OUR TRADE OUTLOOK

That with South Africa Has Untold Possibilities.

One of Its Obvious Features at Present is the Foothold Already Gained by United States Goods.

A special to the New York Tribune from Washington says: Not only is it true, as asserted by Consul-General Stowe in his long report to the state department on the imports into South Africa, made from Cape Town, that trade in that region has untold possibilities, and that one of its obvious features at present is the foothold gained by United States goods, but it is also true that the trade of this country with the British and Dutch communities of southern Africa tends to weld together in a common brotherhood the peoples who are interested in the trade and strengthen the bonds that bind them in sentiment. These are the world's freest and possibly happiest communities. It is therefore a matter of deep interest to the lover of free government on the original Teutonic model, as well as to the enterprising tradesman and manufacturer, that the commerce of this republic with South Africa is largely on the increase and has already reached a highly respectable stage of development.

The trade of the United States is mainly in foodstuffs. Among the articles mentioned as having held their own in the last year are electrical goods and appliances, steel and iron, galvanized iron, tools, hoes, forks, hardware, silver-plated ware, furniture and window glass. An improved demand for drilling and hoisting machinery and oil gas engines is noted. England, it is stated, sent more goods in 1897 than ever before. English shippers urge that they are not on the same footing with Americans and Germans. They hope that preferential rates to American shippers will be withdrawn.

The imports into South Africa aggregated last year $129,150,126, of which Cape Colony took $87,148,927. This trade came from the following countries: Great Britain and possessions, $38,670,362; United States, $13,151,071; Germany, $5,122,738; other competing countries, $15,745,291; foreign countries not competitive, $6,460,666.

The United States, the great silver-producing country, sent only about $10,000 worth of silver-plated ware, to Great Britain's nearly $15,000. It is pretty much the same way as to manufactured tobacco, and worse as to whisky, by comparison with the United Kingdom.

The total imports of Cape Colony for 1897 were $31,244,492; for 1898, $27,767,748. The exports were, respectively, $28,441,549 and $37,664,875.

EYESIGHT IMPROVING.

Another Test Shows That the New York Blind Millionaire's Substitute Will Ultimately Recover.

The sight of John F. Martin, of New York grows better and stronger. He sees more things and smaller things, and he is sure that within a few weeks his sight will be fully restored.

A month ago Martin, the blind substitute for Millionaire Charles Broadway Rouss, began to recover from blindness. Another long and satisfactory test was given at 245 West Forty-fifth street in the presence of several physicians and newspaper men. Tests were made by those who saw Martin two years ago, when he could barely distinguish light from darkness, and who saw him again four weeks ago. They were amazed at his progress toward recovery.

Martin sat in a room at Mr. Cassidy's house until asked to step to a window. He leaped briskly from his chair and walked around the table between several chairs and stood before a light that was bad, for the sky was dark and cloudy.

Four weeks ago Martin described the dress and general appearance of a man a foot away. On the day of the last test he stood four feet off and gave a much more minute description than he could give at the former test.

Martin stood four feet away from James F. Hyde, the theatrical manager, and called attention to a white button an inch in width, which was in the lapel of Mr. Hyde's coat.

DEVOTED TO MISS GOELET.

Lord Herbert Scott, Son of Duke of Buccleuch, Aspires to Hand of New York Heiress.

Lord Herbert Scott, son of the duke of Buccleuch, is paying devoted attention to Miss May Goelet at Homburg. He is a young man, is trying hard to raise a mustache, and looks diminutive beside his big, older companion, Ivor Guest.

All the Goelets and all the Buccleuchs are at Homburg. The young people met last May while crossing on the Lucania. Lord Herbert's devotion began with a rush in midocean and has never wavered. His father is one of the richest dukes in England, but Herbert is the fourth son, and stands no chance for the title.

Despite this affair, which appears quite mutual, the latest gossip says Miss Goelet will eventually marry Prince Francis of Teck.

Sugar to Prevent Exhaustion.

A little sugar taken with water, not too cold, in case food is not obtainable, will relieve any feeling of exhaustion and sharp hunger.

First Prince of Wales' Grandfather.

No previous prince of Wales has been a grandfather.

DENIES SON WILL WED.

Ex-Mayor Strong, of New York City, Says No Engagement Exists with Princess Kaiulani.

A report has reached New York city from Honolulu saying that Capt. P. Bradley Strong, son of former Mayor Strong, who is now with one of the expeditions to Manila for the relief of Admiral Dewey, had been so attentive to Miss Kaiulani Cleghorn, better known as Princess Kaiulani, that there was talk that they were engaged. Capt. Strong went out driving, attended the princess' afternoon teas and walked with her constantly. He expressed regret when he started to board the transport bound for our new possessions among the South Sea islands that he could not remain longer in the land of the Kanakas.

From all these incidents arose the rumor and much talk about the supposed engagement of the captain to the 24-year-old descendant of Kameha the Great and daughter of former Governor-General Cleghorn. The governor-general was a Scotchman. He married the sister of Queen Liliuokalani. The princess was educated in England and speaks French, Spanish and German fluently.

When former Mayor Strong was seen at Seabright he said that he had heard nothing of the report.

"There's not a word of truth in it," he declared. "It may have arisen from the fact that my son was at one time a pupil with the princess in my term as mayor. We often plagued the boy about her."

FARM FOR POOR BOYS.

Grover Cleveland Offers His Land at Princeton, N. J., to Carry Out a Professor's Project.

Grover Cleveland's farm school for poor boys at Princeton, N. J., has started with two boys, and hundreds have written to John Henry Vroom, the Princeton graduate who originated the plan.

Mr. Cleveland was so impressed by Mr. Vroom's earnestness that he gave him the use of his 65-acre farm at Princeton, and neighbors have added land until it approximates 100 acres.

The publication of the story has brought a big pile of letters to Mr. Vroom, bearing postmarks of towns and villages from Maine to Texas. The boys are eager. The only question is: Who will assist in establishing the farm?

Mr. Vroom said that the idea was not to take children from the slums, simply because they were there, but to offer farm advantages and a thorough English education to deserving boys whenever found.

"Every boy will be self-supporting," said Mr. Vroom to a reporter. "An acre of ground will be given each, on which he can raise chickens, vegetables, violets or roses, whatever he considers the best paying."

Agencies to pick boys will be established in New York, Philadelphia and the principal cities of the United States.

BOY LEADS LABOR STRIKE.

Fourteen-Year-Old Samuel Gladstone Directing a Fight for Shorter Hours and Increased Pay.

Samuel Gladstone, 14 years old, is a labor leader. He organized the Boys' Children's Jacket makers' union, which is a branch of the Federated Hebrew trades of New York city, and he ordered the 75 members of the union to strike. He did this all by himself. Here is his statement of what the boy strikers are fighting for:

"The boys are fighting the contractors. The contractors refuse to give the boys a working day of nine hours, and now we are figthing the contractors tooth and nail. We also want an increase of wages of 20 per cent.

"Our work commences at five o'clock in the morning and stops at eight o'clock in the evening. This is too long. We have no time to have fun. We now get $3.50 a week.

"Our work consists in sitting by the operator and as he sews the pieces of the jackets together we turn them inside out so that the finisher can get at them easily. This is no easy work. We handle 75 jackets a day and we consider that this work is worth one dollar, making six dollars a week."

QUEER GIFT FOR WILHELMINA

Victoria Will Give Holland's Queen One of Her Diamond Jubilee Presents.

The approaching coronation of Holland's young queen has been much discussed in England lately, and large parties are organizing in London and elsewhere to witness the ceremonies. The prince and princess of Wales, attended by a large suite, will represent the queen. It was announced several weeks ago that Queen Victoria's gift to the young queen would be a magnificent Indian bracelet, set with diamonds and rubies of the first water. The public was somewhat surprised when the fact leaked out that the bracelet is one of the diamond jubilee gifts presented to Victoria by one of the Indian princes.

Old Source of Government Income.

A question in the British parliament the other day elicited the curious information that in the first eight years of the existence of postal orders the treasury came into a windfall of nearly $200,000—the proceeds of orders purchased and never presented for payment. The annual profit from the same source is at present estimated at $50,000.

Monument to Darwin's Memory.

A monument to Darwin has just been inaugurated in the Zoological gardens at Antwerp.

RAILROAD FIGURES.

Extracts from the Report of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Total Railway Mileage Is 184,425—Number of Employes 932,475—Passengers Carried Numbered 489,445,198 for the Year

From summaries which will appear in the tenth statistical report from the interstate commerce commission, prepared by its statistician, the following advance figures are obtained:

On June 30, 1897, there were 128 roads in the hands of receivers.

The total railway mileage of the United States was 184,425 miles, there being an increase of 1,651 miles, or 0.90 per cent. during the year.

Ninety-five per cent. of the railway mileage of the country is laid with steel rails. The total number of locomotives in service was 35,986, an increase of 36 for the year. The number of passenger cars was 33,626, and of freight cars, 1,221,760.

The number of men employed by the railroads of the United States on June 30, 1897, as reported, was 932,475. These figures, assigned on the mileage basis, show that 449 men were employed for 100 miles of line. The corresponding figures for the year 1896 were slightly larger.

Regarding the year ending June 30, 1897, it appears that the amount of wages and salaries paid was $465,601,581. This amount represents 61.87 per cent. of the total operating expenses of railways, or $2,540 per mile of line. The total compensation for 1896 was $3,222,950 greater.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 489,445,198, a decrease of 22,327,539. The number of tons of freight carried, was 741,766,946, which is 24,185,430 less than for 1896.

The total number of casulties to persons on account of railway accidents for the year ending June 30, 1897, was 43,168. Of these casualties 6,432 resulted in death and 36,731 in injuries of varying character. Of railway employes, 1,693 were killed and 27,567 were injured during the year.

From summaries showing the rate of casualties it appears that one out of every 480 employes was killed, and one out of every 30 employes was injured during the year. One passenger was killed for every 2,204,708 carried, and one injured for every 175,115 carried.

ACCUSED OF GRAVE OFFENSE.

German Explorer, It Is Said, Acted as Judge in China and Freed 13 Murderers of Missionaries.

Herr Eugen S. Wolff, the well-known German explorer, who has just returned to Berlin from China, where he acted as the correspondent of the Tageblatt, is being prosecuted upon a charge of having, without authority, assumed the role of judge and with having liberated 13 Chinese murderers of German missionaries.

According to the evidence of Bishop Anzer, on which the prosecution is based, Herr Wolff, having heard of the trial, appeared in court with a dog named Schuster. Four vacant chairs stood in the hall in which the trial was to be held. Wolff seated himself in the most imposing of these, saying:

"I'll take the highest, and you, Herr Schuster (addressing the dog) will take the second highest to my right."

Then he ordered the clerk of the court into the next chair on his right, and lastly, with a gesture, bade the wandering mandarin to take the fourth and lowest chair.

The mandarin questioned Wolff's authority, whereupon the latter drew a roll of papers from his pocket and flourished it as his authority; and the prisoners being introduced and declaring their innocence, Herr Wolff solemnly acquitted them and declared the proceedings ended. He then saddled his horse and departed.

WANT THE CANAL BUILT.

Great Britain Greatly Interested in the Nicaragua Route Between Atlantic and Pacific.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Peking says that endeavors are making to obtain from Washington an official statement regarding the Nicaraguan canal. It is felt that if the project is assured the gravity of the situation will afford greater opportunities for Great Britain and the United States to jointly protect their interests in the far east. A declaration that the project will be effected will greatly strengthen the position of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister to China. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has obtained leave of absence from the admiralty, and he will leave for China on behalf of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The object of his mission is to examine into and report on the prospects of British trade, especially as to what extent the Chinese government appears to be able to guarantee the safe employment of British capital in the interior of the country.

INTERESTING RELIC FOUND.

It Is Discovered at Trempealeau, Wis., Near Ruins of an Old French Fort.

Another interesting curiosity has been unearthed from the ruins of what is now regarded by historians as an old French fort, built by Nicholas Pierrot in 1684, and situated on land owned by John Brady, near the city limits of Trempealeau, Wis. It may have some bearing on definitely settling what expedition is the author of the ruins in question beyond the possibility of cavil. The relic is about the size of a modern American penny, but it is not flat, the front side of it being raised with the plainly cut features of a man's head, and circled around this are the letters "Armenicus Antoninvsaug." It may be the means of bringing out an interesting story of these ancient voyagers of the upper river.

Yew Trees and Churches Coeval.

It is said that in many Welsh villages the yew tree and the church are of the same age, the one being planted when the other was built.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 25 novembre 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	Jour férié.
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	11,204,110 00 $1,239,132 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.....	44@—
Sols péruviens.....	42@43
Pesos chiliens.....	42@43
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 00@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18¾@19⅜
LONDRES—	
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 4 0[0.	
Consols pour l'argent 110 15[16	
Pour compte 111	
PARIS—	
Rentes 102 27½.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE—	
Londres 27¾	
New-York 60½@61½.	

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est calme.

Commercial (60 jours).....	480¼@481
Traites de banques (à vue).....	486

Les FRANCS sont calmes.

France de commerce (60 jours).....	5.26¼
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.20

REICHSMARKS—93¾

Le CHANGE A VUE SUR NEW-YORK est calme.

Traites de commerce $1 60 d'ess.	
Traites de banques au pair.	

AVIS.

Le Stock Exchange étant fermé aujourd'hui à cause de "Labor Day", nous répétons les cotes des Actions et des Bons de mercredi.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

Banques.	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande de
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	121	....
Citizens'.....	100	80	90
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	....
Hibernia National.....	100	195	201
Louisiana National.....	100	....	123
Metropolitan.....	100	131	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	38¾	41
Provident Savings.....	100	79	....
State National.....	100	....	....
Teutonia.....	100	86	88
Union National.....	100	75	....
United States Savings.....	100	75	90
Whitney National.....	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	4½	7
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	76	80
Hibernia Ins. Co.....	100	108¼	....
Home Ins.....	100	74	82
Lafayette.....	50	94	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	81
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	76	90
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	75½	82½
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	129	135
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	106	111
Teutonia.....	100	133¼	....
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	122	129
Crescent City.....	100	14	22
Jazmi and Claib.....	100	152	200
New Orleans City.....	100	80	85
Orleans.....	50	29	30
St-Charles Street.....	50	54	58
Actions diverses.			
J. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	39	40¼
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	110	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	42	75
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	8⅝	11
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	105¾	108
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	96	100½
N. O. Land Co.....	10	4	5¾
Algiers W. W. & Elect.....	100	....	85
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	200	75	90
French Opera Association.....	....	....	90
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	40	....
Interstate Trans'n Co.....	100	....	....
Varieties Theatre.....	1500	1125	1600
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....	50	25	....
Metallic Coin'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. Ass.....	25	25	28
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
Josefita Gravel.....	100	....	20
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	250	....	80
Sugar Shed Co.....	50	....	....
Texas and Pacific RR. Co.....		16	....
Traction Pref'd.....	100	....	....
do common.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....		7	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....		....	....
Sidard Fleas Eng. Co. of Ohio.....	10	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....		....	....
Takamine Ferment Co.....		....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....		....	....
Independent Oil Works.....		....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....		....	....
N. O. Drainage Bds.....		103¼	104
Bons d'Etat.			
Louisiana 4s.....		107⅛	107¾
Constitutional Bds.....		....	....
Bons de ville.			
Premium.....		217	218
Premium drawn number.....		242	....
City 4's.....		107⅜	107¾
City 7's, gold.....		....	....
Privilege on Nos.....		....	....
Levee 6s.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....		105	106½
Bossier Levee Bds.....		112	116
Caddo Levee Bonds.....		113¼	117
5th District Levee Bds 1908.....		102	....
do do do 1911.....		104½	....
do do do 1913.....		106	....
Lafourche Levee Bds.....		109	....
Lake Borgne Levee Bds.....		107	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....		109	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....		111	116
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....		119	120½
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds.....		108½	110
Tensas Basin Bonds.....		104	....
Orleans Levee Bds.....		106	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....		112⅛	114
U. S. 4's of 1925.....		126	....
U. S. 5's.....		112½	....
U. S. 3's.....		105¼	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold].....		121	126
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's.....		134	136
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's, gold.....		124	130
Crescent City RR. new 5s [Gold].....		82¾	84
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold].....		106¾	108
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....		109	111
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....		61¾	64
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....		113	115
do 2d mort.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....		101	104½
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....		103⅛	112
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....		100	....
Crescent City RR. 1st 6s.....		101	....
Edison Bonds.....			....
Slyton Land Co. Bond 5s.....		27	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds.....		1[2	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort Bds.....		102	....
Lowe & Clinton Gress mort.....		101	....
Nat & Red Riv RR. 1st mort. gold.....		....	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....		....	....
.. .. .. O.....		....	....
N. O. Abattoir Co.....		....	....
Cotton Exchange 1st mort.....		102½	....
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....		110	112½
Carrollton R. R. Co 1st mort 1901.....		....	....
.. .. .. 1907.....		....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold].....		111	....
Carrollton 12 yrs [Gold].....		112	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold].....		113½	116
N. O. Traction Co., Power House Bds.....		105½	108
Orleans RR 2nd mort.....		90	100
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1899.....		104	....
do do 1900.....		105	....
do do 1901.....		105¾	....
Tex. & Pac. RR. 1st gold mort.....		109	....
Tex. & Pacific RR. 2d gold mort.....		47	50
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort.....		....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d 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.....		12	15
State school warrants.....		20	....
C. St. L. & N. O. Gold 5s.....		....	....
N. O. Cotton Ex. 1st Mrt.....		....	....
Algiers W. W. & Elec. Co.....		....	....

Bulletin Commercial

Vendredi, 25 novembre 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,200 balles et 5,100 à arriver.

Le marché fermé stable.

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

	Aujourd'hui
Low Ordinary.....	3 7[16 nom
Ordinary.....	3 7.16 "
Good Ordinary.....	4⅜
Low Middling.....	4½
Middling.....	4 15[16
Good Middling.....	5¼
Middling Fair.....	5 15[16 nom
Fair.....	7 3[16] "

AVIS.

A cause de "Labor Day" il n'y a pas eu d'appels de Futures à la Bourse au Coton. Nous répétons les cotes de mercredi.

N. O. FUTURES

Faciles.

Janvier.....	4,93@4,94
Février.....	4,98@4,99
Mars.....	5,04@5,05
Avril.....	5,09@5,10
Mai.....	5,14@5 15
Juin.....	5,19@5,20
Juillet.....	5,24@5,25
Août.....	5,26@5,28
Septembre.....	—@—
Octobre.....	—@—
Novembre.....	4,87 Bid
Décembre.....	4,87@4,88

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui huile middling était cote à—

Galveston.....	5 1[16
Mobile.....	4 13[16
Savannah.....	—
Charleston.....	—
Wilmington.....	4⅞
Norfolk.....	5⅛
Baltimore.....	—
Boston.....	—
Philadelphie.....	5 11[16
Memphis.....	—
Augusta.....	5¼
St-Louis.....	5 1[16

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

SUR PLACE.

Ferme.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 5 11[16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

A peine stables.

Janvier.....	5,28@5,29
Février.....	5,31@5,32
Mars.....	5,34@5,35
Avril.....	5,37@5,39
Mai.....	5,42@ —
Juin.....	5,44@5,45
Juillet.....	5,47@5,48
Août.....	5,51@5,52
Septembre.....	5,51@5,53
Octobre.....	5,54@5,55
Novembre.....	5,25@5,27
Décembre.....	5,26@ —

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nile-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	863,616 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	905,810 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	3,982,963 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	3,666,465 balles

EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—

De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	523,731 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	594,691 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	2,600,099 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	2,377,103 balles

STOCKS—

A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	353,693 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	290,535 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	1,290,823 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	998,171 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Stable.

Cotes—3 3[32 pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Calmes.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme et stable.

Cotes—41½fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 38¾fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 36½fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Faciles.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing ⅛@¼c plus élevé par livre pour le sucre, et 3@5c plus élevé par gallon pour les mélasses que les cotes suivantes du Sugar Exchange.

SUCRE—OPEN KETTLE—Calme.	
Open Kettle par livre.....	2 11[16 à 3 11[16
Open Kettle centrifugal ed par livre.....	3⅜@ 4⅛
CENTRIFUGAL—Ferme.	
Plantation granulated.....	—@—
Granulated off.....	—@—
Whites.....	4 7[16@ 4 11[16
Off yellow.....	—@—
Fancy yellow.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4 @4 7[16
Seconds.....	2⅞@4 1[16
MELASSE—OPEN KETTLE—Stable, 22@30c.	
CENTRIFUGAL—Stable, 7@18c.	
SIROP—Ferme, 25@20c.	
SUCRE RAFFINE—	
Out Loaf.....	5½
Powdered.....	5⅜
Standard granulated.....	5¼
Confectioners' A.....	5 3[16

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.]

RIZ SCALE—Stable.

Fancy.....	6@6¼
Choice.....	5½@5¾
Prime.....	5⅛@5⅜
Good.....	4¾@5
Fair.....	4⅜@4⅝
Ordinary.....	3⅞@4⅛
Common.....	3½@3¾
Screenings.....	3¼@3½
Inferior.....	2½@3
No 2.....	1¾@1⅞

RIZ POLI—Ton. $15 50 à 16 00.

SON—$8 00 à 8 50.

RIZ BRUT—Inactif.

——pour celui de la rivière; ——pour l'Ouest de la Louisiane.

Ventes actuelles..... $2 60@3 35

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse

FARINE—

Patents, le baril.....	$4 35 @4 95
Extra fancy.....	$3 35 @3 40

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 80@—.

GRITS—$2 05@—

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

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

MAIS—On cote 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 33½à34c; Choix —à 34c.; Texas No 2—à —.

SON—70 à 72½c.

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

Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 6 à 8c. de plus par 100 livres, et le foin $2 00 à 2 00 de plus par tonneau.

PROVISIONS.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse pour les cotes en gros:

MESS PORK—	
Old Mess Pork.....	$9 00@ 9 25
VIANDES SALEES SECHES—	
Epaules.....	4⅞@ 5
Short rib sides.....	—@ 5⅝
Extra short sides.....	—@ 5⅝
BACON—	
Epaules.....	—@ 5¼
Short rib sides.....	6⅜@ 6½
Extra short sides.....	—@ 6¼
GRAISSE—	
En tierçons, refined.....	—@ 3⅞
Lard pur.....	—@ 5⅜

JAMBON—8½@9½.

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

GROCERIES.

Le Board of Trade donne les cotes suivantes pour les lots de chargement de café.

Job lots ¼c. plus élevé pour les mexicains et ⅝ pour les Rio et les Santos.

RIO—Inactif.	
Fair No 3.....	8¼@ 8¾
No 4.....	7⅞@ 7⅞
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7½@ 7¾
Ordinary No 6.....	6⅞@ 6⅞
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6½
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	5⅞@ 6
Good Common No 9.....	5⅝@ 5⅞
SANTOS—Inactif.	
Fair No 3.....	8⅜@ 8½
Low Fair No 4.....	7⅞@ 8
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7⅜@ 7½
Ordinary No 6.....	6⅞
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6⅝
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6¼@ 6¼
Common No 9.....	5⅞@ 6
MEXICAIN—Ferme.	
Cordova—Fair.....	9⅝
Barely fair.....	9½
Low fair.....	8⅞
Centeper—Fair.....	9⅝
Barely fair.....	9¼
Low fair.....	9⅛
BEURRE—	
Western Creamery—Extra.....	23½
Extra firsts.....	21
Firsts.....	18@19
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14½
Extra firsts.....	14
Firsts.....	12½
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	
FROMAGE—	
New York creams.....	11½
Young America's, full cream.....	12
Twins, full cream.....	10¾
Singles.....	11
Jobbing un peu plus élevé.	

GRAINE DE COTON ET SES PRODUITS.

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

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $16 50 per short ton, pour l'exportation $19 00 à —— f. o. b. par long ton.

Oil cake—$19 00 à 19 25 pour l'exportation f. o. b.

Huile de graine de coton (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 14 à 15c.; refined 20c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 2¼-pound 7¼ à 7¾ per yard; 2-pound 6¾ à 7; 1¾ pound 6½ à 6¾.

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

POMMES—	
Par boite.....	$1 50@ —
Par baril.....	2 00@ 4 25
ORANGES—	
Par boite.....	2.90@ 3 10
Par baril.....	4 50@ 5 00
LIMONS—	
Par boite.....	4 50@ 5 00
COCOS—	
Par 1000.....	20 00@ —
Par 100.....	2 25
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 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—$1 50 à 1 75.	
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 40 à 1 60.	
CHOUX—$1 75 à 2 00 par crate.	
AIL—40 à 50c. par nacourse.	
CHOUCROUTE—Baril $3 25 à ——.	
VOLAILLES — Les marchands en gros demandent de 15 à 25c. de plus que les prix suivants volaille, et par douzaine de 1 à 2c. de plus par douzaine d'œufs.	
Grosses volailles de l'Ouest, la douzaine.....	$3 25@ 3 75
Poulets.....	2 25@ 3 25
Canards.....	2 50@ 3 50
Oies.....	3 75@ 4 50
Dindes.....	6 00@12 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 00@ 3 25
Poulets.....	2 00@ 2 75
Canards.....	3 40@ 3 00
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 00
Dindes.....	6 00@ 9 00
ŒUFS—20c.	
SUIF — 3½c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2½c. celui de la campagne.	
CIRE D'ABEILLE — Prime yellow 22 23c la livre.	
LAINE—Burry 10c. la livre; Louisiana clean 15c.; clean Lake 16c.	
PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 7 c.; steer et peaux de vaches 50 à 70 livres 6½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 7 c. peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6½c.	
PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7½c., dry salted 11½c; dry flint 13½c la livre.	
PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 7 00; castor 5 à 70c. pièce; raccoons 5 à 50c.	
PEAUX—Chevreuil 12 à 15c. la livre; mouton 10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c.	
MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2½c.	
CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, —— à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches —— à 1c.	