NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

SUMMARILY ADJOURNED IN THE FACE OF PROTESTS.

Governor Hill Cheerful and in Good Spirits—The Connecticut Crisis Getting More Complicated—Simmons' Case—Metropolitan Miscellany.

NEW YORK BUREAU,
RICHMOND DAILY TIMES,
January 14, 1891.

Hill politics adjourned the Legislature at noon to-day in a rather peremptory fashion, despite the protest of a strong minority on the Democratic side of the chamber. The Governor does not want to be bothered while he is making up his mind on the Senatorship question. It was finally agreed that the Democratic caucus should be postponed until Monday night for the purpose of giving Democratic legislators an opportunity to ascertain the wishes of their leaders and constituents. Governor Hill has just got his thinking cap on, yet he appears cheerful and easy in mind. A Republican caller said jocularly, "Well, Governor, we've got you in a hole this time." The Governor smiled in his grim way as he replied: "Well if it is no deeper than the holes you dug for me last winter, I guess I'll be able to get out."

CASE OF JAMES A. SIMMONS.

In the United States Criminal Court this morning, Judge Benedict presiding, a motion was made on two technichal points to quash the indictment against James A. Simmons, who was concerned in the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank. Judge Benedict reserved his decision.

THE CONNECTICUT CRISIS.

At New Haven, Conn., there is intense feeling over the course of the Democratic Senate in swearing in the Democratic State officers, and it is felt on both sides that the crisis is becoming very serious. The Republicans naturally denounce the act as revolutionary, the Democrats sustaining it. The Mugwump element, which is strong in the city, generally approve it on the broad ground that the defects of an old State Constitution are so glaringly unjust that a determined and heroic remedy must be sought, and that anything short of violence will make the cure more speedy and radical. In its practical aspects the present situation at Hartford is absolutely chaotic and its complications numberless. There is the Governor de jure Morris and the Governor de facto Bukeley, and there is likely to be another governor, Merwin, next week, by the act of the spurious joint session of the Republicans of both houses. Meanwhile the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, Alsop, is actually in office as president of the Senate.

DEFECTIVE RUDDER.

The rudder of the United States steamship Boston, now in dry-dock at the navy-yard, has been discovered to be defective and loose in its bearings. This is a vital flaw, and a new rudder will probably have to be substituted. It will cost several thousand dollars.

HILL AND CLEVELAND.

"I did my speaking before the election." Such, on the authority of the New York World, which would certainly not be over hasty in imputing to Governor Hill a loss of temper and personal spite against Mr. Cleveland, was his curt explanation of why he declined to attend the Reform Club's dinner, and is the first, and so far the only indication that a Democrat aspiring to the Presidency has descended to personal flings at one whom his party's appreciation points out as standing before him in the succession. In view of the present situation in New York State, an analysis of the part that Governor Hill has taken may show his consistency in so uniform a series of declinations to attend tariff reform dinners—especially that of the Reform Club—as those he has lately had penned by his secretary.

In 1888 the Democracy was fighting for the control of the nation under the leadership of Grover Cleveland and on the issue of tariff reform. On that side the Reform Club had already commenced in New York State the tariff reform propaganda that it has since extended over the country, and was putting its work and its means without stint into the canvass. On the opposite side the Protective Tariff League was openly and as earnestly working for Republican success, with Mr. Smith M. Weed acting as one of its board of managers. It will be remembered that Mr. Hill was a candidate at that election, and his friends were in complete control of the State Committee. And the result has not been forgotten. In Erie county, where Sheehan, Governor Hill's henchman and now his Speaker of Assembly was all-powerful, the same voters that gave Hill five thousand majority gave Harrison two thousand. Rensalaer county, the bailiwick of Edward Murphy, Jr., then and now the chairman of Governor Hill's State Committee, gave about equal majorities for Harrison and Hill, as did the "banner Republican" district of New York city, whose Republican leader was afterward disciplined by his party for the deal he made with Governor Hill's friends, who, on their side of the house, have been unscathed by punishment.

But the Reform Club kept at work, and so did Mr. Weed and Mr. Hill, and the campaign of 1890 came on. Mr. Weed had meanwhile taken occasion to clinch his opposition to tariff reform, especially as to raw materials, by arranging with Mr. McKinley to have the tariff of 75 cents per ton on iron ore retained in the McKinley schedule—as it was; and, as the Reform Club's Tariff Reform Committee reported, succeeded also in preventing tariff discussion from being given a place at the Clinton County Fair.

Mr. Hill devoted himself to securing an assembly. The Reform Club labored to present national issues and to secure the election of tariff reform Congressmen. Neither David B. Hill nor any one of his henchmen made a speech on the national issues in any part of New York, and Hill made none whatever in this State during the campaign. The Reform Club occupied every part of the State north and west of Westchester county, comprising twenty Congressional districts, with an active aggressive campaign, led by speakers of national repute. The result was a gain of seven Congressmen in the twenty Congressional districts, as compared with the net gain of eight Assemblymen in the eighty-five districts, included in the same Congressional districts.

The gain in Assembly was sufficient to insure the United States Senator, and promptly after the election came the candidacy for that honor of Mr. Smith M. Weed, the leading advocate in the State of a high tariff on raw materials, avowedly resting upon a contract between himself and Governor Hill. Though a word of disavowal would have ended the matter, though a turn of the Governor's hand would have put Weed's candidacy at rest forever, though the Assembly is made up of the Governor's creatures, presided over by his lieutenant, and although he is all-powerful, and cannot shirk the responsibility, that candidacy is to-day a menace to tariff reform, and should it be ratified by an election, a gage of battle flung by the organization of which Governor Hill is the autocrat in the face of the National Democracy.

Governor Hill spoke in Ohio and West Virginia and Connecticut, and may be granted a share of credit for Democratic successes in those States, though they were less marked than either the averages of such successes through the country, or those in New York State, where he left others to do the work.

But the record by which he must be judged is that of his deeds in the State where he is all-powerful. If he sends Mr. Weed to the Senate, the national party that is now committed to tariff reform will know just what to do with him, and he will never more be troubled to attend dinners to celebrate the triumphs of Democracy, not to mention those of tariff reform. His annual message sent to the Legislature on Tuesday last indicates that he himself accepts the situation. From one end to the other it makes no reference to tariff reform—though it goes out of its way effusively to comment upon the Force bill, which had been already killed before his message was sent to the Legislature.

JAY GOULD'S APPEARANCE.

A good deal has been said in the papers lately about Mr. Gould's ill health and general physical decay which had set in on him. In some respects the reports have been correct. He has grown thin and old in looks. There is no doubt about that; but then he has gained a look of alertness and quickness of movement which formerly did not distinguish him. The sinister look has disappeared from his face entirely, and his rapidly whitening beard and hair gives him almost a benevolent countenance. He is stocky, powerfully built, and solemn. The contrast between a profound and thoughtful looking son, who of late has grown stout, and the amiable and chatting father is very strong.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The point is still given out to buy Richmond and West Point. The buying has been largely by insiders, who say that the stock is good for 25 at least, especially as negotiations are pending that will give the Richmond Terminal company absolute control of all its property.

Earnings—Richmond and Danville system: First week in January, 1891, $261,800; 1890, $248,850; increase, $12,950.

UTILITY FIRST.

Shoppers Who Look to Beauty in an Article Miss It.

In one of Miss Edgeworth's moral tales there is a story of a little girl who one day went shopping with her mother and whose fancy was so completely captivated by a purple vase that she was willing to go without a pair of shoes that she might purchase it. When she goes home she pours out of the vase a dark liquid that it contained and it is no longer a purple vase.

Over and over again do shoppers have to learn from bitter experience Miss Edgeworth's very apparent moral—that we should buy things that will wear.

I well remember my first shopping experience. I thought only of beauty and nothing of utility as I purchased a gauzy material for a gown, which was pale lavender and tint. When the gown was made I wore it to visit a friend who lived by the seaside; the return necessitated a long walk along the shore after sundown, with a damp wind blowing from the sea. When I reached home great was my grief to see that my fine new gown of cotton and wool had so shrunk in the damp salt air as to be nearly up to my knees. Dampening and ironing and "letting down" partly restored it to usefulness, but the delicate color faded in streaks and I realized that in buying the gown I had bought a purple vase. The lesson sunk deep, but I forgot it when a few weeks ago I wanted material to curtain a little nook in a room in my home. I bought some China silk; it was very pretty, having a shrimp-pink ground, with white arum lilies and green leaves spreading all over it, and when suspended from a brass rod the decorative effect was good. But the morning sun rests warm and strong on that spot and already the beautiful pink is "flying out," as the painters say. My pretty curtains are, you see, a purple vase. The woman who buys a parasol for the handle, or a gay-printed muslin that will not wash, or cheap kid gloves, or anything simply because it takes her eyes, will find that she has bought a purple vase.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Independence Versus Instruction.

THE RICHMOND (Va.) TIMES has an editorial entitled "A Legislator's Independence." It opposes the right of a Legislature to instruct members of the Congress. It also censures Senator Vance for his willingness to be instructed, and eulogizes the conduct of Senator Lamar in refusing to obey instructions and at a time when he was a candidate for re-election. It was a conscientious act no doubt, and believing as he did he could not as an honest man have done otherwise. But if he had held on the other hand that a Legislature had the right to instruct, and it was the duty of members to heed and obey or resign, then he would have resigned or he would have obeyed instructions.

In North Carolina it has been held by the Democratic party, and long before the war, that the right of instruction was just and proper. The Democracy insisted that the members of the Federal Congress were the servants—the agents of the people, and as such were bound to carry out the wishes and principles of the sovereigns. If they were too independant, and it was too much in contravention of their judgment and convictions to obey, that in that event they must resign, and let those be chosen who would properly represent the sovereign will. We are not discussing whether this is right or wrong. The principle of action was adopted and applied in many instances by the Democratic party. Those elected by them were compelled to obey or resign or prove unfaithful to the wishes and principles of the party with which they were identified. Our impression is that the Whig party, during its comparatively short life, did not favor the right of instruction.

It is no sign of a want of manliness or conscientiousness that an agent obeys his employer, or that a public servant votes according to the expressed wishes of the party that puts him in power. It is a fine sentiment, perhaps, to say that he should follow his own convictions, brave public sentiment, refuse to obey instructions, and vote diametrically opposite to his party. That may be bold and manly and noble, but really in politics it would have been fairer and wiser to resign, saying: I may not serve you longer, because I am not in harmony with you, and cannot represent your convictions. That would be conscientious and fair and honorable. He would not betray a trust or himself in that event.

We knew a minister of the Gospel to resign the best place in his church in the State, and take the chances of beggary at the most critical time in his fortunes and those of his people and State, rather than minister at the altar holding an opinion on one dogma alone not held by his church. It was a grand act of personal sacrifice and a splendid exhibition of conscientiousness.

Senator Vance believes in the right of the people to instruct their public servants. He can, therefore, vote as they require him to vote as their agent, without lowering his own personal standard or showing any want of conscientiousness. It all hinges on what he really believes as the right of the people to instruct their public servants as to public measures. That noble old Democratic Senator, Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, was so observant of the public voice, and so faithful to what he held to be the true theory of a democratic republican government, that he would not vote away a dollar of the people's money until he had ascertained their wishes. If a man accepts office at the hands of the people, and does not mean to represent their wishes, convictions, and principles, but intends to set up for himself as an independent thinker and to vote as he thinks is right in spite of instructions and in opposition to the will and principles of his party electing him, then he should do as Mr. Lamar did, declare he will not submit to the will of his party, or he must do as others have done, resign his place and return his credentials to his people.

THE TIMES is sharp in its condemnation of Senator Vance, but it all grows out of the point of view. THE TIMES believes in the independence of the legislator at all times as above all instructions, while Senator Vance holds that the people in our form of government are supreme and sovereign, and have the right to declare their will, and that it is the duty of the public servants to submit to that will. If not, then it is plain, we think, that such servants should retire from their places and let others take them who will represent the wishes of the people.—Wilmington Messenger.

What New England Wants.

What New England should have in Congress is younger men. The sons of our manufacturers who have learned to take off their coats and learned to put in ten whole hours per day; young men who can mind their own business and will devote their whole time looking after the interests of New England. If we persist in sending political fossils to Washington, who spend their whole time fighting the South and the Mormons, our industries will slip away from us one by one until we are left out in the cold with only granite and fish for raw materials. There is no other nation on earth that would pay men to amuse themselves with the game of politics, while other sections, with shrewder men, are taking our very foundation from under us. We can only do one thing at once, and if we allow our representatives to attend to the business of other sections, of necessity our own business must be neglected. If every manufacturer and machine builder of New England would demand of his servants at Washington what he demands of his superintendent at home he would be surprised at the result. The stream of vitality would soon begin to flow to it, instead of from it, as at present.

Returned His Pension Certificate.

Secretary Noble has received a letter from John F. Hewitt, an ex-soldier and pensioner, now living at Los Angeles, Cal., returning his pension certificate for cancellation. "I have trusted this to God," he says in his letter, "and now I feel it would be wrong to receive pension, as I am well enough to make my own living without it at present." The soldier served in Eleventh Ohio Veteran Corps. The pension was granted for chronic diarrhœa, bronchitis, injury of back and disease of mouth, the result of scurvy. The certificate called for eight dollars per month.

Spanish Honors to Columbus.

The Spanish Government has decided, instead of erecting a monument to commemorate the discovery of America, as was first proposed, to rebuild the port of Palos, from which Columbus sailed, and erect wharves at La Rabida, near the convent in which the great discoverer took refuge. Near the convent a pyramid or a simple column will be erected as a monument to Columbus, and dedicated on the 11th of October, 1892. The ninth congress of Americanists, which has met annually in Europe for the last eight years, is to be held at the convent of La Rabida on the same day.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Simmons Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic.—Saml. S. Pentz, Chap. to Bishop of North Carolina.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Situation of Tobacco at Richmond and Other Important Centres—Quotations of the New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets—Provisions and Grain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Money closed at 3 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 484@487; actual rates 482½@482¾ for sixty days and 485@485¾ for demand. Governments steady; currency, 6's, 109 bid; 4's, coupons, 120; 4½'s, do., 103.

The stock market this morning opened active and higher, notwithstanding sales from time to time by the daily traders to realize the profits of the past few days, there was apparently a disposition to accumulate. Stock commissions have begun to arrive from out of town customers, not lately heard from, and the general prospect is favorable for a prolonged advance. Cables this morning predict a reduction in the Bank of England rate to-morrow to 3 per cent. During the early dealings prices steadily advanced and before the first call values had recorded an improvement of ½ to 2½ per cent. Then followed a sharp reaction in many of the stocks. Sugar was active. It opened at 1 per cent. higher, further improved ¾, fell back 1¾, and recovered. After 11 o'clock the market again strengthened, and at midday prices were ½ to 3 per cent. higher, the latter in Chicago Gas. Silver certificates were weak in the morning, and dropped three points, to 104, but recovered one, to 105, by 2 o'clock. The stock market was less active this afternoon, but prices were fairly well maintained up to the last hour, when on sales to realize profits there was a sharp reaction and prices closed irregularly changed from last night's but in most cases fractionally higher. C. C. C. & St. Louis closed 2 per cent. higher; Michigan Central 1¼, New England 1¾ and Tennessee coal 2½. Sales, 328,220 shares.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama—Class A	103	....
Alabama—Class B	106	....
Alabama—Class C	104	....
Louisiana consols	92	....
Tennessee old	63½	....
North Carolina 4's	96	....
North Carolina 6's	123	....
South Carolina browns	98	....
Tennessee new set 6's ex int.	101	105
Tennessee 5's	99	102
Tennessee 3's	69½	70¾
Virginia 6's	50	....
Am'n Cotton Seed Oil	23¾	22½
Atchison	31½	31⅝
C. C. C. and St. Louis	64½	64¾
Canada Southern	50¾	51⅛
Ches. and Ohio, common	19	19¼
Ches. and Ohio, 1st preferred	48¾	49¼
Ches. and Ohio, 2d preferred	31	32¾
Chicago Gas Trusts	44½	44¾
C., B and Q.	92⅞	93⅛
Delaware L. and Western	139	139½
Erie	21	21⅛
Tennessee common	8	8¼
Tennessee, 1st preferred	66	70
Tennessee, 2d preferred	18¾	19½
Jersey Central	116½	117
Lake Shore	108	108¼
Lake Erie & Western pref.	57½	57¾
Lead Trust	19⅞	19⅝
Louisville & Nashville	78⅝	78¾
Mexican Central	23⅞	24½
Missouri Pacific	66⅝	66⅞
N. & W. preferred	56¾	57¼
N Y and N E	39	39½
Northwestern	107¾	108⅛
N Pacific, preferred, ex.	71½	71½
New York Central	103½	104
North American	17½	17¾
Pacific Mail	34½	35
Reading	33¾	34
R. Terminal	18⅞	19
R Terminal, pref.	73	73¼
Rock Island	72	72¼
Silver Certificates	106⅞	106¾
Sugar Trusts	81½	82
St. Paul	56½	56¾
Tennessee Coal and Iron	39⅞	39½
Texas Pacific	16⅞	16¾
Union Pacific	47⅛	47¼
Wabash preferred	20	20½
W U Telegraph	79¾	79⅞
Wis. Central	22½	23

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1891.

SALES.

500 Atlanta and Charlotte incomes at 103¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, R. & C., 1891	103	....
U. S. 4's, R. & C., 1907	120	....
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C. 1910	96¼	....
North Carolina 6's C, 1919	120	125
Virginia 6's, Consols, 1905	42	49
Virginia 3-4-5 Ten-Forties, 1919	32	37
Virginia 3's new, 1932	65	66
Virginia consol coupons, funddable	32	....
Virginia consol coupons non-funddable	20	....
CITY SECURITIES.		
Lynchburg City 5's 1904-1921	100	109
Richmond 8's, 1904-1910	132	136
Richmond 6's, 1904-1910	113	116
Richmond 5's, 1900-1906	....	101
Richmond 5's, R, 1921, later	105	109
Richmond 4's, R, 1921	....	101
RAILROAD BONDS.		
C. & C. 1st 7's R., 1907	116½	120
A. & C. 2d int. 6's, R, 1900	105	....
C., C. & A. 1st 7's, C, 1895	106¼	....
C. C. & A. 2d 7's, C., 1916	116	122
C. C. & A. 6's, 1333	....	108
C. & G. 2d 6's, C., 1926	81	84
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, R. C.	109	110
Georgia Pacific con. 5's, 1928	73½	75
Georgia Pacific incomes	18	20
Petersburg Class A, 5's R. C.	103½	....
Petersburg Class B, 6's, R. C.	106	....
R. & D. gold 6's, C, 1915	115	....
R., Y. H. & C. 1st 5's, 1894	104	....
Western N. C. 1st 6's, guar. C.	....	101
Western N. C. 1st 6's C. 1914	....	99
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta & Charlotte	95	97
Petersburg	....	80
R., F. & Pot. div. obligat'n	110	112
BANK STOCKS		
City	293¾	....
Merchants and Planters Nat.	....	210½
National Bank of Va	107	....
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	....	59
MISCELLANEOUS.		
American Tobacco Co.	99	....

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1891.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat—1,200 bushels.
Corn—1,638 bushels.
Oats—1,000 bushels.
Rye—600 bushels.
Mill offal—30 tons.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Corn—736 bushels.

QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—Longberry, 98c. to $1.05. Mixed, 94c. to $1.04. Shortberry, 93c. to $1.03.
Corn—White, 63c. to 64c. Mixed, 62c. to 63c.
Oats—White, No. 2, 52c. to 52½c.; Mixed, No. 2, 52c. Rejected, 45c. to 48c.
Rye—75c. to 78c.

COTTON REPORT.

Market steady.
Quotations.—Middling, 9c.; low middling, 8½c.; good ordinary, 8c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

[Reported for the Times.]

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14.—Offerings of tobaccos at auction on 'Change Wednesday, January 14, 1891. Total offerings 49 packages West Virginia bright tobaccos:

One package sold at $33, one at $25.50, three at $25, one at $24.50, one at $21.50, one taken in at $21, one sold at $21, one taken in at $21.50, three sold at $20, one taken in at $19, one at $18.50, two at $18.25, one at $18, one sold at $18, one taken in at $17.75, one at $17, one at $16.25, one at $16, one sold at $16, one taken in at $15.50, one sold at $15.25, two taken in at $25, one sold at $15, one at $14.50, one taken in at $14, one sold at $14, one taken in at $13, one sold at $13, one at $12.25, one at $12, one at $11.75, one at $11.25, one taken in at $11, one at $10.75, one sold at $10, two taken in at $9.50; one sold at $9.50, one taken in at $8.75, one at $8.25, one at $6.62½, one at $6, one at $4.50.

Sales of loose tobaccos on the breaks to-day: Shockoe warehouse, 8,275 pounds; highest price, $15; Crenshaw's warehouse, 24,955 pounds; highest price, $ 0. Total, 33,230 pounds; highest, $15.

Private sales reported to the secretary to-day: Wrappers, 13 hogsheads; fillers, 3 hogsheads; smokers, 2 hogsheads; scrap, 17 hogsheads; cutting lugs, 2 hogsheads. Total, 37 hogsheads.

Office of the tobacco inspector reports to-day: Inspections—Bright, 3 hogsheads. Reinspections—Bright, 4 hogsheads; dark, 1 hogshead.

Farmer's, Wilson's, Virginia, Alleghany, Old Dominion, Crenshaw's, Shockoe, Neal's, Davenport's, Shelburne's and Seabrook's warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 53 hogsheads; deliveries, 56 hogsheads.

Office of the collector of the United States internal revenue reports collections for the city of Richmond to-day as follows: Tax paid on cigars and cigarettes, $1,117; tax paid on tobaccos, $2,925.48. Total, $4,042.48.

Registered at the Tobacco Exchange to-day: Geo. E. Tyler, Buchanan, Va.; Col. J. M. Neal, Danville, Va.; Allen L. Theveatt, Atlanta, Ga.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 14.—Cotton firm; middling, 9⅜c. Flour quiet. Wheat—Southern firm; Fultz, 95c.@$1.02; Longberry, 99@$1.03; Western firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 97¼. Corn—Southern firm; white, 60@61c.; yellow, 61@62c.; Western steady; mixed, spot 59@59¼; January, 58¾; bid. Oats firm; Rye quiet; Provisions quiet; Coffee firm; Sugar strong; granulated, 6 3-16; Whisky quiet.

Stocks—Virginia threes 64¾c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—S. V. White & Co. telegraph C. W. Branch & Co. as follows:

Wheat—All of our markets closed weak and heavy. Quite an effort was made to bull wheat on a reported decrease in country elevator stocks and some small engagements for exports, but the same old story resulted, and the close is at bottom price of the day. Statistically, the wheat is in a strong position, but we do not care to pin our faith to statistics, and hence think wheat will sell lower.

	Op'ng.	H'gst.	L'wst.	Cls'g
WHEAT.				
May	96⅞	97¼	96½	96⅞
July	91¾	92¼	91¼	....
CORN.				
May	52½	52⅝	52¼-⅜	52¼-⅜
OATS.				
May	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
PORK.				
May	10.90	11.07	10.90	11.00-02
LARD.				
May	6.27	6.32	6.27	6.30
C. RIBS.				
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.52

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-night, say: "Liverpool continues to surprise the cotton trade by acting contrary to the opinions held on this side of the water, and an explanation of her decline to-day in the face of yesterday's firm market can only be found in the easier feeling in Manchester. Our cables state that trade among clothing merchants is becoming poor and they are confirmed by advices through other sources. Under pressure of selling orders our market opened lower, quickly regaining the loss, and becoming firm when the light receipts became known to case again upon the receipt of Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co.'s estimate of acres at 8,213,010 bales. Receipts at ports to-day estimated at 19,000 bales against 24,484 bales last week, and 24,177 bales last year. The spot market is steady at ⅛c. advance in quotations. Middling uplands 9¼; sales, 114 bales. Transactions in futures 85,000 bales. Futures closed 2 to 6 points higher as follows: January 9.28@9.30; February, 9.37@9.38; March, 9.50@9.51; April, 9.63@9.64; May, 9.83@9.84; June, 9.83@9.84; July-August, 9.91@9.92; September, 9.71@9.72. Liverpool spot cotton closed steady, middling uplands, 5 5-16; sales, 12,000 bales. Futures quiet and 1.64@1.32 advance; January, 5.16; January-February, 5.16; February-March, 5.19@5.20; March-April, 5.22@5.23; April-May, 5.27@5.26; May-June, 5.26@50.

Produce—Flour closed quiet and weak; fine grades spring, $2.65@$3.25; do winter, $2.90@$3.25; southern closed dull and barely steady; trade and family extras, $4@$5. Wheat closed steady; spot sales No. 2 red winter, $1.03½@$1.04½c.; do. January, $1.04½c. Corn closed steady; spot sales No. 2 mixed, 59⅝@59¾; do. January, 51½c. Oats closed dull ⅛c. lower; spot sales No. 1 white, State 55c.; No. 2 mixed, January, 51½c. Pork dull; mess, $11@$12. Lard closed weak; January, $6.18. Sugar—Refined quiet; cut-loaf and crushed, 6½c.; powdered, 6.18c.; granulated, 5.94. Coffee steady; fair Rio cargoes, 20c.

See That You

are not left. Take a few shares of Fredericksburg Development Company's stock.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Bodeker Brothers and H. M. Shields & Co. corner of Fifth and Marshall streets.

FITS. All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

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