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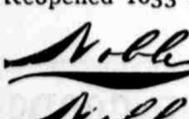
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LUMBER IN NEW YORK.
A TRADE AMOUNTING TO SEVENTY MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

Some Interesting Statistics—How Timber and Boards Are Handled in the Metropolis—Where the Great Yards Are Located—Varying Demands.
[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The New York lumber market, as commonly spoken of, includes the trade, both wholesale and retail, of Manhattan Island, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Within that territory there are 244 firms, corporations and individuals engaged in handling lumber, of which 203 are located in New York City, thirty-five in Brooklyn and six in Jersey City. The various divisions of the trade are known as exporters, wholesalers, commission men and yard dealers. The New York trade is subdivided into fifty-one wholesalers, twenty-nine commission dealers, fifteen dealers in export lumber and 108 retail yards, where the general variety of building and manufacturing lumber is sold. The capital involved is placed by practical judges at not less than \$12,000,000, and the annual sales at least \$70,000,000. From these figures it will be at once observed that the handling of lumber in New York is a gigantic industry, standing inferior only to iron and coal. So quietly and unostentatiously is this business conducted that the daily papers fail to comprehend its magnitude, and while we read detailed daily reports of the cotton and coffee markets, we rarely see any mention of lumber, albeit its sales far exceed that of the commodities named. Few there are who ever stop to contemplate on the amount of timber land that has been denuded to supply the billions of feet of lumber that have been consumed in the construction of houses, stores, bridges and docks in this great city, while the somewhat minor consumption for street and elevated railways, manufacturing industries, coaches, carriages and cars is almost beyond conception. Who ever stops to consider that within a radius of eight miles of our city half the product of thousands of acres of timber land are submerged beneath our docks and referred to by the simple word piling?

The seeker for reliable statistics concerning the annual receipts of lumber in the New York market will search in vain. Several attempts have been made to compile such, but from the nature of the trade it was found to be utterly impossible to prepare a statement that would be accepted by those most interested as of any real value. Even if it was possible to correctly state the amount of lumber received during the year, it would by no means indicate the actual amount of business transacted, as sales are made amounting to millions of dollars annually, where the lumber is shipped direct from the mill to purchasers outside the market. In placing the annual sales of lumber in New York at \$70,000,000, I simply reflect the views of various dealers in the trade, who, in an unofficial way, have obtained data from many of the largest firms, and from such agreed upon an approximate figure for the remainder of the trade, not forgetting to throw off a round sum to make the estimate well within bounds.

The retail or yard trade of New York is in the hands of 108 firms and individuals, and the majority are located along the water front on both the North and East rivers. Lumber shipped from the mills by car is delivered in bulk, in lighters, by all the railroad lines to the docks within what is known as the lighterage limits, which extend from the Battery to Seventy-second street on the North river, and Sixty-third street on the East river. Beyond the limits an extra charge is made. The increase in value of property along the water front has gradually driven the dealers to locating on docks north of Fourteenth street, where rents are less oppressive and more ground can be utilized, thus rendering it unnecessary to pile stock excessively high. The largest retail lumber yards in New York contain from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 feet, the average of all is probably not over 1,500,000 feet, and the steady flow of disbursements is made good by an equally uninterrupted stream of arrivals. There are many yard dealers who confine their dealings entirely to soft woods—that is, white pine, spruce and hemlock—while others deal only in hard woods, and we also find a few who combine everything in the lumber line.

In the wholesale trade there are firms handling only yellow pine, that is, the pitch pine of the southern states. Others operate only in spruce, obtained mostly from Maine and the provinces. A few deal exclusively in hard woods, and obtain supplies from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias and North Carolina. The hard woods of Michigan and Canada cut a very small figure in this market; but what is known as "state stock," that is, native wood, found largely in Herkimer and adjoining counties, finds a ready sale among a few classes of consumers. Wholesalers are those who purchase stock from the mills and sell to yard dealers. Commission dealers secure consignments from mill men having lumber and confidence and dispose of it for a commission of 5 per cent. Exporters are not lumber dealers, and the handlers of export lumber are not exporters. This statement may appear devoid of sense, but the explanation is simple. In the foreign markets there is a well defined and unwavering standard of grading which can be mastered only by years of practical contact with such duty. The handlers of export lumber in New York have men employed known as inspectors, who are proficient in that part of the business, and they do nothing but sort lumber as it arrives at the dock, and when that is done it is piled and awaits shipment. Exporters are the individuals who receive orders and act as agents for buyers in foreign markets. Such agents place orders with a dealer in export, or shipping grades, and when the lumber has been tallied and loaded on board a vessel, the agent in New York pays the bill. Thus the dealer in export stock really has nothing to do with exporting, and seldom has direct dealings with the foreign buyer. A fair idea of the amount of lumber exported from New York may be gained from the following figures, which represent the amount of lumber exported from the port of New York for the present year up to Aug. 31, and the total shipments for the same period last year.

Exports of lumber for August, 1888:

To West Indies.....	Feet.....	1,000,000
To South America.....	.....	1,542,000
To East Indies.....	.....	628,000
To Europe.....	.....	20,000
Total feet.....	.....	4,712,000
Previously reported this year.....	.....	41,085,000
Total since Jan. 1, 1888.....	.....	45,797,000
Total same time, 1887.....	.....	40,431,000

During the summer months large

amounts of white pine are shipped from Montreal to the River Plate on account of one or more New York firms. One concern, the Export Lumber company, limited, shipped during 1887 about 32,000,000 feet in the direction above mentioned.

The handling of southern pitch pine in New York forms an important part of the lumber business as a whole. The following statement presents a concise idea of its magnitude, showing as it does the receipts for the first half of the year. As there is a decided increase in arrivals during the autumn months, it is more than probable that the total receipts during 1888 will exceed 300,000,000 feet.

Comparative statement of the receipts of southern pine at the port of New York:

1887.....	1888.....	
January.....	17,002,214 feet.	15,023,282 feet.
February.....	6,251,900 feet.	11,233,089 feet.
March.....	15,785,413 feet.	15,169,650 feet.
April.....	19,414,554 feet.	19,024,562 feet.
May.....	21,673,363 feet.	23,022,787 feet.
June.....	22,187,130 feet.	22,224,714 feet.
July.....	22,501,753 feet.	19,667,157 feet.
Total.....	132,921,027 feet.	141,089,436 feet.

New York is unquestionably the leading market in mahogany and cedar logs, and the general variety of building and manufacturing lumber is sold. The cigar boxes are made. Almost the entire stock of mahogany and cedar logs landed in New York are held in storage on the premises of Constantine & Co., whose dock is located on the East river water front. The following figures show the stock of logs on hand Oct. 1:

Mexican mahogany.....	Legs.....	3,570
Cuban mahogany.....	.....	13,352
Central America mahogany.....	.....	51
Honduras mahogany.....	.....	328
Total.....	.....	17,298
Mexican cedar.....	.....	1,107
Cuban cedar.....	.....	7,469
Central America cedar.....	.....	1,398
Honduras cedar.....	.....	215
Total.....	.....	10,177

Mexican mahogany is superior to Cuban, and the same is true of cedar. There are six saw mills in New York where mahogany and cedar logs are converted into lumber and veneer, the latter meaning any thickness less than one-half inch.

The lumber trade of New York is, in a way, represented in an exchange, known as the New York Lumber Trade association, which is incorporated and supposed to hold monthly meetings, but for the last six months interest in the organization has been below par, and little, if any, business has been transacted. Opposing factions in the trade bid fair to make the organization powerless for good, although its promoters profess to be able to reorganize and make it a power.
GEORGE E. BLAKE.

THE DOG AND THE DIAL.
How a Newfoundland Measured the Minutes and Rebuked a Tardy Mistress.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—One of the best of all the crowded localities in this bustling world of ours to study life and its kaleidoscopic phases, is a railway depot. The swarms of people, coming, ever going, supply a newspaper camera with many curious as well as realistic pictures. In the Jersey City station of the great Pennsylvania road one evening recently a lady with her little daughter of tender years and a superb Newfoundland dog formed a charming group.

"Now, Carlo!" said his mistress, "I'm going to get something to eat, and shall be gone ten minutes. You must watch baby!"

The faithful animal took his position beside the child, which was half sitting, half lying in one of the seats. Presently the little girl, becoming restless, slipped down to the floor and put a dimpled arm confidingly around the dog's neck. Easy going and hurrying persons alike gazed upon the beautiful picture, so worthy the graceful handling of a true artist. Five minutes elapsed, six, seven, eight, nine were gone. The sagacious dog, released momentarily from the child's loving embrace, turned its gaze toward the restaurant door through which it had seen its mistress pass. Then the noble breed seemed to say comminatory to itself:

"Where is she? Time's up!"

Alternately looking at the child and the big blue faced dial, the dog's anxiety increased and he gave vent to several growls. At length he stood up squarely in front of the child, which had again climbed into the seat, and was patting and stroking Carlo's head.

"Don't bark, doggie!" prattled the little girl. "Mama't run soon now!"

Within three minutes more the lady had appeared, and the satisfaction of hands and snags Carlo was unmistakable. He gambled joyfully around his mistress, stretching up his line head proudly for merited caresses, all the while having a strangely reproachful look in his eyes which plainly interpreted the thoughts he was unable to utter in fashionable United States language; and these thoughts were:

"Just like a woman, I declare! If you wanted to eat for a quarter of an hour, why did you tell me that you would return to baby and her guardian in ten minutes?"

One of the gatemens, who had been intently watching the dog's motions, exclaimed to an equally interested tourist: "Well, I've been around this station for a good many years, but I never saw the like of that. He's the first dog I've ever known who could tell time from the clock, and he wasn't to be imposed upon, either!"

H. C. L.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.
A Few Strenuous Protests Against Things in General.

We call the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

"OUR CIRCULATION."
"There are newspapers which do more blowing than their circulation than we do, and there may be a few who add more subscribers in a single week, but the Kicker gets there just the same. We began on a circulation of two or three copies, one of which we carried about in our own pocket, and the other went as a deadhead to the postmaster. We now work 100 copies, which are paid for in advance. This is an increase of 91 per cent. in seven months, and we've got a dollar which says no other newspaper in the world can equal it."

"We don't claim that the Kicker makes kings and emperors tremble on their thrones, or that it has bettered the moral standing of the American masses 1,000 per cent., but we do know that we have made life worth the living for a good many people out this way who were ready to hang themselves when our first number was issued, and that every new subscriber who comes has faith that we will make a better man of him."

"OUR EXCUSE."
"We have been severely criticized because we refused to attend the funeral of old Pete Shiny, who died on the street one night last week. It is claimed that Old Pete was our creditor in the sum of \$12, and that it was shabby in us not to see him pined."

"In the first place old Pete owed us \$2 borrowed money, instead of our owing him. In the next our Sunday pantaloons needed a patch about four feet square at the end opposite the bow, and we did not care to subject ourselves to ridicule for the sake of showing off. We can keep our back behind us in our own office until better times arrive, and that's what we are trying to do. We have sent to San Francisco for a patch the color of our pantaloons, and when it arrives and is welded on to the spot Richard will be himself again, and ready to rustle at funerals or address a public meeting on the topics of the day."

"Three times during the last month we have surprised ourselves and the public by mopping the floor with assailants, while on two occasions we have ignominiously took to flight. We state it as a physiological fact that there are times when we had as lief fight a dozen men, and other times when we'd run from a good sized boy. Parties planning to lick us must be prepared to take their chances. We may fight like a lion or run like a jack rabbit."

"THE COLONEL HAS GONE."
"Tony society pretended to be all upset last week because Col. De Claire was away for a horse thief and taken to Nebraska to stand trial. It was only a pretense. We have known for months past that the colonel was a beat and an impostor, and many others have known it. He sent us an order for a new hat as soon as he arrived here, and thus put us under obligations not to give him away. The hat grew old and rusty after a time, and as the colonel didn't come in with a cash subscription we felt that we had given him rope enough. We just dropped a hint to the sheriff of Henry county, and a week later the colonel had the iron on."

"We are alone every evening after 6. We can't be bribed, but there are parties in this town who had best come in and subscribe for copies to send to friends. Our terms are \$2 per year—strictly in advance."

"NOT ON HILL."
"There are no flies on J. M. P. Brayton, Esq., who owns that beautiful ranch commonly known as Jackass Dell. He entered our office the other day and left a peck of puns on his own raising. His wife is one of the handsomest women in the west, his daughter the most singer and musician, and the gentleman himself ought to be president of the United States. It is to such go ahead, enterprising men as Mr. Brayton that Arizona is indebted for her prosperity. We call attention to the two column ad, which we have inserted free, of the fact that Jackass Dell is for sale at \$10 an acre. It's worth five times that."

"It is not for us to suggest that other farmers bring us in potatoes, butter, currant or apples. Such as do will find us ready and willing to give them from one-half a column to three columns of notice in return, and to our most cheerful vein."—Detroit Free Press

Butterfingers.
We sat together at the game.
(The sad remembrance fingers).
A foul was knocked—my hands—it dropped—
She called me "Butterfingers."
That night I breathed to her my love
(The sweet remembrance fingers).
I kissed her madly for her "Yes."
She gave me—but her fingers.
—Harvard Lampoon.

Where They Go.

"Miss De Smith—Did it never occur to you, Mr. Poseyboy, that there were musical tones in the murmur of the trees?"
"Poseyboy—Certainly; and they are all finally transposed into curds of wood."—Burlington Free Press.

Popularity of High Class Authors.

Talking the other day with a bookseller on the subject of the popularity of the high class authors, it was learned that Marion Crawford has the largest sales and is bought almost exclusively by cultivated people. Although his books are \$1.50 a volume, the demand for them is just as great. He has sold about a half million copies all told. But \$2 for "The Immortals" was a little more than people could stand, and that book has languished in consequence. Henry James has shrunk to one-third of his former popularity, and Howells has fallen off perceptibly since the publication of that dreary book, "The Minister's Charge." Mrs. Burnett sells better than any other of the women writers—Craddock next. Anna Katherine Green sells fairly. "Sue," "Called Back," and "The Bread Winners" are as dead as though they had never been. Haggard is falling off in popularity very rapidly. There is little demand for "Mr. Messon's Will," "The Lamp-lighter" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "St. Elmo" and "The Wide, Wide World" still sell. They will probably last as long as human nature. Harriet Beecher Stowe's books occasionally sell in sets. "The Wister Translations" sell and are "charged up" as "Mrs. Wister's novels." "Marietta" is a sort of incense. Maude Howe's book, "Atalanta in the South," sold well when it first came out, but there is no demand for her books. She lacks "go." Edgar Saltus is the most popular of the younger group of authors. All Toledo's books sell well.

When publishers' agents go the rounds, with their list of new books, the order is something like this: ten copies of every author of average popularity and of every prominent firm's new issue; twenty-five of Saltus; twenty-five of Craddock; two hundred of Crawford and Mrs. Burnett. Mr. Barnes of New York bids fair to become a standard selling work, and Mr. Potter is still called for. Quix is on the wane. "John Eyre" still holds her own. All the dialect writers have their worshippers. Kismet and Genn have taken their place in the ranks of the French novelists. Daudet is the best. Edgar Fauchet sells when first out. "Robert Ellemere" and "The African Farm" are selling on the strength of their religious element.—Current Literature.

An Animal Tamer's Courage.
A tiger named Athir escaped just before the performance opened, scattering the assembled audience in all directions, sending them in search of refuge to tree tops, house tops, and into houses not their own. It is one thing to beard a tiger in his den, another to fight him unarméd in open air. But Bidel was quite equal to this unexpected call upon his skill and courage; he experienced "fission do fadolescent a son premier duel"; his only misgiving appears to have been whether he would prove worthy of himself and those waiting open mouthed for the coming fray.

Presently a timid looker on mustered courage enough to half open a window, and to announce in whispers the whereabouts of the escaped beast. The "tigre royal" was in the dark recesses of a deserted locksmith's shop. Into this "coulée d'ombres" Bidel flung himself, and, having become, as he says, familiar with his obscurity, he espied the crouching Athir in the act of springing, with foaming mouth and burning eyes. The situation was what is called critical—it was simply a question of who should spring first, tiger or man. Bidel happily took the initiative, and bounded upon his prey. There was a tremendous tussle—there were foamings, flashings, howlings—but the drompeur triumphed. Bidel seized the tiger by the skin of his back, and lifting him on his horns, thus bore his heavy burden in triumph to his cage—a feat, it must be confessed, not easy to realize, much less to achieve.—Saturday Review.

Soprano in the Harem.
Masini, the famous tenor, who is one of the few living male vocalists who have been invited by the sultan to sing to the ladies of his harem, has a romantic story to relate apropos of his visit. He had just finished an air from "Les Huguenots," when, to his surprise, a charming soprano voice took up the cantabile which follows in the measure and sang it through in such exceptionally good style that he was moved to make inquiries as to the owner of the mysterious voice. He discovered that it belonged to the daughter of a Turkish official of high rank, who had been sent to Rome to study vocal music by her father, and who, on her return to Constantinople, had been virtually compelled to enter the imperial seraglio. She is a prisoner in effect, and the gilded chains seem all the more irksome to a fair captive who has tasted liberty and seen the world to the extent implied by a sojourn at the Italian capital as a musical student.—London Figure.

Pure Water for Cities.
The problem of pure water for cities is getting to be not only more important, but more difficult of a satisfactory solution. The city of Paris now proposes to go 312 miles and draw off one of the Swiss Alps lakes into her reservoirs and supply pipes. Lake Neuchâtel is noted for its perfectly pure water, fed by the snows that are frost curled and clarified, and constantly supplied from above the line of possible human contamination. The expense of this new enterprise will be not less than \$200,000,000. The pipes must be carried twenty-two miles by means of mountain tunnels. But the first law of life in these days is to secure pure water, and no expense can be too great which supplies a great city with wholesome drink.—Globe-Democrat.

Queen Victoria's Housekeeper.
Queen Victoria has lost her housekeeper, Mrs. Hutchison. Her death at Windsor castle has caused the sovereign of England great sorrow. Mrs. Hutchison knew how to manage the queen, was cognizant of how far servants should be permitted to arrogate to themselves the prerogatives of royalty, was well up in the science of domestic economics, and was invaluable whenever Victoria wanted a new dress. She also knew just how many ladies the queen has given away in the last few years, a secret which she carried with her to the grave.—New York World.

An African King's Facetiousness.
The king of Uganda, Africa, is one of the most sportive potentates in the world. He has a bitter prejudice against missionaries and has a good deal of fun killing them. But of late his facetiousness has taken on a new phase. He has 1,500 wives. In order that he may keep his harem filled with novelties, he now has five wives executed every morning before he has had his breakfast. In this way he keeps himself in good humor and begins each day in a pleasant frame of mind.—New York World.

Whistling for the Horse Cars.
There is a quite unimpeachable fifth avenue girl who stops horse cars and stags by whistling at them. If she wishes to board one of these vehicles she stops carefully at the curb, lifts one hand in a gracefully lazy signal to the driver, and then prettily picks her red lips, from which she emits a shrill, musical whistle. This is all done so demurely, and with such an air of genteel comacency, that the astonished witnesses are not apt to regard it as in the least vulgar.—New York Sun.

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Over a Million Distributed.
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Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote.
Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in pursuance of our duty we control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We, the undersigned, Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.
M. W. LINSLEY, Pres't Louisiana Nat'l Lk
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres't National Lk
A. H. DUBOIS, Pres't New Orleans Nat'l Bank
C. A. R. K. B. Pres't Union National Bank
GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 13, 1888.
Capital Prize, \$300,000.
100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Half, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenth, \$2; Twentieth, \$1.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 \$300,000
1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 100,000
1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 50,000
1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 25,000
2 PRIZES OF \$10,000 20,000
5 PRIZES OF \$5,000 25,000
25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 25,000
100 PRIZES OF \$500 50,000
200 PRIZES OF \$200 40,000
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100 do. 300 30,000
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1000 do. 100 100,000
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REMEMBER That the presence of General Board and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a prize.
REMEMBER also that the payment of the Prizes is guaranteed by Four National Banks of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the Presiding young residents, with their charter rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

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