BOWERY SLANG.

Words and Phrases Heard Among the Street Arabs.

Some Bowery slang not to be found in the vocabulary of Chimmie Fadden, who, in his prime, was supposed to know all of it, is thus set forth by the New York Mail and Express:

A man in reduced circumstances is, in slang parlance, "on the swine." If his circumstances are a little more reduced, he is "on the swine train." And when he "is on the caboose of the swine train" his condition is most deplorable. No man ever died east of the Bowery; he "did a croak." And if he happened to die a violent death, be shot, "he did a gun croak." In this locality men are not stabbed; they are just "cut." "Lobster," a most favorite expression of contempt, originated on the race track, where it was used to designate a slow horse. And, as there is no quality of mankind which the native New Yorker holds in more reverence than rapidity, both physical and mental, it naturally followed that a man mentally inactive became a "lobster."

When a person is in hard luck, he is "up against it," and, if the luck grows worse, he is "up against it for fair." If a person goes to another person's house and so behaves that discredit is brought upon the house, he "puts the whole drive on the hog," which is a variation of "on the swine," and easily traceable to tramp slang.

If one person rushes at another like "a bull at a gate," the other person attempts to "beat in the roof of his head," which might well discourage the oncomer.

East of the Bowery drinks, "rats" and fists are always "thrown in." If the citizen of this district should unwisely "throw in" too much "red liquor," the next morning his "ears would be a foot cut," meaning that his head would be long. In this district the youths and maidens do not court; they simply "win" each other. Defeat is impossible, it would appear.

No one east of the Bowery attempts to do anything. He or she "makes a stagger at it." Beer is known as "hops," cigarettes as "pipes." If a girl has a pretty figure, she is "dead swell built," and every man is a "guy;" if he isn't he is a "lobster guy;" if he is tall, he is a "high guy," and if he is strong, he is "a husky guy."

AN ARAB PROVERB.

Who Can Affirm That the Mule Entered the Jug.

This proverb is frequently quoted to show that, though one may conscientiously believe in a thing which may seem extravagant in itself, it is better not to repeat it from fear of being disbelieved. It arises from the following Arabic legend: An Arab who denied the existence of genii bought a mule and took it home. When performing his evening ablutions he saw the mule enter a jug, and this so scared him that he ran shouting to the neighbors and told them what he had seen; they, thinking him mad, endeavored to appease him, but all in vain; he vociferated more and more, so that the authorities sent him to the madhouse. When the doctor came to see him he repeated the account of what he had seen, whereupon the doctor ordered him to be detained. He continued, upon each visit of the doctor, to repeat his statement until his friends succeeded in persuading him that, if he wished to regain his freedom, he must recant. This he did, and the doctor set him at liberty, to the great joy of his family and friends. On making his ablutions as before he again saw the mule, but on this occasion he contented himself with remarking to the mule: "Oh, yes, I see you well enough, but who would believe me? And I have had enough of the madhouse." Needless to say that the genii, to avenge themselves for his disbelief in them, had transformed one of themselves into a mule and as such entered the jug.—Cairo (Egypt) Sphinx.

He Conquered the Horse.

The famous American horse tamer, Rarey, when he was in England, spoke of Gladstone as one of the finest and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once, when chancellor of the exchequer, as he was taking his usual ride in Hyde Park on a spirited young horse, the horse plunged and got away, ran off the ordinary track of riders, and came along a spread of turf, divided by railways and gates of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gateways. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that horse. The moment the horse leaped the gate, the rider turned him around and put him at the gate again. Again and again he topped it, and his master turned him and made him go at it once more and surmount it yet another time. So it went on until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered, and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.

Soap in India.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

BUILT OF MARBLE.

A Boom Town in Canada the Only One of Its Kind.

"I was assistant engineer on the Ontario & Quebec railroad, a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway," said an engineer in Tacoma, "and in running our preliminary lines one of them touched Bridgewater, Ontario, a deserted town, that was the personification of Oliver Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' Bridgewater was brought into existence by one of the strangest gold fields and crazes in the history of this continent.

"Nearly 25 years ago a farmer's wife was searching the woods surrounding their farm for a sow that had strayed, and, becoming thirsty, stopped to get a drink from a spring. Slipping, she fell against a small, loose rock, which rolled to her feet, and which proved to be a 20-pound nugget of almost pure gold. Bridgewater at that time was nearly 40 miles from the nearest railroad, and the present site of the town was nothing but a wilderness, but the effect of that accidental find of the farmer's wife was such that inside of six months what had been a burned-over, barren wilderness, was converted into a substantial city of nearly 5,000 people.

"In digging a shaft about a mile south of the town site, on the claim of Billia Flint, a life senator of Canada, an immense quarry of the purest white marble ever found on this continent was discovered, and at the suggestion of the senator, the town of Bridgewater was practically built of marble, for it has to-day the only hotel, church, school, courthouse, and private dwellings constructed entirely of white marble in the world, and a mile north of the town are an abandoned ax factory and grist mill, whose foundations are built of the same beautiful material.

"During the building of the town thousands of men prospected the entire country, and shafts and tunnels were driven—some of them nearly 100 feet deep, but, strange as it may seem, there was never enough gold found to pay the cost of a single shaft or tunnel sunk or run in the entire district. So excited did the farmers around Bridgewater become that some of them actually hired guards to keep men from going on their land to pick up gold. Pat Kehoe, an old Irishman, who owned 100 acres of rock-strewn, barren land, was offered $125,000 for his holding, but held out for $150,000. To-day you could buy the property for probably $150.

"One rancher, whose farm adjoined 'Aladdin's Cave,' the place where the original nugget was found, sold five acres to an English syndicate for $100,000, and it is an established fact that the syndicate spent as much more developing their claim, as everything was very costly, all material having to be hauled nearly 50 miles, over rough roads; and they did not get a single ounce of free gold out of their purchase; but they mined some quartz—about 100 tons—shipped it to the states, and in return, got a bill from the smelting company for $360 smelting charges over and above the gold in the quartz. This was the first, and I believe the last, shipment of quartz ever made, as the cost of hauling, shipping, and smelting was $150 a ton more than the rock produced."—Portland Oregonian.

REVOLUTIONARY TORIES.

Patriotic Minority from New England That Had Much Opposition.

If George III. and his ministers were embarrassed by opposition at home, says James K. Hosmer, in Atlantic, the American patriots were no less embarrassed. An energetic minority, it has been said, brought to pass the revolution, which proceeding, especially from New England, was carried through in spite of a majority in the colonies—a majority in great part quite apathetic, but to some extent actively resisting. The migration of tories, when the day was at last won, was relatively as great as that of the Huguenots from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The total number is estimated to have been at least 100,000. In this multitude were comprised only such, with their families, as had been active for the king. The indifferent, who had lent no helping hand to the patriots, must have been a multitude much larger; these remained behind, inertly submitting to the new order of things as they swayed inertly this way or that, following the power and direction of the blast of war.

Tony's Mistake.

"They say Tony's injuries were the result of a practical joke."

"Yes. The chappies told him that a big, burly fellow in the smoking-room was deaf and dumb, and Tony walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a fool."

"Well?"

"The man wasn't deaf and dumb."—Tit-Bits.

Boarder Takes What's Left.

Garrity—Oi hear you've taken a boorder.

Harrity—We had to, begob. There was nothin' in the house to ate.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FONCTIONNAIRES.

All Men Paid by the French Government Were So Considered.

For the last half century it has been the habit in France to consider as fonctionnaires—that is to say, attached to the government by close ties of absolute subjection—all those whose salaries appear in the budget, even if their duties are such as should make them entirely independent. We have seen in recent judicial proceedings that the senators and deputies implicated were amenable to the law as functionaries. Long-armed as the law is, it could not reach directly the members of parliament who had made a traffic of their position.

It had not been anticipated—and this is greatly to the honor of preceding legislatures—that the votes of senators and deputies would one day be bought as one buys apples and cabbages in the market. The government, and the public, too, were strongly of opinion that members of the chambers are not, properly speaking, fonctionnaires. They do not act as such, and it is even their duty to remain strangers to all governmental action, in order to retain their independence and liberty of conscience. The difficulty was turned. It was said: "They are paid, and therefore they are functionaries." Correctly speaking, the remuneration they receive is not "salary," or even "fees" like those of doctors and lawyers, and still less is it "pay," such as is allowed to officers and private soldiers. It has been given the somewhat hypocritical name of "indemnity."

Senators and deputies are indemnified for the trouble caused them by sending them to sit at Paris. For this they receive 9,000 francs per annum. This sum would be small as salary, but it is pretty large for an indemnity. It is true that it is in addition to certain small privileges, of which the free pass on all the French railways is not the least appreciated by these gentlemen.—Nineteenth Century.

EXPANDED BY HEAT.

Solids That Are Affected by the Weather—Some Instances.

The expansion of solids by heat is exemplified in the following cases: A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle often may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water, or by immersing the bottle in warm water up to the neck; the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

In an iron railing, a gate, which during a cold day may be loose and easily shut and opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to there being greater expansion of it and of the neighboring railing than of the earth on which they are placed.

The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls, of which the ground stories serve as shops with spacious windows, in warm weather really lift up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it again to sink or subside.

The pitch of a pianoforte or harp is lowered in a warm day or in a warm room, owing to the expansion of the strings being greater than of the wooden frame work; and in cold the reverse will happen. A harp or piano which is well tuned in a morning drawing-room, cannot be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room.—N. Y. Ledger.

QUICK JOURNEYS NOW.

Statistics Showing Progress Made in Last Fifty Years.

A French statistician has just drawn up an interesting document showing at various periods in what time certain frontier towns could be reached from Paris. The years chosen are 1650, 1782, 1834, 1854 and 1897. In 1650 it took five days to go from Paris to Calais. One hundred and thirty-two years later, in 1782, the duration of the journey had been reduced to 60 hours. In 1834 it had fallen to 28 hours, and in 1854 to six hours forty minutes. To-day one of the boat expresses takes three hours forty-two minutes.

The difference for Marseilles is still more phenomenal. From 15 days in 1650, the duration of the journey was reduced to 80 hours in 1834, and to-day it takes 12½ hours. The distance from Paris to Bayonne two centuries ago took 388 hours; to-day it occupies 11 hours 11 minutes. Brest can be reached in 13 hours 37 minutes, while in 1650 it took 270 hours. Finally, for Havre, 97 hours was considered quick traveling in 1650. It took 15 hours in 1782 and 17 hours in 1834. To-day it is a matter of three hours fifteen minutes.

Safe Securities.

Jinks—Johnson wants to borrow £10 from me. Do you think he is good for that amount?

Binks—Yes, with proper security.

"What securities would you suggest?"

"A chain, a padlock, a pair of handcuffs, and a dog. That would be enough to hold him."—Tit-Bits.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 9 septembre 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine	$4,546,403 00	$533,532 00
Même temps la semaine dernière	5,149,192 00	855,874 00

ETAT HEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Compilé par Thos C. Herndon, Directeur.

Actif:

Billets des Etats Unis et des Banques Nationales	$5,218,500 00
Autres items, comptant	——
Change à vue sur N Y	3,207,000 00
Change étranger	89,800 00
Dû par des banques et banquiers éloignés	509,000 00
Prêts et escomptes	16,057,800 00
Autres actif comptant	4,215,500 00
Total	$29 297,600 00

Passif:

Circulation	531,300 00
Dépôts	20,179,300 00
Dû à des banques et des banquiers éloignés	2,131,100 00
Autre passif dû a des banques et banquiers	33,300 00
Autre passif comptant	46,400 00
Total	$22,721,400 00

Comparé avec la semaine dernière:

	Augmentation	Diminution
Legal Tenders	——	166,300
Prêts	289,900	——
Dépôts	——	227,800
Dû aux banques et banquiers	——	186,900
Change	——	570,400

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	41
Sols péruviens	40½
Pesos chiliens	41
Argent anglais, par £	$4 80@4 90
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 2½ 0/0.
Consols pour l'argent 110.
Pour account 110 1/16.
PARIS—
Rentes 103 22½.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—
Londres 27 15 16.
New-York 60½@60⅝.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est facile.

Commercial (60 jours)	480¾@481¼
Traites de banques (à vue)	485½

Les FRANCS sont faciles.

Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.24⅜
Traites de banques (à vue)	5.20

REISCHMARKS—94.

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est facile.
Traites de commerce $1 25 d'esc.
Traites de banques 50c de prime.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 2 P M.

50 actions Carrollton RR. 121

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Canal & Banking Co	100	118	....
Citizens	100	80	90
Germania National	100	....	100
Germania Savings	100	340	800
Hibernia National	100	190	200
Louisiana National	100	114	122½
Metropolitan	100	129	....
N. O. National	100	500	560
People's	50	37	39
Provident Savings	100	....	....
State National	100	....	....
Teutonia	100	81	95
Union National	100	70	78
United States Savings	100	....	190
Whitney National	100	355	400
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's	50	4	....
Germania Ins. Co	100	70	84
Hibernia Ins	100	101	110
Home Ins	100	65	74
Lafayette	50	93	105
Merchants' Ins. Co	100	....	80
Mechanics and Traders	100	....	90
N. O. Ins. Ass	100	75	80
Sun Mutual Ins	100	126	129
Southern Ins. Co	100	106	110
Teutonia	100	132	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton	100	121	....
Crescent City	100	18	32
Canal and Claib	100	150	....
New Orleans City	100	83	95
Orleans	50	23	25
St-Charles Street	50	52½	54
Actions diverses.			
N. O. Slaughterhouse	50	35½	41
Jackson Brewing Co	100	140	190
Jefferson City Gas Light	100	....	40
N. O. Brewing Ass	100	10	11
N. O. Gas Light Co	100	106¼	109
N. O. Waterworks Co	100	90	95
N. O. Land Co.	10	4	5½
Algiers W. W. & Elect	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock	200	90	105
French Opera Association		75	95
Imp. Bonded Warehouse	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co	100	....	....
Varie. Theatre	1500	....	1700
Mech., Dealers and Lumb	50	25	....
Metairie Cem'y Ass	100	109	....
M. L. & B. As	25	....	....
Jockey Club	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co	100	110	....
Rosetta Gravel	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem	100	70	90
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'llass Ba. Co. of Chi	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.		....	....
Takomina Ferment Co		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring		....	....
Independent Oil Works		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club		....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s		104⅝	105
Constitutional Bds		....	...
Bons de ville.			
Premium		212⅝	213½
Premium drawn number		241	....
City 4's		106¼	....
City 7's, gold		....	....
Privilege on Nos		....	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds		106¼	....
Bossier Levee Bds		110	110½
Caddo Levee Bonds		109½	110½
5th District Levee Bds 1908		102	....
do do do 1911		103¼	....
do do do 1913		104	....
Lafourche Levee Bds		108	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds		106½	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs		1 9	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs		109	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs		116	120
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds		106½	....
Tensas Basin Bonds		103½	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907		111¼	....
U. S. 4's of 1925		126⅝	....
U. S. 5's		112	....
U. S. 3's		104⅞	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]		120	123
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's		133	137½
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's gold		123	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold]		75¾	76½
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]		102⅞	103¼
Orleans RR 6s [Gold]		105	106½
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds		65½	68
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort		113	....
.. .. 2d mort		100	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold		100	105
American Brew'g Co. Bds		....	108
Canal and Claib. St. M. old		102	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s		101	....
Edison Bonds		....	....
Hyten Land Co. Bond 5s		35	41½
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		102	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds		103	....
Levee & Cotton Press mort		102	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
New South Sid Ass'n A		....	....
.. .. O		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort		103	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s		108¼	....
Carrollton RR. Co 1st mort 1901		....	....
.. .. 1907		....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold]		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds		....	108
Orleans RR 2nd mort		79	90
St-Charles St. RR mort. 1899		102⅝	...
do do 1900		103⅝	....
do do 1901		103⅝	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort		104¼	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort		43	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort		....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Police certificates		....	....
School certificates		....	....
City scrip, new		50	....
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

Vendredi, 9 septembre 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 350 balles et 400 à arriver.

Le marché est stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary	3⅝
Ordinary	3⅞
Good Ordinary	4 9/16
Low Middling	4 15/16
Middling	5 5/16
Good Middling	5⅝
Middling Fair	6 1/16
Fair	7 5/16

N. O. FUTURES

Calmes.

Janvier	5.32@5.33
Février	5.36@5.37
Mars	5.41@5.42
Avril	5.44@5.46
Mai	5.48@5.50
Juin	—@—
Juillet	—@—
Août	—@—
Septembre	5.18 Bid
Octobre	5.19@5.20
Novembre	5.22@5.24
Décembre	5.28@5.29

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston	5 7/16
Mobile	5⅛
Savannah	5 3/16
Charleston	5
Wilmington	5⅛
Norfolk	5⅜
Baltimore	6
Boston	5⅝
Philadelphia	6 1/16
Memphis	5¼
Augusta	5 7/16@5½
St-Louis	5⅛

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier	5.64@—
Février	5.67@5.68
Mars	5.71@5.72
Avril	5.75@5.76
Mai	5.78@5.79
Juin	5.81@5.82
Juillet	—@—
Août	—@—
Septembre	5.51@5.52
Octobre	5.53@5.54
Novembre	5.56@5.57
Décembre	5.60@5.61

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—	
A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	10,397 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	26,308 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis	65,475 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	17,598 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	9,160 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	4,128 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis	36,500 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	21,553 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans	56,687 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	17,598 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis	194,947 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	138,866 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE

Demande assez bonne.

Cotes—3 9/32 pour le Middling Américain

FUTURS.

A peine stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE

Calme et facile.

Cotes—41½fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 39½fr. pour le Tres Ordinaire (sur place); 37½fr. 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—Calme.

Par livre	—@—

CENTRIFUGAL—Fort.

Granulated	—@—
Whites	—@—
Yellows	—@—
Seconds	2¼@4 3/16

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y a en plus sur le marché.
CENTRIFUGAL—Facile, 4 @ 13c.
SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.
SUCRE RAFFINE—

Cut Loaf	5⅝
Powdered	5⅜
Standard granulated	5⅜
Confectioners' A	5 9/16

Moins ⅛c et 1/16c d'escompte sur lots de 100 barils.

RIZ

[A la Bourse.

RIZ SCALE—Bonne demande et stable.

Head: Fancy	5⅞@6⅛
Choice	5¼@5½
Prime	4⅞@5⅛
Good	4½@4¾
Fair	4¼@4⅜
Ordinary	3¾@4
Common	3½@3⅝
Screenings	3¼@3½
Inferior	2⅞@3⅛
No 2	1⅝@1⅞

RIZ POLI—Ton. $15 00 à 16 00
SON—$7 50 à 8 00.
RIZ BRUT—Bonne demande et marché facile $2 25 à 3 60 pour celui de la rivière; $2 25 à 3 50 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—

Patents, le baril	$3 75 @3 85
Extra fancy	$3 35 @3 40

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 80@1 85.
GRITS—$2 00@2 05
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 43 à 44 pour le blanc; 42 à 43 pour le mêlé et 43 à 44 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 30¼à31c; Choix 31 à 31½c.; Texas No 2—à—.

SON—65 à 67½c.

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

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

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros

MESS PORK—	
Old Mess Pork	$10 00@—
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules	5⅛@5¼
Short rib sides	—@6
Extra short sides	5⅞@—
BACON—	
Epaules	5⅝@5⅞
Short rib sides	6⅝@6¾
Extra short sides	6¾@6⅞
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined	4½@—
Lard pur	5¾@5⅞

JAMBON—9@10

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix des détaillants sont de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le porc; et de ¼ à ½c. pour les autres articles provenant du porc.

GROCERIES.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotes suivantes pour les lots de chargement de café.
Job lots ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

RIO—Inactif.	
Fair No 3	8½
Good Ordinary No 5	8
Ordinary No 6	7½
Low Ordinary No 7	7
Strictly Good Common No 8	6¾
Good Common No 9	6½
SANTOS—Inactif.	
Fair No 3	8¾
Low Fair No 4	8¼
Good Ordinary No 5	7¾
Ordinary No 6	7¼
Low Ordinary No 7	7
Strictly Good Common No 8	6¾
Common No 9	6½
MEXICAIN—Ferme.	
Cordova—Fair	10½
Barely fair	10¼
Low fair	10
Centepec—Fair	10½
Barely fair	10¼
Low fair	10
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra	19½
Extra firsts	18½
Firsts	17½
Western Dairy—Extra	14
Extra firsts	13
Firsts	11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—	
New York cream	9¾
Young America's, full cream	9¾
Twins, full cream	9½
Singles	9½

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—Ici $5 00 à — par ton.

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

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

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 14½ à 15c.; refined 21½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7⅛ à 7½ per yard; 2-pound 6¾ à 7; 1¾ pound 6⅛ à 6¼.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boîte de 1/3 de boisseau	—@—
Par baril	1 50@4 00
ORANGES—	
Par boîte	4 00@—
LIMONS—	
Par boîte	4 50@5 25
COCOS—	
Par 1000	16 00@19 00
Par 100	2 00
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine	3 00@4 00
POIRES—	
Par boîte	1 75@3 00
PECHES—	
Par boîte	$1 25@—
MELONS D'EAU—	
Par 100	10 00@20 00
BANANES—	
Par régime	35@45c
RAISINS—	
Par boîte	1 25@1 75
PISTACHES—	
Par livre	4@6c.
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—$1 50 à 1 60.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril $1 40 à 1 50.

YAMS—$1 75 à 2 00 par baril.

Ordinaires $1 75 à 2 00.

TOMATES—30 à 50c, par boîte d'un boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $1 65 à 1 80.

CHOUX—$1 00 à 1 50 par crate.

AIL—40 à 50c. par macorne.

CHOUCROUTE—Baril $3 00 à —.

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

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine	$4 00@4 25
Poulets	2 25@2 00
Canards	2 40@3 00
Oies	Nom
Dindes	Nom
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine	$3 25@3 50
Poulets	2 25@3 25
Canards	2 25@3 25
Oies	Nom
Dindes	Nom

ŒUFS—15½c.

SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 22c la livre.

LAINE—Burry 10 à 10½c la livre; Louisiana clear 17c.; clear Lake 18c.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 4 00; castor 5 à 30c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 20c.

PEAUX—Chevreuil 12à15c. la livre, mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c.

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1½ à 1¾c.; noire 2 à 2½c.

CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, — à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches — à 1c.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES.

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pitch $2 00 à 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 00 à 2 25.

Essence de térébenthine 27½ à 28c.

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	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre	1 00@—
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre	65@—c.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre	55@—c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main	75c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000	$11 50@13 00

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 45c. le baril, $4 50 le boucaut car loads $3 75 à 4 00 per ton.; anthracite $8 50 à 9 00 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 45c.; 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, gros	3½@5
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@4½
Common	3¾@4
Ouachita	3@3½
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

VINS ET LIQUEURS

Cognac—In Wood—		Par gallon
Otard, Dupuy & Co. vintage 1895		$4 25
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	3 25@	3 50
Burke's old Irish Whiskey, 12 quarts	—@	10 50
Pomme, le gallon	2 25@	3 50
Burke's Old Scotch Whisky, 12 quarts	—@	10 75
Ouest	1 15½@	1 18
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	—@	8 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 Jamaique, 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 25
Anisette, 12 bouteilles, qts, par caisse		$14 00
Curaçao, 12 quart jugs superfine, caisse		14 50
Marasquino, 12 bouteilles, caisse		14 75
Punch au Cognac, 12 quarts, caisse		12 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		16 75
Assorted in 12 quarts bouteilles, caisse		14 50
Crème de Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Cocao Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Crème de Noyau, 12 qts bout., caisse		14 50
Pralines grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts, caisse		14 50
Cocoa cheuva à la Vanille, 12 quarts, caisse		15 50
Green Menthe, 12 grandes bouteilles, caisse		15 25
Cordials—E. Cusenier Fils Ainé & Co.		
Paris—		12½ litres
Crème de Mente, Verte (green)		$14 50
Curaçao Sec, orange (stone jugs)		15 00
Curaçao Sec, green (stone jugs)		15 00
Anisette, en paniers de 2 pomponelles		3 75
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
Benédictine, 12 quarts		20 00
Benédictine, 12 pintes		11 00
Benédictine 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		12 50
Malakoff Bitters		7 00
Peychaud Bitters, en caisse		8 25
Columbo Bitters		7 00
Kummel, genuine, Hartwig Kantorowicz, Posen		11 00
Kummel, genuine, J. A. Gilka, Berlin		13 40
Absinthe, E. Pernod, 12 litres		17 50
Kirsch, E. Pernod, 12 litres		19 00
Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres		5 35
Vermouth, Martini Sola & Co., 12 litres		5 40
Russian Allash, 12 quarts		10 00
California—		
Angelica, doux		52
Muscatel, doux		45
Port, doux		45
Clarets		15@19
Zinfandel, No 1		30
Zinfandel, No 2		22
Vino Puro Bruto, choix italien		25
Vins blancs—		
Sherry		45
Riesling		40
Sauternes de Hock		35
Vins de l'Ouest—		
Port Bass Island Co		32
Catawba doux, Bass Island Co		32
Sherry, Madère, par Gallon—		
Californie, L & J		45
Gonzales, Byass & Co		$1 25
Palido		1 35
Ramirez, V		1 50
Fino		1 60
Montilla, very, very pale, dry and light		1 70
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 60
Cabinet, O. P.		2 85
Solera, very pale and full bodied		3 10
Ramirez, Oloroso, Nutty flavored		3 60
Superior Amontillado, very, very pale, medium dry		4 10
Very Old Amontillado, very, very pale, very fine and extra dry		5 35
12 bouteilles Madeira Puro		9 50
12 jugs Sherry Amphorae		17 00
Bourgogne—Vins Rouges—par caisse—	**12 quarts.**	**24 pints**
Macon	$10 00	$11 00
Beaune	10 50	11 50
Mâcon 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	20 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 foot	[illegible]
Scantling No 1	12 00@
No 2	10 00@
1x12 boards, clear	14 00@
1x12 merchantable	9 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	18 00@
Side boards	6 00@
Dressed sheathing	8 00@
Cypress—	
Piling, per lineal foot	10@ 12
Rough boards, choice and prime	23 50@26 50
Merchantable	13 50@16 50
Becky, 1, 2, 3, and 4x6	11 00@
Pox	8 00@11 00
Mahogany timber, per ton	50 00@85 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 bert 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 75
Slate	5 00@7 50
Brick, Lake and I. C. R. R.	6 75@7 50
Brick, paving	7 50@8 00
Brick, ordinary	6 50@ ....
Sand	18@ 20
Shells, small	25@ 30
Plaster, calcined	1 85@
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 sand clay	50@
Sewer pipe, per foot	10@ 30
[illegible] per foot	7@ 7½