FORTUNE FOR GRACE TOWER.

Former Wife of Fred Belasco an Heiress with $250,000.

Just on the eve of his wedding to Sadie Lewis, of the Alcazar theater, information has been brought to Manager Fred Belasco at San Francisco that his former wife, from whom he secured a divorce 1½ years ago, has come into a fortune of at least $250,000.

The former Mrs. Fred Belasco was Miss Grace Wallace Tower, the daughter of Calvin D. Tower, who, with his brother, conducted one of the largest carriage repositories in Chicago. A short time ago Mr. Tower died, leaving all of his vast estate to his daughter, said to be his heir.

Grace Tower formerly lived in Chicago. She had been married to a son of a well-known Chicagoan who held office under President Garfield. She subsequently joined the "Miss Helyett" company in New York. She struggled along as a chorus girl until she finally met Belasco. He took Miss Tower under his charge, trained her carefully, and in time she rose to playing important parts at a salary of $65 a week.

In the course of time she was wooed and won by Belasco. For over three years their life was a happy one. Then Mrs. Belasco, it is said, became infatuated with a New York newspaper man. Mr. Belasco sued for and obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

Mrs. Belasco continued on the stage, playing in Rice's companies. When she chose the stage she was bitterly opposed by Mr. Tower, and such was the estrangement it caused between them that for six years they did not communicate with each other. Within a few months before his death, however, a reconciliation was effected, largely brought about by the serious illness of the daughter.

"The matter is one that is dead now, entirely so," said Belasco. "I am shortly to be married to a very estimable young lady, who I am sure will be to me all that could be desired in a wife. I am pleased to hear that a fortune awaits Grace, but money is not all in this world; there are other sources of joy and happiness."

MIDGETS ARE TO MARRY.

Franz Ebert and Elise Lau, of the Lilliputians, Soon to Wed.

Franz Ebert, the drollest and almost the smallest of the Lilliputians, is going to marry Elsie Lau, the prettiest of the women midgets now playing at McVicker's, Chicago. Thus there is a real romance in "The Fair in Midgettown." Little Ebert, the Napoleon of the company, blushingly acknowledged the engagement just after the curtain had fallen on the last act and he and his fiancee strolled off the stage each with an arm twined about the other. And it may be said that this midget wedding will be the direct result of being cast in parts in their play which made them lovers on the stage as well as deep in their hearts.

Their regard for each other began to show a few nights after the first production of this spectacle, and as week after week rolled by the members of the company shyly watched the little folks and gambled on the result. While every member of the big company was sure that the engagement had been made, but few of them will know it for a fact until this announcement.

They are to be married at the end of the season in New York, just before sailing for Berlin, Germany, where they each belong and will spend their honeymoon. Ebert is hardly two feet tall; Miss Lau is nearly ten inches taller. She is slender, but shapely, has beautiful eyes and a sweet expression about her face. And all who know little Ebert on or off the stage admire him for his droll manner and clever personality. He is about 29 years old; his affianced is nearly 23.

FAVORS THE MONITOR TYPE.

Lieut. Commander Stuyvesant Says They Are the Best Fighters.

M. G. Stuyvesant, who retired from the navy with the rank of lieutenant commander, and who was on the Cumberland when it was sunk by the Merrimac, and who has also seen service on the Miantonomah, says that the millions for building ships of war should be devoted largely to the construction of monitors.

He gives as the reason that monitors offer a small target, while they carry guns that can do as deadly service as the largest battleship afloat. He has interested the St. Louis chamber of commerce and a request will be forwarded to Washington that monitors be built.

He says also that monitors can be more easily handled and can enter rivers and harbors where big battleships cannot, and another reason is that they cost much less to construct.

RICH INDIAN MOUND OPENED.

Tennessee Workmen Make What May Be an Important Discovery.

Workmen engaged in making excavations for the water company on the Tennessee river near Chattanooga, Tenn., dug into what appears to be a rich Indian mound. The explorations have not gone far enough to tell the exact value of the find, but already arrow heads, pottery of a peculiar kind and in a wonderful state of preservation, together with implements of war, skeletons and other things have been found. Local archaeologists are taking great interest in the excavation, and all that is valuable they will keep for the Smithsonian institution. They say that several of the pieces are entirely different from anything heretofore found in that vicinity.

British Soldiers' Uniform.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII., and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

Pineapples in London.

Upon an average 10,000 pineapples are imported into London every week throughout the year.

PUTS AIR INTO LIQUID.

Prof. Peckham, a Brooklyn Scientist, Makes Experiments.

Freezes Mercury Hard Enough to Drive a Nail—Unique Test Whereby Fire Is Apparently Frozen In Red-Hot Stove.

Prof. W. C. Peckham gave a public exhibition the other day at the Adelphi college, Brooklyn, of the phenomena of liquid air. The results of some of the professor's experiments were startling and it was not until later that the discovery of the process was fully known.

The professor brought several gallons of the liquid air into the lecture-room. He explained that the process by which it was made was in the main like that used in the manufacture of ice in the skating rinks and other places where artificial cold had to be developed.

The first scientists to liquefy oxygen did so at a cost of $2,500 a quart. Charles E. Tripler had recently discovered a method, the professor said, to produce it at a nominal cost with a 40 horse-power engine. He could make from two to three gallons every hour. In the liquefied form it may be drawn out in pipes and can be handled as easily as water.

In his experiments the professor took a handful of fluid mercury and placed it in a kind of mold. This was poured into a pot of liquid air, and before it became hard a stick of iron was inserted in the mercury. In a moment the professor drew out what appeared to be a hammer with a silver tip. The mercury had become frozen so hard that a nail could be driven in with it.

A unique test was the apparent freezing of fire. A quantity of liquid air was placed in a teakettle and the top was placed on. In a few moments the air began to evaporate and the moisture shot out of the stem of the kettle to a great height.

The kettle was then placed on a coal fire, and the violence of the boiling began to increase. The professor poured a tumblerful of water into the kettle and in three minutes, although the kettle was over a red-hot stove, took out the water in the shape of a large piece of ice.

In the meantime the kettle had become covered with ice from the freezing of moisture in the air and on lifting it from the fire instead of soot was a thick layer of hoar frost from the carbonic acid of the fire, freezing as it escaped.

OLD MONITORS RESURRECTED.

Eight of the Fighters Are Hauled Out of the Mud at League Island.

The old single turret monitors of the rebellion were pulled out of their bed of mud in the back channel at League island at Philadelphia, the other day. They have been embedded in mud for years. The task of getting them loose was begun early in the day by a government tug. The Manhattan was pulled out first. It was a hard fight, but the tug was powerful and the monitor came finally. She floats all right when she is out of mud. Others were then pulled out, eight altogether, and towed to the reserve basin to undergo tests.

The Manhattan and Mahopec, two of the largest, are 212 feet long and 60 feet wide. They draw 9½ feet of water. The smaller ones have a little less length. They are very low in the water, showing only four or five inches of their hull plates, like a ribbon of black around the edges of the deck. An officer at the yard says they are still good as harbor defenders.

The commerce destroyer Columbia was surrounded in the dry dock by a crowd of workmen who were rapidly painting her sides and bottom a dark brown, and above many more were busy taking supplies on board. Who the commander of this boat will be has not been announced, but it is generally supposed that he will be Capt. Sands, who was formerly in charge of both the Minneapolis and Columbia.

ANDREE'S EXPEDITION.

If News of Him Is Not Received by Last of April Hope Will Be Gone.

Reuter's agency states that the opinion is held in geographical circles that if nothing is heard of Herr Andree before the end of April there is very little chance of him being heard of at all. By that time, if he had wintered in Siberia or in North America, he would have an opportunity of traveling over the frozen tundra and getting into communication with some trading posts or settlements. It is also regarded as quite possible, says the London Times, that Andree may have come down on the west coast of Greenland, in which case he could not be heard of until next autumn, when the Danish steamers and whalers return. There is also a chance that he may have reached Franz Josef Land, but the most probable theory is that, if alive, he is in North Siberia, in which case hope may be sustained at any rate until April.

KISSES ARE CHEAP.

Novel Method Adopted by a Kentucky Girl to Sell Her Books.

Miss Beatrice Cunningham, of Cadiz, Ky., has created a sensation in Fulton, Ky., by introducing herself to the public in the role of "Jack the Kisser."

Miss Cunningham is selling a book, the production of her own thoughts, entitled "Jacky, Jacky, Jacky, or the Pink Root Blossoms," and when business gets dull the festive young Kentucky miss makes a proposition to kiss purchasers as an inducement to sell her books.

The other morning the female kisser found business dull and in order to restore prosperity she kissed a prominent bachelor real estate agent four times on the mouth in the presence of a dozen spectators. Then the kissing act was performed upon the main street of the city and Miss Cunningham immediately found her books very much in demand.

VICTIMS OF INDIANS.

Skeletons of Young Taylor and His Bride Exhumed from a Well.

From Wewoka, the town in the Seminole nation near which the awful tragedy was enacted in which three Indians were burned at the stake by an excited mob of whites to avenge the death of a white woman who had been brutally murdered by Indians, comes the story of the discovery of evidences of another tragedy which took place in that locality many years ago.

While digging a well on a large ranch of which Henry Jackson is overseer workmen found two skeletons which had evidently been buried there years before. The bones crumbled soon after being exposed, but in the sand in which they were buried were found some trinkets which afforded a key to one of the hitherto unfathomed mysteries of the western frontier.

Shortly after the close of the civil war a descendant of Gen. Zachary Taylor fell desperately in love with a beautiful young woman of St. Louis named Octavia Malcolm, whose family, though eminently respectable, were only in moderate circumstances. The match was not looked upon with favor by young Taylor's parents. Nevertheless, the young people were married. Taylor's people were wealthy and ambitious for their son to marry into a family of corresponding station, and their anger over his disregard for their wishes led to his being disowned.

But Taylor was a self-reliant young man, and, taking his bride with him, he started from St. Louis for Fort Smith, Ark. They were never heard from again.

The finding of the two skeletons seems to afford convincing proof that the couple were killed by the Indians, for the medal, rings and locket bear mute testimony that the skeletons recently unearthed were those of Taylor and his young wife.

BABOON SCARES PASSENGERS.

Gets Loose in a Crowded Train and Soon Has It All to Himself.

In the smoking car of a train on the Brooklyn "L" the other night a well-dressed man sat near the front of the car calmly smoking a cigar and reading an evening paper. At his feet was a large wicker basket with the lid fastened down. Opposite the well-dressed man with the basket sat two laborers.

A second later the top of the basket flew up and out popped a baboon.

"Wow!" yelled the laborers, making a dash for the door.

With a chatter of delight the baboon made a dive after the fleeing laborers and leaped upon the shoulders of one of them. In an instant the car was in an uproar. The owner of the baboon tried to recapture the animal, but the agile simian leaped from head to head and eluded its master.

"Nostrand avenue," called out the guard, throwing open the door.

The quick eye of the baboon spotted the open door and it dashed out of the smoking car into the car behind. The appearance of the baboon in the second car caused a mild panic among the passengers. Women screamed and excitement prevailed generally. All efforts to catch the baboon failed and the train continued on its way. At Reid avenue the monkey climbed down upon the tender of the engine and made its way into the cab, to the consternation of the engineer and fireman.

When the train drew into the Gates avenue station the baboon was captured. The baboon was the performing simian Jessie, doing a nightly turn at a Brooklyn music hall. The animal was being brought over from Manhattan to the music hall by her trainer, F. A. Gardiner, when she escaped from the basket.

TO GATHER WASTE POWER.

Company at San Francisco That Proposes to Turn It Into Electricity.

Prince Poniatowski is at the head of a San Francisco company which proposes within a year to bring at least 10,000 horse power from the waters now running to waste on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in Alpine, Amador and Calaveras counties, by means of an electrical line 110 miles in length to San Francisco.

The water supply embraces the Blue Lake Water company's system, in the above named counties, which consists of various natural lakes and artificially constructed reservoir basins, ranging in altitude from 8,109 feet to 5,670 feet above the sea level. A system of canals will convey the water to the point of its conversion into electrical power, which will be conveyed through a heavy copper wire. The wire will cross San Francisco bay at an elevation of 325 feet over the shallow waters opposite San Leandro, where there is not much traffic, and on its way here will pass five counties. The cost of the plant is estimated at $1,000,000. Many prominent electricians and capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

TWAIN PAYING HIS DEBTS.

A London Comparison of His Case with Sir Walter Scott's.

The English press has universally printed praises of the statement that Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) has paid the last of his Webster & Co. debts. Dr. McAlister, writing to the Times on the subject, says:

"With the exception of the historical case of Sir Walter Scott, I do not think there is to be found in the records of literature anything quite equal to Mark Twain's conduct."

Generous to Its Big Fair.

Twenty millions of dollars is the sum which the French government proposes to devote to the Paris exhibition of 1900. Nearly $10,000,000 will be consumed by the construction of two palaces in the Champs Elysees and those in the Champ de Mars, in the Esplanade des Invalides, and on the quays.

Nerve Fibers in the Human Body.

There are at least 10,000,000 nerve fibers in the human body.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 29 mars 1898.

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

Jusqu'ici cette semaine.....	$4,043,531 00	$413,566 00
Même temps la semaine dernière.....	4,065,355 00	432,576 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
Doubloïns 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.....	41½
Pesos chiliens.....	41½
Argent anglais, par £.....	$4 60@4 80
Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre.....	$4 80@4 90
Billets de la Banque de France	18⅛@19⅛
LONDRES—	
Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 3 0[0.	
Consols pour l'argent 111¼.	
d'our accompte —.	
PARIS—	
Rentes 103.32½.	
ARGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONCE —	
Londres 25⅝.	
New-York 55⅝@55¾.	

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est calme.

Commercial (60 jours).....	479¼@480
Traites de banques (à vue).....	485

Les FRANCS sont calmes.

Francs de commerce (60 jours)	5.5 6¼
Traites de banques (à vue).....	5.18¾

REICHMARKS—93 9[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.

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

$7,000 Louisiana 4s.....	100¼

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Dernières cotes du N. O. Stock Exchange.

	Valeur au pair	Offre	Demande
Banques.			
Canal & Banking Co.....	100	120	129
Citizens'.....	100	....	....
Germania National.....	100	....	100
Germania Savings.....	100	340	....
Hibernia National.....	100	....	196
Louisiana National.....	100	....	130
Metropolitan.....	100	126	....
N. O. National.....	100	500	560
People's.....	50	....	40
Provident Savings.....	100	....	....
State National.....	100	82½	90
Teutonia.....	100	....	88
Union National.....	100	....	90
United States Savings.....	100	....	95
Whitney National.....	100	....	....
Compagnies d'assurance.			
Firemen's.....	50	....	9
Germania Ins. Co.....	100	70	77½
Hibernia Ins.....	100	....	103½
Home Ins.....	100	....	75
Lafayette.....	50	94	....
Merchants' Ins. Co.....	100	....	....
Mechanics' and Traders.....	100	....	....
N. O. Ins. Ass.....	100	....	....
Sun Mutual Ins.....	100	....	134
Southern Ins. Co.....	100	100	107
Teutonia.....	100	....	144
Chemins de fer urbains.			
Carrollton.....	100	123	125½
Crescent City.....	100	23¾	....
Canal and Claib. [new stock]	100	140	160
New Orleans City.....	100	....	....
Orleans.....	50	....	....
S.-Charles Street.....	50	....	54
Actions diverses.			
O. O. Slaughterhouse.....	50	....	36
Imp. Bonded Warehouse.....	100	....	....
Jefferson City Gas Light.....	100	....	....
Motaire Com'y Ass.....	100	....	....
M. L. & B. As.....	....	....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co.....	100	109	117
N. O. Waterworks Co.....	100	106	114
N. O. Brewing Ass.....	100	21	22½
Jackson Brewing Co.....	100	200	....
N. O. Cold Storage Co.....	100	....	....
N. O. Land Co.....	10	....	5¼
Sugar Shed Co.....	100	....	....
Louisiana Electric Light.....	100	....	....
Standard Guano & Chem.....	100	....	....
St. Martin's Oil Works.....	....	....	....
S'dard F'less En. Co. of Chi..	10	....	....
Jockey Club.....	100	....	....
Comb. T. Stand.....	....	....	....
Edison Elec. Co.....	....	....	....
Takamina Ferment Co.....	....	....	....
Rosetta Gravel.....	....	....	....
Varie. Theatre.....	....	....	....
Stafford Mineral Spring.....	....	....	....
Independent Oil Works.....	....	....	....
Young Men's Ath. Club.....	....	....	....
Traction Pref'd.....	....	....	....
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.....	....	100¼	100⅞
Consitutional Bds.....	....	....	....
Levee Co.			
Atchafalaya Levee Bds.....	....	106¼	110
Bossier Lev. Bds.....	....	108¼	110
Caddo Levee Bonds.....	....	....	....
5th District Levee Bds 1908....	....	100	....
do do do 1911....	....	100	....
do do do 1913....	....	100	106
Lafourche Lev. Bds	....	108½	112
Lake Borgne Lev. Bds.....	....	....	....
Pontchartrain L. B. 15 yrs.....	....	107	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 20 yrs.....	....	107	112
Pontchartrain L. B. 50 yrs.....	....	101¾	105
Red River Atch. & B. B. Bds...	....	....	....
Tensas Basin Bonds.....	....	101	107
Bons de ville.			
City 4's.....	....	103⅝	104¼
Premium.....	....	201	204
Premium drawn number.....	....	....	250
City 7's, gold.....	....	....	....
Privilege on Nos.....	....	....	....
Bons divers.			
United States 4's of 1907.....	....	109	....
U. S. 4's of 1925.....	....	119	....
U. S. 5's.....	....	109	....
Cotton Exchange Stock.....	....	....	....
Mech., Dealers and Lumb.....	....	....	....
Sugar Exchange.....	....	....	....
Canal and Claib. St. M. old.....	....	....	....
Canal & Claib. St. RR. M. [Gold]..	....	119	....
American Brew'g Co. Bds.....	....	....	....
Algiers W. W. & E. Bds Gold.....	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds	....	....	....
Jackson Brewery 2d Mort. Bds..	....	....	....
Morgan's L. and T. R. R. 7's...	....	131½	133¼
Morgan's L. T. R. R. 6's. gold	....	121	124
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].	....	73	77
N. O. City RR. Co. mort 6s.....	....	....	....
N. O. City and Lake 5s [Gold]..	....	96	98
Natchitoches R. Riv. Valley Bds	....	....	....
Orleans RR 6s [Gold].....	....	....	....
St-Charles St. RR. mort. 1901..	....	....	....
Carrollton R.R. Col. 5s mort.....	....	....	....
Carrollton 2nds 12 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
Carrollton 13 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
Carrollton 14 yrs [Gold]..	....	....	....
N. O. Waterworks 1st mort.....	....	114	....
New South Bld Ass'n A.....	....	....	....
" " " C.....	....	....	....
N. O. Brewing Ass'n bonds.....	....	....	80½
Elyton Land Company Bond 6s.	....	....	....
" " " " 5s.	....	....	....
Edison Bonds.....	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort...	....	....	....
La. Elect. Light Co. 2d mort...	....	....	....
Levee B. 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, 29 mars 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Orléans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,800 balles et 1,800 à arriver.

Le marché est calme.

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

	Aujourd'hui	
Low Ordinary.....	4	nom
Ordinary.....	4⅛	"
Good Ordinary.....	4⅞	
Low Middling.....	5 3[16	
Middling.....	5½	
Good Middling.....	5⅞	
Middling Fair.....	6¼	nom
Fair.....	7½	"

N. O. FUTURES

Stables.		
Janvier.....	5,67@5,69	
Février.....	—@—	
Mars.....	Nom	
Avril.....	5.50 Bid	
Mai.....	5,56@5,57	
Juin.....	5,59@5 60	
Juillet.....	5,62@5,63	
Août.....	5,62@5,63	
Septembre.....	5,63@5.65	
Octobre.....	5,62@5.64	
Novembre.....	5,62@5 64	
Décembre.....	5,65@5,67	

Les ventes comprennent ——balles.

MARCHES DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était cote à—

Galveston.....	5 11[16
Mobile.....	5⅝
Savannah.....	5 9[16
Charleston.....	5 9[16
Wilmington.....	5¾
Norfolk.....	5¾
Baltimore.....	6
Boston.....	6⅛
Philadelphie.....	6⅜
Memphis.....	5½
Augusta.....	5⅞
St-Louis.....	5⅝

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK

SUR PLACE.

Stable.

Cotes—Middling Gulf 6 5[16.

N. Y. FUTURES.

Stables.	
Janvier.....	6,01@6.02
Février.....	—@—
Mars.....	5,88@5,89
Avril.....	5,88@5,89
Mai.....	5,93@5.94
Juin.....	5,94@5,95
Juillet.....	5,97@5 98
Août.....	5,99@6 00
Septembre.....	5,96@5,97
Octobre.....	5,96@—
Novembre.....	5,97@5.98
Décembre.....	5,99@6.00

Les ventes comprennent 102,100 balles.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

REÇU, NET—

A la Nile-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	2,437 240 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	1,951 595 balles
A tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	7,967.780 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	6,299,835 balles
EXPORTATIONS A L'ETRANGER—	
De la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre.....	1,652 424 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	1,625 806 balles
De tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	6.141.731 balles
Même temps l'année dernière	5,037,825 balles
STOCKS—	
A la Nouvelle-Orléans.....	404.856 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	245.972 balles
Dans tous les ports des Etats-Unis.....	964.038 balles
Même temps l'année dernière.	722.327 balles

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

SUR PLACE.

Demande modérée.

Cotes—3⅜ pour le Middling Américain.

FUTURS.

Stables.

MARCHE DU HAVRE.

SUR PLACE.

Calme.

Cotes—43¼fr. pour l'Ordinaire (sur place); 41 fr. pour le Très Ordinaire (sur place); 39 fr. pour le Bas (sur place).

FUTURS.

Les vendeurs aux cotes.

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.

Par livre.....	2⅝@3 11[16
Centrifugal kettle.....	—@—

CENTRIFUGAL—Stable.

Granulated.....	—@—
Whites.....	—@—
Yellows.....	4@4 3[16
Fancy yellows.....	—@—
Seconds.....	2⅝@3 15[16

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

CENTRIFUGAL—Calme 5@14c.

SIROP—Il n'y a plus de sirop.

SUCRE RAFFINE—

Out Loaf.....	5⅜
Powdered.....	5⅜
Standard granulated.....	5 1[16
Confectioners' A.....	4 15[16

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

RIZ

[A la Bourse.)

RIZ HALE—Fort.

Fancy.....	5¼@6
Choice.....	5⅛@5⅜
Prime.....	4¾@5
Good.....	4½@4¾
Fair.....	4⅛@4⅜
Ordinary.....	3⅝@4
Common.....	3¼@3¼
Screenings.....	2⅛@2¾
Inferior.....	—@—
No 2.....	1⅞@2

RIZ POLI—Ton. $14 00 à 15 00

MON—$9 00 à 10 00

RIZ BRUT—Bien maintenu.

$1 80@4 00

FARINES.

A LA BOURSE.

Clôture officielle de la Bourse:

FARINE—

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

FARINE DE MAIS—$1 65@1 70.

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

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

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

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

SON—75 à 76c.

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

Les petits lots se vendent aux prix suivants: maïs 2c. de plus par boisseau; avoine 2 à 4c de plus par boisseau; son 5 à 2c. 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.....	9⅞@10¼
Nouveaux.....	10¼@11

VIANDES SALEES SECHES—

Spaules.....	5 @ 5⅛
Short rib sides.....	5½
Short clear sides.....	5½@—
Long clear sides.....	5½@—

BACON—

Spaules.....	5⅝@ 5¾
Short rib sides.....	6⅜@—
Long clear sides.....	6⅜@—
Short clear sides.....	6⅝@—

GRAISSE—

En tierçons, refined.....	4 @ —
Lard pur.....	5⅜@ 5½

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 provenant 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—Inactif.

Fair No 3.....	8¼
Low Fair No 4.....	7¾
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7¼
Ordinary No 6.....	6¾
Low Ordinary No 7.....	6½
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	6¼
Good Common No 9.....	6

SANTOS—Inactif

Fair No 3.....	8¾
Low Fair No 4.....	8
Good Ordinary No 5.....	7½
Ordinary No 6.....	Nom
Low Ordinary No 7.....	Nom
Strictly Good Common No 8.....	Nom
Common No 9.....	Nom

MEXICAIN—Inactif.

Cordova—Fair.....	8¾
Barely fair.....	8¼
Low fair.....	8
Coatepex—Fair.....	8¾
Barely fair.....	8¼
Low fair.....	8

BEURRE—

Western Creamery—Extra.....	20
Extra firsts.....	19
Firsts.....	17
Western Dairy—Extra.....	14@—
Extra firsts.....	11@12
Firsts.....	10

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

FROMAGE—

New York creams.....	10½
Young America's, full cream.....	10
Twins, full cream.....	10
Singles.....	10¼

Jobbing un peu plus élevé.

GRAINE DE COTON ET PRODUITS.

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

Farine de graine de coton par chargement au dépôt $17 00 per short ton, pour l'exportation $19 25 f. o. b. per 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 16c.; refined 21 à 21½c.

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

Twine—Jute 7½c. la livre; Hemp 10c.

COTTON TIES—70@75c.

FRUITS ET NOIX.

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

PATATES DOUCES—Ordinaires par bar $1 25 à $1 40.

YAMS—$1 60 à 1 75.

TOMATES—$1 50 à 2 00 par boite.

OIGNONS—Par baril $2 50 à 2 75.

CHOUX—90c à $1 00 per crate.

AIL—80 à 90c. par macorne.

CHOUCROUTE—Barl $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 00@ 4 25
Poulets.....	3 00@ 3 75
Canards.....	3 00@ 3 50
Oies.....	3 75@ 4 50
Dindes.....	8 00@16 00
Grosses volailles de la Louisiane, la douzaine.....	$3 50@ 3 75
Poulets.....	3 00@ 3 50
Canards.....	2 75@ 3 25
Oies.....	3 50@ 4 00
Dindes.....	7 50@12 50

OEUFS—9½@10c.

SUIF — 3¼c. la livre pour celui de la ville; 2¾c. celui de la campagne.

CIRE D'ABEILLE.—Prime yellow 23¼ à —c la livre.

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

PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS—70 livres et au-dessus 6c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 5½c.; kips 14 à 30 livres 6c. peaux de veau 45c. pièce, grub selection 5¼c.

PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 7c., dry salted 12c; dry flint 14 c la livre.

PELLETERIE—Otter $1 00 à 6 00; castor 3 à 45c. pièce; raccoons 35c.

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

MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1¼ à 1¾c.; noire 2 à 2¼c.

CORNES—Cornes de bœufs, prime, —— à 4c. pièce.; cornes de vaches —— à 1c.

MARCHANDISES DIVERSES.

NAVAL STORES—Les prix du gros sont comme suit. Au détail il fa