2⅛@2¼
Centrifugal kettle.....	—@—
CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.	
Granulated.....	4⅝@4 11[16
Whites.....	3⅞@4 15[16
Yellows.....	3¾@4 1[16
Fancy yellows.....	—@—
Seconds.....	2⅞@3⅛

CLASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable. 14@27c.
CENTRIFUGAL—Fort 5@13c.
SIROP—Fort. 18@22c.

SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Out Loaf.....	5¾
Powdered.....	5⅜
Standard granulated.....	5⅜
Confectioners' A.....	5⅜

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

RIZ

(A la Bourse.)

RIZ ECALE— Actif.	
Fancy.....	5½@5¾
Choice.....	5 @5¼
Prime.....	4½@4¾
Good.....	4¼@4½
Fair.....	4 @4¼
Ordinary.....	3⅝@4
Common.....	3¼@3½
Screenings.....	3¼@3¾
Inferior.....	—@—
No 2.....	2 @2¼

RIZ POLI—Ton. $15 00 à —
SON—$9 50 à 10 50.
RIZ BRUT—Actif.
.....$2 00@2 40

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—	
Patents, le baril.....	$4 75 @4 85
Extra fancy.....	$4 40 @4 50
FARINE DE MAIS—$ —@1 60	

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 38 à — pour le blanc 38 à — pour le mêlé et 38 à 39 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 30 à 30½: Choix — à 31; Texas No 2 33 à 34.

SON—72½ à 75c.

FOIN—Prime $13 00 à 14 50; Choice $15 50 à 16 50.

Les petites cotes 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 $ 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les cotes en gros:

MESS PORK—	
Vieux.....	$9 25@ —
Nouveaux.....	10 @10½
JAMBONS SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	5¼@ —
Short rib sides.....	—@5¼
Short clear sides.....	5¼@ —
Long clear sides.....	5¼@ —
BACON—	
Epaules.....	Nominales
Short rib sides.....	5⅝@5¾
Long clear sides.....	5¾@ —
Short clear sides.....	5⅞@ —
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined.....	4 @ —
Lard pur.....	5½@ —

JAMBON—9@10.

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—Calme et stable.

Fair No 3.....	9¼
Low Fair No 4.....	8½
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8
Ordinary No 6.....	Nominal
Low Ordinary No 7.....	--
Strictly Good Ordinary No 8.....	--
Good Common No 9.....	--

SANTOS—Calme et stable

Fair No 3.....	9½
Low Fair No 4.....	8¾
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8¼
Ordinary No 6.....	7¾
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7¼
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	7
Common No 9.....	6⅞

MEXICAIN Calme et stable.

Cordova—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8¾
Low fair.....	8½
Coatepex—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8¾
Low fair.....	8½

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	22 @ —
Extra firsts.....	20 @ —
Firsts.....	18 @ —
Western Dairy—Extra.....	16 @ —
Extra firsts.....	14 @15
Firsts.....	—@ —

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	10¾
Twins, full cream.....	9¼
Young America's, full cream.....	9¾
Singles.....	9

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET PRODUITS.

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

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $16 50 à 16 75 par short ton, pour l'exportation $18 25 à 18 50 f. o. b. par long ton

Oil cake—$18 25 à 18 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 17 à 17½c, refined 21 à 21½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 5 15[16 per yard; 2-pound 5 7[16 1¾-pound 5 3[16.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre. Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—83@85c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite.....	1 40@ 1 50
Par baril.....	2 75@ 3 75
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	2 75@ 3 50
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	3 00@ 3 50
COKOS—	
Par 1000.....	25 50@ —
Par 100.....	2 75@ —
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par baril.....	2 00@ 2 25
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
De 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—Par baril $2 30 à 2 70.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril 75c à $1.10.

YAMS—$1 40 à 1 50

TOMATES—$2 00 à 2 10 par boite d'un boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $2 75 à 2 90.

CHOUX—90c à 1 00 par crate.

AIL—70 à 75c. par macon.

CHOUCROUTE—Bbl. $3 25 à —.

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.....	$4 00@ 4 25
Poulets.....	1 25@ 3 50
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 25
Oies.....	3 75@ 4 50
Dindes.....	7 00@12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine.....	$3 00@ 3 50
Poulets.....	1 20@ 2 50
Canards.....	2 25@ 3 00
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 50
Dindes.....	7 00@10 00

GIBIER—17c. —c.

SUIF — 3c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2½c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23 à 23½c la livre.

LAINE — Burry 9c. la livre. Louisiana clear 17c.; clear Lake 18 à —.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS 70 livres et au-dessus 5½c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 5c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 5½c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 5c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7½c., dry salted 12c. dry flint 14c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 50; castor 5 à 50c. pièce; racoons 5 à 35c.

PEAUX—Chevreuil 16c. la livre; mouton 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 taches, — 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 3 25; goudron de pin $3 50 à 4 75 le baril; goudron de bois $3 50 à 3 75. térébenthine selon la qualité $1 20 à $2 65.

Essence de térébenthine 32.

Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallon.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de mélasse hoops.....	33c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de mélasse hoops.....	35c.
Nouveaux boucauts de sucre..	$2 00@ —
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main.....	$1 00@ —
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre.....	1 10@ 1 15
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.....	70@75c.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre.....	60@65c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main.....	80c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000.....	$11 00@14 00
Perches de