THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Even Geologists Do Not Know How Thick It Is.

The question to what depth in the crust of the earth the water of the surface descends is one which has claimed the attention of geologists, but which, for obvious reasons, cannot be answered. It should be borne in mind that the crust of the earth compared with the entire mass is far thinner in proportion than the sheet of paper in which an orange is wrapped. The heat of the earth increases very rapidly upon descending toward the center, and geologists reason that at the depth of three or four miles the entire mass is in a liquid state. Of course, no water would be found at a depth where the heat is sufficient to convert water into steam, and thus to whatever extent the water may penetrate the interior of the earth, it will be returned to the surface in a vaporized state after descending two or three miles. That it sometimes reaches such a depth is evident from the fact that in all or nearly all volcanic eruptions great clouds of steam are ejected, indicating the action of heat in the depths of the earth. The number of feet or miles to which water must descend below the surface in order to be converted into steam probably varies in different locations. The lower levels of the Comstock lode in Nevada are from 2,300 to 2,700 feet below the hoisting works, and the heat is so great that the workmen are now confined to the upper levels. A reliable authority says: "The deepest perpendicular mining shaft in the world is located at Prizilram, Bohemia, a lead mine begun in 1832, and in January, 1880, it was 3,200 feet deep. The deepest coal mine in the world is near Tourney, Belgium, 3,542 feet deep; the deepest rock-salt bore in the world is near Berlin, 4,185 feet; the deepest hole ever bored in the earth is the artesian well at Potsdam, 5,500 feet in depth. The deepest coal mines in England are the Dunkirk collieries of Lancashire, 2,824 feet in depth. The deepest coal shaft in the United States is located at Pottsville, Pa., and in 1885 it reached a depth of 1,576 feet."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PREVENTS MILDEW OR MOLD.

Improved Method of Keeping Chilled Meat.

The carriage of meat and other perishable goods on long voyages is often attended with great loss. A simple process has been discovered in Australia whereby meat can be kept in a chilled condition for an indefinite period. The primary object of the invention is to prevent mildew, or mold, bone stink, and other deleterious conditions which arise through the presence of obnoxious gases in the chilling and freezing chambers. These are got rid of by maintaining a supply of pure air in the chambers at all times. The invention is applicable to every process now in use in the chilling and freezing of meat and food supplies generally. It consists mainly of a steam pipe, which, inclosed in a wooden duct, runs along the bottom of the chamber. The heat volatilizes the gasses which are always at low levels, and the duct then carries them off to the brine tanks, where the air is purified. In some tests made in Sydney, carcasses of mutton were placed in the chamber and kept there for 81 days. When examined the meat was well chilled, perfectly sweet, and of excellent color. There was no sign of "greasiness" or any of the objectionable conditions which are usually set up when chilled meat is kept for a long time. It was to all appearances in better condition than the butcher's meat that had been a day or two in the stores. The temperature at which the meat is kept ranges from 40 degrees Fahrenheit down to 28 degrees Fahrenheit, but it is never allowed to remain at the lower point, so that the meat is not frozen. It is believed that in applying the process to ships, freezing or chilling at the port of shipping will become unnecessary. All that will be required will be to place the carcass warm from the abattoirs, in the vessel's hold, and chill the meat, the pure air acting as a preservative at a proper temperature, for the voyage, however long it may be.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Flows with Honey.

In Palestine, "the land flowing with milk and honey," wild bees are very numerous, especially in the wilderness of Judea, and the selling of their produce, obtained from crevices in rocks, hollows in trees and elsewhere is, with many of the inhabitants, a means of subsistence. Commenting on 1 Sam. 14:26, Mr. Roberts, in his "Oriental Illustrations," remarks that in the east "the forests literally flow with honey. Large combs may be seen hanging on the trees, as you pass along, full of honey."

A New Cuban Stamp.

There has been a great demand among Spanish stamp collectors for the latest Cuban stamp, which has the head of Alphonso XIII. and is worth seven centavos.

IN A HOLE.

And How He Got In, But Not How He Got Out.

"Talk about being in 'the hole,'" said Oliver Preston, "why, you fellows don't know what it is to be really and actually 'in the hole.'" His auditors, who were lamenting their depression from a burden of cigar and laundry bills, asked him to explain an easy method of getting out of the hole.

"I'll first tell you how I happened to get in the hole, and you will have to go through just what I did before you'll know how to get out—if you ever do get out," said Oliver. "You heard about my strike up near the head of Ross Fork, didn't you, and how to get into that country? Well, I started from the burg a few weeks ago for my camp back in the mountains. I had no difficulty in reaching the gulch, but when I got there I couldn't see my cabin, prospect hole or even a tree, so deep was the snow. I wandered about on my snowshoes for a long time until I came to a spot where I thought my cabin stood. I took off my shoes, those web Canadian affairs, and began to dig in the snow, using a shoe for a shovel. I bored down about 15 feet, shoveling the snow out by means of benches about four feet apart, throwing from one to another, until I managed in making a pretty respectable looking developed shaft. There I struck a couple of poles lying horizontally, and I supposed they were the ridge poles of my cabin. I jumped up on the first bench, set down, filled my pipe and smoked, all the while planning in my mind how to make a hole in the roof without tearing away too much of it. An idea struck me. I poked my pipe in my jeans and jumped down to the bottom of my shaft—I say I jumped to the bottom of my shaft, for, lo and behold, I was in the bottom of my shaft—right in the sump of a 15-foot prospect hole that I had sunk near my cabin last fall. I had abandoned it and thrown a few poles across it. I had forgotten all about the hole. Now, you get into that hole just as I did and you'll know how it feels to be in the hole. You fellows aren't in the hole—you only think you are."

An old friend of Oliver's came along and they all walked over across the street and the young men lost sight of Preston in the rush of a busy Saturday night, so the desired information wasn't obtained. However, Oliver Hazard Perry Preston is evidently out of the hole, but no one knows better than he how he got out.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

SYMPATHY OF BIRDS.

Three Canaries Pine Away After the Death of Their Mistress.

The last scene of a pathetic little drama and tragedy, in which canary birds were conspicuous actors, has just been enacted, and a little girl and three canaries are under the sod in one grave at Ekerty, Ind. Some time ago Minnie Fay, a charming little girl, died. She had been sick for some time, and death came as a relief. During her long sickness her most intimate friends had been three canary birds, which occupied a cage just over her bed where she could see them.

There they sung to her their best songs, and there she watched them with the kindliest devotion. As she became weaker and weaker the birds seemed to notice that something momentous was at hand. As she neared death she became very nervous, and the little songs of her canaries, instead of pleasing her, annoyed her. At last one day she became very nervous, and when the birds began to sing she interrupted them by exclaiming, nervously: "Oh, hush, Dick." The birds seemed to understand either the look, tone or words of their mistress and immediately stopped. The little girl died the next day.

Either the harsh command or the loss of their mistress affected them so seriously that Dick died three days later, a week later another died and a few days later the last one dropped from his perch and was dead the next morning when found. They had hardly touched food since the command to stop singing. They were laid to rest in little graves made on top of the mound. There always seemed to be the very closest bond between the birds and the invalid, and all think that the birds understood her command and that it caused their death.—Louisville Commercial.

Lost to Memory.

Yabsley—You look as if you must have had a good time last night.

Mudge—I hope not.

"You hope not? Why?"

"Because if I did it was wasted. I don't recollect a thing about what sort of time I had."—Indianapolis Journal.

Discourages Lynching.

Robert L. Smith, of Oakland, Tex., say that there has not been a lynching in the state since the law passed disqualifying perpetually any sheriff, deputy, constable, policeman, or jailer who permits a prisoner to be taken out of his custody by a mob.

FIRST DREDGE INVENTED.

Two Yoke of Oxen Used in Operating the Apparatus.

Mr. William F. J. Boardman, of this city, has in his possession letters patent issued by the United States July 31, 1802. They bear the autographs of two presidents, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. At the time of the issue Mr. Jefferson was president and Mr. Madison was the secretary of state. Levi Lincoln was the attorney-general of the United States. The patent was issued to John Greenleaf, a citizen of Massachusetts, and the document has been in the Greenleaf family most of the time since 1802. The wife of Mr. Boardman belonged to this Massachusetts family and the letters patent came to Mr. Boardman through her intervention.

The patent was issued on what was called by the inventor a dock-scraper, or machine for cleaning out docks. It was the first notion of the present dredge used in cleaning out the beds of rivers and harbors. The machine was a large rake and hoe combined, weighing about "1,100-weight." The construction included an oak plank 8 feet long, 13 inches wide and 6 inches thick. Across the plank on the front side and at right angles with it were 18 iron bars, 1½ inches square and 25 inches long, which were let into the plank by grooves at equal distances and bolted. These bars projected 7 inches below the plank and were pointed and sharpened at the lower end, the device in this shape forming a rake. The same bars projected 5 inches above the upper edge of the plank, and a strip of iron 8 feet long, 5 inches wide and 1 inch thick was fixed in contact with the upper edge of the plank and secured by a bolt through each of the bars. This strip of iron was feather-edged, and when the machine was invented, a hoe on a large scale was formed. The shank or handle of the machine was made of four iron bars, which at a distance of four feet were welded together. The whole length of the shank from the scraper was 8 feet.

The power used in dragging this apparatus was on land and consisted of cattle, wind or water, or any other power that might be utilized. The scraper, when loaded, was dragged to the channel or stream opposite the dock and the mud was carried off by the current. The inventor, with 2 yoke of oxen, 5 men and 3 boys, cleared out of a dock at "Newbury Port" 8,000 tons of mud in 17 days. Sometimes he carried out 20 tons of mud at one haul.

The application for the patent was made at Newburyport March 2, 1802. The witnesses to the signature of Mr. Greenleaf were Charles Jackson and Samuel Savett. The letters patent bear the seal of the United States, in itself one of the most interesting of devices. These letters patent are among the oldest in the United States. Mr. Boardman, who is an enthusiastic collector, has one of the most valuable collections of curios to be found in New England.—Hartford Times.

PACKING COTTON.

New Cylindrical Bales Resist Destructive Work of Flames.

The new method of cotton packing—closely compact cylindrical bales taking the place of the ordinary form—will, it is thought, become in time one of general adoption. It has been demonstrated by repeated showings that cotton can be put up in cylindrical bales in so dense a form as to render it a practical impossibility to burn it; the surface can be scorched, but beyond this, through the absence of the needed oxygen, fire will not penetrate. Under the ordinary system of packing, notwithstanding the bales are compressed, sufficient oxygen is still retained in and through them to give vitality to a fire. Thus, a spark from a cigar, a match, or a smokestack may fall upon a bale of cotton during the process of packing or shipping and work its way down toward the interior of the package, and, though it may be weeks before any evidence of its presence is felt, it sometimes finds its way at the end of that time, and with greatly added vigor, to the surface of the bale, disastrous consequences perhaps ensuing. This is a liability which the process of cylindrical bailing must, it is declared, entirely obviate; and, further, the cotton fibre is not torn, as it is under present management in baling and covering, while, in the important matter of shipment, the space required for carrying a given quantity of cotton can be materially reduced.—N. Y. Sun.

His Family Tree.

He had been boasting of his family tree, and Miss Cayenne interrupted with the inquiry:

"Isn't it something like the orchid?"

"In what respect?"

"All branches and no roots."—Washington Star.

Generally the Way.

If you hate a thing others admire they will say you lack "balance."—Atchison Globe.

Bulletin Financier.

Jeudi, 12 mai 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$5,892,830 00	$673,243 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.........	5,886,812 00	573,115 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	18½@19½

LONDRES—
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0|0.
Consols pour l'argent 110 15|16.
Pour accompte 111⅛.
PARIS—
Rentes 102.85.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 26 7|16.
New-York 56¼@57.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

Commercial (60 jours)......	480½@481
Traites de banques (à vue).....	485½

Les FRANCS sont stables.

Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.25
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.18¾

REISCHMARKS—93 11|16
Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est stable.
Traites de commerce 25c de prime
Traites de banques $1 00 de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

$3,000 Louisiana 4s...........	101½

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

$3,000 Louisiana 4s...........	101⅝

Après l'appel de 2 P. M.

25 actions Hibernia National Bank...	192

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co........	100	120	....
Citizens'....................	100	....	90
Germania National..........	100	....	100
Germania Savings..........	100	340	500
Hibernia National..........	100	190	195
Louisiana National..........	100	....	130
Metropolitan................	100	127	....
N. O. National..............	100	500	560
People's......................	50	37	38
Provident Savings..........	100	....	....
State National..............	100	82½	90
Teutonia......................	100	....	88
Union National..............	100	....	....
United States Savings......	100	....	95
Whitney National..........	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's......................	50	....	8½
Germania Ins. Co...........	100	70	80
Hibernia Ins..................	100	100	107½
Home Ins.......................	100	....	75
Lafayette.......................	50	92	....
Merchants' Ins. Co..........	100	....	81
Mechanics' and Traders....	100	....	....
S. O. Ins. Ass..................	100	....	....
Sun Mutual Ins...............	100	....	....
Southern Ins. Co.............	100	100	107
Teutonia........................	100	135	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton......................	100	120	126
Crescent City..................	100	....	35
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	144½	164½
New Orleans City............	100	....	....
Orleans..........................	50	17¾	18½
St-Charles Street.............	50	53	56½
Actions diverses.			
C. C. Slaughterhouse.......	50	29½	35
Jackson Brewing Co........	100	205	....
Jefferson City Gas Light....	100	....	40
N. O. Brewing Ass...........	100	21½	25
N. O. Gas Light Co..........	100	110	114
N. O. Waterworks Co.......	100	106	114
N. O. Land Co................	10	3½	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 Bn.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....................		101½	102
Constitutional Bds...........		....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.........................		203½	206
Premium drawn number.....		230	250
City 4's..........................		103⅞	105
City 7's, gold..................		....	....
Privilege on Nos..............		....	....
Levee Co.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.......		105¼	108½
Bossier Lev. Bds.............		107¾	109
Caddo Levee Bonds..........		109	111½
5th District Levee Bds 1908....		101	....
do do do 1911....		102	106
do do do 1913....		103	....
Lafourche Lev. Bds..........		108½	112
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds........		105¼	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		105	109
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		104½	109
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		105	107½
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds..		108	112
Tensas Basin Bonds...........		102½	107
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907......		109	....
U. S. 4's of 1925..............		122	....
U. S. 5's.......................		111⅝	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..		116½	120½
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's...		126½	....
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's. gold....		120	122½
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		74¾	76
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..		100¾	102
Orleans RR 6s [Gold]...........		....	103
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		77⅞	81
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort....		111	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold....			....
American Brew'g Co. Bds......		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.......		....	....
Edison Bonds..................		....	....
Alvton 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..............		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.......		....	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s...		....	....
Carrollton RR. Co 1st 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..........		....	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.......		....	....
N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.......		....	....
Algiers W. W & Elec. Co.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Jeudi, 12 mai 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,950 balles et 650 à arriver.

Le marché est stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary..................	4	nom
Ordinary..........................	4⅛	"
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

Calmes.

Janvier.........................	6,02@6,04
Février.........................	—@—
Mars.............................	—@—
Avril..............................	—@—
Mai................................	5,82 Bid
Juin...............................	5,81@5,82
Juillet............................	5,91@5,92
Août...............................	5,92@5,93
Septembre.....................	5,92@5,93
Octobre.........................	5,93@5 94
Novembre......................	5,95@5 97
Décembre......................	5,99@6,01

Les ventes comprennent 9,100 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston......................	5 11|16
Mobile...........................	5⅝
Savannah......................	5 11|16
Charleston....................	5⅝
Wilmington...................	6
Norfolk.........................	6⅛
Baltimore......................	6 5|16
Boston...........................	6⅜
Philadelphie..................	6⅝
Memphis.......................	5 13|16
Augusta........................	6⅛
St-Louis........................	5⅞

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 9|16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier.........................	6.39@6.40
Février.........................	—@—
Mars.............................	—@—
Avril..............................	—@—
Mai................................	6,24@6.25
Juin...............................	6,27@6,28
Juillet............................	6.33@6,34
Août...............................	6,37@6.38
Septembre.....................	6,33@6,34
Octobre.........................	6,33@6.34
Novembre......................	6 34@6.85
Décembre......................	6.37@6 38

Les ventes comprennent 80,400 balles

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre..............	2,580,642 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	2,042,867 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis....................	8,397,548 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	6,617,521 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre............	2,136,993 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,857,706 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis............................	6,830,338 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	5,611,302 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.........	218,697 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	117,575 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis............................	613,603 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	432,000 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Raidissant.

Cotes— 3 9|16 pour le Middling Améric in.

FUTURS.

Stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Raidissant.

Cotes—47 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place; 44¾ fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 42¾ fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Stables.

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..........................	2¾@4

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.

Granulated.....................	—@—
Whites............................	—@4⅝
Yellows...........................	4 3|16@4⅜
Seconds...........................	2¾@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—

Cut Loaf........................	5⅝
Powdered.......................	5⅝
Standard granulated........	5⅜
Confectioners' A.............	5¼

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ ECALE—Très ferme.

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—Fort.

....$2 25@5 35

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—

Patents, le baril............	$6 90 @7 00
Extra fancy...................	$6 50 @6 60

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 — pour le blanc; 48 à — pour le mêlé et 48 à 49 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 39 à — c; Choix 40 à 41c.; Texas No 2 — à —.

SON—82½ à 85c.

FOIN—Prime $15 50 à 16 00; Choix $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 onneau

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:

MESS PORK—

....	$12 50@13 00
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules................................	5⅜@ 5½
Short rib sides......................	6¼@ —
Short clear sides..................	6⅜@ 6⅛
Long clear sides..................	6¾@ 6½
BACON—	
Epaules................................	—@ 6¾
Short rib sides......................	—@ 7⅜
Long clear sides...................	—@ 7⅜
Short clear sides..................	—@ 7¼
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined...............	—@ 4½
Lard pur..............................	—@ 6⅞

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...................	10⅝@10¾
Low fair......................	10⅛@10¼
Coatepex—Fair.............	10⅞@11
Barely fair...................	10⅜@10½
Low fair......................	10⅛@10¼
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.........	19
Extra firsts..................	17½
Firsts..........................	15@16
Western Dairy—Extra....	15
Extra firsts..................	13½
Firsts..........................	11½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York creams..........	11
Young America's, full cream.......	10½
Twins, full cream...........	9¾
Singles........................	10

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 50 f. o. b. per long ton

Oil cake—$19 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 16c.; refined 21 à 21½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5¾; 1¾-pound 5½.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte..........................	1 50@ 1 60
Par baril..........................	3 50@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boîte..........................	3 25@ 3 50
LIMONS—	
Par boîte..........................	2 25@ 3 00
COCOS—	
Par 1000........................	20 00@22 00
Par 100..........................	2 52@ —
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine....................	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par boîte..........................	2 25@ 2 75
FRAISES—	
Par pinte..........................	6 @ 8c.
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@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 landing. Les marchands obtiennent 15 à 25c de plus par baril et ¼ à ½c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE—Nouvelles de la Louisiane, $1 50 à 2 50.

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 $1 00 à 2 00.

CHOUX—$1 25 à — per crate.

AIL—60 à 70c. par macorne.

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'œufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine..................	$3 75@ 4 00
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

ŒUFS—8½c.

SUIF — 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; racoons 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 2¼c.

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 3 25; goudron de charbon $4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de pin $3 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité $1 05 à $1 80.

Essence de térébenthine 26¾c.

Jobbing 2c. de plus le gallon.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 6 hoops..................	31c.
Nouveaux barils de sucre et de riz, 8 hoops..................	33c.
Nouveaux boucauts de sucre..	$1 75
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main..........................	$1 00@—
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre........................	1 05
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre.............	65@—c.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre........................	55@—c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main..........................	80c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000..........................	$11 00@13 50

Perches de boucauts et de barils, il n'y en a pas sur le marché.

Jobbing plus élevé.

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG — Par chaland 26 à 28c. famille 40c le baril. $4 25 à — le boucaut car loads $3 75 à 4 00 per ton.; anthracite $8 50 à — le ton.; bateaux 35 à 40c. le baril; steamers $3 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation (sur la rive) 30c.

ALABAMA—Par baril Corona 40c.; Corona nut coal 35c.; splint coal 45c.; nut splint coal 35c.; Cahaba 45c.; steam coal sur chars $2 40 à 2 55 le ton

MARCHE AUX BESTIAUX

Bœufs—Choice corn-fed, par livre, gross..........	3½@	4
Common grass fed..........	2½@	3
Mississippi, Alabama, etc., choix, par livre........	2¼@	2½
Vaches communes et vieilles, par tête..........	$7 00	@ 9 00
Veaux—1re qualité, par tête	8 00	@12 00
2me qualité................	7 00	@ 9 00
Veaux de choix............	7 00	@ 9 00
Communs...................	4 00	@ 6 00
Porc—Good fat Western, par livre gross.......	4	@ 4
Common....................	3¾	@ —
Ouachita....................	3	@ —
Moutons—Choice, par tête.	2 00	@ 3 00
Fair, par tête..............	1 00	@ 2 00
Vaches laitières—1re qualité, par tête........	30 00	@40 00
2me qualité par tête....	15 00	@25 00

CHEVAUX ET MULETS.

Mulets de ville..................	125@150
Mulets pour habitations sucrières.	115@140
Mulets pour riz et coton.........	60@ 90
Chevaux de selle et de voiture.....	—@—
Bons chevaux de trait..............	100@150
Chevaux communs..............	50@100

VINS ET LIQUEURS.

	Par gallon
Cognac—In Wood—	
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895....	$4 85
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1893....	5 10
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1891....	5 25
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1889....	5 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1885....	6 10
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1878....	6 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co vintage 1875....	7 25
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1870....	7 75
Otard, Dupuy & Co vintage 1865....	8 00
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1860....	9 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1854....	10 25
Californie de Lachman & Jacobi, 1887	3 00

Whiskey, Gin et Rum—		
Pêche, vieux, le gallon........	2 25@	3 50
Burke's old Irish Whiskey, 12 quarts................	....@	10 50
Pomme, le gallon............	2 25@	2 50
Burke's Old Scotch Whisky, 12 quarts..............	....@	10 75
Ouest............................	1 15½@	1 15
Bourbon.........................	1 40@	3 50
Seigle............................	1 50@	3 50
Ecosse, 117 deg. proof........	....@	4 50
Irlande, 117 deg. proof.......	....@	4 50
Duffy's malt whisky, par caisse...............	....@	9 50
Genièvre—Du pays, de New York ou de Philadelphie par gallon.............	1 15@	1 50
Sir Robt. Burnett's Old Tom, par gallon...............	....@	3 00
Sir Robt. Burnett's Old Tom, par caisse...............	....@	9 00
David McArthur & Co.'s Old Tom Gin, par caisse......	....@	7 50
Holland, par caisse..........	....@	8 00
Rum de la Jamaïque, 115 deg. proof, par gallon..........	....@	4 50
Rum de Santa Cruz, 117 deg. proof.....................	....@	4 50
Rotterdam, Green Boxes, 12 quarts, key brand.........	....@	7 00
Rotterdam Gin, Green Boxes, 12 quarts, anchor brand....	....@	7 00
John De Kuyper & Son, Rotterdam, green cases de 12 bouteilles...............	....@	9 50

Champagnes, Par Caisse	12 quarts.	24 pints
Ruinart Brut..................	$31 00	$33 00
Mumm's Extra Dry..........	$31 50	33 00
Louis Roederer...............	31 50	33 00
Piper Heidsieck..............	29 00	......
Veuve Clicquot, Ponsardin, Reims, yellow label.....	32 75@	34 75
Delbeck & Co.'s extra Dry, qts.	29 50@	31 50
Delbeck & Co.'s Delmonico, qts.	28 00@	30 00
Moët & Chandon white seal, qts	31 00@	33 00

Liqueurs, Marie, Brizard & Roger—	
Anisette, en panier de 2 pomponelles.	$3 50
Anisette, 12 bouteilles, qts, par caisse.	$16 00
Curaçao, 12 quart jugs superfine, caisse	15 50
Marasquino, 12 bouteilles, caisse.....	15 75
Punch au Cognac, 12 quarts, caisse..	15 00
Punch au Cognac, 12 litres, caisse...	14 00
Eau-de-Vie de Dantzick, 12 qts. caisse.	16 00
Assorted in 12 decanters, bouchons en verre, caisse................	17 75
Assorted in 12 quarts bouteilles, caisse........................	15 50
Crème de Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse.	15 50
Cacao Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse ...	15 50
Crème de Noyau, 12 qts bout., caisse.	15 50
Pralines grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts, caisse.......................	15 50
Cacao chouva à la Vanille, 12 quarts caisse..........................	16 25
Green Menthe, 12 grandes bouteilles, caisse...........................	16 00
Cordials—E. Cusenier Fils Aîné & Co., Paris—	**12 litres**
Crème de Mente, Verte [green]........	$15 00
Curaçao Sec, orange (stone jugs)......	15 00
Curaçao Sec, green (stone jugs).......	15 00
Anisette, en paniers de 2 pomponelles.	2 90
Anisette..............................	15 00
Prunelle Cusenier..................	15 00
Crème de Moka......................	15 00
Crème de Vanille....................	15 00
Liqueur d'Abricots..................	15 00
Crème de Cacao Chouva, extra.......	16 00
Marasquino, extra superior, original bottles...........................	16 00
Chartreuse jaune, 12 quarts..........	23 50
Chartreuse jaune, 24 pintes..........	25 00
Chartreuse verte, 12 quarts..........	27 50
Chartreuse verte, 24 pintes...........	29 00
Bénédictine, 12 quarts................	20 00
Bénédictine, 12 pintes................	11 00
Bénédictine, 24 pintes................	21 50
Ales & Porter—Par douzaine de pintes—	
McMullen's white label Bass Ale.....	$2 10
McEwans' Ale........................	1 75
Guinness' Porter, E. & J. Burke's......	1 67½
Bass & Co.'s E. & J. Burke's..........	1 72½
Bitters—Par 12 quarts—	
Fernet Branca........................	$12 50
Lithauer Bitters.....................	9 00
Bokers Bitters........................	13 50
Malakoff Bitters.....................	7 00
Peychaud Bitters, en caisse..........	8 25
Columbo Bitters.....................	7 00
Kummel, genuine, Hartwig Kantorowic, Posen........................	11 00
Kummel, genuine, J. A. Gilka, Berlin.	13 00
Absinthe, E. Pernod, 12 litres.........	17 50
Kirsch, E. Pernod, 12 litres...........	19 00
Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres.	5 75
Vermouth, Martini Sola & Co., 12 litres	5 50
Russian Allash, 12 quarts............	10 00
Californie—	
Angelica, doux.....................	52
Muscatel, doux.....................	45
Port, doux..........................	50
Clarets...............................	23@25
Zinfandel, No 1.....................	42
Zinfandel, No 2.....................	37
Vino Puro Bruto, choix italien.......	31
Vins blancs—	
Sherry..............................	42
Riesling.............................	45
Sauternes de Hock	46
Vins de l'Ouest—	
Port Bass Island Co................	35
Catawba doux, Bass Island Co.......	35
Sherry, Madère, par Gallon—	
Californie, L & J...................	40
Gonzalez, Byass & Co..............	$1 25
Palido..............................	1 25
Ramirez, V........................	1 50
Fino................................	1 00
Montilla, very, very pale, dry and light.	1 75
Ramirez, full pale, medium dry........	1 85
Ramirez, O. P......................	2 10
Vino de Pasto, D. P. P..............	2 25
Manzanilla, very, very pale, very dry and aromatic......................	2 00
Cabinet, O. P........................	2 85
Solera, very pale and full bodied......	3 10
Ramirez, Olorose, Nutty flavored.....	3 00
Superior Amontillado, very, very pale, medium dry.......................	4 10
Very Old Amontillado, very, very pale, very fine and extra dry............	5 25
12 bouteilles Madeira Puro..........	9 50
12 jugs Sherry Amphorae............	17 00

Bourgogne—Vins Rouges—par caisse—	12 quarts.	24 pintes
Macon........................	$10 00	$11 00
Beaune........................	10 50	11 50
Moulin à vent................	12 00	......
Pommard	13 00	14 00
Nuits...........................	13 50	14 50
Volnay........................	15 00	16 00
Chambertin..................	16 00	17 00
Romanée.....................	18 00	19 00
Clos de Vougeot............	20 00	22 00
Vins Blancs—		
Chablis........................	10 50	11 50
Montrachet...................	18 50	19 50

Rhine Wine, par caisse—	
Peter Arnold Mumm, Frankfort, O.-M.	
Bodenheimer, 12 quarts..........	$5 75
Niersteiner, 12 quarts............	6 00
Zeltinger, 12 quarts..............	6 25
Laubenheimer, 12 quarts........	6 50
Oppenheimer, 12 quarts.........	7 00
Hochheimer, 12 quarts..........	7 50
Erbacher, 12 quarts..............	8 50
Rudesheimer, 1884, 12 quarts......	10 00
Geissenheimer, 12 quarts........	10 50
Marcobrunner, 12 quarts........	12 00

MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

Yard Spot Quotations.

Yellow pine, rough, per 1,000 feet—		
Timber No 1, 10c per linear foo.	08@	09
Scantling No 1.................	12 00@	......
No 2.............................	9 00@	......
1x12 boards clear..............	14 00@	......
1x12 merchantable............	8 00@	10 00
Weather boards, stock, 1¼x6 and 7.....................	14 00@	15 00
Ceiling, stock, 1-in............	7 00@	......
Yellow pine, dressed—		
Flooring, 1¼x3¼, clear.......	21 00@	22 50
1¼x4¼ and 5¼, clear face.....	14 00@	16 00
1¼x5¼...........................	12 00@	13 00
Weather boards, No 1.........	13 00@	14 00
Ceiling, clear face..............	16 00@	......
Side boards......................	5 50@	......
Dressed sheathing..............	6 50@	......
Cypress—		
Piling, per lineal foot..........	10@	12
Rough boards, choice and prime	22 50@	26 50
Merchantable....................	15 50@	16 50
Becky, 1, 2, 3, and 4x6.........	11 00@	......
Pox...............................	9 00@	11 00
Mohogany timber, per ton......	50 00@	65 00
S. cedar timber, per ton.........	50 00@	75 00
Walnut timber—Il n'y en a pas sur le marché.		
Oak lumber, per 1000..........	27 50@	30 00
Shingles—		
16-in bevr sawed................	2 50@	....
20-in split, ordinary............	2 75@	....
20-in split, guaranteed..........	3 25@	....
Laths, per 1000..................	1 40@	1 50
Alabama lime....................	65@	75
Cement, domestic...............	1 35@	1 75
Cement, imported..............	1 90@	2 85
Slate...............................	5 00@	7 50
Brick, Lake and I. C. R. R....	6 75@	7 50
Brick, paving....................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brick, ordinary..................	6 [illegible]	....
Sand...............................	1[illegible]	90
Shells, small.....................	[illegible]5	80
Plaster, calcined.................	1 5[illegible]	....
Fire brick, American, per 1000	25 00@	....
Fire brick, English, per 1000..	27 50@	....
Shells, large....................	1 25@	1 50
Fire clay, per barrel............	1 65@	....
Lake fire clay...................	50@	....
Sewer pipe, per foot............	10@	20
Chimney flue linings, per foot.	7@	7½