VEGETABLES IN HISTORY.

Even the Bostonian Bean Was Holy in Egypt.

An epicure will feast on a dish of asparagus and perhaps think meanwhile that he is enjoying a delicacy which is strictly a product of the present century but history shows us that the plant was grown in all its perfection 200 years before the birth of Christ. According to Herodotus, lettuce was in use even earlier than asparagus, for it was cultivated as early as 50 B. C. Not only was it grown, but it was so grown as to be had at all times of the year, and even blanched to make it white and tender. What better does the gardener of to-day?

The cucumber is one of the vegetables named in early Bible history, though some claim that melons were really meant. Both the cucumber and the melon are named, not only in different places but the Israelites complained of the lack of "the cucumbers and the melons" when they were with Moses in the wilderness. As to the melon, the date of its first cultivation is lost in antiquity, but Pliny records its use, and as he died in A. D. 79, it probably is as old as the cucumber.

Beets are on record as a highly prized vegetable over 2,000 years ago, and received much notice from early writers on such subjects.

Carrots seem to have come to us from a time that is immemoral, while history proves that turnips were in use as a garden vegetable before the Christian era.

No one seems to have been able to trace the origin of either the pumpkin or the squash, but we read that pumpkin pies were made over 300 years ago, after this recipe. Cut a hole in the side, take out the seeds and filaments, stuff with a mixture of apples and spices, and then bake till done.

A book was written on "The radish" before the Christian era. The ancient Greeks used to offer turnips, beets and radishes in their obligations to Apollo The first they offered in dishes of lead, the second in silver, but the third was offered in "vessels of beaten gold."

Parsnips we find mentioned by Pliny as being brought to Rome from the banks of the Rhine, at the command of Emperor Tiberius, for use on his table.

Beans have a history, both long and curious. Pliny says of them: "The pod is to be eaten with the seed," evidently speaking of what we know as "string beans."

The Egyptians used the bean as a common article of food till their religious ideas concerning it caused them to desist. They believe the bean to be created of the same elements as man, and, like man, possessed of a soul which was subject to the laws of transmigration. The Egyptian priests were not allowed to either eat or look at the bean—a fact which Aristotle explains by saying that the bean was used as a common means of voting, and the prohibition was laid on the priests to prevent them from in any way meddling with the political affairs of the day. The Roman priests also had their superstitions concerning this vegetable, believing that the blossoms were marked with infernal letters referring to the dark spots on the wings of the blossoms.

Herodotus writes that in his time (450 B. C.) there was on the great pyramid an inscription telling of the 16,000 talents which had been expended for onion, leeks and garlic with which to feed the builders of the pyramid. One may also find the Israelites complaining of the loss of these vegetables, as well as their "cucumbers and melons," when in the wilderness.—Chicago News.

PHOTOGRAPH OF CAPE HORN.

First Reproduction of a Famous Place Has Just Been Made.

Ever since Cape Horn's existence has been known, efforts have been made to get a picture of it. Artists have gone down there, and some have been fortunate enough to secure a few rough sketches, but an actual reproduction of the spot did not exist until a few days ago. This was when a negative made by Capt. Rivers, of the ship A. J. Ropes, was developed.

The southernmost point of South America, is, for a piece of barren land, the best known in all the world. Everybody who can read knows of Cape Horn, and for some mysterious reason takes an interest in it. Of course the great writers of sea stories have done their share to make the spot famous, but there seems to be some reason deeper than all this. Why should it not be an easy matter to make a picture of Cape Horn? There are a dozen reasons outside of the photographic ones, and they alone are enough to deter the camera operator from attempting it.

In the first place, it is not always possible to see Cape Horn, even though the ship is only a few miles away. Storms nearly always prevail at that end of the world, and the atmosphere is likely to be hazy. When the water is comparatively calm there is likely to be a fog. During the seasons of the heavy, dry winds and clear weather no ship would dare venture within sight of the Horn. At other times the light is likely to be poor, and so make a picture impossible. And then, when all conditions are favorable, the chances are there will be no camera aboard the ship that happens to be there at the opportune time.

Photographically, the principal difficulty would be lack of light and contrast. Under ordinary conditions a plate exposed on Cape Horn would reveal very little, if, indeed, it gave so much as an outline. The chances are that the water in the foreground would show, and the distance appear only as a line of fog.—San Francisco Call.

Animals with False Eyelids.

Cats and several other animals have a false eyelid, which can be drawn over the eyeball, either to cleanse it or to protect it from too strong light.—Chicago Chronicle.

—When making a contract with publishers Marie Corelli refuses to give them a clew as to what her new novel is.

'SQUIRE AND STOREKEEPER.

He Adjourns for a Time to Wait on His Customers.

"I had a funny lawsuit up in a back county in Ohio not long ago," said a traveling man who has to look after the bad debts he may chance to make for his firm. "It was a suit on a note given for a mowing machine, and the old farmer was resisting on account of a verbal guarantee that had been given by the local agents. But that has little to do with the story.

"I secured a town lawyer and drove to the township where the squire lived. He was in his store.

"'Where do you hold court, squire?' asked my lawyer.

"'Right hyer's as good as any place less'n I have a big suit; then I git the schoolhouse of a Satterday. Are ye ready?'

"As everybody was present, the squire said: 'Fire away.'

"Just as we had made a start a tow-headed girl came in and stood beside the counter.

"'Whatche want, Mandy?' he said.

"'Soap,' she replied.

"'Jis' wait awhile,' he said, 'an' I'll wait on ye.'

"Then a big, lank farmer came in and ambled back to where we were holding court.

"'Whatche want, Ab?'

"'Th' ole woman wants another yard uv thet calicer. But she ain't in no hurry. Guess I'll listen ter the trial.'

"Another customer or two dropped in and the questions were in the same vein until there were eight or ten waiting for the trial to end.

"'Hol' on a minit,' said the squire: 'wait till I call Bet an' let her wait on the custermers.'

"Bet didn't answer the loud shrieks and as the old man came in he said:

"'Gintulmin, the court'll hev to adjourn fur awhile so as I kin git these hyer people outen the way.'

"I was mad at the delay, and did not hesitate to express myself in words more forceful than graceful, and, to my cost, as I afterward found out. The squire heard me and came down from the customers and said:

"'Young feller, are ye in a hurry?'

"I told him time was worth a good deal of money to me and that I would like to get through that day.

"'Wal,' said he, 'ther ain't enny use in hurryin' this yer court. I'm pretty busy myself to-day, an' I jis think we'd better adjourn till the day after to-morry. Court's adjourned till nex' Friday.'

"We protested, but to no purpose. We had to drive back to town, and I had to wait for two days before the case could be heard. As we drove back my lawyer said:

"'We've got no chance before him now. He's a bull-headed old chap and mad because we tried to hurry him up.'

"It turned out that way, and it not only took all day to hear the case, but the squire never gave us half a show. After this, when I have a case before a country squire, I'll help him keep store and make him think he's the greatest justice living."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

BEST TO BE PREPARED.

The Mountaineer's Wife Wanted to Be Ready for Any Emergency.

The best looking married woman in that particular locality of the Cumberland mountains was Bill Magee's wife, and it was the constant wonder of the entire section why so much sweetness had wasted itself on such an ornery and doless desert as was Bill. In line with this was another wonder why Bill's wife, Susan Martin, hadn't married Jim Ferguson, as everybody thought she should have done. But that had all happened a year before I came into the mountains, and it gave me no concern whatever. Like any gentleman of taste, I admired Mrs. Magee and felt especially happy when, as it happened sometimes, the clerks in the company's store were busy and I could wait upon her. It was thus one day that as she entered the store I hopped around behind the counter like a youngster of 20.

"What can I do for you to-day, ma'am?" I said, with a fine bow.

"Got any mournin' goods?" she inquired, with delightful hauteur.

"Anybody dead?" I asked, forgetting that it wasn't my business to be asking questions.

"No," she hesitated, "they ain't egzackly yit, but I thought I might as well be sorter lookin' 'round."

"What do you want to see particularly?" I inquired, very curious to know what she was after.

"I reckon I might as well see the whole shootin' match, fer ef I want part I'll be wantin' all thar is."

I threw down two or three pieces of mourning stuff and piled black ribbon and all the other habiliments of woe in the shop down alongside.

"Them's right nice," she said, after taking a good look at the display, "but I ain't quite ready to take anything yit. You see it's this a-way, colonel. Last night Bill and Jim had words caze Jim helped me 'acrost the footlog comin' from meetin', and this mornin' Bill he took his gun and went huntin' fer Jim. You know Jim and you know Bill, colonel, and ef they run acrost each other you know what's goin' to happen. Thar's a chance they won't meet up with each other, and I reckon I'd better wait."

"Probably it might be better," I ventured.

"I reckon it would," she concluded, moving slowly toward the door, "but you kin kinder hold back a dress pattern fer three er four days, can't you?"

When I heard from there last she was Mrs. Jim Ferguson.—Washington Star.

Too Much for Her.

"Is your husband a follower of Izaak Walton, ma'am?"

"No, sah. He's a follower of dat ornery Peleg Johnsing, de lazies' coon in Blacktown."

"I mean is he a piscatorialist?"

"Say, man, you better go ax um. You'll find um down in de galden diggin' wums."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MULES IN COAL MINES.

Underground Life Seems to Suit Them Save That They Become Blind.

A dispatch to the Sun a few days ago from the anthracite coal regions saying that the mine mule must go owing to the introduction of a compressed air motor, suggested an inquiry into the underground life of a mule. The writer the other day took a trip 1,800 feet into the depths of West Brookside colliery in Schuylkill county to see how mules lived there. The strange noises that startle the visitor in the mine have no effect on the patient mule. In his stall, surrounded by solid, hard coal, black as night, the mule stands quietly, and munches his portion of oats and hay. Indeed, there are no flies on him. No matter how intense the summer heat may be on the surface or how thick insects may be in the broad light of day, the mine mule wears out no shoes in stamping to rid his limbs of the pests.

Fifty mules were in the stable of West Brookside colliery, occupying a place in an old gangway. There was a plank floor for each mule, with running water, and plenty of provender, but it was all in surroundings black as night. Some of them had not seen the light of day for five years. Many become blind from the coal dust or from being struck by flying particles of coal. After they have been in a mine for six months or more the mules become at home in their inky surroundings. No matter how far they are from the stable at meal hours, they can find their way in the dark, bewildering chambers and passageways, and get home as quickly as anyone else. If a rope or a chain breaks at the mine cars, the knowing mule has the sagacity to run out of danger with great celerity, just as if he had been injured before, and didn't want to be hurt again.

Some of the mules have been on duty for ten years, and are still in good condition and see well, showing that life underground does not disagree with them. The temperature of the year through is more even than on the surface, and extreme cold weather is not known in the bowels of the earth. Death and flood only cause mules to be hoisted. If one dies his body is taken out and buried. If the mine is flooded the mules are hurried to the shaft and hoisted up. When they see the light of day they keep up a continuous blinking and shaking of the head until they become reconciled to the new conditions.

Mules have not many ailments, but cold draughts of air in the mine chambers sometimes lay them up. Unforeseen accidents also lame them. The stable lads and the drivers are kind to the beasts and their treatment far below ground is likely better than mules generally receive above ground. The average life of the mule in the mines is about eight years.—N. Y. Sun.

CAUGHT A WALKING FISH.

It Had No Gills, But Had Four Legs and Knew How to Use Them.

Frank Davey, the photographer, is the possessor of a very strange fish, which, after having exhibited to a number of friends while still alive, he put into alcohol to keep. The fish is known to some people here, but is quite rare. Its home is in the deep water, and if the story told by the Chinaman who procured it, namely, that the catch was made in comparatively shallow water just outside of the harbor, is to be depended on, the occurrence is indeed unusual.

It is about three inches in length, and when alive was of a bright yellow hue, with spots of black here and there. Its mouth is quite large, and the part of the body nearest is correspondingly large. It then tapers off to a small tail. But the peculiar part is that there are no gills or what are popularly known as such. Where these should be the skin is just as it is all over the body. At a distance of about half an inch and protruding from the belly near the central part are what might be called arms or legs. They are jointed and have some ten very fine claws. These, together with another pair further anterior, the fish, when alive, used to walk about with on the bottom of the jar in which it was contained.

It would show fight instantly when approached, and gave every sign of being endowed with the spirit of the evil one, bristling up its fins, snapping its sharp teeth, elevating a sharp, knife-like appendage on the top of its nose, and sending two currents of water from holes or false gills just back of the large, arm-like appendages mentioned above.

When the fish was killed and placed in alcohol the bright yellow disappeared entirely, and left in its place a whitish color.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Nature's Engraving Stone.

For many years the greatest source of fine-grained stone used in lithography has been the quarries at Solenhofen in Bavaria. These quarries possess a particular interest, because in them have been discovered remains of exceedingly strange and prehistoric animals, such as some of the flying reptiles that once dwelt in Europe, but have now disappeared from the earth. The science of geology has gained much from these fossils, which, flattened and compressed, and leaving their impressions in the rock, might be likened to engravings from nature's own hand, whereby she has handed down to us pictures of a world whose antiquity extends far beyond the limits of human memory or human history. Recently it has been stated that the Solenhofen quarries are approaching exhaustion, and that a new source of lithographic stone is needed. It is gratifying to know that our own country may supply the want, excellent stone of the kind required being found in Tennessee. In the meantime, in Germany, the possibility of substituting aluminum for Solenhofen stone is being discussed.—Youth's Companion.

—All that we can do as regards other worlds, and the most we can do in this, is to discover what is.

VERITABLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

[illegible] dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre doble au commerce [illegible] pour l'année. Edition quotidienne, $12.00; Edi-

Bulletin Financier.

Jeudi, 9 décembre 1897.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$10,497,581 00 $1,097,328 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	11,731,077 00 $1,152,235 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel.....	7@8
do A1.....	—@8
Prêts sur garanties collatérales.....	5@6
Time do do	—@6
Papier hypothécaire.....	7@8
Sommes 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 légèr américain.....	97@97½c
Argent mutilé américain, par oz.....	52@54
Dollars mexicains.....	Nominaux
Sols péruviens.....	Nominaux
Pesos chiliens.....	Nominaux
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 15[16.	
Pour compte 113 1[16	
PARIS—	
Rentes—103 95	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —	
Londres 26⅞	
New-York 57¾@58¼.	
USANCE.	
Le STERLING est facile.	
Commercial (60 jours).....	481 @481½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	486
Les FRANCS sont faciles.	
Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.23¾
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.17½
REICHSMARKS—94⅛.	
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.	
Traites de commerce $1 25 d'esc.	
Traites de banques au pair.	

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

$2,000 Lafourche Levee Bonds.....	105
$1,000 Bons à prime.....	198
Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.	
$2,000 City 4s.....	104
$500 Pontchartrain Lev. Bds[50 yrs]	102
$5,000 Louisiana 4s.....	101¼
Appel de 2 P. M.	
$1,000 Morgan's L & T. 7 0,0 Bds..	127½

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	118	....
Citizens'.....	100	....	100
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	....
Hibernia National.....	100	188	200
Louisiana National.....	100	122	....
Metropolitan.....	100	121	....
N. O. National.....	100	510	585
People's.....	50	38	41
Provident Savings.....	100	77½	85
State National.....	100	75	85
Teutonia.....	100	....	90
Union National.....	100	....	91
United States Savings.....	100	87	95
Waitney National.....	100	320	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	9	....
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	75	85
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	105
Home Ins.....	100	70	90
Lafayette.....	50	92	100
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	....
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	95	98
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	80½	90
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	124	126
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	101½	105½
Teutonia.....	100	132½	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	125	130
Crescent City.....	100	....	62
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	140	150
New Orleans City.....	100	.	110
Orleans.....	50	11	14
St-Charles Street.....	50	....	56½
Actions diverses.			
O. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	36¾	39
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	113¾	115½
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	110	112
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	25	28
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4¾	5¾
Sugar Shed Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
S'dard F'less Ex. Co. of Ohio..	10	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Takemina Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Rosetta Travel.....	100	....	....
Varia. Theatre.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	....	....	....
do common.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co	....	....	....
French Opera Association..	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co...	....	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	....	....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....		101⅛	101½
Constitutional Bds.....		....	....
Levee Cs.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		103	106
Consist Lev. Bds.....		102¼	....
Jaddo Levee Bonds.....		102	....
5th District Levee Bds.....		102	105
Lafourche Lev. Bds.....		105	107
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....		101½	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		102½	106
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		102½	106
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		102	....
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		102	....
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		104	107½
Bons de ville.			
City 4's.....		103¾	104¼
Premium.....		197½	198½
Premium drawn number.....		....	....
City 7's, gold.....		....	....
Privilege on Nos.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		113½	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		128	....
U. S. 5's.....		113¾	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....		....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....		....	....
Sugar Exchange.....		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..		116	120
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...		127½	129½
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's. gold.....		117½	120
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort..		....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.		....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
Cresent City 4½s. 1st 6s.....		....	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		79½	82
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..		100⅛	101½
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		90½	100
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1901..		....	....
Carrollton RR. Gold 1st mort 1892		....	....
Carrollton Bads 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		111¼	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
" " " C.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		80	....
Hyden Lead Company Bond 6s.		....	....
" " " 5s.		....	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
La. Electr. Light Co. 1st mort....		....	....
La. Electr. Light Co. 2d mort....		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....		....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Police certificates.....		....	....
School certificates.....		....	....
City script, new.....		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 23 de 1880.....		....	....
Unpaid Slaughter coupons No 12....		....	....
State school warrants.....		....	....
O. St. L. & N. O. Gold 6s.....		....	....
N. O. Absinthe Co.....		....	....
N. O. Cotton Ex. 1st Mrtg.....		....	....
N. O. Traction Co. Power House Bds.....		....	....

CHEVAUX ET MULETS.

Mules, 15 à 15½ mains.....	125@150
Mules, 14½ à 15 mains inclusivement.....	115@140
Mules, 14 à 14½ mains.....	60@125
Mules, 13½ à 14 mains.....	100@125
Mules, 13 à 13½ mains.....	80@100

Bulletin Commercial

Jeudi, 9 décembre 1897.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 4,000 balles et 2,900 à arriver.

Le marché est plus facile

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

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary.....	3¾ nom
Ordinary.....	4¼
Good Ordinary.....	4⅝
Low Middling.....	4 15[16
Middling.....	5⅛
Good Middling.....	5½
Middling Fair.....	5 15[16 nom
Fair.....	7 3[16 "

N. O. FUTURES

Calmes.

Janvier.....	5,31@5.32
Février.....	5,36@5.37
Mars.....	5,41@5.42
Avril.....	5,46@5.47
Mai.....	5,51@5.52
Juin.....	5,56@5 57
Juillet.....	5,62@5 63
Aoat.....	5,67@5,68
Septembre.....	5,72@5,73
Octobre.....	—@—
Novembre.....	—@—
Décembre.....	5 24 Bid

Les ventes comprennent 13,800 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à —

Galveston.....	5 7[16
Mobile.....	5 5[16
Savannah.....	5 3[16
Charleston.....	5 3[16
Wilmington.....	5⅜
Norfolk.....	5½
Baltimore.....	5⅝
Boston.....	5⅞
Philadelphie.....	6⅛
Memphis.....	5¼
Augusta.....	5¼@—
St-Louis.....	5 5[16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6⅛.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Inactifs mais stables.

Janvier.....	5,67@5,68
Février.....	5,71@5.72
Mars.....	5,75@5,76
Avril.....	5,80@5 81
Mai.....	5,85@5,86
Juin.....	5,90@5,91
Juillet.....	5 94@5,95
Août.....	5,98@5.99
Septembre.....	5,99@6.00
Octobre.....	6,01@6.03
Novembre.....	—@—
Décembre.....	5.65@5,66

Les ventes comprennent 96,100 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—	
A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,135,470 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,203,492 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	4,429,711 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	4,011,166 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	741,420 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	790,275 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	2,923,540 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	2,558,126 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	366,296 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	429,307 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,110,490 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,215,894 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Bonnes affaires.

Cotes—3 7[32 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Calmes et stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

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

FUTURS.

Faciles.

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—Fort.	
Par livre.....	2⅝@3⅛
Centrifugal kettle.....	3¼@3 5[16
CENTRIFUGAL—Bien fort.	
Granulated.....	4⅜@4 9[16
Whites.....	3 13[16@4¼
Yellows.....	3⅝@4
Fancy yellows.....	4@4 1[16
Seconds.....	2⅛@3c
MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable.	12@28c.
CENTRIFUGAL—Stable	4@13c.
SIROP—Stable.	17@22c.
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5¼
Powdered.....	5¼
Standard granulated.....	4.94
Confectioners' A.....	4 82

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ HALE—Actif.

Fancy.....	5¼@5¾
Choice.....	5 @5¼
Prime.....	4¾@4¾
Good.....	4½@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—$8 00 à 9 00.

RIZ BRUT—Bien fort.

.....$2 00@4 25

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse :

FARINE—	
Patente, le baril.....	$5 05 @5 15
Extra fancy.....	$4 65 @4 75
FARINE DE MAIS—$1 70@——.	

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 39 à 40 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 29 à 29½; Choix 29½ à 30; Texas No 2 31 à 32.

SON— —— à 72½c.

FOIN—Prime $14 00 à 15 50; Choice $16 50 à 17 00.

Les petites 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 2 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros :

MESS PORK—$8 50@8 75.	
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	5⅜@ 5½
Short rib sides.....	5⅜@ 5¼
Short clear sides.....	5⅜@ 5¼
Long clear sides.....	Nom.
BACON—	
Epaules.....	Nominales
Short rib sides.....	5⅝@ 5¾
Long clear sides.....	Nominales
Short clear sides.....	5⅝@ 5¾
GRAISSE—	
Six tierçons, refiné.....	3⅞@ 4
Lard pur.....	4⅞@ 5
JAMBON—9@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 proportionnément du porc.

EPICERIES.

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

Job lots ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

RIO—Calme.	
Fair No 8.....	9¼
Low Fair No 4.....	8⅝
Good Ordinary No 5.....	8
Ordinary No 6.....	7½
Low Ordinary No 7.....	7
Strictly Good Ordinary No 8.....	6¾
Good Common No 9.....	6⅝
SANTOS—Calme	
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	
Cordova—Fair.....	11
Simply fair.....	10½
Low fair.....	Nominal
Guatemala—Fair.....	11
Simply fair.....	10½
Low fair.....	Nominal

BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	24
Extra firsts.....	22
Firsts.....	19 @ —
Western Dairy—Extra.....	15 @16
Extra firsts.....	13 @14
Firsts.....	10 @11
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	
FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	11
Twins, full cream.....	10
Young America's, full cream.....	10½
Singles.....	10¼
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

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

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $16 50 à 16 75 per short ton, pour l'exportation $18 25 à 18 50 f. o. b. per 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 7 à 7¼c. per yard; 2-pound 6½ à 6¾c; 1¾-pound 6¼ à 6½c.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—83@85c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte.....	1 40@ 2 75
Par baril.....	2 75@ 3 50
ORANGES—	
Par boîte.....	2 75@ 3 25
LIMONS—	
Par boîte.....	2 50@ 2 75
COCOS—	
Par 100.....	3 00@ ——
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par baril.....	2 00@ 2 25
PECHES—	
Par boîte de 1[3 de boisseau...	——@——
BANANES—	
Par régime.....	1 35@ 1 60
RAISINS—	
Par boîte.....	1 50@ 1 65
PISTACHES—	
Par livre.....	2@5c
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre.....	9@10c
Du Texas, par livre.....	——@——

Jobbing un peu plus élevé que les prix ci-dessus

PRODUITS DE LA CAMPAGNE

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

POMMES DE TERRE—Par baril $2 25 à 2 35.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril 75c. à $1 25

YAMS—$1 10 à 1 25.

TOMATES—$1 50 à 1 75 par boîte d'un boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $2 25 à 2 35.

CHOUX—$1 50 à —— par crate.

AIL—70 à 75c. par mascourte.

CHOUCROUTE—Baril $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.....	$3 75@ 4 25
Poulets.....	1 25@ 3 50
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 25
Oies.....	5 00@ 6 00
Dindes.....	7 00@13 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 00@ 3 25
Poulets.....	1 20@ 2 50
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 00
Oies.....	4 50@ 5 50
Dindes.....	6 00@10 00
ŒUFS—20c.	

SUIF — 3c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2