OFFERS TO GEORGE PULLMAN.

Lovelorn Maidens in Many States Write to the Young Man.

George M. Pullman is being overwhelmed with letters from the fair sex to such an extent that he has been obliged to turn over his correspondence to his secretary. For nearly two months he has been the recipient of ten to twenty letters each day from all parts of the United States and Canada. The letters are, as a rule, proposals of marriage and invitations to correspond.

Since the death of his father young Pullman has been inspector of sleeping cars, with headquarters in the Polk street depot, Chicago. Since he went to work he has heard from hundreds of love-sick maidens. The other day he received a letter from Toronto, Can., signed "A Friend." The writer stated she had heard that Mrs. Pullman had succeeded in breaking her husband's will and that Mr. Pullman would surely share in the fortune left by his father. The writer concludes her letter thus:

You will perhaps remember a blue-eyed young lady with whom you were in love several years ago. This young lady is just as much in love with you now as the first day she met you. I am sure if you would write to her she would be extremely happy to hear from you. This information, I hope, you will accept without suspicion of self-interest.

Among the love epistles are letters from working girls, who praise their own capabilities for becoming good wives.

The most advantageous offers have come from Louisville, Ky.; Mansfield, O., and New Orleans. St. Paul and Minneapolis have contributed their share, as well as the western states, several letters have been received from Los Angeles and one from Melbourne, Australia.

A HEAVY-WEIGHT FAMILY.

Parents Weigh Over 300, and No Child Less Than 200.

About ten miles south of Lagrange, Ind., says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, on a pleasant farm live a happy, healthy and interesting family. Lagrange county claims in Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Newman the heaviest married couple in this and adjoining states. They are descendants from a sturdy German family. The family consists of three sons and three daughters, whose aggregate weight is nearly 2,000 pounds, and one of the daughters is over six feet high. None of the children weighs less than 200 pounds; they all possess well-formed physiques, and are not ungainly, as many heavy people are. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are 66 and 57 years of age, respectively. Mr. Newman weighs 292 pounds, while his better half weighs 18 pounds more. When children Mr. and Mrs. Newman moved to this country from Stark county, O., his parents were very large of stature, but, while Mrs. Newman's father was a heavy weight, her mother was small in stature. The children, with the exception of two, are married, and their children show signs of more than ordinary avoirdupois.

The carriage used by Mr. and Mrs. Newman, ordered for their own special use and drawn by a pair of handsome bay horses, is a novel affair. The wheels are low in cut, with extra strong running gear, but light and durable. The seat has the appearance of a Turkish couch, with a lounge back. The other equipments for domestic use correspond in roomy spaciousness.

WOMAN ROUTS A TRAMP.

Long Island Farmer's Wife Wields a Hot Poker with Effect.

A tramp called at the kitchen door of John Tracy's farm in Rye Patent on Long Island sound, the other day, and telling Mrs. T[illegible] that his feet were almost freze[illegible] begged to be allowed to warm himself.

The farmer's wife consented, but, soon observing that he had been drinking, ordered him out of the house. The tramp at once took a large knife from his pocket and began sharpening it on his boot.

Mrs. Tracy was frightened, but did not show it, even when the fellow said with a drunken leer: "I'm going to cut you up."

She simply grabbed a hot poker and, jabbing the drunken man in the back, told him to leave. When he showed fight she twisted the poker so as to burn his hands and he made a hasty retreat.

He was afterward arrested and sent to the penitentiary for four months.

CAT SAVES THE SHIP.

Awakens Captain of William Law, Who Discovers Vessel on Fire.

The mewing of a pet cat saved the British sailing ship William Law and her crew from being blown to atoms the other day off Stapleton, S. I.

The Law, laden with 50,000 cases of refined petroleum, left Constable Hook. Her stores were aboard and her crew of 17 men shipped.

The fog was so thick, however, that Capt. Abbott decided to anchor off Stapleton. Later Capt. Abbott was suddenly awakened by the mewing of his pet cat.

The ship was found to be on fire and liable to blow up at any moment. The crew was called out and the fireboats telegraphed for. They reached the vessel in time to save it and the cargo.

Bunker Hill Monument Dwarfed.

A Boston newspaper complains that the famous Bunker Hill monument, which, when first erected, was the tallest creation of man in this country, has now become quite insignificant in height. It is 220 feet high, or 327 feet shorter than the city hall tower in Philadelphia.

Ptolemy's Mistake.

If Ptolemy II., king of Egypt, had known that his mummy would be put up for auction in London thousands of years after his death, he would have willed his remains to a medical college for certain.

Have Lain Two Centuries.

In the Bank of England there are many silver ingots which have lain unconched for nearly 200 years.

WESTERN BEAUTY IN COMPOSITE

Trans-Mississippi Fair Ones to Be Reproduced on Bronze Medals.

The committee in charge of selecting a suitable memorial souvenir medal for the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, to be held in Omaha from June 1 to November 1 of the current year, have decided upon a very unique and entirely original design for the purpose, and one of the members of this committee called recently at the mint, where he submitted it to the engraver. It being a practicable one, work will at once begin on the dies, reports the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The obverse of the medal shows a wild, half-naked Indian, astride an equally wild broncho, in hot pursuit of a buffalo which has been wounded by a shaft from the bow and the unerring aim of the redskin. It is a splendid picture, and shows life as it was on the plains before the progressive advent of the white man.

The reverse of this souvenir will show just the opposite. It is nothing less than a composite likeness of the best results of highest civilization—the combined picture of far western beauty. Two of the prettiest girls from each state west of the Mississippi river have been photographed, and a composite picture of them has been made. There will be but one face on the medal, but it will show occidental beauty and culture at its best. It is needless to say that this souvenir will be eagerly sought and sacredly kept by all who are fortunate enough to secure one. This will be especially so on the part of the young men who are admirers of the belles whose likeness will adorn the medal. The government has decided to issue these medals, and the work will be done in this city.

NEW YORK MILESTONES.

Four of Them Still Standing, Though Defaced by Age.

Although it is many years since milestones were first placed in position in this city for the guidance of the wayfarer, there are still a few remaining to remind the observer that the city was not always as great as it is to-day, says the New York Journal. One of the nearest of these stones to the city hall is located in front of No. 214 Bowery, directly opposite Rivington street. You might pass it a thousand times, however, without noting the fact that the stone is an old-time milestone. The inscription on its face is much weather-beaten, and nearly always covered by a theatrical poster. The age and wear that the stone has been subjected to in its time has resulted in the figures and letters it bears becoming so indistinct that it is necessary to run the fingers over its face to decipher them at all.

Besides this stone, there are three others within the city limits. The second one is just above Sixteenth street, and in front of No. 178 Third avenue. This stone stands a little nearer the curb than the first, and has been badly defaced by the hubs of trucks and wagons. One corner of it has entirely disappeared.

The third stone stands in front of No. 952 Third avenue. Its inscription is not more legible than that of the others, but its general condition is better. The fourth is just above Seventy-seventh street, in front of Nos. 1256-1258 Third avenue. It stands straighter than any of the others, and its inscription is more easily read. All of these stones are located on the west side of the street, and unless a person were looking for one, notice would not be given them at all.

TEA-ROOMS IN HOTELS.

Latest Additions to the Big Hostelries Are Becoming Popular.

Tearooms are features of several of the big Chicago dry goods stores, and of late they are being introduced at a few of the fashionable hotels. In New York particularly some of the big hotels have seen the remunerative possibilities of a tearoom policy, and have let it be known that between certain hours certain apartments are dedicated to the cup. Chocolate, light ices and dainty cakes are also to be had, and already the scheme has prospered amazingly.

Smart women were not slow to perceive its advantages, while for the woman who would like to be smart it was equally attractive. Young girls in twos and threes, and with escorts, are often to be seen, the place for some reason or other being one of the few where it is not considered out of the way for an unchaperoned girl to be seen with a man. It is a charming way to entertain one's friends when one wishes to dos o either elaborately nor expensively, for, although only the smartest hotels have adopted the scheme, an afternoon's outlay all told is very light. It is a delightful place to take one's out-of-town friends and relatives as they have got the impression that they are being treated much more pretentiously than they actually are. Like a good many other things, the tearoom seems to have no stability on its own account, but attached to something else it has thrived.

He Would Kick Anyway.

The discipline of the older section of the country is not much more severe than that of the newly settled regions, where they think the easterners are absurdly finical and only a shade less fussy than the English. A hotel clerk beyond the Missouri once advised a Bostonian in a friendly spirit never to register from Boston. "Why?" the innocent Bostonian inquired. "Because," answered the clerk, "out here we always give a man from Boston the poorest room in the house. We know he is going to kick, anyhow, and so we give him something to kick about."

Ordered the Men's Corns Pared.

Maj. Gen. Bengough, of the British army, who died recently, became famous in India for a divisional order commanding the medical staff to pare the corns and cut the toe nails of the men in order to improve the marching efficiency of the division.

A BIRD ON THE BONNET.

An Odd Experience Which May Befall Any Woman.

A new danger has been found to attend the wearing of dead birds on hats and bonnets. A Shreveport (La.) paper gives an account of a singular occurrence near the town of Houghton, not far from Shreveport. A young girl of that place had bought in Shreveport a hat of the latest style, ornamented with a golden bird. She had put on the hat, which was fastened under her chin with strings, and was going out a little way into the country to show it to a friend.

She was no sooner outside the town than she noticed a large American eagle flying around over her head, and seeming to follow her. She was not disturbed, although she thought it strange.

Some seconds, later, however, she was disturbed, indeed, when she felt some great object descend upon her, and the sharp talons of an eagle piercing the sides of her head. She screamed, and for a moment believed herself to be drawn up into the air. It is scarcely possible, however, that this could actually have taken place. But it is certain that the young girl presently found herself on the ground, badly frightened and somewhat hurt, and also minus her fine new hat with the golden bird on it. This entire triumph of the milliner's art the eagle had flown away with into the upper air.

It is needless to say that she never recovered it; though whether the eagle really enjoyed his meal of stuffed and dyed bird may be doubted.

ADVICE ABOUT EATING.

Women Should Take More Time Between Meals.

It wouldn't make so much difference as to what a woman ate, says a publication which claims to be authority on culinary topics, if she would only wait long enough between meals to get hungry, but she doesn't, and there's where the trouble begins. Nature is a tenacious old jade. Given time, she will digest and assimilate almost anything that the stomach can retain.

It is a well known fact that spells of adverse fortune are invariably accompanied by superior physical conditions. Brokers' families never look so well as during a panic. High-toned criminals invariably come out of prison in better health and face than they had when they went in. And who has not remarked the refinement of spirit and nature born of sorrow and temperance in bereaved families. It is well worth the expense of a trip to Carlsbad or Aix-les-Bains—not only to take the waters, but to learn how not to take the foods that deform and destroy the body.

Unless a woman washes or works for a living she doesn't need three meals any day of her life. It takes systematic work to consume that much fuel. Engineers are too clever to fill the furnace with coal unless there is a trip to make, an elevator to run or work to do.

It doesn't matter what a man looks like, so long as he is decent and healthy, but it is the duty of every gentlewoman to be as good looking as her circumstances will permit. Women often eat themselves ugly, ill and brutal.

ROYALTY DANCED IN BALLET.

In the "Good Old Days" It Was Considered Proper in England.

Many of the members of the English royal family are known to take a keen interest in the drama, some of them even delighting to take part in theatrical performances. As far as is known, however, they have never indulged in ballet dancing on their own account. It was different, however, in the days of Henry VIII., for that jovial monarch of the many wives actually encouraged his daughter, Princess Mary, to appear before the court as the principal dancer in several ballets and pantomimes. When the princess first appeared in one of these ballets she wore a black crape mask, in the character of an Ethiopian princess, but she soon became emboldened, and freely took her part as a dancer in the court balls and pageants.

Princess Mary appeared before the French ambassadors at Greenwich palace in the spring of 1527, with five of her ladies in waiting, disguised in Icelandic dresses, and the contemporary chronicles inform us that, with six lords in the costume of the same country, she "danced lustily about the hall." At another banquet and masque, before the same ambassadors, Princess Mary issued from a cave with her seven women, all apareled after the Roman fashion, in rich cloth of gold and crimson tinsel.

CALKING THE HATCHES.

How the Cargo Is Kept Dry on Sailing Vessels and on Steamers.

When the loading of a ship has been completed and the hatches have been put on, every precaution is taken to make them tight, so as to keep the cargo dry during the voyage. The hatches are in sections, which rest on frames laid across the hatchway. All the seams around the coamings of the hatchway and between the sections of the hatch are calked and then pitched or painted, the entire hatch is then covered with tarapulins, which are battened down at the sides. The ship may be months at sea. She may take over her bows solid water that will sweep aft, submerging her decks like a river, and she is likely to have more or less water on deck at any time. But none of it gets below. The ship's hatches are as impervious to water as her sides, says the New York Sun.

On steamers when the hatches are put on they rest upon strips of rubber, and they are secured by means of set screws, making the hatch tight in substantially the same manner that a fruit jar is sealed.

Rabbits in St. Louis.

In one day recently nearly 90,000 rabbits were received by the St. Louis market.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, $12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, $3 00

Bulletin Financier.

Jeudi, 3 mars 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$9,705,268 00	$1,038,410 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	7,398,838 00	661,303 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	43
Sols péruviens	41
Pesos chiliens	41
Argent anglais, par £	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre	$4 86@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18⅛@19⅛

LONDRES—

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 3 0[0.
Comptant pour le compte 112 1[16.
Pour accomptes 112 5[16.
PARIS—
Rente 104.30.
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE—Londres 25.
New-York 55⅝@55⅞.

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

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

Les FRANCS sont stables.

Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.24⅜
Traites de banques (à vue)	5.18¾

ESCHEMARKS—94

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est inactif.

Traites de commerce $1 00 d'esc.
Traites de banques au pair.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.
$3,500 Louisiana 4s..... 102⅝

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.	100	122½	128
Citizens	100	....	....
Germania National	100	....	105
Germania Savings	100	340	500
Hibernia National	100	....	....
Louisiana National	100	....	130
Metropolitan	100	126	....
N. O. National	100	500	560
People's	50	38	40½
Provident Savings	100	....	....
State National	100	79	....
Teutonia	100	....	88
Union National	100	86	....
United States Savings	100	....	95
Whitney National	100	350	....
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's	50	....	10
Germania Ins. Co.	100	70	80
Hope Ins.	100	....	....
Home Ins.	100	....	75
Lafayette	50	91	100
Merchants' Ins. Co.	100	....	87
Mechanics and Traders	100	....	....
Union Ins. Cie	100	82	90
S'n Mutual Ins.	100	129	135
Southern Ins. Co.	100	102	107
Teutonia	100	138	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton	100	123	126
Crescent City	100	....	....
Jackson & Clai. (new stock)	100	141	161
New Orleans City	100	....	95
Orleans	50	15¼	....
St-Charles Street	50	54	55
Actions diverses.			
Cotton Press Co.	50	....	37
Imp. Refined Warehouse	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light	100	....	40
Metairie Cem'y Ass.	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.		....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.	100	112½	116½
S. O. Waterw'ks Co.	100	109	114
S. O. Brewing Ass.	100	22	26
Jackson Brewing Co.	100	....	220
N. O. Cold Storage Co.	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.	10	4	5¼
Sugar Shell Co.	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light	100	....	....
Standard Guano Chem.	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works		....	....
Standard Fuse End. of Chi.	10	....	....
Jockey Club	100	....	....
Comb. T. Strand		....	....
Edison Elec. Co.		....	....
Takemina Ferment Co.		....	....
Rosetta Gravel		....	....
Varie. Theatre		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring		....	....
Independent Oil Works		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club		....	....
Traction Pref'd		....	....
do common		....	....
Anglers W. W. & Elect. Co		....	....
Crescent Opera Association	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.		....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.		....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s		102⅜	102¾
Constitutional Bds.		....	....
Levees ds.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.		107	110½
Bossier Lev. Bds		108½	111
Caddo Levee Bonds		108½	111
5th District Levee Bds 1908		101	105
do do do 1911		103	106
do do do 1913		103½	....
Concordia Lev. Bds		108½	110
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds		108	111
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs		107	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs		107	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs		106½	109
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds		105¼	....
Tensas Basin Bonds		102	109
Bons de ville.			
City 4's		105¼	105⅝
Premium		205½	206½
Premium drawn number		235	250
City 7's, gold		....	....
Privilege on Nos.		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907		112	....
U. S. 4's of 1925		124	....
U. S. 5's		112	....
Cotton Exchange Stock		....	....
Stock, Dealers and Lumb.		....	....
Sugar Exchange		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. (Gold)		119½	122
American Brew'g Co. Bds		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds		....	....
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's		132	134
Morgan's L. T. R. S. S. & N. 6's gold		122	124
Ext. & Ext. RR. 1st gold mort.		....	....
Ext. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.		....	....
Nat. & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
Crescent City con. 1st Gs.		....	....
Crescent City RR. new Bds (Gold)		74	77¼
New Orleans City and Lake 6s (Gold)		97¼	98¼
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 6s (Gold)		98¾	....
St. Charles St. RR. mort. 1903		....	....
Carrollton RR. Gold 1st mort 1902		....	....
Carrollton Bnds 12 yrs (Gold)		....	....
Carrollton 12 yrs (Gold)		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs (Gold)		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.		114	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.		....	....
do do C.		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds		79¾	81
Lyons Land Company Bond 6s		....	....
do do 5s.		....	....
Edison Bonds		....	....
N. O. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort.		....	....
N. O. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort.		....	....
Crescent Cotton Press mort.		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.		....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Cotton certificates		....	....
Wool certificates		....	....
Sugar grip, 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. Abattoir Co.		....	....
N. O. Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds		....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elec. Co.		....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort		....	....

CHEVAUX ET MULETS.

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

Bulletin Commercial

Jeudi, 3 mars 1898.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,650 balles et 50 à arriver.

Le marché est calme et stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary	4¼	nom
Ordinary	4¾	"
Good Ordinary	5⅜	
Low Middling	5 7[16	
Middling	5¾	
Good Middling	6⅜	
Middling Fair	6 9[16	nom
Fair	7 13[16	"

N. O. FUTURES.

Stables.

Janvier	5,87@5,88
Février	—@—
Mars	5,73@5,74
Avril	5,74@5,75
Mai	5,79@5,80
Juin	5,83@5,84
Juillet	5,87@5,88
Août	5,89@5,90
Septembre	5,82@5,83
Octobre	5,82@5,83
Novembre	5,82@5,83
Décembre	5,83@5,84

Les ventes comprennent 28 000 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston	6 1[16
Mobile	5⅞
Savannah	5¾
Charleston	5¾
Wilmington	5⅞
Norfolk	6
Baltimore	6⅛
Boston	6 5[16
Philadelphie	6 9[16
Memphis	5 13[16
Augusta	6⅛
St-Louis	5 13[16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Inactif.
Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 9[16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Calmes et stables.

Janvier	6,20@6,24
Février	—@—
Mars	6,11@6,12
Avril	6,14@6,15
Mai	6,17@6,18
Juin	6,19@6,20
Juillet	6,22@6,23
Août	6,24@6,25
Septembre	6,19@6,20
Octobre	6,17@6,18
Novembre	6,16@6,17
Décembre	6,17@6,18

Les ventes comprennent 111,100 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	2,273,773 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,873,278 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis	7,514,593 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	6,056,352 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre	1,615,102 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,467,092 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis	5,526,517 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	4,664,977 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans	509,816 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	357,408 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis	1,195,257 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	884,401 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE

Stable.
Cotes—3 15[32 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.
Cotes—44 fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 42½fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 40 fr. pour le Bas (sur place)

FUTURS.

Les acheteurs aux cotes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 4@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.

Par livre	2⅝@3 13[16
Centrifugal kettle	3⅝@4

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.

Granulated	4 11[16@4⅜
Whites	4⅜@4½
Yellows	4⅛@4¼
Fancy yellows	—@—
Seconds	2⅝@3 15[16

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Il n'y en a plus sur le marché.

CENTRIFUGAL—Fort, 5@14c.

SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.

SUCRE RAFFINE—

Out Loaf	5¼
Powdered	5⅛
Standard granulated	5⅛
Confectioners' A	5.01

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ SCALE—Actif.

Fancy	5⅛@5¼
Choice	5⅛@5⅜
Prime	4¾@5
Good	4⅛@4⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜
Ordinary	3⅝@4
Common	3¼@3½
Screenings	—@—
Inferiores	—@—
No 2	—@—

RIZ POLI—Ton, $14 00 à 15 00.
SON—$9 00 à 10 00.
RIZ BROKEN—Stable, en bonne demande. $1 50@4 00

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE

[Cotes officielle de la Bourse.]

FARINE—

Patente, le baril	$5 00@5 05
Extra fancy	$4 00@4 65

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 65@1 70.

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

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

MAIS—On cote 39 à 40 pour le blanc; 38 à 39 pour la mêlé et 39 à 40 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 32 à —c. Choix —à 34c.; Texas No 2 32 à 33.

SON—75 à 76c.

FOIN—Prime $13 00 à 14 50; Choice $15 50 à 16 50.

Les petites cotes se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 5c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:

MESS PORK—

Vieux	$11 00@11 25
Nouveaux	11⅝@11⅞

VIANDES SALEES SECHES

Epaules	5⅛@5¼
Short rib sides	5⅞@6
Short clear sides	5⅞@6
Long clear sides	—@—

BACON—

Epaules	5⅝@—
Short rib sides	6¼@—
Long clear sides	—@—
Short clear sides	6⅜@6½

GRAISSE—

En tierces, refined	4 @4⅛
Lard pur	5⅛@5⅜

JAMBON—8½@9½.

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 ½ à ¾c. pour les autres articles provenant du porc.

GROCERIES.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotes ci-après pour les lots de changement de café.

Job lots ¼ à ½c plus élevé.

RIO—Calme et stable.

Fair No 3	9
Low Fair No 4	8¼
Good Ordinary No 5	7¾
Ordinary No 6	Non
Low Ordinary No 7	..
Strictly Good Ordinary No 8	..
Good Common No 9	..

SANTOS—Calme et stable

Fair No 3	9¼
Low Fair No 4	8½
Good Ordinary No 5	8
Ordinary No 6	7½
Low Ordinary No 7	7
Strictly Good Common No 8	6¾
Common No 9	6⅝

MEXICAIN—Calme et stable.

Cordova—Fair	9¼
Barely fair	8¼
Low fair	8½
Coatepex—Fair	9¼
Barely fair	8¼
Low fair	8½

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra	21½
Extra firsts	18½
Firsts	17
Western Dairy—Extra	14
Extra firsts	12
Firsts	11

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams	11
Young America's, full cream	10
Twins, full cream	9¾
Singles	10

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

Graine de coton—[illegible] à —— per ton.

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 00 par short ton, pour l'exportation $18 25 à 18 50 f. o. b. per long ton.

Oil cake—$19 00 à 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—83@85c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite	1 50@1 60
Par baril	3 50@4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite	2 50@2 75
LIMONS—	
Par boite	2 25@2 50
COCOS—	
Par 1000	20 00@22 00
Par 100	2 52@—
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine	3 00@4 00
POIRES—	
Par boite	2 50@3 00
PECHES—	
Par boite de 1[3 de boisseau	—@—
BANANES—	
Par régime	1 35@1 60
RAISINS—	
Par boite	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—Par baril $2 40 à 2 60.

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par bar $1 00 à $1 25.

YAMS—$1 40 à 1 60.

TOMATES—$1 00 à 1 60 par boite d'un boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $2 75 à 3 00.

CHOUX—90c à $1 00 par crate.

AIL—80 à 90c. 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 35@3 50
Poulets	1 75@3 50
Canards	2 50@3 25
Oies	3 75@4 50
Dindes	7 00@13 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine	$3 25@3 50
Poulets	1 75@2 50
Canards	2 40@3 00
Oies	3 50@4 00
Dindes	6 00@10 00

ŒUFS—10½@11c.

SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2½c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23½ à —c la livre.

LAINE — Burry 9c. la livre; Louisiana clear 17c.; clear Lake 18c.

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6c.; steers et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 5½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6c. peaux de veau 45c. pièce; grub selection 5½c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8c.; dry salted 13c; dry flint 15 c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 6 00; castor $3 à 65c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 50c.

PEAUX—Chevreuil 16c. la livre; moutons 10 à 40c pièce; chèvre 10 à 15c.

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1½ à 1½c.; 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 faisant payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pitch $2 00 à 3 25; goudron de charbon $4 25 à 4 50 le baril; goudron de pin $3 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité $1 25 à $2 15.

Essence de térébenthine 34¾.

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@70c.
Barils de mélasse en cypre	55@60c
Barils de mélasse de seconde main	80c
Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000	$10 50@13 50

Perches de boucauts et de barils, il n'y