A HYDROGEN SHELL

nist Invents an Explosive Projectile That Will Be Frightful in Its Execution.

The activity displayed in inventing means for the destruction of human life, particularly of enemies in war time, is as ceaseless as the efforts to prolong life and create for it tolerable conditions. The latest ingenious device for the former purpose is a ten-inch shell that has hydrogen for the explosive. The inventor is Chemist Walter T. Forbes, and he announces that the authorities at Washington are about to give his shell a trial. In appearance it is similar to the gas tank in the ordinary soda water fountain. Hydrogen can be exploded by fire, and as the pressure in the shell is about 5,000 pounds to the square inch, thus making it impossible to keep a fuse or percussion cap in place, Mr. Forbes was confronted with the difficult problem of designing some way to set the gas off. This device is the one secret about the shell.

Mr. Forbes says that the 5,000 nounds essure is multiplied instantly, when the shell strikes, 200-fold, thus giving the enormous explosive force of 1.000. 000 pourds, which would annihiliate everything within many yards of the spot that was struck.

The inventor says that the shell weighs about one-tenth as much as the regular ten-inch shell and can be made for about one-twentieth the cost of the other. If Mr. Forbes isn't at fault, says the Oswego (N. Y.) Times, he will doubtless find that he has done much to avert war by making it too dangerous a function to engage in.

REVENUE RECEIPTS RISE.

The City of Chicago Is Paying Over \$800,000 a Month in the New War Taxes.

A comparison of the receipts of the internal revenue office for the first two months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding period of last year shows that Chicago is contributing over \$800,000 a month more to the support of the government than it would were the war revenue measure not in effect. The total receipts the internal revenue office from the sale of revenue stamps during the Vmonth of August aggregated \$1.138. 064.48. For the month of July the sale of stamps reached \$1,652,981.11. This makes a total for the two months of July and August, which are the first in the fiscal year, of \$2,792,045.59.

The sale of stamps at Chicago for the month of July, 1897, netted the government \$835.215.98, and for August of the same year \$386,828.76. This makes a total for the two months of \$1,122,044.74. The result shows an increase in the revenue receipts for the first two months of this year of \$1,670,000.85, which increase, it is asserted, is the direct result of the war revenue measure.

Internal Revenue Collector F. E. ovne estimates that receipts of the Chicago office will aggregate for the year from the sale of stamps \$16.000.-000, which will be an increase of \$9,000,-000 over the preceeding year.

DRAPED LINCOLN'S COFFIN.

Flag Sacred with Hallowed Memories in Moth Proof Case at War Department .

Inclused in a moth proof glass case in Secretary Alger's office is a flag with a history. This emblem was used to drape the casket of President Lincoln when his remains lay in state in the rotunda of the capital in April, 1865, and enveloped the casket on its long journey through the states to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill. After the ceremonies had been completed the flag was removed from the casket and shipped to Washington where it was draped and placed in the case in which are moth balls to prevent, as far as possible, its decay.

The flag is draped as only experts employed by the government know how to do this work, and on the case is an inscription reciting its history. The cowardly assassination of the war president immediately after the cessation of hostilities might properly be called the last act of that great drama, and by a strange coincidence in the next room, which is occupied by the adjutant general, is found the base of the flagstaff from which flew the stars and stripes when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and thus the relics of the beginning and ending of the greatest modern war repose within a few feet of each other.

PROBING SUPERSEDED.

This Painful and Unsatisfactory Method of Searching for Hidden Bullets Has Become Obsolete.

The report of Dr. Senn on the nature of the wounds inflicted upon our soldiers in the Santiago campaign contains a large amount of information which should be interesting to the surgeon and the layman alike. Perhaps nothing will more interest the layman than the surgeon's announcement that the probe as an instrument for locating bullets has become practically obsolete, says the New York Times. The amount of suffering and of irritation of wounds which is thus obviated is incalculable. For this we have to thank the beneficent X-ray, which finds bullets without inflicting more misery upon the wounded. Nothing is more inspiring than the readiness and skill with which the medical profession utilizes the revelations of science for the diminuation of human guffering.

"Hold-Un" Men in London."

South London is so terrorized by gangs that rob the shops with violence and threaten those who pursue them that a vigilance committee has been formed for the suppression of the anisance, independent of the police.

A DEADLY BULLET.

New Man-Killing Missile Adopted by British Government.

The Case Is of Nickel, the Base Only Being Filled with Lead - The Conical End Is Left Empty.

A new service bullet has just been adopted by the war office, says the London Times. The reason assigned for the change in the service bullets is that the Lee-Metford, though it is more deadly at ten times the range of the old musket ball, does not disable an enemy as effectively as is considered desirable. The case is elongated and so hard that soldiers have been known to go on fighting after half a dozen Lee-Metford bullets have gone through them, while the bullet itself has passed through two or three men consecutively, shock being sacrificed for penetration. The Dum Dum bullet. now also superseded, came into use for the purpose of stopping the rush of the hordes of fanatics, as it had the advantage of spreading out and breaking up whenever it encountered resistance. but there has recently been some discussion in France as to the propriety of remonstrating with the British war office on the ground that it is contrary to the convention made with other European powers in 1868. The new service bullet is the same diameter (.303). the same length (an inch and one-fifth), and the same weight (215 grains) as the Lee-Metford bullet, and fits all the service rifles and machine guns in use by the British army. The case is of nickel, the base only being filled with lead. The conical end is left empty, and when it strikes the enemy burrs, opens backward and lodges in the body,

shock increased. The new bullet is spoken of as "the man-killing bullet," in contradistinction to the man-penetrating bullet. It is propelled with cordite, and has as much energy as the old Martini-Henry bullet of 410 grains had with the best gunpowder; while, as it is half the weight, the soldier is able to carry double the number of rounds of ball cartridges. The new bullet is being manufactured in the royal laboratory, Woolwich arsenal, by men and boys working overtime, at the rate of 2,000,-000 rounds of ball cartridges per week, and if the test in the Khartoum-expedition proves satisfactory a permanent stock will be kept on hand at the powder magazines at Woolwich. A contract for 10,000,000 rounds of the new ball cartridge has been entered into with Messrs, Kynoch & Co., and one with the Small Arms Ammunition company, Birmingham, for a similar number.

penetration being lessened and the

MAY BECOME REGULARS.

Reculist to Bring Regular Army Up to Full Queta.

Volunteers who have not had enough of military service will be given an opportunity to enter the regular army. It is the intention of the war depart ment to recruit the army up to its full war basis of 61,000 men and it has ordered recruiting stations established at all state camps where the volunteers are to be mustered out of service.

It will require the enlistment of about 5,000 men to bring the army up to the basis allowed by the bill increasing the army during a period of war. Recruiting in the regular army was slow in comparison with the rapidity with which the ranks of the volunteers were filled up and the deficiency is caused by deaths, wounds and illness of some of the regulars.

The men who entered the regular army enlisted for three years, with the privilege of leaving the service at the cessation of hostilities. It is for the purpose of providing against the contingency of many men leaving the service in the near future that the department has decided to reenlist the volun-

Those who reenlist will be given advantage of the time they served in the volunteer service as a part of continuous service in the regular establishment. Volunteers will be given prefrence over all others who present themselves, as the experience they have had will be valuable both to the government and themselves.

RIFLES CAPTURED.

Wespons of Warfare and Ammunition Taken by the United States from Spanish Army.

Col. H. D. Borup, the chief ordnance officer at Santiago, has forwarded to the war department a complete list of the ordnance captured from the Spaniards. The number of rifles and carbines captured far exceeds the expectations of the authorities in Washington. The list as received by Gen. Flagler, chief or ordnance, is as follows:

Rifles.	
Spanish Mausers	16,90
Argent	87
Remington	6.11
Carbines.	83
Mausers	
Argent	
Remington	33
Revolvers	7
Amminition for small arms.	
Mauser rifle cartridges	1.500.00
Mauser rife cartridges	471 20
Argent rifle cartridges	4 600 00
Remington rifle cartridges	.1,000,00
The worthless small-arm ammu	mitior
THE WOLDINGSBURGE OF THE PROPERTY.	

amounts to 973,000 cartridges. Forty-four smooth-bore siege guns and five mortars were also captured, together with the following rifled guns:

Bronze, 30; cast iron, 10; steel, 8. Projectiles captured: Solid shot, spherical, 3,551; shell, spherical, 678; shell, cylindrical, 1,879; shrapnel, cylindrical, 437.

Automatic Railroad Ticket Sellers. Automatic ticket sellers for all classes and stations have been introduced on two French railways.

THE SPANIARDS AT CANEY.

Their Heroism in the Trenches a Pair Match for the Bravery of the American Troops.

I shall never cease to see, when the word Caney is spoken, a line of some 50 or 60 light blue clad men standing in a trench, the line bent in the middle at right angles by the square turning of the ditch; at the bending of this line some blue-jacketed young officer standing, always exposed to the belt. and sometimes, as he stood up on the level ground, exposed to the feet; the men rising at the word of this officer's command for hours and hours, delivering volley after volley full in our faces; standing as they did so exposed to the waist, confronting 3,000 men, grimly and coolly facing death, drawing their dead up out of the trench, as they fell, to make standing-room for living men, holding thus their trench immovably from morning until evening—this is what Caney will always mean to me first of all, by virtue of an impression as vivid as the light of day, and as ineffaceable as the image of death.

I say it is a sorrow, because I would like to have my picture of the first great fight I was even in center around some such deed of my own countrymen. But the trench fighting of the Spaniards with their Mausers was in very fact the heart and center of that day's work; and as for that, the heroism of our men appears none the less in the light of the heroism of their antagonists.

These figures of Spaniards in the shallow ditch were really very uncouth, writes Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, in Scribner's. Their jackets of poor, thin blue cotton were merely loose tunics, too short and coarse to have any dignity, and the trousers were baggy and ill-fitting. On their heads, as long as they wore them, the men had great straw hats, almost black with use, with brims turned up behind and down before. Sometimes the hats came off, and with my glass I watched along the trench the shaggy black heads of Castilian youths-which looked better.

ATTACKS ON PUERTO RICO.

The Island Has Never Been Takes Until Now, Though Attempted by English and Dutch.

Formerly regarded as the key to South America, Puerto Rico has never been taken until now. It has had the storm for ally, fever, too. Twice England attacked it. The Spaniards beat her off. Once they beat the Dutch. But though the island has never been taken the island has been sacked, says Collier's Weekly. It took pirates to do it. though. The first was a choice person named Drake. Accounts of the adventure differ, but they agree in this: His marines were dressed in silk, his ships were rigged with damask, his topsails were cloths of gold. They were as beautifully equipped. They carried basilisks, cul verins, serpentines and bombardes. The latter the old prints describe as mortar pieces furnished with hollow shot "stuffed with fyrework," the smallest part whereof hitting a man being guaranteed to spoil him. More effective for caravels and caracks than Camara's chemicals, they were first used for shelling purposes just 310 years ago. It was a little later that Drake appeared with them in the har-Drake appeared with them in the harbor of San Juan. When he left, the shop was in ruins and his ballast was ducations. Drake had Elizabeth behind him. Cumberland, who followed him there, was an equally choice but | Compagnies oracenentirely private corsair. What he did was on his own hook. What he lacked was the steady gale of good fortune which his colleague enjoyed. Though he took San Juan, fever took his men. Thereat suspecting, as an ancient chronicler naively relates, "that the Spanish had some treacherous design on foot," he broke away with but a pearl chest for souvenir. Since then the island has withstood the attacks of three distinct flotillas. There is luck in odd numbers. Now for the change.

NOT SO EASY.

Captain of a Volunteer Company Tells of His First Attempt to Command Troops.

In a letter home Capt. McGinley, of Emporia, Kan., writes: "My first attempt at commanding was rather humiliating. I resolved to take one command from the book and study till I learned it. I procured a pass, went deep into the woods and rehearsed it. I had it down pat. I then went to the captains and had them explain what effect that command would have on the company. Each one took a stick and mapped out the movement on the ground until I understood it thoroughly. I repeated it to myself and felt proud and confident. Next morning at drill I assumed an attitude and, while making a cigarette in a careless fashion, issued the command. The company ran over me, and as they are taught to keep on going until told to halt, the entire company walked on my graceful presence before I could think of what came next. I hope to learn, but I wish I had a company that was not so anxious to mind."

Dynamite Guns for Russians. The Russian government has been mpressed by the success of the American dynamite guns, and is considering the question of introducing them in the Russian navy. Four ships will be provided with these guns experimentally, and they will be placed on other vessels if the experiment prove

A Little Chilly.

below zero Fahrezheit.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 11 novembre 1898.

HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Junualici cotte CLEARING-HOUSE. Compilé par Thos C. Herndon, Directeur.

Comparé avec la semaine dernière :

Change Norvelle-Oziesse-

Mounaice américaines et étrangér ot Efficts de Banques. #OWN AlE—
Serverains Victoria. \$4 5004 90
20-france. \$3 8002 90
Doublems espagnols. \$15 400 15 60
25-peecha espagnols. \$4 70
Or léger américain \$709746
Argust untilé américain, par

CHANGE. Le STERLING est caime. et calms. Traites de commerce \$1 00 d'esc. T aites de banques au pair.

ACTIONS MY MORS. Derajeres cotes du M. O. stock Exchange Valeur Offre Dems Emmques. au pair de

Onemins de fer arbains.
 Oarrollton
 100 122
 12519

 Oressent City
 100 152
 23

 Oanal and Glaib
 100 152
 200

 New Orleans Oity
 100 81
 8

 Frisant
 50 25
 544
 Actions diverses.

Bons de Ville.

satisfactory.

If the earth were not enveloped with atmosphere, the temperature on the surface would be about 330 degrees

...\$10.098,110 00 \$946,705 00 semsine.... \$10,098,110 00 \$945,705 00 Mome temps in semains der-nière..... 8,691,256 00 912,984 00 ETAT HEBOOMADAIRE DU

COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING

Total.....\$29,645,400 00

Tetal.....\$23,038,800 00

70,400 108,400 620,400 banquiers.... MASCHE MONETAIRE.

Dellare mexicaine
Dellare mexicaine
Suls péruviene
Pasos chiliene
Argent anglais, per A
Billets de la Benque d'Angie-53054 \$4 6004 BO State of the state \$4 50 0 4 90 18% 0 19%

ondres 28 ew-York 60% 261%.

ventes a la bourse de la nouvelle-

Levee 6s. Atchafalaya Levee Bds...... 1054 107

5th District Levee Bds 1905 ... 101
do do do 1911 ... 12
do do do 1913 ... 104 108
Lafourche Levee Bds ... 108 ...
Lake Borgne Levee Bds ... 106
Pontohartrain L. B. 15 yrs ... 109
Pontohartrain L. B. 20 yrs ... 110
Pontohartrain L. B. 50 yrs ... 117
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds . 1674
Tensas Basin Bonds ... 1033; 108 Orleans Levee Bds...... 106 More divore. TARINES. A LA BOURSE. 2d mert..... 100 1 105

ingris W. Z. B. Bus Gold. 100%
ingrison Brewg Co. Bds. 103
ingrison Brewg Co. Bds. 103
ingrison City RE. Ist Gs. 101
ingrison Brewg Land Gs. 27%
Jackson Brewgy Let Mort. Bds 104%

Certificate et Warrante. Police certificates..... 15

Bulletin Commercial

Vendredi, 11 novembre 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans. SUR PLACE. Le Cotten Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 980 balles et 3,809 à azziver. Le marché est fermé calm Les cotons tachés sons de

me tachés sont da 16 à 400. Plus bas Antourd'hul

N. O. PUTURES Stables Janvier..... Pévrier.....

MARCHES DIVERS. Aujourd'huite middling stals cott &-Modile.....4 11_[16] Wilmington 45
Norfelk 415;18
Baltimore 51
Bostot 55;16
Pulladelphia 59;16
Memphia 415;16

WARCHE DENEW-YORK SUR PLACE.

Cotes—Midding Gulf 5 9|16.52% N. Y. FUTURES. Bien stables Janvier.... Février...... **Mal**....

Jaillet..... Ac21.
Septembre.....
Octobre.....
Décembre..... MOUVEMENT DU COTON. RROU, WET-

EXPORTATIONS & L'STRANGER

GARCER DE LIVERPOOL.

-3 pour le Midding Américain. FUTURS. MARCHE DU MAYRE. SUB PLACE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et facile. Cotes—4014fr. pour l'Ordinairé (sur place); 374fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 35)4fr. pour le Bas (sur place). PRTTES. Les scheteurs aux cotes.

SUCKE BY MELASSE. Jobbing 194146 plus élevé par livre pour le more, et 3456 plu- élevé par gallen pour le mélasses que les cotes suivantes du flugar au shenge. SUORE---OPEN KETTLE---Calme.

MELASSE—OPEN KETILE-Facile, 22 9 31c. OENTRIFUGAL—Calme, 14 9 20c. SEROP—23 0 27c. SUORE RAPKINE— Out Losf. e chieta de 100

RIL RIZ SCALE —Calme et stable. Nonvenux partis de sugre et de

Hors de la Bourse les prix de farine et de farine de mais sont de 25 à 50c. plus cher par

GRAINS ET POURRAGES.

MAIS - On cote - à 45 pour le bishe

A VOIGE—Ne N de l'Uniet 23 42424 (Cheix — 3 34.). Texas Ne 2 — 4 — .

80N — 70 à 72 /20.

FOIE — Prime \$13 00 à 14 00; Choice 8 — à 15 00.

Les petits lets se vandant aux prix sulvante: mais 20. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; sen 6 à 5c. de plus par 100 llyres, et le foin \$3 60 à 8 00 de plus par canasu. PROVISIONS. A LA BOURSE. Spanies 4 9 5
Short rib sides 5 9 6 7 8
Extra short sides 5 9 8 8
EAOOH 66..... 54 @ 5% GRAISSE Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont peur le marché en gros; les prix des détail ausseons de 25 à 50e, plus élevés pour le porc et de 14 à 160, pour les autres articles preve

44 à 45 pour le mais et 48 à 47 pour

o janua. AVOINE—No 2 do l'Ouest 334344; Cheix

GROCERIES.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotés su vantes peur les lots de chargement de café. Job lots 40. plus élevé pour les mexicains et 8 peur les Rio et les Santes. RIO-Inectif. No 4
Good Ordinary No 5
Cordinary No 6
Low Ordinary No 7
Strictly Good Common No 9
SANTOS—Insetz
Fair No 3
Low Fair No 4
Good Common No 9
Low Fair No 4
Good Ordinary No 5
Low Fair No 4
Low Ordinary No 5
Low Ordinary No 5

Birictly Good Commen He S. 61c
Cenmen No 9 57c
MEXICALIT - Merme. 94c
Harely fair 91c
Lew hair 92c
Lew hair 94c
Lew hair 94c
Lew hair 94c

Twins, full cream..... GRAINE DE COTON ET SES

PRODUITS. Graine de coton—Ici 85 00 à ---- per ton Parine de graine de cotes par chargement at dépét. \$16 50 per short ten, peur l'es perinties \$18 75 19 00 f. e. b. per leng tor Oil oake—\$18 75 à 19 00 peur l'experiation Ultimate of the color (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon prime ernés 13 à 14c; refined 193 à 20 uc.

TOILE L'EMBALLAGE 24-pour de 74 à 7% per yard; 2-pound 64 à 7; peund 6% à 64.

Twine—Jute 7%c. la livre; Hemp 19a. OOTTON TIES—70-75a.

Par baril 2 000 4 25 nr belte..... 2.75 • 3 00 Par dousaine 300 400 POIRES S5 6 45e

PACANES— De la Louisiane, par livre..... 4 9 20c Toxas, par livre. Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix c PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE

4 960.

Hee cotes representent to prix du gros au innding. Les marehands obtiennens 15 à 25c. de plus par baril et ½ a ½c. par livre en lote. POMMES DE TERRE—\$1.75 à 2.00. PATATES DOUGES—Ordinaires par naril \$1.50 à 1.75. FAMS—\$1.50 à 1.75 par baril. Ordinaires \$1.15 à 1.25. TOMATES—\$1.00 à 1.40c, par botte d'un beisean.

Diec..... 350 & 400 a livro. LAINE—Burry 10 à 10% cla livre ; Leuisia.

LAINE—Burry 10 à 10 % c la livre ; Leuisia.
na cicar 16c.; clear Lake 17c.
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et
au dessus 7 c.; stoor et peeux de vaches 30 à
70 livres 6 %c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c.
peaux de vacu 50c. pièce; grub salection 6c.
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted
sound 7 %c., dry salted 12c; dry fint 14c.
ls livre.
PELLETERIE—Otter \$1 00 à 7 00; dester
& 2 70c. pièce; raccome 5 à 50c. 5 à 70c. pièce; raccoma 5 à 50c.
PEAUX—Chevreuil 12à 15c. la livre; moute
10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.
MOUSSE—Méiée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise
11à 1 luc. netre 2 à 2½c. LUCION—meine z z zye. la Hvzi 1½ à 1½c.; neire 2 à 2½c. CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, 4c. pièco.; cernes de vaches — à 1c.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES. MAVAL STORES—Les Brix du gros seal somme suit. Au détail il fant payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Fitch \$2 00 à 3 25; gondron de charbon \$4 00 à 4 25 le baril; gondron de piu \$3 50 à 3 75. Edeme selon la qualité \$1 00 à 2 70. Floor 2 70.

Essence de térébenthine 34c.

Jobbing Sc. de plus le gailon.

TONNELLERIE. 32c.

oypre.
Nouveaux demi-bariis de mélasse en cypre.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse
en cypre.
Barils de mélasse de seconde 950 @1 00 55 a-c main 90c.@100
Douves de barils en cypre, par
1000 \$11 50 \circ 13 00 Perches de boucauts et de barils il n'y en a pas sur le marché. Jobbing plus élevé.

ngstop **Charbon.** M Johan

rive) 32% & 35c. ia rive) 32% a 30c. ALABAMA.—Par barli Corcua 45c.; Corona sut coal 35c.; splint coal 45c.; nut splint coal 35c.; Cahaba 45c.; steam coal sur chars 32 40

1150 150 par gallon. Sir Robt. Burnett's Old Tom, per gallen. Mr Robt. Burnett's Old Tem, par caisse
David Mearthur & Co.'s Ole
Tom Gin, par caisse
Helland, par caisse
Erm de la Vamatque, 115 dag.
proc. Dar gaiton preof. Setterdam, Green Boxes, 12 Anisetta, 12 bestellles, ets. par enisse. Ourages, 13 quart jugs superfine, enisse Maraschino, 12 bestellles, enisse... Punch su Cognac, 12 quarts, enisse... Punch an Cognac, 12 fitres, enisse... Pand-de-Vie de Dantzick, 13 qu, enisse... Asserted in 12 decembers, beschens en 16 75 Asserted in 12 quarte benteilles, (cane-Ortme de Vanille, 12 qts best, caisse. Oceae Vanille, 12 qts best, caisse. Ortme de Neyau, 12 qts best, caisse. Prailses grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts. 14.56 onisso. Cocas chouva à la Vanille, 15 quarss, 15 50 reen Menths, 12 grandes bouteilles. Cordials—E. Cusenier Fils Ainé & Co | Octidals—E. Onsenier Fils Ainé & Ce. | Faris— | 13% | Heess | 13% | He Pruneau Cummer
Ordene de Moha.

Crisme de Vanille.

Liqueur d'Abricots
Ordene de Cacao Chouva, extra.

Maraschino, extra superior, eriginal bes-menocicine, 24 minios de pinta Ales & Porter—Par doumine de pinta Molfaillen's white inbei Base Ale... Moffwans' Ale. Gui assi Porter, E. & J. Burke's... Base & Co,'s E. & J. Burke's... Bitters—Par 12 quarus— Fernet Branca Malakof Bitters.

Malakof Bitters.

Peychand Bitters.

en calcon.

Kummel genuine, Hartwig Kanterewie. Posen.

Rummel, genuine, J. A. Gillia, Berlia.

Rummel, genuine, J. A. Gillia, Berlia.

Babainthe, E. Perned, 12 litres.

17 50

Kirsch, E. Perned, 12 litres.

Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres.

Vermouth, Martini Rela & Co., 12 litres.

Russian Allash, 12 quarts.

California—

California—

10 00 What Disause—
Scherry.
Riceling.
Schrerse de Hook

Vins de l'Ouest—
Port Hase Island Co.
Catawha doux, Bass Island Co.
Sherry, Madère, par Garles—
Califoraie, L & J.
Genales, Byass & Co.
Paido.
Ramires, V

Fino.

Mentilla, very, very pale, dry and light.
Ramires, fall pale, medium dry.

Ramires, C. P.

Vino de Pasto, D. P. P.
Mansanills, very, very pale, very dry and aromatic.
Cabinet, O. P.
Solara, vary pale and full bedied.

Ramires, Oloroso, Butty favered.

Superier Amontillado, very, very pale, wery dne and extra dry.

Very Old Amantillado, very, very pale, very fine and extra dry. Riceling. 410 Very Old Amandations, very fine and extra dry.

5 20
12 houtellles Madeira Puro.

17 60

ATER BA THERESE

MAYBRIAUX 4000MSTRUCTION Yard Spot Crotations.

Yellow pine, rough, por 1,000 feet.
Timber No 1,100 per linear fee. 980 Timber Ne 1, 10c per linear foe.

Scanting Ne 1. 12 00c.

Ne 2. 19 00c.

112 boards, clear. 14 00c.

1x12 boards, clear. 14 00c.

1x12 merchantable. 8 00c 10 cc.

Weather boards, stock, 14x6
and 7. 14x6
and 7. 7 00c.

Yellow pine, dressed. 7 00c.

Tieoring, 14x14, clear. 11 00c.

14x64. 12 00c.13 6c.

Weather boards, No 1. 12 00c.13 6c.

Weather boards, No 1. 12 00c.14 cc.

Calling, clear face. 16 00c.

Side boards. 6 00c.

Cypress. 6 00c. 16:in per cawed.
20:in split, ordinary.
20:in split, guaranteed.
Leins, per 1000.
A.abama lime.
Uement, domestic.
Uement, imported.

PITTSBURG - Par chaland 28 & 32% PITTSISUE - Far dissant so a begge familie 450. le baril, \$4.50 le boucant car losds \$3.75 à 4.00 per ton.; anthrasite \$8.50 69.00 le ton.; bateaux \$5 à 400, le baril; steamers \$3.00 à 3.25 le tonne; habitation (sur

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