SEE THIS! Ayer's Sarsaparilla—dollar a bottle—worth five dollars of any man's money. Either as a Tonic or Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal!

Dr. James H. Stone, Tappan, Ohio, says: "I know of no alterative that gives so much satisfaction as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

This species of advice is not always acceptable, but in many instances much benefit would be derived were it acted upon. No section of the country is exempt from diseases. To know the best means of combatting this common enemy, with the least injury to our pockets and tastes, is certainly a great advantage. We must expect Torpid Liver, Congested Spleen, Vitiated Bile and Inactive Bowels, and all prudent persons will supply themselves with Tutt's Pills, which stimulate the Liver, relieve the engorged Spleen, determine a healthy flow of Bile, thus regulating the bowels and causing all unhealthy secretions to pass off in a natural manner. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Be advised and use

Tutt's Liver Pills,

Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

For Coughs and Colds

There is no Medicine like

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

IF YOU WISH THE FINEST CHRISTMAS GOODS—IF YOU INTEND MAKING A PRESENT—CALL EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION

—AT—

Owens & Minor Drug Co.

Richmond, Va.

CRUTCHES, TRUSSES, BRACES, HOT-WATER BAGS, ICE-BAGS, RUBBER AIR-CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, Handsome PLUSH and LEATHER CASES filled with beautiful Celluloid Fittings —BRUSH, COMB, and MIRROR; MANICURE SETS, INFANT SETS, WORK-BOXES and all kinds of HOLIDAY and BRIDAL PRESENTS.

We keep a full line of FANCY PERFUMES, SOAPS, MINERAL WATERS, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ETC., ETC.

Write to

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

If you suffer with a bad cough,
If you have a severe cold,
If you are afflicted with bronchitis,
If you have any throat or lung trouble
If your children have croup,
Use the Old-Fashioned Family Medicine,

DR. DAVID'S COUGH SYRUP

OF HOREHOUND, WILD CHERRY, AND PURE PINE TAR.

This is not BEST Cough Cure Known.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.

1007 MAIN STREET, OPPO. POSTOFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA CURED

BY THE USE OF

CHASE CITY MINERAL WATER,

AT

25 CENTS PER GALLON,

AT

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.

Read! Read! Read!

OXFORD, N. C., September 8

Mr. M. E. Hardy, Chase City, Va.:

It is with great pleasure that I certify that by the use of Chase City Mineral Water my wife was relieved of the worst case of dyspepsia I ever saw. The improvement seemed almost miraculous, the trouble, originating as I think, from chronic catarrh gastritis. Through the entire month of January and nearly all of February, the present year, the patient ate no food except small quantities of skimmed milk. Any and all medicines—the simplest and blandest—acted as irritants whenever taken. Bismuth and lacto-pepsin were "spit up" very soon after being swallowed. From the first part of February to the first of July her food consisted only of milk and meat, with occasionally the yolks of hard boiled eggs (refer more than two at a time). She was reduced from 160 pounds to 118 pounds in weight. She went to the Mineral Hotel at Chase City July 6th. In one week improvement was perceptible. At the end of the fifth week she came home, apparently transformed into another being. She could eat almost any of the ordinary articles of diet. She had gained in that short time 22 pounds of flesh, going from 118 to 140 pounds. This improvement has continued and her health would no doubt now be perfect, had not a liver trouble of recent origin temporarily retarded her recovery. Whenever any article of diet disagrees with her she runs for her bottle of "Chase City Mineral Water," and it seldom fails to relieve.

My experience with your water in quite a number of cases tends to confirm me in my opinion that it will cure almost any case of acid dyspepsia; that is to say, where the cause of trouble is fermentation in the stomach, in other words, where there is no malignant disease, and the stomach is the main organ involved.

Very respectfully and gratefully yours,

S. D. BOOTH, M. D.

From John Ott, Esq., Secretary of the Southern Fertilizing Company:

RICHMOND, VA., April 27, 1886.

Mr. M. E. Hardy, Chase City, Va.:

My Dear Sir.—I have used with special benefit for relief of the kidneys of an excess of uric acid, and other gouty indications, and is a preventative of indigestion, the Chase City Mineral Water, and commend it without hesitation. The water at the same time is delightful to the taste. JOHN OTT.

A perfect cure of Dyspepsia:

RICHMOND, VA., April 30, 1886.

Mr. M. E. Hardy:

Dear sir,—I have been afflicted with dyspepsia for many years, and treated by intelligent physicians who prescribed various remedies, but I experienced no relief until I used your Chase City Mineral Water. It benefited me more than all other remedies combined. I do not now suffer the least from Dyspepsia. I have been using your water for nearly a year, and in my case it has made a perfect cure.

Very respectfully,

W. R. LYONS, Barber,
St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Owens & Minor Drug Co.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—"The Memorial Volume" now being prepared by Rev. J. William Jones, with the approval of Mrs. Davis, will be authentic, charmingly written, beautifully illustrated and bound—in every way worthy of the subject. Agents wanted. Complete outfit, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order now. First come, first served. Address

B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
1009 Main street, Richmond, Va.

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GOOD OLD FAMILY WAYS.

OLIVER OPTIC TRIES HIS HAND AT LOOKING BACKWARD.

A Chat of the Days of Wood Fires, Smoke Jacks and Tinder Boxes—The Grand Old Spits for Roasting Meat—Some of the First Men Who "Blew Out the Gas."

One who has lived long enough to do so, in looking back fifty or sixty years, is greatly astonished at the marvelous changes in the manner of doing things in everyday life. Sixty years ago in Boston anthracite coal was not in common use, if it was in use at all. In certain sections of the city there were wood stands, where people from the country, coming into town with a load of wood, waited for customers. The best of hickory brought $8 a cord, which is about the price of the best wood at the present day, though that of inferior quality was sold at a lower rate. Such a thing as a cook stove was hardly known, and all the cooking was done with wood in an open fireplace. Biscuit and loves were baked in a bake kettle, which had a cover with a rim around it, so that coals or hot ashes could be put on it. In hotels and large private houses meats and poultry were roasted before the fire. A "smoke jack" was used in the former and it did its work a great deal better than any oven can do it. Roast beef and roast turkey at the present time are mismomers, as a rule, for they are really baked.

THE SMOKE JACK.

My young friends, and very likely many of my older ones, do not know what a smoke jack is, and I have not seen one for forty years, though possibly they are still in use in some large hotels. Its construction is very simple. In the flue of the kitchen chimney a flange wheel, something like the propeller of a steamer, is placed so that it will turn readily. When a smart fire is made the hot air rushes up the flue and turns the wheel. It may have been supposed that the smoke turned it at a time when young people did not study physics in the day school, and this may have been the origin of the name. The axle of the wheel projected out through the chimney wall into the room, about six feet above the hearth. On the end of the axle was a drum with four grooves in it over which a chain could be passed.

Long spits, with a grooved wheel at one end, were provided, over which the chain, eight or nine feet long, fastened together so as to form an "endless chain," passed. An iron stand, to which four holders were attached, held up the other end of the spit. Another stand was placed near the grooved wheel by which the distance from the fire could be regulated. The fire was made in a grate not more than six or eight inches deep, but from one to two feet high. From one to four spits were used as needed, and the jack was so geared that the spits turned very slowly all the time. Pans were placed under the spits, from which the cooks did the basting. Roasting is better done with this apparatus than it can be done in an oven, for the reason that the continued turning of the spits does not permit the juice of the meats to run out, as when they are at rest.

Passing by a certain shop in the Latin quarter of Paris, I used to stop to look in at the window, for at the back of it there was a great fire, before which were several spits on which chickens were roasting. The windows always had on display for sale plenty of cold roast chickens, and they were cooked in the old fashioned way. The French seem to believe in the method of former days, for I saw an ingenious contrivance for roasting in a window in the Avenue de l'Opera. It was a spit, on which was a dummy chicken roasting before an imaginary fire. The bird was kept turning all the time by an apparatus composed of springs, which had to be wound up like a clock. But the curious part of it was the appliance for basting the chicken. Over the spit was a small trough with minute holes in the bottom, through which the basting dropped very slowly. The trough beneath the spit was inclined so that the liquid ran down to one end, where it was taken up by a couple of revolving scoops and emptied into the trough above the roast. It was an admirable device, and could not fail to do its work well as long as the machinery was kept in working order.

FOUGHT THE COOK STOVE.

The first decided improvement on the iron bake kettle that I remember was the tin "baker," as it was called. It was on the plan of a "tin kitchen," which was also largely in use in the old time, in which the spit was occasionally turned by a crane at the end. The baker was set before the fire with the biscuit or loaf in it. The cover was inclined down from the fire, so that it would reflect the heat upon the bread. This and the tin kitchen did their work very well as long as open fires were available, but of course at much greater expense for fuel. The cook stove has nearly superseded all these appliances, though the old ladies of sixty years ago fought against it for a time as a senseless innovation; but they learned to use it and like it in the end. At first wood was generally used in it, but when hard coal came into general use it was the fuel generally used in cooking. This coal had a hard struggle to obtain a footing in houses in those days. My father hired a new man from the country and told him to make a fire in the morning in the grate. When we got up there was no fire. The man had "given it up." He could make a fire, he said, as well as anybody out of anything that would burn, but he could not do it with stones.

Gas was in use at this time, but I used to be amused at the comments of people from the country upon the lights in the office of the hotel where I was brought up. They all wanted to know what it was that burned. It was air or in the form of air, but they would not believe it, and evidently thought there must be some deviltry about it. The man that "blew out the gas" was even more common then than now.

I can remember when I was a boy of being actually alarmed, or at least startled, when I saw a man rub a little stick against the side of the house, obtain a light and ignite his cigar from it. It looked like a specimen of the black art. Now what should we do without matches that we buy at a cent or two a bunch? We used to rake up the fire nights and keep a bed of coals to start the fire in the morning. If we lost the fire we had to use a flint and steel and hammer away at it until we sent a spark into the tinder. Even then there was an outfit that could be bought for a quarter at the apothecary's called phosphorous matches. It consisted of a round box, six inches long and an inch in diameter. In the top were the matches, and in the bottom was a small vial into which they had to be thrust to procure the light. Before present sort of matches were in being they came in oblong boxes, each containing a doubled piece of sandpaper upon which to light them.—Oliver Optic.

Gold bonbonnieres are covered with repousse work. Sometimes a plain center on the lid reveals a locket. This is for women. Others in the same way conceal a mirror. These are for men.

The soft radiance of the moonstone is a favorite effect in round brooches. The prettiest design is in radiating pear shaped forms around a common center, and showing but slender defining lines of gold.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Current Topics Culled from the Leading Papers of the Country.

[Baltimore News.]

Monarchs are but men and poor Dom Pedro, one of the most reasonable and kindliest of rulers, feels banishment from his native land as acutely as the humblest citizen. But a month or two has elapsed since the revolution occurred, but already the deposed sovereign is homesick and longs to see once more the country, which a little ungratefully, banished him.

Imperial pride he puts away. He will go back, he declares, with pathetic humility, in any capacity. If they do not wish him as President, he will return, if permitted, simply as a private citizen, and will take no part in public affairs. "God knows," he says, in a burst of emotion, "I did all in my power to give them a satisfactory government," but the vaulting ambition of those unfriendly to him took flight above reason and seemed to compel obedience to its behests whether right or wrong.

The change, however, he believes permanent, and hence his willingness to surrender every right or chance he may have in order to tread the soil of his beloved land once more and end his days there. Had he been harsher, perhaps he would have fared better. Between two factions he was sure to fall. The slave owners threatened to resign from the Cabinet if he signed the decree abolishing slavery, and the Republicans threatened disruption if he did not, and taking the course which he thought just, he paid the penalty that he foresaw.

* * *

New Hampshire Farms.

[New York Sun.]

Summing up the causes that have led to the abandonment of certain farms in New Hampshire, the Tribune remarks:

"The desire to leave the country home for the elxiir and uncertainties of life in a city or a smaller town is especially strong in the boys of the family, and anything which tends to counteract it, will reduce the number of abandoned farms."

What is needed to keep country boys at home is a better chance for elixir and uncertainties on the farm. Persons familiar with New Hampshire soil aver that the extraction of elixir from it is an exceptionally trying process, and that such certainties as about fourteen hours of agricultural labor daily, are among the assured conditions of existence.

One interesting tendency that may counteract in some degree the movement cityward is the disposition of town dwellers, who have stored a fair supply of elixir and made adequate provision for uncertainties, to gravitate back toward the country. Edifying illustrations of this appear in some of the recent enterprises of members of the Vanderbilt family, who begin to show a decided propensity to have hay seed and pumpkins in their environment. Growing Vanderbilt estates in Vermont, and the beginning of another in the wilds of North Carolina, suggest that urban and even suburban life will not always suffice. There are great charms in the truly rural existence for those who can afford it—charms that are increased two or three fold wherever country roads can be kept in good order.

* * *

Street Cleaning in New York.

[New York Times.]

There is a prospect that the new head of the street cleaning department is to be favored by the co operation of the police in his efforts to keep the streets clean. It has always been the duty of the police to enforce the ordinance against throwing and sweeping rubbish and dirt into the streets, but that duty has been systematically neglected in the past. The greatest difficulty with which Commissioner Coleman had to contend was due to the failure of the police to enforce the various ordinances affecting the condition of the streets. Their duty was just as imperative then as it is now, and their help was just as essential, but a commissioner who is backed by the power that is also behind the police board has an advantage. The suggestion that an ordinance be adopted prohibiting the distribution of handbills and advertising cards on the streets is a good one. People do not care to have these things thrust upon them, and they are immediately thrown away and add materially to the litter of the streets.

* * *

The People's Exposition.

[Washington Post.]

Never before in the history of this country have the people taken so deep an interest in any historical event as they are manifesting in the coming four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. They have, time and time again, during the past three or four years, through their governors, mayors, commercial bodies, conventions, and public prints, expressed in most positive and unmistakable terms their wish that the event be gradually commemorated, and that the whole nation take charge of the ceremonies.

They are unwilling to delegate this patriotic and national duty to any individual State, to any individual city, or to a private corporation.

They are abundantly able and exceedingly anxious to hold the Exposition under the auspices of the whole United States, and are too proud and self-respecting to ask any one section, or small fractional part of a section, to foot the bill.

* * *

Without Order or Honesty.

[New York Star.]

The Republicans have determined in caucus to go through with the election cases before settling the question of the rules. In other words, they have resolved to seize "with a mailed hand" the seats they covet while there is no parliamentary code to restrain their rapacity.

The West Virginia election case of Smith against Jackson will come up today, and then will begin the great struggle for the rights of the minority of the House, who represent the majority of the people. The Republican caucus adopted a resolution calling on every Republican member to remain at Washington and in the House during the whole of its sessions. This is the only respect in which the conduct of the majority should be imitated by the minority. If all the Democrats are at their posts during the coming struggle, and continue perfectly submissive to the discipline of their leaders, it will be extremely difficult for the Republicans to carry through their programme of oppression.

* * *

One of the Answers.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Senator Ingalls asks us to try the policy of justice. Have we not tried it? Negroes on juries sit by our side and dispose of our property. Negroes stand up in the courts and dispose of our rights. Negroes arrest citizens and lock them up. Negroes are elected to office. Under these conditions the whites stand back. If this is not justice what is it? These questions are from a Kansas standpoint.

* * *

Heaviest Rains on Record.

(Humbolt (Cal.) Times.)

About 190,000,000 cubic feet, or nearly 6,000,000 tons, of rain have fallen in Eureka so far this winter, estimating the area of the city at two and a quarter square miles. If congealed, this quantity of water would make a mass of ice covering four blocks and extending up higher than any redwood tree in the county. And still it rains.

* * *

Getting Badly Mixed.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

With the Republican Depew as orator, the New York World is trying to make believe that it is a Republican trick to defeat the World's Fair in New York, because it is a Democratic city. Mayor Creiger, of Chicago, who is also something of a Democrat, might make a remark or two.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., January 29.—Sales of loose tobacco on the breaks to-day 32,035 pounds. Highest price, $14.25.

There will be a sale of loose tobacco on the breaks to-morrow.

Offerings of tobacco at auction on 'Change Wednesday, January 29, 1890: Total offerings 41 hogsheads West Virginia bright tobaccos: 1 package sold at $56; 1 package taken in at $40; 2 packages sold at $40; 1 at $37.50; 1 at $37; 1 at 33; 1 taken in at $32.50; 1 sold at $32; 2 at $30; 1 at $27; 2 at $26.50; 1 taken in at $25; 3 sold at $23.50; 2 at $22.50; 1 at $22; 2 at $20.50; 1 at $20; 1 at $19.25; 2 at $18.50; 1 at $16.50; 1 at $16.25; 1 at $15; 2 at $12; 1 at $11.50; 1 at $10.50; 1 at $9.25; 1 at 9.25; 1 at $8.50; 1 at $8.25; 1 taken in at $7.50; 2 brought under at $7.

Private sales reported to the secretary today: Wrappers, 26 hogsheads; fillers, 47 hogsheads; smokers, 9 hogsheads; dark tobaccos, 39 hogsheads; burley, 4 hogsheads. Total private sales reported to the secretary to-day, 125 hogsheads.

Office of the tobacco inspector reports today: Inspections—Bright, 16 hogsheads; dark, 3 hogsheads; Western, 89 hogsheads. Reinspections—Bright, 22 hogsheads; dark, 92 hogsheads.

Farmers', Wilson's, Skockoe, Crenshaw's, Blanchard's, Davenport's, Centre, Shelburne's, Myers', and Old Dominion warehouses report 110 hogsheads and 2 tierces.

Office of the collector of the United States internal revenue reports collections for the city of Richmond to-day as follows: Tax paid cigars and cigarettes, $620.85; tax paid tobacco, $2,808.08. Total revenue collections for city to-day, $3,428.93.

Registered at the Tobacco Exchange to-day: Edward M. Holt, Chase City; W. E. Gary, Henderson, N. C.

Mr. G. H. Warneker, of Paducah, Ky., who has just returned from visiting continental tobacco markets, says he found the markets of Bremen and Antwerp very dull.

VIEWS ON THE MARKET.

Messrs. Vaughan & Sarvay say: "The market on good to fine tobaccos is stiff, and common grades were in better demand today. The market is streng on dark tobaccos."

Mr. Tazewell Carrington says: "The market is strong, and only wants manufacturing demand to make it high."

Messrs. Arrington say: "There is a good demand for desirable wrappers of all grades."

Mr. William G. Miller says: "All good sound, dark tobaccos hold a strong position, and are cheaper than the new is at this time."

Mr. Charles Watkins says: "There is some activity in the market now, and the indications are increased activity and higher prices."

The Richmond tobacco market was active and strong to-day. Good sales of bright wrappers, fillers and dark tobaccos.

C. McL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

New York Stock Market.

Reported by C. W. Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The market had quite a sharp reaction to-day. It is now pretty clearly settled that Erie will try the new dodge of securing capital, that is, the issue of a gigantic blanket mortgage, into which all existing liabilities are funded, provision being made for new capital. It was alleged the selling to-day was based on the formal notice of withdrawal by Union Pacific and Northwestern from the presidents' agreement. Everybody has known that matters in that association were anything but harmonious. The weather continues unfavorable for the coal stocks. The bulls, of course, think that to-day's decline means a healthy reaction and a bull market. The bear party, which was a little more active to-day, says the short interest has been squeezed out, and there are no new buyers, now the shorts are gone. We continue to be conservative, bulls advising buying of good stocks on all sharp reactions.

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Petroleum	105¼	....
Am'n Cotton Seed Oil Trusts	27¾	....
Atchison	32⅝	....
C. C. C. and St. Louis	73¼	....
Canada Southern	55	....
Ches. and Ohio, common	26¼	26½
Ches. and Ohio, 1st preferred	65⅝	65¾
Ches. and Ohio, 2d preferred	45	48¼
Chicago Gas Trusts	47	....
C, B and Q	107¼	....
Delaware, L and Western	136	....
Delaware and Hudson	151	....
Erie	27½	....
E Tennessee, 1st preferred	71	73
E Tennessee, 2d preferred	23	23½
E Tennessee common	9½	10
Forth Worth and Denver	35½	....
Jersey Central	120¼	....
Lake Shore	105½	....
L., E. & W. preferred	66⅝	....
Louisville and Nashville	89¾	....
M. K. T	93¼	....
Missouri Pacific	74¾	....
N & W, preferred	63	....
N Y and N E	47	....
Northwestern	111½	....
N Pacific	75⅛	....
N Pacific, preferred	75⅛	....
New York Central	107	....
Or Trans	27½	....
Pacific Mail	38¾	....
Reading	39	....
R Terminal	23¼	....
R Terminal, preferred	79	....
Rock Island	96⅝	....
Sugar Trusts	61¾	....
St. Paul	70⅝	....
Tennessee Coal and Iron	36¼	....
Texas Pacific	21½	....
Union Pacific	67⅛	....
W U Telegraph	85⅝	....
Wabash preferred	29	....
BONDS.		
Georgia Pacific 1st	112	113
Georgia Pacific, 2d	81½	82½
R and A, 1st	69¾	69¾
E T 5's	104¼	104¾
R T 6's	102	102½
Reading, 1st preferred	70¾	71
Reading, 2d preferred	51	....
R and D Debs	102	103
R and D gold 6's	115½	116½
V M 5's	85½	87
Duluth S S and 5's	92	93

Richmond Stock Market.

Reported by John L. Williams & Son, bankers and brokers, No 1111 Main street.

RICHMOND, VA., January 29, 1890.

FIRST BOARD.

1,000 Virginia new 3's at 66½; 4,000 do. at 66½; 2,000 do. at 66⅝

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½'s, R. & C., 1891	104½	....
U. S. 4's, R. & C., 1907	124	....
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C, 1910	86½	....
North Carolina 6's C, 1919	125	127
Virginia 6's, Consols, 1905	42	43½
Virginia 3-4-5 Ten-Forties, 1919	36	....
Virginia 3's New, 1932	66½	66⅞
Virginia consol coupons, fundable	36	....
Virginia consol coupons, nonfundable	20½	21½
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond 8's, 1904-1909	137	140
Richmond 6's, 1904-1910	115	120½
Richmond 5's, 1890-1896	100	101
Richmond 6's, 1921 and later	110	114
Richmond 4's, 1921	....	101
RAILROAD BONDS.		
A. & C. 1st 7's R., 1907	120	121
A. & C. guar. income 6's 1906	104	....
Cape Fear & Yad. Val., 1916	103	....
C C & A. 1st, 7's, C., 1895	100	110
C., C. & Aug. 2d 7's C, 1910	119	123
C., C. & Aug. 2'd 6's	108	110
C. & G. 1st 6's, C., 1916	103	....
C. and G. 2d 6's, C., 1926	81	83
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, R. C.	110½	113
Georgia Pacific 5 per ct., 1923	82	83
Georgia Pacific incomes	28¾	30
Jackson, Tam. & K. West 1917	99½	104
Petersburg Class A, 5's, R. C.	103	....
Petersburg Class B, 3's, 1926	106	106½
Rich. & Dan. consol 5's, 1930	101	....
Rich. & Dan. gold 6's, C 1915	116¼	....
Rich. & Dan. debt 6's, 1927	100	....
Rich. & Dan. gen. mort. 5's	89	....
E Y R & C 1st 8's, 1884	108½	....
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st 6's	108	110
Western N. C. 1st 7's, C, 1890	101	102
Western N. C. 1st 6's, C, 1914	94	96
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta & Charlotte	90	94
Petersburg	60	....
R., F. & P. Div. Obligations	....	100
BANK STOCKS.		
Merchants and Planters Sav	19	21
Petersburg Savings Ins. Co.	20	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	34	....
Virginia State	22	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
West End Land & Imp. Co.	21	24½

Grain and Cotton Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., January 29, 1890.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat—1,900 bushels.
Corn—1,200 bushels.
Oats—450 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—Longberry, 1,200 bushels very good on private terms.

Oats—Winter, 150 bushels very good on private terms.

COTTON REPORT.

Market firm.

Quotations.—Middling, 10⅝c.; low middling, 9⅞c.; good ordinary, 9⅛c.

Chicago Market.

Messrs. Baldwin & Farnum telegraph Thomas Branch & Co. as follows:

CHICAGO, January 29.—Wheat opened dull and lifeless, with no outside orders. There was some local buying that held market at 79¾ for a while, but at anything over this price there was plenty for sale, and as the market showed no signs of advancing, bears became free sellers, and toward the latter part of the session the wheat the crowd had bought was sold out, and the market closed tame at lowest price of the day. The feeling to-day has been in marked contrast to that of yesterday. The main trouble is the bulls seem to have lost money enough and all their courage. The only good buyers on soft spots are the bears, who sell out on any rally. We have felt for two days that it ought to do better, and notwithstanding the weak close to-day, we do not feel like abandoning our position. Cables steady. Corn has been quiet, with the near deliveries weak. May and July held fairly strong. Parties who held February were evidently selling, owing to near approach of that month. Oats active. The close was little easier at and above 22½. There seemed to be plenty for sale. Provisions have been dull, as a rule, through the day, with close rather tame. New York parties bought some pork to-day, but the aggregate of the trading is light. They are not high, and while we believe next summer they may be considerable cheaper, think they should do better within the next thirty days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, MD., January 29.—Cotton fairly steady; middling 10¾@11c. Flour dull. Wheat—Southern quiet and firm; Fultz, 74@84c.; Longberry, 75@83c.; No. 2, 80c.; steamer No. 2, 77c.; Western dull but steady; No. 2, winter red spot and January, 80¾c. Corn—Southern quiet and easier; white, 37@38c.; yellow, 35@38c.; Western steady; mixed, spot and January, 36⅛c. Oats firm; Southern and Pennsylvania, 28@30c.; Western white, 29@30c.; do. mixed, 28@28½c.; graded No. 2 white, 30c. Rye nominal; prime to choice, 56@58c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes fair, 19¾c. Sugar easy; A soft, 6⅝c. Copper unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.09@$1.10.

New York Cotton Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 29.—Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co., say: "The condition of mind in which most operators found themselves at the opening of the cotton market this morning was not unlike that of the bull in the china shop, who, after surveying his surroundings, is said to have expressed himself as undetermined whether to bellow or to run. Liverpool was a great surprise, and the market there seems to give most palpably evidence of manipulation, opening flat and irregular at a decline of from 2 to 3 points, as compared with last evening's prices, it had improved by 1 o'clock some 5-64, being practically two points above last evening's figures. Such cables, it was apparently hoped, would infuse new life into the market here, but the buoyant feeling was checked by dispatches in the morning papers reporting the failure in St. Petersburg, Russia, of the great cottonspinning firm of Serzenffols for several millions of rubles, and the inference that this was the first symptom of diminished prosperity in trade circles abroad. March sold on the first call at 11 cents, but from this figure the decline, though slight, was steady, and the close shows a loss of 9 points, and is at the lowest figure of the day."

Futures closed weak and lower. Receipts at ports to-day estimated at 27,000 bales, against 17,873 bales last week and 20,103 last year. Spot cotton is dull at 10 15-16c. for middling uplands, with sales of 63 bales to spinners. Futures closed as follows: January, 10.85@10.86; February, 10.87@10.88; March, 10.92@10.93; April, 10.98@10.99; May, 11.03@11.04; June, 11.07@11.08; July, 11.11@11.12; August, 11.12@11.13; September, 10.50@10.60; October, 10.25@10.27; November, 10.15@10.18.

In Liverpool cotton was flat and irregular; middling uplands, 6 1-16d; sales, 8,000 bales.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 29.—Flour closed heavy, but unchanged. Wheat closed dull and nominal; spot sales No. 2 red winter, 85¾@87⅛c. Corn closed dull; spot sales No. 2 mixed, 37@38c. Oats closed firmer; spot sales No. 1 white, 32c. Pork dull; new mess, $10.50@$11.25. Lard closed weaker and fairly active; February, $6.16@$6.18. Sugar—Raw steady and unchanged; refined steady and fairly active; cut loaf and crushed, 7⅛c.; powdered and cubes, 6⅞c.; granulated, 6⅝c.; mould A, 6⅞c. Coffee—Spot firm; fair Rio cargoes, 19⅝c.

New York Financial Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 29.—Money closed at 2½ per cent, the lowest rate; highest, 3 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 484@488; actual rates, 483¼ for sixty days, and 487¼ for demand. Government bonds closed steady; currency 6's, 116 bid; 4's coupons, 123½ bid; 4½'s, do., 104½ bid.

The stock market had considerable of a reaction this forenoon, and the prices of a great majority of stocks were ¼@¾ per cent. lower at 12 o'clock than they closed last night. The sales to noon amounted to 156,600 shares. In the afternoon the market was stronger and recovered ¼@¾ by 2:30 o'clock. In the last half-hour the stock market was weak again, and many stocks reacted to the lowest prices. The closing figures were ¼ to 3½ per cent. lower. Sales to-day amounted to 374,311 shares.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Groceries, Etc.

[Reported by Davenport & Morris.]

Brooms—Two strings, 90c. to $1.15; three strings, $1.40 to $2; four strings, $1.90 to $2.30; five strings, $3.50. Market on all grades has advanced fully 15 per cent.

Baskets—Willow, $1.15 to $1.30 per neat, split, 50 to 75c. per dozen.

Canned Tomatoes—Three pounds, per dozen, 80 to 90c.

Canned Corn—Two pounds, per dozen, 75 to 85c.

Herrings—Roe, half barrel, $2.75 to $3.50; North Carolina cut, per barrel, $5.50 to $6 gross, per barrel, $5.00 to $5.75. Market strong for reliable good fish properly packed.

Rice—Carolina, 5 to 6c.; Rangoon, 4½c.

Salt—Liverpool, from store, $1.35; ground alum from store, per sack, 85c., to $1.00. Market unchanged.

Sugars—Granulated, 6¾; confectioners' A, 6½c.; soft A, 6c. to 6⅛c; No 1, 5⅞c; No. 2, 5¾c; No. 3, 5⅝c; 7 lb. 4, 5½c. All sugars ¼c. lower.

Teas—Black, 25 to 50c.; Oolong, 25 to 50c.; gunpowder, 20 to 85c.

Coffee—Rio, 17 to 20½c.; Laguayra, 19 to 20½c.; Java, 24 to 26c. Very strong probability of an advance.

Buckets—Painted, two hoops, $1.15; three hoops, $1.50.

Tallow—4c.

Lard—Pure, 7¾c.; pressed, 5½c.

Molasses—Extra, hogshead, 13 to 15c.; barrels, 15 to 16c.; genuine golden syrup, per gallon, 27 to 32c.; New Orleans prime to choice, 35 to 50c.

Soap—Washing, 3½ to 4c.; per pound

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

Cement—Union, per barrel, $1.35; Rosendale, $1.35 to $1.40; James River, $1.25 to $1.30.

Lime—Rockland, per barrel, $1.10 to $1.15; Anchor, $1.05; Riverton, $1.05; $7; Virginia limes, 95c. to $1.

Plaster—Lump, $4; ground, $6.50 to $7, Calcined plaster, $1.65 to $1.75.

Flour and Meal.

Flour—Richmond patent roller family $5.50 to $6; fancy family, $5; family, $4.50 to $4.75; choice extra, $3.50 to $3.75, extra, $3.25 to $3.50; fine, $2.50 to $3.

Meal—City, per bushel, 55c.; country 50c.

Country Produce.

[Reported by Spratley & Overbey, Commission Merchants, 1206 Cary street.]

Apples—Choice, $3.50 to $4.00; prime, $3.00 to $3.25; poor to good, $1.50 to $2.00.

Bacon—Virginia hams, choice old, 15c. per pound; new hams, small, 13 to 14c.; new hams, large, 11 to 12c.; sides, 8½ to 9c.; shoulders, 7 to 8c.

Beans—Choice navy, $1.75 to $2.00.

Black Eye Peas.—$1.75 to $2.00.

Beeswax—20 to 21c. per pound.

Broom Corn—3 to 5c.

Buckwheat—3c. to 3½c.

Butter—Virginia creamery, 20 to 21c.; family packed (Virginia), 17 to 19c.; choice yellow, store packed (Virginia), 16 to 17c.; store packed, mixed color and sweet, 13 to 15c.; store packed, common to fair, 9 to 10c.

Cabbage—Per 100, $3 to $5.

Eggs—In crates (fresh), 12 to 13c.; in boxes and barrels, 12 to 12½c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 25 to 28c.; mixed coops, 22 to 27c. Chickens, spring, large, 15 to 25c.; small, 10 to 12c. Ducks, 20 to 30c. Turkeys, 9 to 10c. per pound.

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