STOKESES AND THE SHERIFF.

COUSIN ED BRINGS THREE LAWYERS, COUSIN W. E. D., SIX.

The Sheriff Has One, Who Tries to Steer the Eminent Counsel Aright in Their Ucross. Her Note of Helping a Sheriff's Jury Assess the Amount of Damages for Libel.

Cousin W. E. D. Stokes put in no answer to one of the three clauses in the complaint in Cousin Ed S. Stokes's suit against him for $250,000 damages for libel, and the case was before a Sheriff's jury yesterday to have the amount of damages assessed.

Sheriff Sexton was on the bench, with Under Sheriff McDonough and William E. Stillings, counsel for the Sheriff. Edward S. Stokes was present with Joseph H. Choate, Esek Cowan, and John J. Adams as his counsel, and Cousin William E. D. sat a short distance from him, surrounded by his lawyers, Benjamin F. Tracy, Daniel G. Rollins, Artemas H. Holmes, and Messrs. Platt, Adams, and Boardman.

Mr. Tracy began by objecting to the discharge of one panel of jurors.

"Why was it discharged?" he calmly asked the Sheriff.

"I do not know," was the response of Sheriff Sexton.

"Isn't it your business to know?" rejoined Mr. Tracy.

"No, sir. That is the business of the foreman of the jury," retorted the Sheriff.

"I know of no such usage and no such law," declared Mr. Tracy. He offered in evidence a list of the first panel of jurors, from which he had hoped to have selected the jurors to try the case, but the Sheriff ruled it out of order because he did not know where Gen. Tracy had procured it and by what authority he had procured it.

"Then I will mark it myself," said Gen. Tracy indifferently.

"What authority have you to mark it?" inquired Mr. Choate.

"We will see about that," replied Gen. Tracy, "whether I have or not."

Gen. Tracy objected also to the assessment of damages in the case, upon the ground that the action was pending and undetermined, and that the attempt to assess the damages was premature and without warrant of law. His point was overruled by the Sheriff, and then the selection of the jury was begun. The jury box was filled, but as several of the jurors were personally acquainted with Cousin William E. D. Stokes they were excused by ex-Congressman Adams, against the protest of the ex-Secretary, whose protest was overruled by the Sheriff.

Another juoror said that he dined at the restaurant of Edward S. Stokes, which was met by the retort of Mr. Tracy, "So do I." He was allowed to remain. The jury box was again filled, and in answer to the question by Lawyer Adams as to whether anybody had talked with them about the case, the jurors were silent, evidently by that meaning that they had not been spoken to.

Mr. Adams then addressed the jury as to the facts of the case, reading the libel complained of, and also the interpretation put on it in the complaint. Gen. Tracy objected to all the interpretation, but he was not sustained by the Sheriff. Mr. Adams put in evidence a newspaper containing the libel complained of, over the signature of William E. D. Stokes, and rested his case. The libel was in a published letter written by Cousin W. E. D., in which, after announcing his rejection of a proposal by Cousin E. S. to have an arbitration of their difficulties, and after describing this as a "last desperate effort to secure peace," Cousin W. E. D. quotes De Quincey as follows:

> If once a man indulges in murder, very soon he comes to think little of robbing; from robbing he comes next to drinking, and from that to all manners and practicalities, there is but a downward path and you know not where you will stop.

Gen. Tracy began to address the jury, reading the article complained of, and said that there was nothing libellous in it. After he had been talking for some time Mr. Choate asked:

"Are you opening your case?"

"I am," replied the ex-Secretary. "I have that right, I suppose."

"I do not know," laughingly replied Mr. Choate.

Mr. Tracy resumed his discussion of the merits of the case, and declared that his client had been wronged by Edward S. Stokes to the extent of nearly $150,000 cash.

William E. D. Stokes took the stand in his own behalf to give evidence in mitigation of damages. He stated that he wrote the letter complained of at the request of a reporter, who had brought a communication from Edward S. Stokes, which was to be published the next day.

Gen. Tracy continued to ask questions concerning the relations that existed between the cousins, although they were objected to and ruled out by the Sheriff, until Mr. Choate called a halt, and remarked:

"If you go on in this way you cannot finish this case in two hours."

"I don't suppose that it can be tried in seven sights of the moon," said Gen. Tracy, "unless you consent to a verdict for six cents damages. If you sign a written stipulation for a six cents verdict we will agree on it now."

"Then you admit that it was a libel," interjected Mr. Adams.

"Oh," said the General, "we don't care about that, if you agree to a verdict for six cents damages."

Gen. Tracy wanted to have marked for identification the newspaper article complained of, and the letter of Edward S. Stokes to which it referred, but this was met by a strenuous objection on the part of his opponents, which called forth from Mr. Choate an ex-Burrocrate Rollins that he never heard of such an objection before in his life. The fact that a paper produced upon the trial could not be marked for identification, when it was to be used, was ridiculous. Harmony was restored and the case proceeded. Cousin W. E. D. Stokes continued to sell of his interest in the stock in the Hoffman House and his interest in it, and the extent to which Cousin E. S. borrowed money from him, until the objections were so frequent that the case came to a standstill.

Then the lawyers proposed an adjournment, as it was found to be impossible to finish the case before midnight. It was agreed to adjourn it for a week, and after a consultation in which all the legal lights participated, it was announced that in the mean time an application would be probably made to the Supreme Court to have the case sent to be tried before a Judge and jury at Circuit, upon the consent of both sides.

$50,000 FOR METALLIC FILE CASES.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners Will Try to Get Them for Less.

Among the furnishings planned for the new Criminal Courts building in Centre street are metallic file cases for the better preservation of public records. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, however, do not think those cases should cost so much as Architect Wilson's estimate, which is a little less than $50,000, and at their meeting yesterday they decided to advertise and invite bids from other cities for furnishing the file cases. They were informed by the architect that he was unable to make a lower estimate, as no manufacturer of the city would agree to make the cases for less than $40 a running foot for cabinets eight feet high. The metallic cases are to take the places of the wooden cabinets and files which are in general use in the departments and are a source of danger in case of fire, even in a fireproof building.

The other estimates for furnishing were agreed to as modified at a prior meeting of the Board, except in two items. An item of $12,000 for metallic file cases for the Health Department was stricken out, as was also one of $500 for parlor furniture, bedding, and other household goods for the janitor of the building.

The designs for decorating the Oyer and Terminer room, which were invited in competition by the Fine Arts Society, have all been received. The jury will award the prizes in a day or two, and all the designs will probably be put on view on Thursday.

Funeral of Bishop Southgate.

The funeral services of the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, at one time Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Turkey, were held in the Church of the Redeemer in Astoria yesterday morning. Music was furnished by a surpliced choir, and the fact was recalled that the first vested choir in America was introduced by Bishop Southgate while he was in charge of the Church of the Advent in Boston. Among the clergymen who officiated were Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, and Bishop Coleman of Delaware, who delivered an address. The burial was in Kensico Cemetery.

Bishop Southgate was in his eighty-second year. He was the senior Bishop, by date of consecration, in America.

This Case Tackled at the Wrong End.

An indictment charging John James, produce dealer of 82 Dey street, with assaulting Patrolman James E. Mulligan of the Church street police, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions, upon the motion of Assistant District Attorney O'Hare. Mr. O'Hare said that investigation showed that James was physically incapable of assaulting Policeman Mulligan, and that James was very roughly handled by the policeman when he was arrested.

DO YOU?

Do you observe the laws of life?

Do you take good care of yourself at all times?

Do you always use clear judgment instead of often acting upon impulse?

Do you carefully guard the life and health of those who are dependent upon you?

Do you stop to think when you feel chilly, have a cough, a headache, or a tired feeling, that it means danger?

Do you know that a little care and caution at the right time will avoid all these things and put you in a strong and good condition again?

Do you know that the best physicians, scientists, and the leading people of the land recommend a pure stimulant as the only thing to take at such times?

Do you not know that there is but one pure medicinal stimulant in the world, namely, Duffy's Pure Malt, and that it is exceedingly popular wholly because of its merits?

Do you not understand that a druggist or grocer will try to sell something cheaper and inferior because he can make more money upon it, when you are entitled to have the very best you can get and precisely what you call for?

Do you not know that if you follow the suggestions given above you can keep yourself in perfect condition and avoid all possibility of colds, chills, or the sicknesses which come at this time of the year?—*Adv.*

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SCANDAL.

Efforts of the New Ministry to Circumvent Its Enemies.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 16.—The new Ministry are all in office, and the public have settled down in anxious expectancy for the next move on the political chess board. The prorogation granted on Saturday will enable the new Administration to prepare its plan of attack, and there is reliable information that it will be a very effective one. An appeal will be made by the Goodridge Government to the imperial authorities, asking them to have an act passed through the House of Commons extending the period of operation of our revenue bills. The grounds upon which this request will be made are that the conditions now existing here are unprecedented in British history, and that it should not be left in the power of a party accused of gross bribery to wreck the financial future of the colony.

This appeal will be supported by the Governor, and it is believed, in view of the active support given him by the Rosebery Cabinet during the recent difficulties, that they will induce Parliament to pass it, although such a course will be very unusual on the part of the imperial authorities.

Our local pulpits have taken up the agitation against the boodlers, and fiery denunciations were pronounced in the various churches yesterday. The uprising appears to be general, and bodes the offenders no good. The new Government are trying to push on the trials. The prosecution closed their case in Burin and Bonavista Bay, both of which are before Mr. Justice Little. The defence are making their arguments in the St. John's East case today before Chief Justice Carter, and it is expected that a decision unseating Ex-Receiver-General Fox and his colleague Murphy will be rendered by Saturday.

The St. John's East case will come before Justice Winter to-morrow, and by the end of the month it is expected that the eight members involved in these cases will be removed from office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales April 16.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s).

43 Tenn. Set. 3s.	78	140 Va. 6s def'd, T. R.	
10 Va. F. debt 2-3s of 1991	60¾	8	8⅝

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2s, r			U. S. 4s, 1895	103	—
U. S. 4s, r	114	114¼	U. S. 6s, 1896	100	—
U. S. 4s, c	114¼	114¾	U. S. 6s, 1897	109	—
U. S. 5s, r	117¾	117¾	U. S. 6s, 1898	111	—
U. S. 5s, c	118¾	119	U. S. 6s, 1899	113	—

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

22 Atchison 4s	75¾	1 N. Y. C. deb. 5s	108¼
10	75½	3 North Mo. 1st 6s	109¾
1	75½	8 Nash. & Chat. cn.	100
12 Atchison 2ds, A	16¼	12	100¼
5	16¾	5	100¾
10	36½	1 Norf. & So. 1st 5s	104
35	36¾	5 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s	100¼
10 Aust. & N. W. 1st	81	1	100¼
10 B. & O. S. W. 1st ch. 4½s	100¾	1	100¼
2 B., C. R. & N. 5s	99	50 N. W. gold, r	123¾
1	99¼	*8 N. W. deb. 5s, 30 yr	107¼
1 Beech Creek 1st	120¾	4 N. Y., O. & W. 4s	87¼
52 Chs. & O. cn. 5s	106¾	3	88
8 Chs. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	92	5 N. Y., O. & W. cn. 5s	109¾
1 Col. Coal 6s	99¼	2 Ohio Sou. 1st	23
1	99	2 Ohio So. gal	33
4 Ella., L. & R. R. 1st	99¾	6 Ore. S. L. 6s	91¼
2 E. Tenn. 5s	99¾	1 Oregon Imp. 1st	102
5 Flint & P. M. 1st P. H. 5s	91¼	7 Ore. Imp. 5s	67¼
3 Gal. Hous. deb. 5s	86¾	1 P. C. & C. 1st cn. 6s	89¾
1 H. & T. C. 1st 5s	105¾	1 Pitts. & W. 1st	87
1	106¼	2	87¼
4	106¾	3	88
3	106¾	5 Rh. & W. P. T. 6s	57¼
5	107	10	57¾
3 Iron Mt. 2d	108	11	57¾
12 Iron Mt. 5s	80	5 Rh. & W. P. T. 5s	27
1 Ill. Cen. 4s, 1952	101¼	10	27¾
10 Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953	94¼	10	27¾
10	94¾	1	27¾
1 Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st	115¾	3 R. & Phila. cn.	118¾
1	115¾	4 Rock Isl. ex. 6s	103¾
1 Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	68¾	7 Rock Isl. deb. 6s	94¾
3	68	5 Read. 1st pf. inc.	35¾
6 Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	28¾	5	35¾
2 Iowa Cent. 1st	94¼	10	35¾
1	94¾	5 Reading 2d pf. inc.	27
5 Kan. & Tex. 4s	83	5 Rio G. W. 1st	70¼
18	83¼	8	70¾
20 Kan. & Tex. 2s	47¾	1	70¾
1	48	1 Rut. & Bur. 1st	70¾
1 Knox. & O. 1st	107¼	1 Sa. & Pa. 1st	101
10 Kanawha & M. 4s	74¾	1 Int. & N. 4s	77
3 Laclede Gas 1st	88	1 St. P. & Ma. 1st, M. C. 5s	101
10 Lake Shore 2d, c.	124¼	10 St. P. & Ma. 1st, M. C. 6s	115
52 No. Kan. & E. 1st	81	5 St. P. & Ma. cu. 4½s	100¾
48	81¼	5	101¼
2 Morr. & Es. cn. 6s	140¼	5	100¾
10	140¾	7 St. P. gold	127
7 Nat. El. 2d	110¾	10 Den. & R. G. pf.	53¾
3 Mobile & O. gold	91¾	1 Det. & C. F. Ca.	25¾
17	92	2 Elec.	7
8 Nat. Cent. 5s	62	1 Gen. Electric	40¾
10 Nil. & L. S. M. div.	125	1 Lewis. & Nash.	61¼
1 Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st	106	1 Laclede Gas	71
11 Nor. Pac. 1st, c.	113¾	1 Manhat. Con.	127
9	113¾	1 Missouri Pac.	30¾
1	113¾	5 Nat. Cord.	22¾
1	113¾	1 Northw'n com.	105
15 Nor. Pac. 1st, r.	111¾	1 Tol. & O. C. 1st	107¼
5 Nor. Pac. 2d, c.	84¾	11 Tex & N. O. cn. 6s	91¼
2 Nor. Pac. 3d, c.	69¾	1 Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	65
86 Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	30	1 Union Pac., 20s	106¼
5	29	10 U. N. J. R. R. & C. 4s	106¾
11	29¼	5 Wabash 1st	110¾
2	29¾	1	109¾
4	29¾	1 Wabash 2d	78
6 Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	58	5	77¾
20 N. J. gal. 6s	115	5	77¾
		*8 West Shore 4s	105
		4 W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d	20¾
		1	20¾
		5	20¾
		5	20¾
		4 Wis. Cent. 1s	17¾

*Ex interest.

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $1,167,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Open ing.	High est.	Low est.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
46501	Am. Sug. Ref.	97¾	99¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
3339	Am. Sug. Ref. p.	91¼	93	91¼	92¾	92¾
*290	Amer. Tob.	79	82	81¼	88	89¼
*20	Amer. Tob. pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	100¾
6	Amer. Ex.	115	115	115	112	116
850	Am. Cot. Oil	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
100	Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	74	74	74	73	75
2166	Atch., T. & S. Fe	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
150	Canada So.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	52
100	Can. Pacific	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	70
10	Ches. & O.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
900	Ches. & Ohio, pf.	19¾	19¾	19	19	19¾
84305	Chicago Gas	65¾	66¾	63¾	65¾	66¾
100	C. Gas liv. S.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	—
225	C., C., C. & I.	40¼	40¼	40	40	40¼
770	Chic. & N. W.	109¼	109¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
7805	C., B. & Q.	81¾	82	81¼	81¼	81¾
15600	C., R. I. & P.	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	63
47	C., M. & St. P.	121¼	121¼	120¾	121	121¼
1400	C., R. I. & Pac.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
20	Col. Fuel pf.	70	70	70	70	—
800	C., H. V. & T.	19	19	19	18¾	19
100	C., H. V. & T. Rights	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
1148	Del. & Hudson	142	142¾	141	141¾	141¾
855	D., L. & W.	141¾	142¼	141¼	141¾	141¾
125	Den. & R. G.	11¾	11¾	11	11	12
624	Den. & R. G. pf.	33¾	35¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
10	Det., S. & A.	18	18	18	18	17¾
9360	Dist'g & F. C.	26	26¾	26	26¼	26¾
300	E. T., V. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	E. T., V. & G. 1p.	15	15	15	15	15
100	E. T., V. & G. 2p.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
240	Gal. Nor. of	106	106	106	105	107
1524	Gen. Elec.	41¾	41¾	41	41¼	41¾
80	Illinois Cen.	95¾	95	95	95¾	96¾
250	Iowa Cent. pf.	37	37	36	36	37
280	L. S. & Western	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾
235	L. E. & W. of	64¾	64¾	64	64	64¾
1482	Lake Shore	129¾	130	129	129	129¾
200	L. N. Traction	23	23	21¾	—	—
425	Laclede Gas	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
1200	Louis. & Nash.	51¾	51¾	50¾	51	51¾
200	Manhat. Con.	126	126	126	126	127
100	L. N. A. & Chi.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82	83¾
245	Manhatt'n Con.	127	127	127	126¾	128¼
45	Mich. Central	92	92	92	90¾	94
250	Mil. L. S. & W.	36	36	36	36	37
3180	Mo. Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¾
50	Norf. & South.	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	—
605	N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101
1010	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
795	Nat. Lead pf.	80¾	80¾	80	80	80¾
250	Nil. Cordage	22	22	21¾	21¾	22
20	North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
100	N. Y. & N. H.	192	192	192	190	195
100	N. Y. & St. L.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
800	N. Y., Ont. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
170	N. Y., C. & St. L.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	53
2800	N. Y., L. E. & W.	15¾	15¾	15	15	15¾
100	N. Y., E. & M. L.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
630	N. Y., P. & N. of	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	46¾
200	Norf. & West.	65	65	65	65	—
415	Northern Pac.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¾
2825	North. Pac. pf.	20¾	20¾	20	20	20¾
408	Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
8891	Phila. & Read.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
160	Penna. Coal	310	310	310	300	—
210	Pull. P. Car	172	172¾	172¾	172¾	173
2500	Pheoix of Ariz.	15	17	15	16	17
56.0	Rich. & W. P.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

64,834 tons the corresponding week of the previous year.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of March and during the nine months ended March 31, 1894, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: March, 1894, $70,717,186; 1893, $91,515,161. Nine months ended March 31, 1894, $760,570,172; 1893, $953,383,931. In March last the exports exceeded the imports by $4,727,893. In March, 1893, the excess of imports over exports was $20,146,953. During the nine months ended March 31, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $223,303,895, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $9,952,486. In March, 1894, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $2,129,241, and during the nine months ended March 31, 1894, the excess of imports over exports was $50,374,088. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the nine months ended March 31, 1894, was $28,079,205. These figures indicate a balance of trade in favor of the United States for the nine months ended March 31 last of $245,598,778. For the nine months and a half of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the Treasury have exceeded the receipts by $93,000,000.

The condition of the Treasury at the close of business to-day compares with that of Saturday as follows:

	April 14.	April 16.
Total available assets	$704,756,740	$703,240,098
Current liabilities	668,153,694	666,383,269
Total balance	$126,603,046	$126,865,820
Gold balance	100,138,869	103,956,533
Currency balance	$20,464,177	$22,909,287

Included in to-day's assets are $18,502,213 fractional silver and minor coins and $11,194,802 deposits in national banks. The Treasury holds $9,539,188 national bank notes for redemption, against $9,910,228 on Saturday.

Money in London, 1 ⅞ cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, 1¼ ⅞ cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £5,000. Paris advices quote 3 ⅞ cents at 90 francs 35 centimes, and exchange on London at 25 francs 15 centimes.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce that the time for depositing second mortgage bonds and scrip under its plan has been extended to May 15, after which date those securities will be received only upon a penalty of 15 cents upon their face value. The time for depositing stock has been extended to June 15, after which a penalty of 25 cents per share will be charged in addition to the assessment of $3.50.

Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co. of this city and Chicago were the successful bidders on April 14 for $50,000 Hennapin county, Minn., Court House bonds. Their bid of over $17,000 premium was the highest of nine bids received. The sale of these bonds has been delayed by obstructive legislation, which has resulted in a Supreme Court decision sustaining the act authorizing the bonds.

Treasurer Samuel Clark of Rhode Island awarded to-day $1,500,000 of 3½ ⅞ cent. gold bonds of the State to Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 105.88. The bonds draw interest from to day. The aggregate bids were over $10,500,000.

The Reorganization Committee of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company has received notice that both the London and Scotch committees have approved of the plan of reorganization, with the alternative propositions now before the creditors.

Electric Stock Quotations.

BOSTON, April 16.—The closing quotations of electric stocks to day were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Edison Electric Illuminating	115	—
General Electric	42	41¾
General Electric pf	42	—
Lamson Store Service	2¼	26
Westinghouse Electric	3¾	38
Westinghouse Electric pf	67	—
Fort Wayne Electric	—	4
Fort Wayne Electric Trust (series A)	4¼	—
Thomson-Houston Trust (series C)	4¾	5

Commercial Compend.

MONDAY, April 16.—Cotton declined 4 to 6 points, closing quiet. Sales 81,700 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 points, closing 1 to 1¼ points up for the day; spot sales 8,000, at steadier but unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were quiet; cloths dull. Bombay receipts for the last week, 35,000; against 34,000 for the same time last year. New Orleans 5 to 7 points lower. The receipts at the ports were 11,077, against 9,875 this day last week and 16,190 last year. Thus far this week 18,254, against 20,026 thus far last week. Exports to-day 2,524 to Great Britain, 5,5[illegible] to France, and 1,958 to the Continent. Spot cotton was dull and weak; Middling uplands opening 7 7-16c.; sales 81 for spinning, delivered on contract 100. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Memphis declined 3c., and Galveston, New Orleans, and Savannah 1-16c. New Orleans sold 3,600, Augusta 508, Memphis 350, and St. Louis 300. New Orleans receipts to-morrow were estimated at 3,000, against 4,800 on the same day last week and 10,000 last year. Memphis received 1,000 against 166 last year; Memphis receipts 234, against 538 last year; shipments to-day, 2,676. St. Louis receipts 7 bales, against 200 last year; shipments to-day, 1,916. Houston receipts 1,017, against 4,217 last year; shipments to-day, 1,570. Silver advanced. One firm said: "It should really appear to the people of the South, whose interests are directly or indirectly connected with cotton, that they ought to give the average question more thoughtful attention than anything else at this time. The south is really preparing to put in no larger area in cotton than it did last, but should make it known in some way, because, as we have said before, the cotton world generally is a doubting Thomas as far as to prospects of increase are concerned. The world has an abundant supply of cotton, especially of American, only upon the condition that it shall be known that crop preparations are being extended beyond those of the current year. It would seem to be a matter of absolute safety for the cotton grower and merchant, so far as the latter assists in the production of a crop. After all, he is largely responsible, by the extent of his assistance in planting the crop, a large or reduced acreage. Every man should judge for himself, and if he does not think his interests can be enhanced by helping to limit the size of American crops, then there can be no organized plan of arriving at such a result."

TOBACCO FUTURES.—The depression to-day was due chiefly to large receipts at the south and the liberal movement to the interior towns of late. The Texas crop movement is especially disappointing to the bulls. It is also a distinctly adverse factor that the spot trade in this country has been so dull. The only manufacturer feature not calculated to promote the interests of the bull party is the dullness of the speculation. Fears of hostile legislation at Washington explain in a large measure the prevalent dullness of trade and speculation. To-day's sales were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
April	7.36@7.38	7.39	7.37		400
May	7.42@7.43	7.44	7.38		20,900
June	7.46@7.47	7.50	7.45		19,500
July	7.52@7.53	7.56	7.51		8,600
August	7.57@7.58	7.60	7.56		25,700
September	7.62@7.63	7.66	7.57		7,900
October	7.59@7.60	7.59	7.59		1,500
November	7.63@7.65	7.65	7.61		8,100
December	7.69@7.71	7.71	7.68		600
January	7.76@7.78	7.78	7.78		900

FLOUR—Was quiet, but closed steady. Exports 2,478 bbls. and 7,184 sacks. Receipts 11,021 bbls. and 9,052 sacks. The sales were 12,500 bbls. spring wheat brands in bags, were quoted as follows: Fine, $1.75@$1.85; superfine, $1.85@$2.10; No. 2 winter, $2@$2.25; No. 1 extra, $2.50@$2.80; clear, $2.80@$2.75; straights, $3.25@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$4.20. Mill feed—Bran, $9 100 lbs. in bulk. Corn meal—Steady (60 lbs., $1@$1.[illegible]); middlings (80 to 100 lbs.), $1.[illegible]@$2.[illegible]; sharps (fine), 90@[illegible]c.; rye feed, 80c. nominal; screenings, 60@80c. ⅞ 100 lbs.; oil meal, $26@$26.50.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ½c. to 1c., but regained this and advanced ¼c. to ½c. Spot sales, 50,000 bush., including 4 loads for export. No. 2 hard winter at 1[illegible]c. ⅞ 7 lbs., or 62⅝c. No. 2 red on p. t., quoted at 1[illegible]c. ⅞ 7 lbs. afloat; choice red at a May price in elevator. These were the receipts: Chicago, 52,017 bush.; Milwaukee, 14,800; Minneapolis, 250,240; Duluth, Tex., 441; St. Louis, 17,000; Toledo, 10,958; Detroit, 16,378; Kansas City, 20,928; New York, 136,500; Baltimore, 13,184; Philadelphia, 28,800. Total, 633,444 bush. Total Saturday, 417,784; total last year, 620,268. Future sales, 2,175,000 bush., as follows:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Sat. Night.
May	62¼	62¼	63¼	63¼	63
July	64¼	64¼	65 7-16	65⅜	65¼

CORN—Advanced ½c. to 9c. Spot sales 60,000 bush., including 2 loads for export. No. 2 at 5[illegible]c. in elevator; yellow at 45c.; steamer mixed at 44¼@44½c. ungraded at 44⅝@44c. Future sales 255,000 bush., as follows:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Sat. Night.
May	43¾	43¾	44 5-16	44¼	43¾
July	45 3-16	45 3-16	45 9-16	45¾	44⅝

OATS declined ½c. to 1c., but recovered the loss and advanced ½c. to ¾c. on the spot and for April, with other months steady. Spot sales 80,000 bush. No 2 white at 40¼@40½c.; No. 2 mixed at 37⅞@38⅛c.; ungraded at 40c. for white and 38@39½c. for mixed. Future sales 115,000 bush., as follows:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Sat. Night.
May	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜		36⅜
July	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝

The visible supply is as follows:

	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
April 16, 1894	62,218,000	16,021,000	2,654,000
Decrease	1,544,000	476,000	
April 16, 1893	76,008,000	13,800,000	4,189,000
April 15, 1892	42,056,000	9,976,000	8,221,000

This is the New York stock:

	1894.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Bushels.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 7.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.
Wheat	9,244,981	9,785,668	6,812,212	807,867
Corn	312,733	148,315	324,958	560,083
Oats	80,382	176,718	5,86,668	425,339
Rye	18,010	18,010	62,000	159,448
Barley	434	434	15,569	63,219
Peas	7,066	7,066	3,991	11,906
Malt	48,614	46,614	162,657	82,647
Totals	10,429,140	10,722,005	7,098,424	2,075,204

TODAY'S FIGURES.—Wheat showed weakness at first, owing to more favorable weather at the West, an increase in the quantity on passage to Europe of 512,000 bush., only moderate clearances, and lower cables from Liverpool, Paris, and Berlin. Paris was especially depressed. Another weak factor was the breaking of the drought on the Continents of Europe. No material decrease in the visible supply was expected, and there was considerable selling of long wheat. But later the early decline was recovered, largely owing to the fact that the visible supply fell off 1,545,000 bush. Drought was still reported in California. Chicago rallied sharply. The crop is said to have been damaged in California. Shorts covered pretty freely, and the last price were slightly higher than at the official closing on Saturday. Corn was stronger, owing to a decrease in the visible supply of 1,476,000 bush., but trade was quiet. Oats showed great activity. Prices on the spot were firmer; mixed advanced for near delivery in response to the rise in corn. The visible supply showed no change. Rains at the West caused some depression early in the day, but the market closed firm. These are the world's crops of wheat for twelve years past: Crop of 1893, 2,284,980,587 bush.; 1892, 2,330,607,029 bush.; 1891, 2,312,560,430 bush.; 1890, 2,112,731,000 bush.; 1889, 2,063,221,381 bush.; 1888, 2,104,177,919 bush.; 1887, 2,005,525,424 bush.; 1886, 2,129,606,285 bush.; 1885, 2,108,474,726 bush.; 1884, 2,302,906,059 bush.; 1883, 2,063,775,000 bush.; 1882, 2,256,000,000 bush.

The official statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States in March and for the nine months ended March 31 follow:

	March.	Nine Months, 1894.	Nine Months, 1893.
Flour, bbls.	1,302,918	12,580,233	12,568,875
Wheat, bush.	6,413,871	78,514,043	90,584,048
Corn, bush.	8,551,373	40,983,168	80,800,290
Oats, bush.	39,272	6,550,464	802,732
Rye, bush.	13,444	172,721	103,390
Barley, bush.	841,544	4,984,650	2,159,271

GRO