THE KNIFE IN APOPLEXY

Remarkable Operation on a Dying Patient at New York.

Skull Trephined and the Clot of Blood Removed — Proves a Brilliant and Successful Treatment.

One of the most notable surgical operations performed recently, and one which may furnish a precedent for the treatment of apoplectic cases in which the pressure of a clot of blood formed in the brain can be localized, took place at the New York Post-Graduate hospital. The operation was that of trephining, the cutting of a hole in the skull of the patient through which the effused blood, resulting from a stroke of apoplexy, was allowed to escape, and it was performed by one of the visiting staff of surgeons, a local physician, who lectures and operates at the Post-Graduate and other hospitals, before a body of clinical students, doctors from all parts of the country who were in New York with a view to "brushing up" on the latest developments of work in their profession.

The patient was Henri Chevallier, a French dressmaker, 58 years old. M. Chevallier is a man of good physique, not unusually plethoric, and at the time of his apoplectic stroke, which occurred on December 16, was apparently in good health. Mme. Chevallier said that her husband had been a well man most of his life, and had never had an attack of apoplexy before, and that this one seemed quite unaccountable. When M. Chevallier was seized, and his family physician had been summoned, it was seen that he was in a condition of imminent danger. The surgeon referred to beforehand, an acquaintance of the family physician, was called in about an hour after the attack, and discovered that the patient was fast dying. It was decided to perform an operation as quickly as possible, as that was the only way to save the patient's life, and to that end he was removed to the amphitheater of the Post-Graduate hospital. The operation was performed as a part of the usual clinic, witnessed by the physicians attending the Post-Graduate school in the hospital. The operating surgeon had sent for a neurologist, of whose services as a consultant he wanted to make use, but the latter physician was late in arriving, and so the surgeon went ahead with his work. As the apoplectic attack had rendered M. Chevallier almost totally unconscious by paralyzing the nerve centers, the effused blood having penetrated to all parts of the brain, very little ether had to be used. The skull was trephined, and the clot of blood formed by the bursting of some of the smaller arteries on the left side of the head was allowed to escape. Some 30 seconds after the brain pressure which was killing the patient had been removed his pulse and respiration, which had almost stopped, began to approach their normal actions. From that time he has steadily improved. Not the slightest set-back has occurred to reflect discredit on the judgment used in performing the operation, and the surgeon who carried it through looks for the patient's recovery. Just what his state of mind and body for the rest of his life will be is a matter of future development.

The operation seems to have been thoroughly successful, as it was practically certain when it was decided on that without it the patient would have died in a few hours. The method of treatment heretofore used, according to the statement of a physician seen at the hospital, has been of a very conservative character. The principal thing done was to keep the patient quiet and to provide as far as possible for his comfort.

EDIBLE SEAWEED.

Chinese Gather on California Coast What They Use to Import.

Dr. William A. Setchell, professor of botany in the University of California, has been making investigations among the California Algae, and declares that the ocean plants have uses little suspected by people. He says:

"In the early days of California the Chinese imported great quantities of seaweed from China for food. Now they gather all they want right here, and I think they are even exporting some to China. This edible seaweed is the layer, a small weed that grows in the rocks and looks like tightly-stretched rubber. Eaten raw it has a gelatinous, slightly bitter flavor. It is dried and cooked by the Chinese. Several varieties of California kelp are also of value as food.

Confiscated Paper in Vienna.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, on the day of its confiscation, a week or two ago, appeared in its afternoon edition as a single sheet, two pages, bearing the following notice at the head of its columns:

"To-day's evening edition of the Neue Freie Presse has been confiscated by order of the royal and imperial public prosecutor. The ground of complaint given us was our report of to-day's proceedings in parliament. As this report filled the greater part of the confiscated edition, the present second edition can appear only in a much-reduced size, and we content ourselves with printing in it only the few items of the day's news which are interesting enough to claim attention outside of the parliamentary proceedings."

Bricks of Plaster of Paris.

Bricks made of plaster of paris and cork are now used in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance, and are broken to pieces.

Japanese Divorce Ratio.

The number of divorces to marriages in Japan is as one to three.

Women as Heavy Laborers.

Women load and unload vessels in the ports of Japan.

MAKE CHARGES OF TORTURE.

Long Plains, Mass., Principal Accused of Roasting His Pupils.

The citizens of the Long Plains school district at New Bedford, Mass., openly charged the principal, K. B. Robertson, with torturing his pupils, after the method of the Spanish inquisition, by roasting.

Philip H. Crandon and Walter Bradford, whose children attended the school, are considerably wrought up over the treatment their boys received at the hands of Robertson.

One day last week Frankie, Mr. Crandon's 11-year-old son, came home with the left side of his face several shades redder than the other. He said that he had failed when asked the name of the capital of Michigan, and as a punishment the teacher had made him stand beside the stove while the wood was piled in.

Charles, the 11-year-old son of Mr. Bradford, was punished in a similar way for asking to go out, and when finally the teacher permitted him to leave the room he fainted upon reaching the school yard, and fell in a heap upon the doorstep. The boy is now sick at home with chickenpox, and two physicians assert that the disease was aggravated by the heat to which the boy was subjected.

Charges against Robertson have been preferred with the school committee, and there is talk of arresting Robertson on a criminal process. Robertson absolutely refuses to discuss the case.

The stove in front of which the boys were obliged to stand is a powerful wood heater, such as is used in country schoolhouses. It is built for the purpose of throwing out heat, and when piled full of wood the heat and when piled full of wood the heat radiation is something terrific.

FINDS GARDEN OF EDEN.

Claims of H. W. Selton Karr, English Scientist and Explorer.

H. W. Selton Karr, the eminent English scientist and explorer, believes he has discovered the site of the Garden of Eden in Somaliland, Africa. In an article in a New York paper on this subject he says: "I have found the Garden of Eden in about latitude eight degrees north, and near the meridian, passing through Aden and the center of Arabia, about 82 miles in a straight line southwest of Berbera, on the Somali coast, and on the east of the fertile country at the headwaters of the Nile and Abyssinia. It may be inferred from the text that Eden was a large country and that on the east of it lay the garden, the home of primitive man.

"My first approach to the Garden of Eden was from the west, while tracking a lion. The east and north sides are guarded by high plateaus, with impassable cliffs, and can be approached only by the long, narrow gorge of the Issutugan, walled in by tremendous precipices. The geological features are therefore in correspondence with the description by Moses. At an elevation of about 3,000 feet, at the place named, on a long, low hill, on a once fertile plain, watered by four rivers, I discovered thousands of perfect stone implements used by Adam himself, and now confirmed as of the paleolithic epoch."

WOMEN OBJECT TO AN ACTRESS

She Is Forced to Leave a Ball Given by Southern Military Cadets.

At the Christmas cotillon, given by the cadets of the South Carolina Military academy, at Charleston, S. C., many women from the "four hundred" set were present, and a peculiar dispute arose.

Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" was played at the Academy of Music, with Miss Charlotte Crane, who is Miss Bose, of Springfield, Ill., as the leading lady. The government training ship, Salmon P. Chase, is wintering at Charleston, and the officers and cadets were invited to the ball. Cadet Peterson had an engagement to take Miss Crane to the ball, and after the performance he called for her and they went to the ball. When they entered the ballroom all the men sought introductions. This was noted and several of the society young women called the chaperons and demanded that Miss Crane be sent away. Their only reason was because she was an actress.

The chaperons, according to the story told by those present, demanded that Capt. Hamlet, of the Chase, order Cadet Peterson to take Miss Crane from the ball. The order was given and the cadet was forced to reveal the situation to the actress and request her to leave with him. She was mortified at the treatment and left hurriedly.

DIVORCE DECREES BY PROXY

Strange State of Affairs Disclosed in Oklahoma Territory.

Hundreds of invalid divorces are being discovered in Oklahoma. They are granted under the 90-day law (which was annulled by congress), governing the time of residence in territories before divorce proceedings might be filed. Many cases have been discovered in which persons living in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or St. Louis have been divorced without coming to the territory. Other cases have come to light in which rich New York women hired proxies to come to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

Mrs. Catherine Charles is at Perry, O. T., trying to find out whether her husband, Robert Charles, ever obtained a valid decree against her. She cannot find any record of such a case. Her story is that her husband eloped from New York with Mrs. N. J. Becker. Mrs. Charles followed them to nearly every large city in the United States, and six weeks ago she found them in Michigan. The husband produced Oklahoma divorce decrees for both himself and Mrs. Becker, and a marriage certificate from New York dated two months ago. She intends to know the truth of the matter.

Marseilles' Oldest Woman.

Marseilles has a 107-year-old woman who still earns her living by keeping a newspaper kiosk.

NOT TO WED EGYPTIAN.

Mr. John Wanamaker Speaks for His Daughter, Lillie.

She Is a Friend of Mahomet Ali, the Khedive's Brother, But Never Could Consider Him in Light of a Lover.

The Sphinx, an English newspaper published in Cairo, the capital of Egypt, has recently made public announcement that Mahomet Ali, heir to the throne, was engaged to "Miss Wanamaker," of America. The khedive promptly sent forth a denial. Certain Egyptian newspapers published the denial with doubts and commented on Mahomet Ali's devoted attentions to Miss Wanamaker in Paris. Mr. Wanamaker then promptly denied that Miss Wanamaker had anything more than a friendship for the young Egyptian. The story has again been brought to John Wanamaker, whose daughter Lillie the reports concern, and he says of it:

"The statements that my daughter is to marry Mahomet Ali are inspired by the enemies of his brother, the khedive, and himself. They are always plotting against these two, for they wish to change rulers. The shadow cast by the edge of the keenest knife blade that was ever ground is far greater than the truth of the statement that Ali and my daughter are engaged to be married or ever will be.

"My daughter is not a weak girl, neither is she a fool. Do you suppose that either she or any American girl of character would for one moment consider the proposition to become the wife of a man the laws of whose country authorize him to have three wives? Certainly not.

"Ali is a bright, clever young fellow. I met him a number of times when I was in Paris. He and my son are great friends. They went up the Nile together. My daughter knows him, of course. She knows many young men. That is no reason why it should be said she is engaged to him. Ali is no more to her than any young man she has met and been polite to.

"I am aware that this statement has been industriously circulated in Europe. I have avoided saying anything regarding it because I do not consider that the affair really concerns me. The secret, however, is as I have said. The report is simply circulated by the enemies of the khedive and his brother who are trying to bring about their downfall."

PRESIDENT AGAIN PREACHED AT

Uncomfortable Position of Mr. McKinley in a Washington Church.

President McKinley has not had an altogether pleasant time of it attending services at the Metropolitan Methodist church, Washington. The pastor, Rev. Hugh Johnston, has several times preached sensational sermons the president did not like, and an intimation was given that the chief magistrate might find it necessary to change his church unless a change were made in the style of discourses. One of the elders of the church is a close friend of the president, and secured from him a promise that no change would be made provided Dr. Johnston stopped "preaching at the president," as it is technically termed. The other Sunday, however, the old trouble was resumed, but by an outsider. Bishop Earl Cranston, of Portland, Ore., officiated, and at the close of his sermon, which was an attack on prize fighting, turned to Dr. Johnston and said: "Go ahead, brother, and continue to preach the Gospel in the way in which you think you can best serve God, and He will say: 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' and I indorse every word you have said."

There was a hearty shout of "amens" at the pointed allusion to the previous sermons, and the president notably shifted in his seat and turned the leaves of a hymn book to conceal his knowledge of the fact that once again he was being "preached at." The incident has renewed the talk about the president going to some other Methodist church, at least until Dr. Johnston retires next spring.

KNOCKED OUT THE WOLVES.

Georgia Farmer with His Fists Vanquishes a Pack of Hungry Brutes.

George Marvin, a farmer, had a fight near Calhoun, Ga., the other night with a pack of half-starved mountain wolves, in which he single-handed and unarmed vanquished his assailants. He heard noises in the direction of his pig pen at a late hour, and on investigation saw what he presumed were large black dogs worrying the pigs. A closer approach demonstrated that they were mountain wolves. When they attacked him he beat them off with his fist and retreated backward until he reached a well. Then he grasped the nearest wolf by the throat and flung it in the water. He was covered with blood and almost unconscious from his wounds, but he managed to dispose of four others in the same manner. He then succeeded in reaching his house. So badly injured is he that the physicians have ordered him to go to Atlanta for special treatment in order to save his life.

Women Susceptible to Religion.

Women are apparently more susceptible to religious appeals than men. As a case in point, a western revivalist the other day in Chambersburg, Pa., said that if men did not stop wearing whiskers and women did not discard feathers on their hats without doubt they would perish everlastingly. Whereupon the women present at once tore the feathers off their hats, while the men didn't do a thing to their whiskers, and thus far no barber in the town has profited by the words of divine counsel uttered by the revivalist.

Arabian Horses.

A good Arabian horse can canter in the desert for 24 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter without drinking.

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.

Mardi, 8 février 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$5,765,101 00	$727,622 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	5,211,663 00	502,508 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.....	40½
Pesos chiliens.....	40½
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19¼
LONDRES—	
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 3 0[0.	
Consols pour l'argent 112 5[16.	
Pour acoompte 112⅛.	
PARIS—	
Rentes 103.62½.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —	
Londres 26 1[16.	
New-York 56½@57¼.	

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable.

Commercial (60 jours).....	482 @482½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	485½

Les FRANCS sont stables.

Francs de commerce (60 jours).....	5.22½
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.17½

REICHSMARKS—94 5[16

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.

Traites de commerce $1 00 d'esc.

Traites de banques au pair.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Appel de 10 A. M.

25 actions Germania Insurance Co...	70

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

25 actions Germania Insurance Co..	70
$1,000 Bons à prime.....	206
$6,000 City 4s.....	105½

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernieres cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	122½	130
Citizens'.....	100	82	95
Germania National.....	100	....	105
Germania Saving.....	100	310	500
Hibernia National.....	100	192	200
Louisiana National.....	100	....	125
Metropolitan.....	100	125	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	....	41
Provident Savings.....	100	....	....
State National.....	100	75	79
Teutonia.....	100	....	87½
Union National.....	100	87½	90½
United States Savings.....	100	....	92
Whitney National.....	100	336	400
Compagnies d'assurances.			
Firemen's.....	50	7	10
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	75
Hibernia Ins.....	100	100	105
Home Ins.....	100	....	75
Lafayette.....	50	91	100
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	93
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	90
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	82½	95
Non Mutual Ins.....	100	129½	....
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	106	112½
Teutonia.....	100	137	145
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	122½	125
Crescent City.....	100	....	....
Canal and Claib. (new stock)	100	140	160
New Orleans City.....	100	....	100
Orleans.....	50	10¼	....
St-Charles Street.....	50	54½	56
Actions diverses.			
C. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	35¼	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	49
Metairie Cem'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....		....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	116	119½
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	111	113½
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	23	26
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	205	225
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4¼	5¾
Sugar Shed Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....		....	....
Stand'd Fuse Kn. Co. of Ch'l..	10	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
Crump, T. Stand.....		....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	—	....	....
Talbemins Ferment Co.....		....	....
Rosetta Gravel.....		....	....
Varie. Theatre.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	—
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Man's Ath. Club.....		....	....
Traction Profit.....	—	....	....
do common.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elect. Co		....	....
French Opera Association..	250	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co...		....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....		....	....
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....		102⅞	103¼
Consitutional Bds.....		—	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		105	110
Bossier Lev. Bds.....		109	110½
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		108¼	111
5th District Levee Bds 1908....		100¾	104
do do do 1911....		103	108
do do do 1913....		104	....
Lafourche Lev. Bds.....		107	110
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....		105	110
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs....		107	111
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs....		107	111
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs....		106	109
Red River Atch. & B. 3d. Bds..		107	111
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		107	111
Dette de ville.			
City 4's.....		104⅞	105¼
Premium drawn number.....		205½	206
City 7's, gold.....		....	....
Privilege on Nos.....		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		114	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		128	....
U. S. 5's.....		113	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....		....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....		....	....
Sugar Exchange.....		....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. (Gold)..		119	122¼
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. M. R. 7's...		131	135
Morgan's L. T. R. & S. 6's, gold....		120	123
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort...		....	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort		....	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....		....	....
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].		79	85
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s....		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..		97	100
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		90¾	95
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1901...		....	—
Carrollton RR. Consolmort.....		....	....
Carrollton Bnds 12 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort....		113¾	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
.. .. .. O.....		....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		79¾	....
Slyton Land Company Bond 6s.		....	....
.. .. .. 5s.		....	....
Edison Bonds.....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort...		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort...		....	....
Levee S. Cotton Press mort.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....		....	....
Certificats et Warrants.			
Police certificates.....		....	....
School certificates.....		....	....
City scrip, new.....		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880.....		....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12....		....	....
State school warrants.....		....	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
N. O Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elec. Co.....		....	....
Orleans RR 2nd mort		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Mardi, 8 février 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 4,500 balles et 6,600 à arriver.

Le marché est stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	3 15[16	nom.
Ordinary.....	4 7[16	"
Good Ordinary.....	4 13[16	
Low Middling.....	5⅛	
Middling.....	5 7[16	
Good Middling.....	5¾	
Middling Fair.....	6 3[16	nom.
Fair.....	7 7[16	"

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.		
Janvier.....	— @ —	Nom
Février.....	— @ —	5,45@5.47
Mars.....	— @ —	5,50@5,51
Avril.....	— @ —	5,56@5,57
Mai.....	— @ —	5,61@5,62
Juin.....	— @ —	5,66@5 67
Juillet.....	— @ —	5,70@5,71
Août.....	— @ —	5,73@5.75
Septembre.....	— @ —	5,76@5,78
Octobre.....	— @ —	
Novembre.....	— @ —	
Décembre.....	— @ —	

Les ventes comprennent 44,400 balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à—

Galveston.....	5 9[16
Mobile.....	5¾
Savannah.....	5 7[16
Charleston.....	5⅝
Wilmington.....	5 7[16
Norfolk.....	5⅝
Baltimore.....	5¾
Boston.....	6 1[16
Philadelphie.....	6 1[16
Memphis.....	5⅝
Augusta.....	5¾
St-Louis.....	5 7[16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 5[16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.		
Janvier.....	— @ —	
Février.....	5.84@5.86	
Mars.....	5.88@5.89	
Avril.....	5.91@5.92	
Mai.....	5,95@5.96	
Juin.....	5,99@ —	
Juillet.....	6.02@ —	
Août.....	6.05@ —	
Septembre.....	6,04@6.05	
Octobre.....	6,05@6.06	
Novembre.....	6,07@6.08	
Décembre.....	— @ —	

Les ventes comprennent 202,100 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,060,204 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,765,496 balles
A sous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6,935,289 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	5,739,226 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,397,225 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,347,215 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	4,930,971 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	4,284,223 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	559,582 balles
Même temps l'année dernière..	372,242 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,330,586 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.....	1,011,523 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE

Actif.

Cotes—3 5[16 pour le Middling, Américain.

FUTURS.

Irréguliers.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—43¾fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place; 41¼fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 39¼fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Les vendeurs aux cotes.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 2@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable.	
Par livre.....	2½@ 3⅜
Centrifugal kettle.....	3⅛@ 3⅜
CENTRIFUGAL—Très Fort.	
Granulated.....	— @ —
Whites.....	4 @ 4⅜
Yellows.....	3 13[16@4½
Fancy yellows.....	— @ —
Seconds.....	2⅝@ 3⅝
MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Fort.	14@27c.
CENTRIFUGAL—Fort. 5@13c.	
SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Cut Loaf.....	5⅛
Powdered.....	5⅛
Standard granulated.....	5⅛
Confectioners' A.....	5⅛

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ FCALE—Stable.

Fancy.....		5¼@5¾
Choice.....		5⅛@5⅜
Prime.....		4⅝@5
Good.....		4½@4¾
Fair.....		4¼@4⅜
Ordinary.....		3⅝@4
Common.....		3¼@3½
Screenings.....		— @ —
Inferior.....		— @ —
No 2.....		— @ —

RIZ POLI—Ton. $14 00 à 15 00

BON—$9 50 à 10 50

RIZ BRUT—Stable.

..... $1 50@4 25

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Cliture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—

Patentes, le baril.....	$4 95 @5 05
Extra fancy.....	$4 55 @4 65

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 60@1 65.

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

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

MAIS—On cote — à 39 pour le blanc 8 à — pour le mêlé et 38 à 39 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest — à 31½; Choix à — 32c.; Texas No 2 34 à 35.

SON—72½ à 75c.

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

Les petites cotes se vendent aux prix suivants: mais 50c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 6 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 3 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les lots en gros:

MESS PORK—	
Vieux.....	$10 50@10 75
Nouveaux.....	11 25@11 50
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	5⅛@ 5¼
Short rib sides.....	5⅜@ 5½
Short clear sides.....	5⅝@ 5¾
Long clear sides.....	— @ 5⅝
BACON—	
Epaules.....	5¼@ 5⅝
Short rib sides.....	6⅛@ 6⅜
Long clear sides.....	— @ —
Short clear sides.....	6 @ 6⅛
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined.....	3⅞@ 4
Lard pur.....	5 @ 5⅛
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 ¼ à ½c. pour les autres articles proveniant 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—Calme et stable.	
Fair No 3.....	9
Low Fair No 4.....	8¼
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7⅞
Ordinary No 6.....	Nominal
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 Commen No 8.....	6¾
Common No 9.....	6⅝
MEXICAIN—Calme et stable.	
Cordova—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8¼
Low fair.....	8½
Coatepec—Fair.....	9¼
Barely fair.....	8¼
Low fair.....	8½
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	21 @ —
Extra firsts.....	19 @ —
Firsts.....	17 @ —
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14 @15
Extra firsts.....	12 @13
Firsts.....	11 @ —
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	
FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	10½
Twins, full cream.....	9¼
Young America's, full cream.....	9¾
Singles.....	9½
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

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

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

Oil cake—$18 25 à 18 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 17½ à 18c.; refined 21 à 21½c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 5 15[16 per yard; 2-pound 5 7[16, 1¾-pound 5 3[16.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—83@85c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite.....	1 60@ 1 75
Par baril.....	3 50@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	2 15@ 3 00
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	2 75@ 3 50
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	20 00@22 00
Par 100.....	2 52@ —
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine.....	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par baril.....	2 00@ 2 25
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 representent 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 25 à 1 50.

TOMATES—$2 00 à 2 10 par boite d'un boisseau.

OIGNONS—Par baril $3 00 à 3 25.

CHOUX—80c à 90c per crate.

AIL—80 à 90c. par mnoorne.

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'oeufs.

Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$4 25@ 4 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 40@ 3 75
Poulets.....	1 75@ 3 00
Canards.....	2 40@ 3 00
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 00
Dindes.....	6 50@11 00
OEUFS—12½c.	
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville, 2¾c. celui de la campagne.	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 23 à 23½c la livre.	
LAINE—Burry 8 à 10c. la livre; Louisiana clear 17c.; clear Lake 18 à —c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 5¾c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 5¾c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 5¾c. peaux de veau 45c. pièce; grub selection 5¾c.	
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7¾ à 8¾; dry salted 12½c; dry flint 14¼ la livre.	
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 6 00; castor 5 à 65c. pièce; racc