GUARANTEE STOOD.

IMPORTANT FERTILIZER CASE DECIDED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WHEN AN ACCOUNT CAN BE ORDERED

Decree of Norfolk Court Reversed in Wharfage Controversy—Chief-of-Police Sustained — Interesting Will Suit.

Opinions were handed down in seventeen cases in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia yesterday. It was the first decision-day of the March term, no opinions having been submitted on Thursday of last week, and it was one of the busiest days in this respect that the court has experienced in years.

The case of Reese & Co. against Bates, from the Circuit Court of Norfolk county, was one of the most important decided. The opinion was by Judge Keith, and the case involved a fertilizer transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant. Reese & Co. instituted suit against Bates for the sum of $1,938.17, due them upon certain notes. To this action the defendant pleaded nil debit, and tendered two special pleas, to which the plaintiffs objected, but the court permitted the pleas to be filed, and its action in this respect constituted the first assignment of error. Certain exceptions were also taken by the plaintiffs during the process of the trial. The jury found a verdict for defendant upon his special pleas for $500, and there was a motion to set this aside, which was overruled.

The defendant, Bates, a truck-farmer, purchased certain guano from the plaintiffs, which was "represented, guaranteed, and warranted to be as good as any other in the market; and the defendant, relying on and trusting to said representation, guarantee, and warranty, was induced thereby to buy of the plaintiffs the said guano, and at the price mentioned in said declaration, and to use the same in the cultivation of his crops of potatoes, beans, cabbage, and other vegetables. And the defendant says he used and applied the guano to his crops, and cultivated them in a husband-like manner, and that his crops were almost entire failures, and they showed and derived no advantage whatever from the use and application of said guano." He asserts that the guarantee and warranty were false, and that by reason of this he suffered damage to the extent of $4,240. This constituted Plea No. 1, and Plea No. 2 was the same in effect, except that in the latter it was contended that the representations were made fraudulently, with intent to deceive.

The contention of the plaintiffs was that the pleading of the defendant was bad, and that the trial-court erred in admitting certain testimony. The effect of what was claimed by the plaintiffs was that the agent who sold the guano was not authorized to make such a guarantee as he made, but the court holds that, "as a general rule, the agent has power to do whatever is usual—to enter into such express stipulations as are usual and customary in effecting such sales," etc. (Herring vs. Skaggs, 62, Ala.) Other authorities are referred to bearing out this position.

There was objection on the part of the plaintiffs to the fourth instruction of the trial court, which dealt with what constitutes a warranty. To this the Court of Appeals says: "As we have seen in discussing Bill of Exceptions No. 1, there are warranties which a general agent may make. They are such as are usual in the business in which he is engaged. There are other warranties which he may not make, unless the usage of the market in which he is transacting business is that agents may make the particular warranty in question. Applying this rule to the case before us, the principal residing in Baltimore and employing an agent in Norfolk to sell fertilizers there, the contract of sale must be taken to have been made with all the incidents of a contract entered into in Norfolk. Had the warranty in the case been a usual one, we think the instruction would have correctly propounded the law; but the warranty before us is of an unusual character, and one which was not incident to the authority of Simpson as a general agent to sell, unless his power as such was enlarged by a usage in the Norfolk market, which empowered him to give such a warranty. Instruction No. 4, therefore, should have been predicted, as were the other instructions, upon the power of the agent to bind his principal, and especially it should have been left to the jury to say upon the evidence whether the usage of trade at Norfolk was such as is claimed in the special plea of the defendant."

The court then discussed the justice of the warranty in question, and in concluding, says: "For the error pointed out in the fourth instruction, given at the request of the defendant, we are of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court should be reversed."

The Vellines Verdict Sustained.

Another very interesting case from the Law and Chancery Court of the city of Norfolk is that of Bolton and others against Vellines. John T. Bolton and C. E. Verdier, of the Board of Police Commissioners of Norfolk, directed Captain C. J. Iredell, Chief of Police of that city, to arrest ex-Chief-of-Police M. J. Vellines if seen after August 18, 1894, upon the streets in the uniform of and wearing the badge of captain of police. Vellines was arrested and discharged upon habeas corpus proceedings. He then sued Bolton and Verdier for damages, and was awarded $1,000. From this an appeal was taken, and the judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

After dealing with the errors complained of, exceptions, &c., the Court of Appeals says: "The act (wearing the uniform, &c.) forbidden is not an offence against the Commonwealth. It is a violation of a city ordinance, which the State in the charter which it conferred upon the city authorizes it to punish by the imposition of a fine not exceeding $100, and which the city by its ordinance punishes by imposition of a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20. The charter is the authority to the city to pass the ordinance, and the ordinance is the execution of the power conferred by the charter. It remains always, however, a violation of the police regulations of the city, and not a crime of any degree against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. It is well settled that unless the power to imprison (as was done) be plainly given, it does not exist, and when given, before it can be exercised, there must be a judicial ascertainment by a competent tribunal or magistrate of the guilt of the party accused. 1 Dillon on Municipal Corporations, fourth edition, section 353."

After passing upon the several instructions complained of by the defendants, the court goes on to say: "The evidence shows that the defendant in error, who had been captain of police in the city of Norfolk, whose term of office had expired, but who honestly believed that his official life was extended by law until his successor had qualified, appeared upon the streets in the uniform of an officer of police. For this he was arrested, carried through the streets in a prison van, first searched, and then kept in prison until released upon a writ of habeas corpus. For this indignity, to which he was subjected by the plaintiffs in error, acting without vestige of authority, the jury awarded him the sum of $1,000 as damages. The Court of Law and Chancery refused to set that verdict aside. There is no precise measure of damages in such cases. It is impossible to ascertain in money the exact equivalent of bodily or mental pain; therefore, when there are elements of damage to be estimated by a jury, the verdict will not be disturbed unless it is so excessive as to suggest prejudice, passion, or ill-will. The defendant had been the captain of the police force of the city of Norfolk; it is to be presumed that he was a man of character and consideration in that community; he was known to the court and jury before which he appeared, and taking all these circumstances into consideration, we find ourselves unable to disturb the verdict as contrary to the law and evidence.

"The judgment of the Court of Law and Chancery of the city of Norfolk must be affirmed."

Norfolk Wharfage Controversy.

Judge Keith, in the cases of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company against Williams & Co. and others, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, against the same, presented one opinion covering both. They came from the Corporation Court of the city of Norfolk and are quite interesting and important to shippers. Williams & Co. and a number of other merchants of Norfolk filed their bill in the Hustings Court of that city, averring that they had been required by the defendant companies to pay, in addition to the amount paid for freight transportation, a charge by way of wharfage. The plaintiffs averred that it is the duty of a common carrier to furnish at its terminus in Norfolk facilities for the receipt and delivery of freight without extra charge, and that the wharfage was illegally collected. Discrimination was also charged.

An injunction was asked for in each case, stopping this alleged imposition and requiring the defendant companies to render accounts showing the amount of wharfage collected from the plaintiffs, and asking for a decree against the companies in their favor for such sums.

The defendant companies denied the allegations of the plaintiff's bills, saying that they have never made a charge or established a method of business not advantageous to and acquiesced in by the Norfolk merchants, and especially denied in their answers that they had ever charged or collected of the plaintiffs or other merchants any wharfage not voluntarily paid. It claims further, that this wharfage has usually been a matter of contract.

The injunction prayed for was granted, and from June 27, 1892, to February 21, 1895, no further steps appear to have been taken in the cause. On the latter day the defendant companies moved the court to dissolve the injunction, which motion was overruled. The companies then filed their plea of the statute of limitation of three years. On March 7th a decree was entered, referring the cause to a commissioner to "take a report and account of what amount or amounts have been paid by the plaintiffs, or any of them, to the defendant companies for the wharfage charge in the bill, when paid, and the facts and circumstances under which said payments were made." From this decree an appeal was allowed by one of the judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals, in concluding, says: "So far as the order granting the injunction is concerned, it appears to be substantially in accordance with the answer of the defendant, has been acquiesced by the defendant from the time it was entered, and the practice which it was intended to prevent has been abandoned. We shall not, therefore, further consider that feature of the case. The prayer for an account should not have been granted. An order of reference is not awarded to enable a plaintiff to his case, until it has been ascertained that a plaintiff has a right to demand it.

"The law is well stated in Barton's Ch. Pr., Volume 2, at page 630: 'The settled rule in respect to orders of reference is that before an application for one shall be granted, it must appear with reasonable certainty that an order will be necessary, and it will not be made upon the suggestion that in some contingency one will be required; for it will not do to put the defendant to the trouble and expense of rendering an account until it is ascertained that the plaintiff has the right to demand it; nor will a reference be made for the purpose of furnishing evidence in support of the allegations of a bill.'"

The opinion says that the lower court erred in entering the decree for an account, and without passing upon any other question, reverses it.

Sulphur-Mines Insurance Suit.

The case of the Sulphur Mines Company against the Phoenix Insurance Company was decided yesterday, and the opinion was prepared by Judge Keith. The case came up from the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond, and the judgment of this tribunal was affirmed. The Sulphur Mines Company sued the insurance company upon a policy of insurance for $2,132.53, as damage sustained by it because of the destruction by fire of certain property insured in the defendant company.

The policy contains the following provision: "This policy is null and void if the property hereby insured, or any part thereof, is mortgaged or otherwise encumbered, either prior or subsequent of date thereof, unless consent to same is endorsed hereon by properly-authorized agent of this company."

In evidence brought out at the trial it appeared that the property was encumbered at the time of insurance and of the fire by a deed of trust to Eugene Kelly and Isaac Davenport, Jr., to secure 200 coupon bonds of the plaintiff company, valued at $1,000 each.

The Sulphur Mines Company introduced evidence tending to show that its officers and agents had never noticed this provision in the policy until after the loss; that it had policies written in a number of other companies, only one of which objected to paying the loss assessed, that the insurance was placed by a stockholder and director of the plaintiff company, who states that he had often insured property for railroads and other large corporations in companies which he represented without engrafting the condition against encumbrances in the policy at all, not deeming it necessary to state the amount in volume of the several mortgages usually resting upon such corporations, but he could not state that such was the habit of the defendant company.

SOME OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Moore, for the defence, testified that he was agent for the Phoenix Company when the policy sued on was issued, and that he had no knowledge of the deed of trust when the policy issued, and that his first intimation was when the proofs of loss were made out. He also stated that in case of large corporations, it was usual to ask "whether or not there is a mortgage on the property." He further states that if he had been informed at the time the policy was issued that there was a deed of trust, it would have made no difference, except that the loss would have been made payable to the trustee; that all the facts would have been communicated to the insurance company, and it would have decided whether or not to issue the policy.

The law requires that "in any action against an insurance company founded on a policy issued after July 1, 1878, no failure to perform any condition of the policy, nor violation of any restrictive provisions thereof, shall be a valid defence to the action, unless it appears that such provisions are printed in type as large or larger than that known as long-primer, or written in ink in the policy."

The Court, with all evidence before it, entered judgment for the defendant: "That judgment is before us for review," says Judge Keith, "upon a certificate of evidence, and it is to be considered under the law as a demurrer to the evidence. Every presumption is in favor of its correctness, and it cannot be disturbed, unless error therein to the prejudice of the plaintiff in error be made to appear upon the record."

The judgment was affirmed.

Ellett vs. McGhee.

In the suit of Ellett against McGhee, the opinion was rendered by Judge John A. Buchanan.

McGhee sold a lot of land in Florence, Ala., to J. W. Borst, who executed two notes to McGhee payable at different dates, on account of the purchase price of his interest in the land. Borst subsequently sold and conveyed the land to the appellants, A. L. Ellett and L. B. Tatum, who, with their wives, executed a mortgage upon it to Borst. The mortgage was foreclosed in a suit in the State of Alabama, the land sold, but the proceeds were not sufficient to satisfy the prior lien.

Then McGhee brought a suit against Borst and the appellants to recover the balance due on the note of Borst to McGhee. The appellants demurred and answered the bill, and the Court rendered a decree against them for the amount claimed by the appellee. From that decree this appeal was allowed.

An Interesting Will Case.

Judge Cardwell prepared and delivered a most exhaustive and comprehensive opinion in the case of Cheatham, &c., against Gower and others, from the Circuit Court of Chesterfield county. This was an appeal from a decree of the court named, involving a construction of the first clause of the will of Mrs. Ann P. Hatcher (deceased), which reads as follows:

"I give to my nephew, T. M. Cheatham, during his life my mansion-house and 300 acres of land, including my mill and the land known as the Burford tract, and at his death to his surviving children."

A brief explanation of this case is that after Mrs. Hatcher's death one child was born to T. M. Cheatham, two of his children died, and one married Gower, and she died, leaving a child. After this Cheatham died, and action was brought to recover for the Gower child its mother's part of the property. After passing upon several points, and referring to many authorities on wills, the court says: "We are of opinion that according to the true interpretation of the first clause of Mrs. Ann F. Hatcher's will, all of the children of T. M. Cheatham, including those born after the testatrix's death, who were living at his (T. M. Cheatham's) death, and only, took an interest in the property therein devised.

"The decree of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield county must therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded for such further proceedings therein as may appear proper in accordance with this opinion."

Tatum Against Ballard.

Judge Buchanan wrote the opinion in the case of Tatum and others vs. Ballard and others. The suit was brought to recover a debt of $2,640, secured by a mortgage on property in Florence, Ala. J. W. Ballard, who bought the suit, made A. L. Ellett, Jr., and wife; L. B. Tatum and wife, and J. W. Borst, parties to the suit. A decree was asked giving the complainant the residue of the debt. It was allegated that the property had passed through several hands, but that the mortgage had not been paid, though it had been regularly foreclosed in an Alabama court. The defendants filed a demurrer, but it was overruled and decree entered against them. The appeal was taken, and the higher court affirms the decision of the lower court.

Judge Buchanan also wrote the opinion in the case of Ellett vs. McGhee, a suit to recover the balance due on a note given by J. W. Borst to W. H. McGhee for $1,759. The note had to do with the property transaction in the above case, and a decree was given against Ellett and wife and Tatum and wife in the Law and Equity Court. The court reverses the decision.

The Other Opinions.

Other opinions were rendered in cases, as follows:

Freeman's Administrator vs. Butters (Circuit Court of Culpeper county), reversed.

By Judge John W. Riely—Pryor vs. Commonwealth (Circuit Court of Montgomery county), affirmed.

Burruss vs. Hines (Law and Equity Court, city of Norfolk), reversed.

Jameson vs. Rixey and others (Circuit Court of Culpeper county), reversed.

Kerfoot's Executor vs. Shenandoah Valley Bank. Application for mandamus.

By Judge John A. Buchanan—Mathews vs. Traders' Bank of Lynchburg (Corporation Court, city of Lynchburg), reversed.

By Judge George M. Harrison—Morotock Insurance Company vs. Fostoria Novelty Company (Corporation Court, city of Danville), affirmed.

Ballou and others vs. Ballou (Corporation Court, city of Lynchburg), reversed.

Temple's Administrator vs. Wright (Circuit Court of Brunswick county), reversed.

Cohoke Woodenware Company and others vs. Coffee Machine-Works (Law and Equity Court, city of Richmond), appeal and subpoena; bond, $2,000.

Boyd and wife vs. Clegjorn and others, writ of error and supersedeas to the Circuit Court of Smythe county; bond, $200.

Watts vs. Krowl, writ of error and supersedeas (Circuit Court of Tazewell county); bond, $900.

Worsham vs. Commonwealth (County Court of Alleghany), writ of error refused.

Jennings vs. Bank of Radford (Circuit Court of Pulaski county), appeal refused.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. Clowes (Circuit Court, city of Richmond), writ of error refused.

Moyers vs. town of Wytheville (Circuit Court of Wythe county), writ of error refused.

Floyd vs. town of Wytheville (Circuit Court of Wythe county), writ of error refused.

Smith vs. Commonwealth (Hustings Court, city of Radford), writ of error refused.

Darden vs. Ferguson. Further argued by Jackson Guy, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Shield vs. Mahoney. Argued by T. R. Borland, Esq., for appellant, and continued until to-morrow.

The next cases to be called are Browing vs. Cheek's Executor; Wildberger vs. Cheek's Executor, and Cassey vs. Cheek's Executor—Nos. 68, 69, and 70, on regular docket.

Holmes Is Free Again.

Charles A. Holmes, the young white man arrested here two weeks ago on suspicion of being implicated with a man now under arrest in Washington in raising bank-notes, was released from the city jail yesterday. There was no evidence against him, and a letter from his brother, who is a member of the police force of Elizabeth, N. J., was forwarded by the Chief of that city, and gave a satisfactory explanation of who Holmes is.

Two Dances in Fulton.

The Emerald Social Club gave an elegant ball at Donahoe's Hall Wednesday night. There was a large gathering of young ladies and gentlemen, and all had a fine time.

The Powhatan Social Club, of Fulton, gave a ball at the Old pumphouse Wednesday night. As the guests started from Fourteenth and Louisiana street in 'buses fireworks were sent off. A most delightful time was had.

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No other house does, ever did, or ever will sell such sterling qualities at such low prices as we quote.

Base-Balls and Bats for the boys—free with every suit.

Boys To-Day.

They can all talk about their complete stock of Boys' Clothes. Talk is like a flying cloud. May dim the brightness of the sun for the instant as it flits past. But it doesn't deceive you—you know the sun still shines as strong and as steadily as ever—as always. You know we've got the biggest stock of Boys' Clothes—and the best. Nothing can shake the truth of facts. We haven't surrendered to cheapness—but our generalship has secured some extraordinary values that we can offer very low, specially for to-day and to-morrow.

3 Lots of Boys' Reefer Suits.

Mottled Brown effect—all wool every thread, big sailor collar trimmed with wide fancy braid, on the cuffs, too—sizes 3 to 8 years—usual $5 value—

$3.50.

Medium Gray Mixed All-Wool Cheviot, with broken plaid effect; trimmed with wide fancy braid, serge lined—sizes 3 to 8—$5 can't buy a better suit anywhere else. Our price—

$3.50.

Novelty Mixed All-Wool Cheviot, trimmed with fancy black braid, big sailor collar—a jaunty little rig for 3- to 8-year youngster—$5 is the right price. Ours is

$3.50.

2 Lots of Boys' Double-Breasted Suits.

Brown and Gray Plaid Cheviot, all wool, with double-breasted jacket and knee pants, strongly made—sizes 4 to 14 years. The $3.50 grade everywhere. To-day

$2.50.

Plain Black and Gray Mixed Cheviot Short Pants Suits, all wool and fine quality at that. Thoroughly made, cleverly fashioned—$6 worth for

$4.00.

We've got the only complete line of Boys' Long Pants Suits worthy of the name. Splendid values—14 to 19 years—$5 to $20.

Boys' School Caps.

Look at a lot of Golf Caps at 25c.—and the lot at 50c. They're 35c. and 75c. qualities.

Only complete line of Boys' Furnishings. And we've got everything. To-day specially.

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Mere faith will not digest your food for you; will not give you an appetite; will not increase your flesh and strength; will not strengthen your nerves and heart; but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do these things, because they are composed of the elements of digestion—they contain the juices, acids, and peptones necessary to the digestion and assimilation of all wholesome food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest food if placed in a jar or bottle in water heated to 98 degrees, and they will do it much more effectively when taken into the stomach after meals, whether you have faith that they will or not.

They invigorate the stomach, make pure blood and strong nerves, in the only way that nature can do it, and that is from plenty of wholesome food, well digested. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents for full-sized package, or by mail from the Stuart Company, Marshall, Mich.

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[mh 17-W,F,Su3ttcnr]

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, Cattle, Country Produce, &c., Foreign and Domestic.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The tendency of the security markets to-day was upward, although at intervals there were periods of hesitancy, the result of profit-taking. In the afternoon the sold-out bulls and others who favor a reaction raided Reading on an absurd story of a dissolution of the underwriting syndicate. The fact that the syndicate has practically accomplished its work, and that under the terms of the contract it will go out of existence on April 1st, was ignored by the originators of the rumor. The great strength of the Vanderbilt group was the most encouraging feature of the market from a bull point of view. New York Central rose to 109 5-8, the best figure of the year, on semi-official statements that the refunding scheme was progressing favorably. Big Four and Northwest were bought by brokers identified with the Vanderbilt interest, while Omaha ran off 1 1-2 per cent., the recent sharp rise having invited profit-taking. The Southwesterns, Grangers, and Louisville and Nashville were in fair demand, and recorded slight advances. During the afternoon session, however, Reading was freely sold, and fell 1 1-2, to 23 1-2, for the common, and 3, to 47, for the first preferred. Jersey Central dropped 1 1-2, to 93 1-2, and American Spirits preferred 2, to 32. The break in the last-named was due simply to the execution of stop-loss orders.

Sugar was the feature of the Industrial group. One firm bought 15,000 shares, carrying the price up to 115 1-2. Improved trade conditions and rumors that the Senate will modify the sugar schedule in the tariff bill had a stimulating effect. Late in the day the company reduced refined 1-8c. on all grades, and a decline to 114 1-4 followed in the certificates. Pacific Mail moved up to 27 7-8, on the announcement of the safe arrival of an overdue steamer. Chicago Gas was notably strong throughout, and at one time sold up to 79 3-4. It was reported that the consolidation bill will shortly be introduced in the Illinois Legislature.

Rubber preferred dropped nearly 3 per cent., the recent reduction in the price of the manufactured article having induced further liquidations.

Speculation closed steady in tone. Net changes show gains of 1-8@3-4 per cent., New York Central leading. Big Four, Omaha, Lake Shore, Reading, and Rubber lost 7-8@2 7-8 per cent. on the day. The total sales were 277,355 shares, including 54,700 Sugar, 2,600 Chicago Gas, and 19,500 Omaha.

The bond market was strong in tone. The sales aggregated $1,373,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $131,076,465; currency, $66,761,896.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call easy, at 1 1-2@1 3-4 per cent.; last loan at 1 1-2, and closing offered at 1 1-2; prime mercantile paper, 3 1-2 per cent.

Bar silver, 62 1-4. Silver at the board quiet.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85 1-2@$4.85 3-4 for sixty days, and $4.87@$4.87 1-4 for demand; posted rates, $4.86 1-2@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.84 1-4@$4.85 1-4.

Government bonds easier. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds steady.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Closing Stocks.
American Cotton Oil	11½
American Cotton Oil, preferred	56
American Sugar	114¼
American Sugar Refineries, pref.	103¾
American Tobacco	77
American Tobacco, preferred	105
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	11¾
Baltimore and Ohio	15½
Canada Pacific	51
Chesapeake and Ohio	18
Chicago and Alton	165
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	77⅞
Chicago Gas	78⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	155
Erie	14¼
Erie, preferred	34⅛
General Electric	38¾
Illinois Central	96
Lake Erie and Western	16½
Lake Erie and Western preferred	67½
Lake Shore	169
Louisville and Nashville	49¼
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago	⅛
Manhattan Consolidated	85½
Memphis and Charleston	15
Michigan Central	97
Missouri Pacific	18½
Mobile and Ohio	20½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	67½
New Jersey Central	93½
New York Central	109
New York and New England	37
Norfolk and Western, preferred	27¾
Northern Pacific	13½
Northern Pacific preferred	37¾
Northwestern	109⅝
Northwestern preferred	155
Pacific Mail	27¼
Reading	23⅝
Rock Island	69
St. Paul	77⅞
St. Paul, preferred	137½
Silver Certificates	63⅝
Tennessee Coal and Iron	27⅞
Tennessee Coal and Iron, preferred	80
Texas Pacific	4¼
Union Pacific	6⅞
Wabash	5¾
Wabash, preferred	14¾
Western Union	86
Wheeling and Lake Erie	1¼
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred	4
BONDS.	
Alabama (Class A)	104½
Alabama (Class B)	104
Alabama (Class C)	96
Louisiana Stamped 4's	97
North Carolina 4's	102½
North Carolina 6's	124
Southern Railway 5's	90
Southern Railway, common	9

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

	Closing Stocks.
Southern Railway, preferred	28⅝
South Carolina 4½'s	104
Tennessee new settlement 3's	79
United States 4's, registered	111
United States 4's, coupon	113¼
United States 2's, coupon	95½
U. S. new 4's, registered	123¼
United States new 4's, coupon	123¼
Virginia 6's, preferred	5
Virginia Trust Receipts, new	6
Virginia Consols	62⅝

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 18.—Virginia 3's, new, 73 1-8@73 1-2; do., Century, bonds, 62 3-4@63; Baltimore and Ohio, 100 asked; Gas, stock, 61@61 1-2; Gas, bonds, 116; do., 5's, 109 1-2@110.

LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, ENG., March 18.—Bar silver, 28 9-16d. Consols, 111 13-16 for money, and 111 15-16 for the account.

PARIS, March 18, 4:30 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 102f., 30c., for the account.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1897.

	Bid.	Asked.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
United States 4's, 1907	111½	...
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's	103	...
North Carolina 6's	125	...
Virginia 3's	73¼	73⅝
Centuries	62¾	62⅞
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond city 8's	127	130
*Richmond city 6's	112¼	...
Richmond city 5's	111½	112½
Richmond city 4's	100¼	101½
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7's	121	...
Atlanta and Charlotte g'r'd In. 6's, R, 1900	103	...
Char., Col. and Augusta 1st 7's, C.	117	...
Georgia Southern and Florida 5's 1927, $3,420,000	95	95½
Petersburg (class A) 5's	100	...
Petersburg (Class B) 6's	115	...
Savannah, Americus and Montgomery	86	...
Southern Railway 1st 5's	89¾	...
Western North Carolina 1st 6's	111½	...
Georgia and Alabama pref. 5's	104	...
Georgia and Alabama consols	80	...
RAILROAD STOCKS	Par.	
Atlanta and Charlotte	100	92	...
Chesapeake and Ohio	100	17¾	...
North Carolina	100	115	...
Petersburg	100	96½	104½
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Div. Obligat'n	100	...	108½
Richmond and Petersburg	100	110	114
Southern Railway, pref. 5's	100	28	...
Southern Railway, common	100	9	...
Georgia and Alabama preferred	...	25	
Georgia and Alabama common	...	8	
BANK STOCKS.			
City Bank	25	...	28¾
First National	100	165	167
Merchants National	100	165	...
Metropolitan Bank	25	26	...
National Bank of Virginia	100	100	102
Planters National	100	235	240
Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company	20	29	...
Security Bank	100	...	105
State Bank of Virginia	100	137	...
Union Bank of Richmond	50	...	110
Virginia Trust Company	100	110	...
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Virginia State	25	...	23½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
American Tobacco Company (preferred)	100	105	...
American Tobacco Company (common)	50	76¾	77¾

*Quotations are for bonds maturing in not less than ten years.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

Richmond, Va., March 18, 1897.

Quotations: Wheat—Longberry, 87 to 93c.; mixed, 86 to 93c.; shortberry, 85 to 93c.; No. 2 red, 92 to 93c. Corn—White Virginia, 30 to 31c.; No. 2 white, 30 to 31c.; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21 1-2 to 22c.; No. 3 mixed, 20 1-2 to 21c.; winter seed oats, 34 to 35c. Rye, 38 to 42c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

Richmond, Va., March 18, 1897.

No auction sales on 'Change to-day.

Private sales: Wrappers, 4; fillers, 11; scrap, 3; dark leaf, 23; lugs, 19. Total, 60 hogsheads.

Revenue collections: Cigars and cigarettes, $8,931.55; tobacco, $1,763.10. Total, $10,694.65.

Bright loose sales were very large again to-day, and prices stiff on all grades except the very low grades, which, however, were not very abundant. Some very desirable lots of wrappers were offered, and sold at high prices in every instance. Large sales and equally as good in quality as to-day may be looked for to-morrow.

Dark sales were lighter than yesterday, and of poorer quality as a whole, though one or two very fine crops were sold, and brought high values. Sales will be larger to-morrow.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Flour—Dull but steady; Minnesota patents, $4.10@$4.90; southern flour dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Spot dull but firmer; free on board, 84 1-8c.; ungraded, 76@84 1-2c. Options dull and irregular, opening weak and declining 3-8@5-8c., rallying 1-2c., and closing at unchanged prices to a 1-8c. decline; No. 2 red March, 81c.; May, 80 1-8c.; July, 78 5-8c.

Corn—Spots dull but firm; No. 2, 29 3-4c., in elevator; 30 1-4c. afloat; steamer mixed, 29c. Options dull but firm at unchanged prices, to a 1-8c. advance; March, 29 3-4c.; May, 30 1-4c.; July, 31 3-4c.

Oats—Spots quiet and firm. Options dull but firm; May, 21 3-4c.; July, 22 1-8c. Spot: No. 2, 22c.; No. 2 white, 24c.; mixed western, 21@24c.; white do., 23@30c.

Hay—Firm, fairly active, and unchanged.

Hides—Firm and unchanged.

Wool—Firm and unchanged.

Beef—Steady and unchanged; beef hams strong at $19; tierced beef quiet and unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, in fair demand, and unchanged.

Lard—Quiet and stronger; western steam, $4.45; city, $4.15@$4.20; May, $4.45; refined dull; Continent, $4.75; South America, $5; compound, $4.12 1-2@$4.37 1-2.

Pork—Firmer and in moderate demand; mess, $8.75@$9.25.

Butter—Steady; fairly active; State dairy, 9@18c.; do., creamery, 13@18 1-2c.; Elgins, 19c.

Eggs—In fair demand; State and Pennsylvania, 10 1-2@11c.; western fresh, 10 1-2c.; southern, 10@10 1-2c.

Cottonseed-Oil—Dull, barely steady, and unchanged.

Rosin—Dull and unchanged.

Turpentine—Quiet and unchanged.

Rice—Firm; in fair demand, and unchanged.

Molasses—Steady and unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet and unchanged.

Coffee—Quiet and unchanged, to 5 points down; March, $8.50; May, $8.45@$8.50; July, $8.50; September, $8.55@$8.60; December, $8.60@$8.65; spot Rio dull and weak, No. 7, 9½.

Sugar—Raw firm and quiet; fair refining, 2 15-16c.; refined advanced early in the day, but later declined, and prices are now as yesterday.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Business in the dry-goods market was quiet to-day, but there is no change in the tone for staple cottons. Printed fabrics have in some quarters a hardening tendency. There is no material change in the woollen-goods division.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 18.—There was very little on the market for wheat, either for buyers or sellers, to-day. The trade was mostly local in its character. For a time the indifference of English markets, particularly Liverpool, where an early slight advance was subsequently lost, tended to produce an easier feeling here, but approaching the end of the session, St. Louis, by advancing about a cent for July, communicated a better tone to this market and caused a full recovery. May wheat opened at from 73 7-8 to 73 5-4c., sold between 73 1-2 and 74 1-4c., and closed at 74 1-8c.—unchanged from yesterday. Cash wheat was steady to firm.

Corn.—A lower opening on wheat had a tendency to weaken corn for a brief while at the start, but the demand was large enough to lift prices the slight fraction which was required to place them at yesterday's closing figures.

May corn opened at 24 5-8c., advanced to 24 7-8c., and closed at 24 3-4@24 7-8c.—a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was in good demand, a fair amount being worked for export. In the car-lot branch the feeling was firm, and prices were in some instances 1-4c. higher.

Oats.—The business in oats was but moderate, the inclination being to follow the course of the other markets. Shorts did considerable buying early, a slight loss at the start being soon recovered. May oats closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Provisions.—The hog market was not so buoyant this morning as it has recently been, notwithstanding a light run. This was due, in all probability, to the break in provisions yesterday. Product at the opening was just about steady, with less interest displayed. Towards the close a good demand sprang up, and prices advanced all around.

May pork closed 17 1-2c. higher, May lard 2 1-2c. higher, and May ribs 12 1-2c.

Hides were in active demand and firm; natives, heavy, 9 1-4c.; light, 8 1-4c.; native cows, heavy, 8 3-4c.; light butt brands, 7 1-4c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.