BOY GROWS SO FAST HE DIES.

His Heart Unable to Keep Up with the Development of His Frame.

George Richard Cordoza, a boy who lived in Livermore, Cal., is dead from an unusual cause. He was 14 years old and grew three inches in less than three months. Dr. J. M. Buckers, who attended the boy at the time of his death, says that the frame of the boy outgrew the vital organs, particularly the heart, and that death resulted because the heart could not supply the abnormally growing body. The boy was the son of George and Jennie Cordoza. The father is of Spanish descent, and the mother Irish. The boy was born in the town of San Ramon, but has lived in Livermore for several years. George attended the Livermore school, and was an intelligent, well-behaved and bright pupil.

About three months ago he began to grow so fast that it was noticeable. In that short length of time he added three inches to his height, and at the time of his death he was five feet ten inches tall, a man in size, with the face of a child. But while the boy's frame was expanding and growing, his internal organs, and particularly his heart, did not keep up with the strain. The heart made a strong effort to do its work, and its action was so violent that it could be heard beating from a distance of several feet. His seat at school was near his teacher's desk, but the audible heart beating so worried Miss Maggie McKee, his teacher, that she had his desk moved to another part of the room.

A few days before his death the boy complained of pains in his head and heart, and Dr. J. M. Buckers was called. Dr. Buckers saw that it was an extraordinary case, and he called Dr. J. M. Robertson. Both physicians gave it as their opinion that death resulted from a too rapid growth, the heart being unequal to the task of keeping up so rapidly developing a body. This is one of the very few cases of the kind known to the medical profession.

SMUGGLING IN PORTO RICO.

Coast Line Furnishes the Best Kind of an Opportunity for This Illicit Trade.

Capt. Shoemaker, of the revenue cutter service, who visited nearly all the harbors in Porto Rico with a view to establishing a revenue cutter service there, has returned to Washington. He says: "There is perhaps no coast in any part of the world so well adapted to illicit trade as that of Porto Rico. For the protection of the revenues when our customs and navigation laws go into effect there should be at least two vessels of the revenue cutter service assigned to this duty. For the most part the ports are simply open roadsteads, entirely unprotected from winds and gales. The shores of the island are bold and easy of navigation and, comparatively speaking, there are no obstructions. The charts at present in use are blind—many shoals being shown upon them which have no existence, and many shoals are found that are not laid down on this chart. The soundings are generally inaccurate, furnishing no safe guide for the mariner. The ports of San Juan and Guanica are ideal as harbors of refuge, both being securely landlocked. A vast portion of San Juan harbor is capable of being dredged and will afford ample anchorage for a large number of vessels in deep water. Guanica harbor is simply one of refuge, but it would furnish an anchorage for at least 250 vessels. The ports, such as Fajardo, Huamacao and Arroyos, are simply ports of entry for customs purposes of the towns, which lie five or six miles in the interior. Ponce is no exception to this rule. The Playa, which is the port, is built on the beach and the city itself is two miles back."

NOT KISSED BY CHORUS GIRLS.

Osborn Deignan, of Merrimac Fame, Denies a New York Story.

Osborn Deignan, the Merrimac hero, spent several hours in Des Moines, Ia., the other day on his way to Stuart, where he will spend two or three weeks visiting his mother. He says the story about the chorus girls in New York kissing him is a canard.

"I went to see Jefferson de Angelis," Deignan explained, "and some way he heard I was in the house and asked me to come to his dressing-room after the performance. He introduced me to all the girls, but, my! I would not let them kiss me—their faces were covered with paint and grease and powder."

Asked regarding the report that he would decline to go to the naval academy, he said there was no truth in it, and that he would certainly go if congress gave him permission.

Deignan is writing an article on the sinking of the Merrimac for an eastern magazine for which he receives a handsome sum.

A WIFE FOR PRINCE GEORGE.

Princess Victoria of Wales, His Cousin, Said to Have Been Picked Out for Him.

According to the announcement made upon high authority, a marriage has been arranged between Prince George of Greece and his cousin, Princess Victoria of Wales. The latter is a year older than the recently appointed high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The union would be very popular both in Great Britain and Greece, and there are no reasons of state against the marriage, which would strengthen the prince's position as high commissioner and among the Greek royal family. It is hoped that the union will assist him in his ambition to become prince of Crete.

WELL RID OF THEM.

Spaniard Declare His Country Better Off Without Her Colonies.

Interview with a Member of a Barcelona Firm—Says He Does Not Envy United States Possession of Philippines.

Louis Esteve, a member of a prominent firm of grain and cotton importers of Barcelona, Spain, was a visitor at the St. Louis merchants' exchange the other day. He dwelt interestingly on the subject of the late war as viewed from a Spanish standpoint.

In the course of his remarks he said: "I was in Barcelona, which is one of the leading coast cities of Spain, during the entire war, and had a good opportunity to study the situation in my country.

"I am firmly convinced that the loss of our colonies will in the end prove a blessing to Spain, although temporarily it will prove a hardship to many interests.

"With a good government Spain will now be more prosperous than for many years, as her colonies have been more of a burden than a blessing for some time, and the people will be forced to develop the vast resources at home which have been neglected in the endeavor to make as much as possible out of the colonies.

"The Philippines were really not much of a benefit to Spain, as the commerce of those islands was controlled by England and Germany, and Spain's business with the islands was comparatively light; how light you may judge from the fact that there was only one steamer a month between Spain and Manila. These islands were really a burden, and I do not envy the United States for the acquisition of them.

"Of course we did a large business in Cuba, but of late years there has been so much trouble with that island that the expenses ate revenues, and I think we are well rid of it also.

"Americans living in Spain were in no more danger than Spaniards in the United States, and I know of two American families which resided in Barcelona during the entire war and suffered no inconvenience. One of these families, whose name is Montgomery, I am well acquainted with, and I know that they were always treated with respect.

"I am afraid that the United States will have considerable trouble with the Philippines and will rue the day when they took them away from Spain; but I believe that the relations between the Spanish people and America will in a short time be more friendly."

MAKE WEDDING TRIP ON FOOT.

Hard Luck Befalls a Young Runaway Couple in Missouri and They Have to Walk.

One of the most remarkable wedding journeys on record was made to St. Louis and back to Norwood, Kan., by Austin W. Dunbar and Miss Lizzie Hay, of Norwood. On October 4 the couple arrived at St. Louis, secured a license and were wed. She gave her age as 18 years and her residence as Great Bend, Kan. Dunbar said he was 22 years old and hailed from Lee's Summit, Mo.

Relatives say both are from Norwood, and that the bride is only 15 years old. When they left Norwood on their eloping expedition they traveled in a buggy. At Lee's Summit, their money gave out and the groom sold the rig, using the proceeds to ride on a train to St. Louis and thence to Jefferson City, on the return trip.

At the latter town they were again stalled, but nothing daunted they managed to get on a freight train and deadhended their way to Sedalia. Then they were penniless, and the only way they could continue home was to walk, which they did, all the way to Norwood, a distance of 250 miles, the trip taking them 30 days. Arriving home, the wealthy widowed mother of the bride took her away and the groom left town, as he had gone off with a girl who was too young to marry. She is now back with her mother, and Dunbar's whereabouts are unknown.

COST OF THE ARMY.

Signing of Peace Treaty Reduces the Pay of the Soldiers 20 Per Cent.

With the signing of the treaty of peace the government saves a large amount of money in the pay of the soldiers. In the bill authorizing the president to call for volunteers a clause was inserted directing the payment of the soldiers of a 20 per cent. increase during the period of the war. The pay of a private in time of peace is $13 per month, but during hostilities it is $15.60; that of a first sergeant is $25 during peace and $30 during the war. It is estimated that the government will save about $500,000 each month from this time forward; but, at the same time, it is believed that the cutting off of this extra allowance will have a bad effect upon enlistments for the regular army, when congress authorizes its increase to at least 100,000 men. The amount required to pay the enlisted men of the army on its present footing is about $2,600,000 per month, and with this 20 per cent. reduction and the mustering out of five or six regiments this expense will be reduced to about $2,000,000.

Success of "Zone" Railroad Fares.

The cheapening of railway fares in Hungary in accordance with the "zone tariff" has been immensely profitable. In 1888, the year before the new system was introduced, 9,140,000 passengers were carried. In 1896, without any great increase in mileage or population, the number of passengers was 35,442,000.

ETECTRICITY ON WARSHIPS.

Naval Surgeon Reports That Great Injury Is Caused by an Improper Use of the Lights.

One of the naval surgeons has reported against the present system of lighting war ships by electricity. The protest is contained in a report submitted to Surgeon General Van Reypen by Passed Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone, who has been stationed on board various naval ships, and who is now on duty in Washington. That officer notes that medical literature is beginning to furnish cases of eye affections and even blindness resulting from the improper use of electric lights. The subject is a serious one, Dr. Stone says, and one which should engage the attention of the authorities. He adds:

"I have myself seen several cases in the service which I consider directly due to improper use of electric lights, and which were relieved by using the light properly placed. Dynamo men have been found to suffer from irritation and exhaustion of the retina and have been found on appearing for reexamination to have suffered a serious falling off in acuteness of vision. This subject is more important in that it is so easily remediable. Ground glass bulbs and proper position of the lights will do away with all the bad effects. As yet laymen do not appreciate the importance nor understand the principles of this subject. In officers' rooms which are furnished with portable lights it is rare to see the lights placed properly. The subject of the location of the lights in the living spaces of a ship being of so much hygienic importance should be determined by a board of medical officers."

WILL VISIT ENGLAND.

Emperor William Said to Have Decided on a Trip to Several Points in the Island.

There has been a flutter of expectation among society people in London over the announcement that Emperor William of Germany has allowed the fact to become known that he will pay a visit to England next summer, unless unforeseen circumstances arise. The better relations between Great Britain and Germany, which have recently been established, have sponged out to a great extent the "anti-kaiser" feeling which has existed in Great Britain since the emperor's notorious dispatch to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, congratulating him upon the suppression of the Jamison raid, and there is little doubt that he will receive a welcome rivaling that of his former visits.

On his arrival at London, which is timed, according to report, for July next, Emperor William, who will remain until the middle of August, proposes to visit a few of the leading industrial centers and, it is added, his majesty may also cross over to Ireland. This imperial visit, coupled with the fact that the king and queen of Italy also harbor the idea of coming to England next year, has opened a vista of brilliant society functions for the London season of 1899.

HAD MONEY TO GIVE AWAY.

Queer Character Arrested Whose Clothes Were Lined with Money.

A man about 40 years old, with long, unkempt hair, a peculiar hat with a large brim, wearing big gloves and somewhat shabby clothing, stood surrounded by a lot of workmen in Battery park, New York, about ten o'clock the other morning. He had a large roll of bills, which he wanted the men to take from him as presents. The bills were mostly for $50 and $20. The workmen thought the man crazy, and some of them called Policeman Egan, of the Church street station, who placed him under arrest.

When the man was searched in the station house $935 in bills were found, as well as a check for $201.50, drawn by the Montgomery Becker Banking company of Oregon, Mo., on the American Exchange national bank of New York city in favor of David Frutz. It was dated December 1, 1897.

The man would tell nothing about himself except that he is a farmer and that he was born in Switzerland. Magistrate Crane committed him to Bellevue hospital to be examined. When he was taken to the Tombs to await the arrival of an ambulance he was again searched, and in the lining of his vest $730 more was found.

CURSE OF AN OLD MAN.

Peculiar Story of Misfortune Which Has Pursued Family of Suicide President of Defunct Bank.

A special from Emporia, Kan., says that it has been recalled there, by the suicide of H. C. Cross, president of the defunct national bank of that place, that Cross' father was, about 60 years ago, connected with a bank at Springfield, Ill., and that upon the failure of the institution one of the depositors, an old man by the name of Cary, stood up in the streets of Springfield and invoked a curse upon the house of Cross.

This story is vouched for by George Plumb, brother of former United States Senator Plumb, to whom it was related by the son of the old man who delivered the curse.

Whatever the merit of this reminiscence, it is true that the elder Cross suffered many reverses and that the chief legacy to his son was a lot of debts, the efforts to discharge which involved the younger Cross in speculations and led to his tragic death.

Leaping Power of a Flea.

If a man were to leap as far in proportion to his size as the flea he would jump 76 miles. Fleas will never touch an epileptic and will instantly leave a dead or dying person.

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; Edition du Dimanche, $2 00.

Bulletin Financier.

Jeudi, 26 janvier 1899.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine	$10,267,788 00	$940,953 00
Même temps la semaine dernière	10,238 431 00	$1,128,626 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—	
Papier exceptionnel	6@—
do A1	7@—
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 on	52@54
Dollars mexicains	44@46
Sols péruviens	41@42
Pesos chiliens	41@42
Argent anglais, par £	$4 80@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 3½ 0/0, taux du marché billets de 3 mois 2 1|16 @ 2⅛ 0/0.

Comptant pour argent 111 1|16

Pour accompte 111⅛

PARIS—

Rentes 102 12½

ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE)—Londres 27⅜

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est facile.

Commercial (60 jours) 481¼@482

Traites de banques (à vue) 485½

Les FRANCS sont faciles.

Francs de commerce (60 jours) 5.23¾

Traites de banques (à vue) 5.15⅜

REICHSMARKS—93 15|16

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.

Traites de commerce 50c d'esc.

Traites de banques $1 00 de prime par $1000.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entre les appels de 10 A. M. et de 2 P. M.	
$3,500 Louisiana 4s	109⅞
$1,000 Lafourche Levee Bonds	110½
Appel de 2 P. M.	
5 actions N. O. C & Lake RR Cert.	94
10 do do do	93
$1,000 Crescent City RR. Cert	96
$2,000 N. O. City and Lake RR. 5s	112¼
Après l'appel de 2 P. M.	
10 actions Southern Ins. Co.	106
10 do do do	107

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.	100	124	....
Citizens'	100	83	90
Germania National	100	92½	100
Germania Savings	100	....	....
Hibernia National	100	208	....
Louisiana National	100	118½	125
Metropolitan	100	125	....
N. O. National	100	500	500
People's	50	....	47
Provident Savings	100	....	....
State National	100	102	....
Tentonia	100	90	95
Union National	100	80	88
United States Savings	100	80	100
Whitney National	100	270	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's	50	....	6
Germania Ins. Co.	100	....	....
Hibernia Ins.	100	....	....
Home Ins.	100	75	85
Lafayette	50	96	105
Mechanics' and Traders	100	....	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.	100	....	81
N. O. Ins. Ass.	100	82	84
Southern Ins. Co.	100	105	112
Sun	100	131½	....
Tentonia	100	134	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Citrolleiten	100	131	138
C. C. Trust Certificates	....	20	....
Canal and Claiborne	100	185	200
N. O. C and L Trust Cert.		92½	94½
Common	50	44½	45½
St-Charles Street	50	55	57
Actions diverses.			
C. U. Slaughterhouse	50	35	37½
Jackson Brewing Co.	100	....	185
Jefferson City Gas Light	100	....	75
N. O. Brewing Ass.	100	7	9
N. O. Gas Light Co.	100	107½	112
N. O. Waterworks Co.	100	85	92½
N. O. Land Co.	10	5	....
Illinois Central RR Co.	....	....	120½
L. & N. RR Co.		....	67¼
Algiers W. W. & Imprt.	100	....	....
Cotton Exchange Stock	200	....	....
French Opera Association	....	....	....
Imp. Bonded Warehouse	100	....	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.	100	....	....
Varis. Theatre	1500	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.	50	....	....
Metairie Cem'y Ass.	100	....	....
M. L. & R. As.	25	....	....
Jockey Club	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.	100	....	....
Louisiana Steam Cotton Press	100	....	....
Standard Oil Manufg Co.	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange	250	....	....
Sugar Shed Co.	60	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.		....	....
Traction Pref'd	100	....	....
do common	100	....	....
Comb. Traction		....	....
Louisiana Electric Light	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works		....	....
d'Hard Pipes Ex. Co. of Chi.	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.		....	....
Tri-Annual Investment Co.		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring		....	....
Independent Oil Works		....	....
Young Man's Ath. Club		....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907		....	113½
U. S. 4's of 1925		129	....
U. S. 5's		113	....
U. S. 2's		107¼	....
Louisiana 4s		109½	110½
Louisiana Stamped 4s		....	....
Premium		222½	223½
Privilege on Nos.		1½	2
Premium drawn number		....	....
City 4's		111½	112½
Floating debt 4s		100	102
Judicial Exp Fund Bds 4s		100¼	103
Water Works		....	....
City 7		....	....
Street Improvement		....	....
Atchafalaya Levee Bds		105	106½
Bossier Levee Bds		113½	118
Caddo Levee Bonds		113½	117
5th District Levee Bds 1908		103½	105
do do do 1911		107	110
do do do 1913		....	....
Lafourche Levee Bds		109½	111
Lake Borgne Levee Bds		110	....
Orleans Levee Bds		....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs		114	120
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs		116	122
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs		123	130
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds		107½	110
Tensas Basin Bonds		....	....
Ouachita and Vicks. Bd. Mort		....	....
Canal & Ulrich St. RR. M. (gold)		127	135
Crescent City RR. 1st mort		....	....
do do do		....	....
do do do		....	....
C. C. Trust Certificates		95½	96½
L. & N. unified 4s		96½	100
Morgan's La. and T. R. R.		139	140
Morgan's L. T. R. & S. S. 6's, gold		123	128
Red River RR. 1st mort. gold		....	....
N. O. C. RR. Co 1st mort		....	....
N. O. City and Lake 1st (gold)		112¼	112¾
Carrollton R.R. Co 1st mort 1901			....
" " " 1907		....	....
Carrollton Bds 12 yrs (Gold)		....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs (Gold)		....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs (Gold)		....	....
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds		....	....
Orleans RR 1st mort (Gold)		112¼	113½
Orleans RR 2nd mort		....	....
St-Charles St. RR. mort		....	....
do do		....	....
do do		....	....
do do		....	....
Southern Ry 1st 5s		106	109½
Tex. & Pacific M.R. 2d gold mort		109½	112
Tex. & Pacific M.R. 2d gold mort		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold		....	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds		....	....
Carrollton Land Co.		....	....
Sixteen Land Co. Bond 5s		....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds		....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds		....	....
Louisiana Cotton Press mort		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.		....	....
New Orleans Belt mort		60	67
Brewery Ass'n Trust Cert.		60	65
Bonds		....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds		102½	103½
New South and West R.		....	....
do do		....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort		....	....
do do 2d mort		....	....
Relief certificates		....	....
Choice certificates		....	....
City scrip, new		....	....
Certificats émis en vertu de l'acte 93 de 1880		....	....
Unpaid State coupons No 12		....	....
State school warrants		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Jeudi, 26 janvier 1899.

COTON.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,100 balles et 900 à arriver.

Le marché est ferme.

Les cotons tachés sont de ⅛ à ¾c. plus bas que les cotes suivantes

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary	3 13|16 nom
Ordinary	4 5|16 "
Good Ordinary	4⅝
Low Middling	5¼
Middling	5 11|16
Good Middling	6 5|16
Middling Fair	6 13|16 nom
Fair	7 15|16 "

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.

Janvier	5.70 Bid
Février	5.70 Bid
Mars	5.73@5.75
Avril	5.76@5.78
Mai	5.80@5.81
Juin	5.83@5.84
Juillet	5.85@5.87
Août	5.82@5.83
Septembre	5.72@5.74
Octobre	5.73@5.74
Novembre	5.73@5.75
Décembre	5.75@5.77

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui middling comptant cotes à—

Galveston	6
Mobile	5⅝
Savannah	5⅝
Charleston	5⅝
Wilmington	5⅝
Norfolk	6
Baltimore	6¼
Boston	6⅜
Philadelphia	6⅜
Memphis	5 11|16
Augusta	6⅜
St-Louis	5 13|16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6⅝.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables

Janvier	6.07@6.08
Février	6.07@6.08
Mars	6.09@6.10
Avril	6.13@6.14
Mai	6.16@6.17
Juin	6.16@6.17
Juillet	6.17@6.18
Août	6.20@6.21
Septembre	6.06@6.07
Octobre	6.06@6.07
Novembre	6.06@6.07
Décembre	6.09@6.10

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, HIER—

A la Nlle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre 1,610,735 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 1,921,071 balles

A sec. les ports des Etats-Unis 6,609,830 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 6,503,008 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre 1,143,714 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 1,280,345 balles

De tous les ports des Etats-Unis 5,066,280 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 4,500,350 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans 450,156 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 544,759 balles

Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis 1,129,184 balles

Même temps l'année dernière 1,341,133 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Plus haut.

Cotes—3 5|16 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

A peine stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.

Cotes—44¼fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 41¼fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 39¼fr. pour le Bas (sur place)

FUTURS.

Stables.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing 1@⅛c plus élevé par livre que les prix suivants de la Bourse au Sucre pour le sucre, et 5@5c plus élevé par gallon pour la mélasse que les cotes suivantes.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.

Open Kettle, par livre 2⅞@3 7|16

Open Kettle centrifugalled par livre 3 9|16@3⅞

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme.

Plantation granulated Il n'y en a pas

Whites Il n'y en a pas

Yellows 3¾@4⅜

Seconds 2¼@3⅞

MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable, 15@30c.

CENTRIFUGAL—Stable, 6@16c.

SIROP—Il n'y en a pas.

SUCRE MAPLE—

Out Loaf 5¼

Powdered 5¼

Standard granulated 5

Confectioners' A 4 15|16

Mélasse et 1|16c d'escompte calculé de 100 barils.

RIZ

AU BOARD OF TRADE

RIZ HALLE—Stable.

Ex Fancy	6½@6¾
Fancy	6 @6½
Choice	5¾@5¾
Prime	4¾@5⅛
Good	4¼@4¾
Fair	3¾@4¼
Ordinary	3 @3¾
Common	2½@3
Screenings	2 @2½
Inferior	1½@1¾
No 2	1¼@2

RIZ POLI—Ten. $15 50 à 16 00.

SON—$8 00 à 8 50.

RIZ BRUT—Grades élevées bien fortes; grades inférieures faciles $1 75 à 4 50 pour celui de la rivière; $1 50 à 4 25 pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

FARINES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

FARINE—

Patents, le baril	$4 05@4 20
Extra fancy	$3 55@3 65
Minnesota Patents $4 70@4 80 hors du Board of Trade.	

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 95@—.

GRITS—$—@2 25

Les cotes de farine et de farine de maïs sont de 25 à 50c. plus cher par baril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

MAIS—On cote 44 à 45 pour le blanc 43 à 44 pour le mêlé et 45 à 46 pour le jaune.

AVOINE—No 2 de l'Ouest 34¼à35c; Choix —à35c.; Texas No 2—à—.

SON—72½c.

FOIN—Prime $12.00 à 12 00 Choice $14 00 à 15 00.

Les petites cotes 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.

AU BOARD OF TRADE.

WEST PORK—

Old Mess Pork —@$10 00

VIANDES SALEES SECHES—

Spaules	—@4⅝
Short rib sides	—@4⅝
Extra short sides	—@5¼

BACON—

Spaules	—@5¼
Short rib sides	6¼@6⅝
Extra short sides	—@6½

SAINDOUX—

Bs tierces, refinés	4⅛@4⅜
Lard pur	6¼@6⅜

JAMBON—9@10.

Les cotes des provisions à la Bourse sont pour le marché en gros; les prix

autrement de 25 à 50c. plus élevés pour le public; et de ⅛ à ¼c. pour les autres articles nécessaires du pays.

GROCERIES.

Les prix suivants de café sont ceux du Board of Trade.

RIO—Stable.	
Fair No 3	8⅝
No 4	8¼
Good Ordinary No 5	7⅞
Ordinary No 6	7¼
Low Ordinary No 7	6¾
Strictly Good Common No 8	6½
Good Common No 9	6¼
SANTOS—Stable.	
Fair No 3	8⅞
Low Fair No 4	8⅜
Good Ordinary No 5	7⅞
Ordinary No 6	7⅜
Low Ordinary No 7	7⅛
Strictly Good Common No 8	6⅞
Common No 9	6⅝
MEXICAIN—Stable.	
Cordova—Fair	9¼
Barely fair	8¾
Low fair	8⅛
Costapez—Fair	9⅜
Barely fair	8⅞
Low fair	8⅜

Job lots ¼c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅛ pour les Rio et les Santos.

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra	22½
Extra firsts	20@21
Firsts	17@18
Western Dairy—Extra	15
Extra firsts	14@14½
Firsts	13

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams	12
Young America's, full cream	13
Twins, full cream	12
Singles	12¼

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

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

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 50 per short ton, sour l'exportation $19 00 à 19 25 f. o. b. par long ton

Oil cake—$19 25 à 19 50 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'exportation), par gallon, prime crude 16 à 17c.; refined 21 à 23c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 6 à 6¼ per yard; 2-pound 5⅛ à 5⅜; 1¾ pound 5¼ à 5½.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—60@65c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite	$1 50@ —
Par baril	2 00@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite	2 25@ 2 75
Par baril	4 50@ 5 00
LIMONS—	
Par boite	4 50@ 5 00
COCOS—	
Par 1000	20 00@ —
Par 100	2 50
ANANAS—	
Par douzaine	3 00@ 4 00
POIRES—	
Par boite	2 50
BANANES—	
Par régime	45@60c
RAISINS—	
Par boite	1 25@ 1 75
PISTACHES—	
Par livre	4@6c.
PACANES—	
De la Louisiane, par livre	4@20c
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 ½ à ¾c. par livre en lots.

POMMES DE TERRE—$1 75 à 2 00.	
PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par baril	$1 00 à —
YAMS—$1 25 à 1 50 par baril.	
Ordinaires $1 15 à 1 25.	
TOMATES—$1 00 à 1 40c. par boite d'un boisseau.	
OIGNONS—Par baril $1 75 à 2 00.	
CHOUX—$1 75 à 2 00 par crate.	
AIL—40 à 50c. par manoque.	
CHOUROUTE—Baril $3 25 à ——	
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2½c. celui de la campagne.	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 22c la livre.	
LAINE—Burry 10c. la livre; Louisiana clear 14c.; clear Lake 16c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6¾c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6¼c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6¾c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grab selection 6¼c.	
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 8c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14c a livre.	
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; caster 5 à 70c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 60c.	
PEAUX—Chevreuil 15à18c la livre; mouton 10 à 60c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.	
MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2½c.	
CORNES—Cornes de bouufs, prime, ——c. pièce.; cornes de vaches — à 1c.	
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par douzaine dsl à 2c. de plus par douzaine d'oeufs.	
Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine	$3 75@ 4 25
Poulets	3 00@ 3 50
Canards	2 50@ 3 25
Oies	4 00@ 4 25
Dindes	6 0@12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane la douzaine	$3 50@ 4 00
Poulets	2 50@ 3 00
Canards	2 50@ 3 00
Oies	3 50@ 4 00
Dindes	6 00@10 00
OEUFS—13c.	

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 2 25; goudron de charbon $4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de pin $3 50 à 3 75. Résine selon la qualité $1 50 à 4 60.

Essence de térébenthine 40c.

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	$2 00@—
Boucauts de sucre de seconde main	90c.
Nouveaux barils de mélasse en cypre	1 75
Nouveaux demi-barils de mélasse en cypre	90@95c.
Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre	55@—
Barils de mélasse de seconde main	1 00
Demi-barils de cypre, par 1000	$12 50@13 50
Barriques de boucauts et de barils, Il n'y en a pas sur le marché.	

Jobbing plus élevé

CHARBON.

PITTSBURG — Par chaland 25 à 32½c 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 25 à 40c. le baril; steamers $3 00 à 3 25 la tonne; habitation (sur la rive) 32½ à 35c.

ALABAMA—Par baril Corona 45c.; Corona nut coal 25c.