Warm

Weather

Wearables.

Monday Special.

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS,

sailor collars, ages 3 to 8—sold at $1 and $1.25.

MONDAY, 43c.

43 ODD-AND-END CHILDREN'S SUITS,

all-wool Cassimere, ages 8 to 15—sold at $2 and $2.25.

MONDAY, $1.10.

MEN'S LINEN CRASH SUITS,

just the thing for hot weather.

$3.00 kind—Monday...$2.00
4.00 kind—Monday... 3.00
5.00 kind—Monday... 4.00

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS,

single or double-breasted, guaranteed full indigo.

$ 8.00 values—Monday.$5.50
10.00 values—Monday. 6.75
12.00 values—Monday. 8.00

FIVE MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL SUITS,

sizes 33, 34, 35, 36, 37—value $12.

MONDAY, $5.75.

Jacobs & Levy,

707 East Broad.


# OUR HIGHEST COURT.

ABSTRACTS OF OPINIONS HANDED DOWN THURSDAY.

**A Question of Nuisance—Lien Under Forfeited Bond Rescission—As to Equitable Relief—Other Interesting Cases Decided.**

The following are abstracts of opinions handed down in the Supreme Court of Appeals at Wytheville Thursday last:

Masonic Temple Association vs. Banks. Reversed. Opinion by Judge Riely.

Banks doing some contract work for the city of Roanoke dammed a stream of water, and thereby caused the flooding of the cellars of association's building. Enjoined as a nuisance, injunction dissolved, and appeal.

Held: 1. The creation and the continuance of a nuisance likely to produce irreparable injury is proper subject of injunction, otherwise person would suffer the greatest wrongs for which action at law would afford no adequate redress. Miller vs. Trueheart, &c., 4 Leigh, 569; Turner & H. vs. Pendleton, &c., 75 Va., 135; Sanderlin vs. Baxter, 76 Va., 239.

"When the right is clear and the nuisance established, a court of equity will always interfere if the nuisance results from an unlawful act, is continuous in its nature, or, if only temporary, if it is not adequately compensable in damages." Wood on Nuisances, section 859.

2. "Irreparable injury" is a grievous or, at least, a material injury not adequately reparable in damages. 76 Va., supra.

3. The fact that the injured party may possibly ward off the evil effects and dangerous results of a nuisance at his own costs makes no exception to the rule. The law tolerates no experiments made at the risk of human life.

LIEN UNDER FORFEITED BOND.

Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank vs. Elliott & Co. Reversed. Opinion by Buchanan, J.

The question here was priority of liens. The appellees' lien was based upon a forfeited forthcoming bond. The conditions of the statutes as to such bonds (Code, sections 3617 and 3619) appear to have been fulfilled substantially, with the material exception that it was made payable to the Sheriff instead of the execution creditor.

Held: 1. A statutory lien can only exist when it has been perfected in the manner prescribed by the statute. 1 Jones on Liens, section 106. If made payable to a person other than that provided for in the statute it is inoperative as a statutory bond, and when forfeited and returned to the clerk's office it does not have the force of a judgment nor constitute a lien upon the lands of the obligors as if taken and returned in the manner provided by the Code. The execution creditor can have it quashed (Dowman vs. Chinn, 2 Wash., 189, but cannot proceed on it by action or motion in his own name. It may be a good common law bond, and the sheriff may bring an action on it (Beale vs. Downman, 1 Call, 89; Johnston vs. Meriwether, 3 Id., 529), but in the absence of a statute to that effect, a bond made payable to one person cannot operate as a lien in favor of another.

RESCISSION.

Henry Slowthower vs. the Oak-Ridge Land Company. Affirmed. Opinion by Harrison, J.

Appellant asked for rescission of contract made in 1890 for purchase of lots in Roanoke, alleging false and fraudulent representations, and that he bought from the company at the solicitation of an agent of the company, who was himself interested in the same as a stockholder.

Held: 1. The allegation of fraudulent representations, if sustained, could not avail, because not made as to existing facts, but related merely to future improvements. Watkins vs. W. Wytheville Land Co., 92 Va., 1; Max Meadows L. and Imp. Co. vs. Brady, Ibid., 71.

2. Appellant saw the lots shortly after his purchase and examined them thoroughly, and saw then lots in the same plat selling at an advance. He did not sell, but fixed his price at nearly double the cost, and put them in the hands of a land agent for sale, thus waiving any vice or imperfection in the original contract. He became aware of all causes of complaint in 1890, but did not ask for relief for nearly three years, after all hope of speculation had passed, and he had been called upon to perform his part of the contract. Such rights must not be slept upon; prompt action is essential when one believes himself entitled to rescission of his contract.

EQUITABLE RELIEF.

Moomaw, &c., vs. Fairview Cemetery Company, &c. Affirmed. Opinion by Harrison, J.

Appellants organized a cemetery company with a view of selling the land owned by them, and did sell the same. Christian, manager of the street railway company, contracted to locate a dummy line across one corner of the land for $1,800, said contract being made in contemplation of the sale to appellee and for its benefit, and that sum was paid Christian by assigning to him two purchase-money notes executed by appellee, now in controversy, amounting to $1,612.50, and cancellation of cash payment due by him for thirty shares of stock in the appellee company. Christian could not fulfill his contract to locate the road, and appellee agreed to release him on his surrender of the notes and stock given in consideration of the contract, which he agreed to, and appellee appointed appellants to make such agreement with him, which they did, and Christian gave up to them the notes and stock. Appellants then refused to surrender the notes and stock to appellee, claiming that they and their fellow-promoters were entitled thereto, and that appellee should pay the same notwithstanding consideration had wholly failed.

These notes constituted the only evidence of debt secured by deed of trust on appellee's land, and appellee always stood ready to pay had the railway been located, and the consideration for which the notes and stock were given having failed, the purchase money should be abated to that extent. Prayer of the bill that appellants be enjoined from disposing of the notes or stock in any manner; that they be compelled to deliver same to appellee; that the notes be cancelled and the land released from the lien of the deed of trust securing the same, and that appellee be allowed to cancel the payment of the assessment on the stock, and to cancel or dispose of the stock as it may see fit.

Decree in accordance with the prayer, and affirmed by this court.

VOLUNTARY DEEDS.

Hazlewood vs. Forrer. Affirmed. Opinion by Cardwell, J.

This case was a conveyance of land by mother to son, and the transaction was set aside by the lower court, and that action is sustained on appeal.

Held: Fraud must be proved, as charged, but "a transaction may, of itself and by itself, furnish the most satisfactory proof of fraud as conclusive as to outweigh the answer of defendants or even the evidence of witnesses. The circumstances attending and following a transaction are often of such character as to leave not even a shadow of doubt as to the real object and motive of the parties, and when this is the case it is rash to attempt to claim any advantage from the answer, because it is responsive to the bill. Experience attests that in a majority of cases fraud can only be established by circumstances. The motives and intentions of the parties can only be judged of by their actions, and the nature and character of the transaction. They often furnish more conclusive evidence than the most direct testimony. Staples, J., in Parr vs. Saunders, 14 L. J., 370.

2. Objection to confirmation of sales under decree of court for inadequacy of price cannot be sustained. The sale was well advertised, well attended, and fairly conducted. It is shown that commissioners made every possible effort to get more for the property, but could not; moreover, two weeks' time was given appellants to obtain better bids, and they reported none, if they made the effort.

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT.

Lambert vs. Crystal Spring Land Company. Affirmed. Opinion by Keith, P.

Lambert bought lots from the company, on the representation that the Roanoke and Southern Railway Company would place a depot "almost in front of and across the street from said lots." He avers that this was a material inducement to him, without which he would not have bought, as without the depot the lots are almost useless for business purposes, because of their distance from the city, nor are they desirable as residences. The depot has not been erected, though there was a contract by the railway company with the land company for the depot, in consideration of the right of way. That he would have been willing and able to pay deferred notes, if representations had been complied with; that the failure to comply constitutes fraud by the land company, which gives him the right to rescind. The land company denies all fraud, and disclaims all responsibility for default of the railway company as to the depot, and avers that the representations were of acts to be performed in the future, and were so accepted and understood by the plaintiff. Decree for defendant in Circuit Court; affirmed.

Held: The principles which determine this case are set out in 92 Va., 1; Id. 71. A misrepresentation, the falsity of which will afford ground of action for damages, must be of an existing fact—an affirmative statement of some fact in contradistinction to a mere expression of opinion. A representation that certain enumerated improvements will be made is the mere expression of an opinion, and the failure to make them constitutes no defence to an action on a contract induced by such representation.

PRESUMPTION REPELLED.

Kinnier's Administrator vs. Woodson, &c. Affirmed. Opinion by Keith, P.

Kinnier was assignee of judgments against Woodson. Executions had been returned "no effects." He filed a bill alleging that since the return Woodson had greatly prospered in business, and has accumulated valuable real estate, taking the deeds therefor in the name of his wife, though the lands were paid for by him, with intent to defraud creditors; that the wife had no means wherewith to pay for these lands, nor any business of her own, and asking that the lands be subjected to the payment of his assigned judgments.

Woodson answered, denying the allegations of the bill, and averring that he has been working for small wages, hardly sufficient to support his family, and that the land was bought by his wife and paid for by her out of her earnings as a sole trader, and that he had no interest in them whatever. The answer of the wife is to the same effect. Commissioner's report that the judgments were not liens on the land, and decree to that end, which is affirmed.

Held: The husband is the owner of all the property, real and personal, of which the wife may be in possession during coverture, especially if they are living together as man and wife. To overcome this presumption in a contest between husband's creditors and wife she must show affirmatively that the property is her own, and that it was derived from a source other than her husband, and in good faith, if he be insolvent, otherwise a wide door would be open to fraud. Yates vs. Law, 86 Va., 120.

Purchases of either real or personal property, made by the wife of an insolvent debtor during coverture, are justly regarded with suspicion, unless it clearly appears that the consideration was paid out of her separate estate. Such is their community of interest, such purchases are so often made a cover for a debtor's property, and so frequently resorted to to withdraw his property from the reach of his creditors, and preserving it for his own use, and hold forth such temptations for fraud, that they require close scrutiny. In a contest between husband's creditors and his wife there is, and should be, a presumption against her which she must overcome by affirmative proof. Seitz vs. Mitchell, 91 U. S., 580.

This case is easily distinguishable from and should not be controlled by the above cases, which correctly state the law. Woodson was insolvent when the judgments were obtained in 1889. He afterwards worked as a laborer at $40 to $50 a month—a sum not sufficient to support his family. This suit was brought in 1889, when there is no evidence that he was other than a hopeless insolvent, without means or employment to purchase, in his own name or another's, property of any value whatsoever. Mrs. Woodson had meantime conducted in her own name a small store, and had kept a boarding-house and as many as sixteen boarders—a very usual vocation for a woman when the duty devolves upon her to support herself, a family, and a thriftless husband. There is proof that the property was bought with funds not furnished by her husband; she alleges it was acquired by the proceeds of her own labor; she denies that it is the property of her husband, and if she has not clearly shown that it was purchased with her own separate means, she has shown that it was acquired by means "other than her husband's," and this satisfies the hard conditions of Yates vs. Law, supra.

The presumption against the wife established by the cases cited and kindred cases is one which may be rebutted by proof. When it is shown that the funds were not provided by the husband—that he could not have furnished them—and that she was engaged in business from which the necessary resources might reasonably be expected, the presumption has been successfully met and repelled.


**For Monday Only**

we offer every pair of Men's $3 and $3.50 Vici Kid Shoes, Goodyear welt, at $2.15.

JACOBS & LEVY,
707 east Broad street.


# 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, June 26.—To-day's stock market showed a subsidence of the apprehension caused yesterday by the volume of the gold shipments for to-day and the week, and turned again to the bull side with greater animation and confidence than ever. The market sold off to some extent in the first hour, in continuation of yesterday's gold export fears, and on reported opinions that the coming week would witness the shipment of an even larger amount of gold. The theorists in favor of a necessary reaction in the market were busily at work on this basis, and sought strenuously to bring about the reaction which they confidently maintain is long overdue in the market, and must come ultimately. The St. Paul statement for May, showing an increase in gross earnings of $161,719, and in net of $118,496, was the first influence to stem the downward course of prices. The low point of the morning was a slight fraction below last night's close in many stocks. The rally was characterized by great animation and by heavy dealings, the prominent stocks changing hands in large blocks. Burlington was the leader of the market in point of activity, and was carried up 1 3-4 from the low point, and held there until the close.

The week has witnessed a further notable raising of the level of prices, the advance being especially notable in the Granger group, and not being so well distributed through the list as in some previous weeks. The market, as a whole, has firmly resisted all attempts to work a reaction, the severest strain coming on Friday, with the news that the week's gold shipments had run up to a figure exceeding any week since the first of the present movement. The present high level of prices is generally recognized as discounting commercial and industrial changes, which are yet to be realized. But the firmness with which the high prices are held is a measure of the confidence of security-holders that future conditions will improve so as to warrant higher prices. The advance is spoken of as steady, which is true of the average price, but the whole market has not moved uniformly. At times some one stock has taken the lead, as has been the case in a marked degree with Northwest this week, on the prospect of refunding its bonds so as to benefit the stock. Sugar made a similar bound on the agreement of the Republicans upon the sugar schedule several weeks ago.

These special movements have helped to raise the level of other prices, though in less degree. The Grangers and Vanderbilts, as groups, have at other times assumed the leadership. Each day, also, has witnessed its own irregularity, the vibration sometimes carrying prices generally below the previous day, with a rally, and sometimes above, with a reaction. The result has been to make the average net change small, but almost invariably on the side of advance.

Many professional operators are confident that the level of the market had advanced too far to be warranted by present conditions. They are at work constantly to effect a reaction, but their utmost efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful, except in a trivial degree, and all their offerings have been promptly and steadily absorbed. The idea of the bear traders is that if they were able to work a reaction of imposing proportions by manipulation, they would catch an enormous number of stop-orders, and perhaps even a large amount of long stock, tempted by the very considerable advance of the last few weeks, after the long and weary wait to take a profit. But such a manipulative reaction, unless justified by a promise of prosperous development, could only be temporary. That the current upward movement of prices in the stock market is due to the conviction that the country is ready to realize the benefit of its severe process of retrenchment and liquidation is the view taken by such traders as as going willingly with the current.

The total sale of stocks to-day were 159,734 shares, including Tobacco, 14,800; Sugar, 12,600; Burlington and Quincy, 17,900; Chicago Gas, 8,000; Louisville and Nashville, 5,000; Rock Island, 15,900; St. Paul, 23,300.

The bond market shared in the general buoyancy which permeated the security markets during the week, and there was an absence of that hesitancy in values which developed at intervals in the stock market. Trading was in large volume and excellently distributed, numerous hitherto neglected issues forging to the front at substantial improvements. Purchases by operators was quite a sustaining factor, and a brisk domestic demand for the low-grade mortgages was regarded with considerable favor by the leading interests. The middle-grade securities developed the most aggressive strength, and were favorably influenced by developments in specific issues. The speculative lines tagged in the rear, but net gains of a point or two were made in some instances. The aggregate sales were $9,802,000.

Government bonds ruled strong throughout, and sustained generally fractional improvements. The sales were $543,600.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call easy at 1@1 1-4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.

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

Silver certificates, —; bar silver, 60 1-8; Mexican dollars, 47 3-8.

State bonds dull; railroad bonds strong; government bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

| | Closing Stocks. |
|---|---|
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe | 12¾ |
| Adams Express | 150 |
| Alton, Terre Haute | 60 |
| American Express | 112 |
| American Sugar refinery | 125¼ |
| American Sugar Refinery preferred | 107 |
| American Tobacco Co | 78 |
| American Tobacco Co. preferred | 107 |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 19¾ |
| Canada Pacific | 67¾ |
| Canada Southern | 50⅝ |
| Central Pacific | 19 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 17¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | 148 |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy | 84½ |
| Chicago Gas | 72⅝ |
| Consolidated Gas | 105⅝ |
| C., C., C. and St. Louis | 24¾ |
| Colorado Coal and Iron | 30 |
| Cotton Oil Certificates | 14 |
| Delaware and Hudson | 109 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | 156 |
| Denver and Rio Grande, preferred | 41¾ |
| Erie | 14⅝ |
| Erie, 1st preferred | 33¾ |
| Erie, 2d preferred | 18¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 168 |
| Great Northern, preferred | 120 |
| Chicago and Eastern Illinois, preferred | 100 |
| Hocking Valley | 23¾ |
| Illinois Central | 97 |
| St. Paul and Duluth | 22 |
| Kansas and Texas, preferred | 31⅝ |
| Lake Erie and Western | 14½ |
| Lake Erie and Western preferred | 68½ |
| Lake Shore | 173½ |
| Lead Trust | 29⅝ |
| Louisville and Nashville | 51⅝ |
| Louisville and New Albany | 14 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 89¾ |
| Memphis and Charleston | 15 |
| Michigan Central | 99 |
| Missouri Pacific | 19⅝ |
| Mobile and Ohio | 20 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis | 66 |
| New Jersey Central | 13⅝ |
| Norfolk and Western, preferred | 30⅝ |
| North American Company | 4¼ |
| Northern Pacific | 14⅝ |
| Northern Pacific preferred | 41½ |
| O. R. Denver and Gulf | 17⅝ |
| Northwestern | 116¾ |
| Northwestern preferred | 160 |
| New York Central | 102⅝ |
| New York and New England | 37 |
| Ontario and Western | 15¼ |
| Oregon Nav | 14 |
| Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern | 18¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 29¾ |
| Peoria, Dec. and Evans | ⅛ |
| Pittsburg | 168 |
| Pullman Palace | 168¼ |
| Reading | 22¼ |
| Rio Grande Western | 14¾ |
| Rio Grande Western, preferred | 39¾ |
| Rock Island | 75⅞ |
| St. Paul | 81⅝ |
| St. Paul, preferred | 135¾ |
| St. Paul and Omaha | 32⅝ |
| St. Paul and Omaha, preferred | 142 |
| Southern Pacific | 15¼ |
| Tennessee Coal and Iron | 24⅝ |
| Texas Pacific | 10⅛ |
| Toledo and Ohio Cen. preferred | 40 |
| Union Pacific | 5¾ |
| United States Express | 40 |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific | 5¾ |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred | 14⅝ |
| Wells Fargo express | 105 |
| Western Union | 84 |
| Wheeling and Lake Erie | ¾ |
| Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred | 3 |
| Minnesota and St. Louis | 2 |
| Denver and Rio Grande | 10¾ |
| General Electric | 33¾ |
| National Linseed | 13½ |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 16¼ |
| Col. Fuel & I., preferred | 85 |
| Tol., St. Louis and K. C. | 5½ |
| Tol., St. Louis and K. C., preferred | 18⅝ |
| Southern | 9¾ |
| Southern, preferred | 28⅛ |
| A. T. & C. Co. | 92 |
| C. Coal Co. | 1 8 |
| Leather preferred | 59¾ |
| Rubber | 12 |
| Rubber preferred | 60 |

BOND LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States 4's, new, registered | 125⅛ |
| United States 4's coupons | 125⅛ |
| United States 5's registered | 114⅝ |
| United States 5's coupons | 114⅝ |
| United States 4's registered | 111⅝ |
| United States 4's coupons | 113 |
| United States 2's registered | 96½ |
| Pacific 6's of '95 | 101½ |
| Alabama (Class A) | 107 |
| Alabama (Class B) | 106 |
| Alabama (Class C) | 100 |
| Alabama Currency | 100 |
| Louisiana new consols, 4's | 96 |
| Missouri 6's | 100 |
| North Carolina 6's | 128 |
| North Carolina 4's | 104 |
| South Carolina non-fund | ⅛ |
| Tennessee new settlement 6's | 78 |
| Tennessee new settlement 5's | 105 |
| Tennessee old settlement 6's | 60 |
| Virginia Centuries | 64½ |
| Virginia deferred | 5 |
| Atchison 4's | 84¾ |
| Atchison second A | 26⅝ |
| Canada Southern 2's | 107⅝ |
| Central Pacific 1's of '95 | 104 |
| Denver & R. G. 7's | 110 |
| Denver & R. G. 4's | 89¾ |
| Erie Seconds | 66¾ |
| G. H. & S. A. 6's | 105 |
| G. H. & S. A. 7's | 97½ |
| H. & T. Central 5's | 111⅝ |
| H. & T. Central 6's | 101 |
| M. K. T. 1st 4's | 84 |
| M. K. T. 2d 4's | 62½ |
| Mutual Union 6's | 107 |
| New Jersey Central general 5's | 112½ |
| Northern Pacific 1's | 110½ |
| Northern Pacific 2's | 56½ |
| Northwest Consols | 146½ |
| Northwest S. F. deb. 5's | 117 |
| Rio Grande West. 1's | 77 |
| St. Paul Consol 7's | 139 |
| St. Paul C. & P. W. 5's | 117⅝ |
| St. L. & I. M. general 5's | 89⅝ |
| St. L. & S. F. general 6's | 118¾ |
| Texas Pacific 1's | 21 |
| Texas Pacific 2's | 20¾ |
| Union Pacific 1's of '96 | 103¾ |
| West Shore 4's | 110¼ |
| Pacific 6's of '98 | 101½ |
| Pacific 6's of '99 | 104 |
| South Carolina 4½'s | 105 |
| Virginia 5's | 73½ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 4's | 111¼ |
| Mobile and Ohio 4's | 68½ |
| B. & O. Southwestern 1st Con. 4½'s | 60 |
| B. & O. Southwestern incomes, series A | 18 |
| B. & O. Southwestern incomes, series B | 111 |
| Richmond and Danville 5's | 98 |
| Richmond and Danville 6's | 121¾ |
| New Jersey Central Con. Reg | 108¾ |
| Chicago and Northern Pacific 5's | 42⅝ |
| Norfolk and Western general 6's | 121 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Gen. Mort. 5's | 84 |

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase, $848,200.
Loans, increase, $3,130,800.
Specie, increase, $350,000.
Legal-tenders, increase, $1,635,800.
Deposits, increase, $4,566,400.
Circulation, decrease, $121,800.

The banks now hold $49,239,150 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, June 26, 1897.

SALES.—Virginia Centuries—2,000 at 65¼.

| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 4's, 1907 | 113 | ... |
| STATE SECURITIES. | | |
| North Carolina 4's | 105 | ... |
| North Carolina 6's | 128 | ... |
| Virginia 3's (new) | 74¾ | 75¼ |
| Centuries | 65¼ | 65¾ |
| CITY SECURITIES. | | |
| Richmond city 8's | 130 | ... |
| *Richmond city 6's | 116 | ... |
| Richmond city 5's | 112 | ... |
| Richmond city 4's | 102½ | 103 |
| RAILROAD BONDS. | | |
| Atlanta and Charlotte 1st 7's | 121 | ... |
| Atlanta and Charlotte g'td 1st 6's, R. 1900 | 101 | 102 |
| Char., Col. & Aug. 2d 7's | 115 | ... |
| Georgia, Southern and Florida 5's | 97⅝ | 98 |
| Petersburg (Class A) 6's | 110 | ... |
| Petersburg (Class B) 6's | 115¼ | ... |
| Richmond & Mecklenburg 1st 6's | ... | 82¼ |
| Southern Railway 1st 5's | 92 | ... |
| Western North Carolina 1st 6's | 115 | ... |
| Georgia and Alabama pref. 5's | 111 | ... |
| Georgia and Alabama consols | 78¼ | ... |
| Richmond Traction 5s, 1925 | 101 | 104 |
| RAILROAD STOCKS | Par. | |
| Atlanta and Charlotte | 100 | 93 | ... |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 100 | 17¾ | ... |
| Petersburg | 100 | 104 | 110 |
| Richmond & Petersburg | 100 | 116 | 120 |
| Southern Railway, pref. | 100 | 23 | ... |
| Southern Railway, common | 100 | 9 | ... |
| Georgia and Alabama preferred | ... | ... | 24 |
| Georgia and Alabama com. | ... | ... | 7½ |
| BANK STOCKS. | | | |
| First National | 100 | 165 | 167 |
| Planters National Bank | 100 | 242 | 250 |
| Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company | 20 | 31 | ... |
| Security Bank | 100 | ... | 105 |
| State Bank of Virginia | 100 | 138 | ... |
| Union Bank of Richmond | 50 | ... | 116 |
| Virginia Trust Company | 100 | 110 | 111 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | |
| Virginia State | 25 | 22 | 23½ |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| American Tobacco Company (preferred) | 100 | 107½ | 110 |
| American Tobacco Company (common) | 50 | 77 | 78½ |
| Va.-Carolina Chemical pre. | 100 | 102½ | 103 |
| Va.-Carolina Chemical, com. | 100 | 47 | 48¼ |

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

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

Richmond, Va., June 26, 1897.

Quotations: Wheat—Longberry, 75@78c.; mixed, 75@78c.; shortberry, 76@78c.; No. 2 red, 76@78c. Corn—White, Virginia, 32½@33c.; No. 2 white, 32@32½c.; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22½@22c.; No. 3 mixed, 22¼@22½c. Rye—Nominal.

To-day's quotations are for new wheat.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

Richmond, Va., June 26, 1897.

No auction sales to-day, and private sales very light.

Revenue collections: Cigars and cigarettes, $120.30; tobacco, $1,762.98. Total, $1,883.22.

Auction sales on 'Change for the week, 204 packages and $40 highest price.

Private sales for week: Wrappers, 63; fillers, 354; smokers, 32; cutters, 2; dark leaf, 382; scrap, 135; Burley, 7; lugs, 160. Total, 1,075 hogsheads, against 764 hogsheads last week, and 524 hogsheads for same week last year.

Revenue collections for week: Cigars and cigarettes, $15,780.70; tobacco, $17,042.64. Total, $33,023.34.

The market closes strong, as usual, on all sun-cured tobaccos, and quite active on old common and medium fillers.

Mr. C. A. Lewis, of Henderson, N. C., was here to-day.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour—Receipts, 22,080 barrels; exports, 16,363 barrels; sales, 5,000 packages; market strongly held on spring wheat grades, an advance of 15@25c. being asked. City mill patents, $4.60@$4.85; Minnesota patents, $4.10@$4.55; winter patents, $4.40@$4.70; do. straights, $4.10@$4.35.

Rye Flour—Quiet.

Cornmeal—Dull; yellow western, 57c.; Brandywine, $1.75.

Rye—Steady; No. 2, 36¾c.; car lots, 38@40c.

Barley—Steady; feeding, 28@28½c.

Barley Malt—Dull; western, 43@54c.

Wheat—Spot strong; No. 1 northern, New York, 79 5-8c. afloat. Options opened strong, on a scare of July shorts, eased off, under realizing, but had a second sharp rise, on further covering, and closed 7-8@1c., net, higher; No. 2 red, June, closed 77 7-8c.; July, 76@76⅛c., closed, 76½c.; September, 70 9-16@71 5-8c., closed 71 5-8c.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 29½c., in elevator; 30½c. afloat. Options quiet and firm all morning, with wheat, closing 1-8c., net, higher; June closed 29 3-8c.; July, 29 9-16@29 5-8c., closed 29 5-8c.; September, 31 1-8c., closed 31 1-8c.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 22@22 1-8c. Options dull but steady, closing unchanged; July, 22¼c.

Hay—Steady; shipping, 50c.; good to choice, 60@70c.

Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 3@8c.; 1896 crop, 6@9c.; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 3@4c.; 1896 crop, 6@11c.

Hides—Firmer; Galveston, 20@25 pounds, 14c.; Texas dry, 24@30c.; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 18@20c.

Wool—Firm; domestic, fleece, 18@23c.; pulled, 15@22c.

Coal—Firm.

Beef—Quiet; family, $9@$10; extra mess, $7.50@$8; beef hams, $24@$25; packed, $8@$9; city extra, $12@$14.

Lard—Quiet; western steamed, $4.30; July, $4.29; refined quiet; Continent, $4.40; South America, $5; compound, $3.87½@$4.12½.

Pork—Quiet; mess, $8.25@$8.75; short clear, $9@$10.50; family, $9.25@$10.

Butter—Steady; factory, 7½@10½c.; Elgins, 15c.; imitation creamery, 9½@12½c.; State dairy, 10@14c.; do. creamery, 11@15c.

Cheese—Quiet.

Eggs—Steady; State and Pennsylvania, 11@12½c.; western fresh, 10@10½c.

Potatoes—Steady; New York, $1.50@$1.75; southern, new, $2.25@$2.50.

Tallow—Dull; city, 3 1-16@3¼c.; country, 3 3-16@3 3-8c.

Petroleum—Dull; no market.

Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4 1-8@4 1-16c.; Japan, 4¼@4½c.

Rosin—Steady; strained, common to good, $1.72½@$1.75.

Turpentine—Steady at 27@27½c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 22@28c.

Pig-Iron—Quiet; southern, $9.25@$10; northern, $10@$12.

Copper—Easy; brokers', $11.25.

Lead—Strong; brokers', $3.25.

Tin Plates—Easy.

Cottonseed-Oil—Steady and quiet; prime crude, 20c., nominally; prime summer yellow, 23½@24c.; butter grades, 28c.; prime white, 26@27c.

Tomatoes—Per carrier, $1.25@$1.75.

Cabbage—Per crate or barrel, $1.10@$1.25.

Coffee—Options opened at barely a 10-point decline, under weakness in Europe, and heavy Brazil receipts, further eased off 5 points, and closed steady, net, unchanged, to a 10-point decline; sales, 22,250 bags, including July, $8.65@$8.70; August, $8.90; September, $8.85@$8.90; spot Rio weak; Cordova, $11@$17.50.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3c.; centrifugal, 96-degree test, 3½c.; refined steady; mould A, 5c.; standard A, 4 5-8c.; confectioners' A, 4 5-8c.; cut-loaf, 5 3-8c.; crushed, 5 3-8c.; powdered, 5c.; granulated, 4¾c.; cubes, 5c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 8,400 barrels; exports, 3,201 barrels; sales, 125 packages.

Wheat—Inactive and higher; spot and the month, 72c., bid; July, 71 1-4@71 1-2c.; August and September, 70@70 1-8c.; receipts, 2,456 bushels; exports, none; stock, 312,827 bushels; sales, 2,000 bushels; southern wheat, by sample, new, 69@72c.

Corn—Firm; spot and the month and July, 30 7-8c.; September, 30@30 1-8c.; steamer mixed, 27 1-2@27 5-8c.; receipts, 91,038 bushels; exports, 16,414 bushels; stock, 1,117,650 bushels; southern white corn, 31 1-2@32c.; do. yellow, 33@33 1-2c.

Oats—Steadier; No. 2 white, 25 1-2@26c.; No. 2 mixed, 23@23 1-2c.

Rye—Firm; No. 2 nearby, 38 1-2c.; No. 2 western, 38 1-2@38 3-4c.

Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $13.50@$14.

Grain Freights—Very quiet; light inquiry; rates steady and unchanged.

Sugar, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese—Unchanged.

Whiskey—Unchanged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 26.—July and September wheat changed places to-day in point of speculative interest. July started out with the usual "corner" scare, but before the session was half over September was commanding the attention of most of the traders, and was much the stronger at the close. Final prices showed a half-cent advance in July and 1-4@1 3-8c. rise in September. Other markets were dull and neglected. Corn and oats closed unchanged, and provisions unchanged to 7 1-2c. lower.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 2. | | | | |
| July | 73⅛@¾ | 73⅛ | 72¼ | 72¾ |
| September | 64¼ | 66⅝ | 64⅝ | 65⅝@66 |
| Dec | 66⅝@¾ | 67⅝ | 66⅝ | 67½ |
| CORN—No. 2. | | | | |
| June | 24⅝ | 25 | 24½@⅝ | 24⅞ |
| July | 25 | 25¼ | 24⅞@25 | 25 |
| September | 23 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23 |
| OATS—No. 2. | | | | |
| July | 18 | 18⅛ | 17¾@18 | 18¼ |
| September | 18 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ |
| MESS PORK—Per Bbl. | | | | |
| July | $7.45 | $7.50 | $7.45 | $7.47½ |
| Sept | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.50 | 7.57½ |
| LARD—Per 100 lbs. | | | | |
| July | 3.90 | 3.95 | 3.90 | 3.95 |
| Sept | 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.00 | 4.05 |
| SHORT RIBS—Per 100 lbs. | | | | |
| July | 4.40 | 4.42½ | 4.40 | 4.42½ |
| Sept | 4.47½ | 4.50 | 4.47½ | 4.50 |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat, 72 7-8c.; No. 3 spring wheat, 62@71c.; No. 2 red, 77 3-8@78 3-8c. No. 2 corn, 29@29¼c. No. 2 oats, 18@18¼c.; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 22½@23c.; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 20½@22½c. No. 2 rye, 34½c. No. 2 barley, nominally; No. 3, f. o. b., 29@31c.; No. 4, f. o. b., 27c. No. 1 flaxseed, 79@80c. Prime timothy seed, $2.75. Mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$7.55. Lard, per 100 pounds, $3.82½. Short-rib sides (loose), $4.30@$4.60. Dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@$5. Short-clear sides (boxed), $4.62½@$4.75. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19. Sugars—Cut-loaf, unchanged. No. 2 yellow corn, 29@29 3-8c. Butter—Firm; creameries, 12@14½c.; dairies, 9@12c. Cheese dull at 7½@8½c. Eggs—Firm at 8½c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 26.—The cattlepens were practically bare to-day, as is usual on Saturday, and the market was largely a nominal one. The few cattle offered for sale were taken at yesterday's prices.

There was a large supply of hogs, and sellers were obliged to take off 2 1-2 to 5c., in order to get rid of their consignments. Sales were at an extreme range of $3.10@$3.52 1-2 for the poorest to the best hogs, and $2.50@$3.50 for pigs, the bulk of the hogs selling for $3.37 1-2@$3.45.

The demand for sheep and lambs was extremely poor. Spring lambs sold at $3.——@$5.50, largely at $4.50@$5.50. Yearling lambs sold at $3.50@$4.75, and inferior lambs went around $3. Sheep sold at $2.50@$2.65. Heavy natives sold very low—at $3.15@$3.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 100 head; hogs, 26,000 head; sheep, 2,000 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—In good demand; No. 2 red, 80 1-2c.

Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 20 3-4@21c.

Rye—Weak; No. 2, 35c.

Lard—Easier at $3.75.

Bulk Meats—Steady at $4.40@$4.50.

Bacon—Firm at $5.30@$5.35.

Whiskey—Weak at $1.19.

Butter and Cheese—Easy.

Sugar—Firm.

Eggs—Easy at 7 1-2c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—1 P. M.—Closing: Cotton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 4 1-8d. The sales for the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,100 American; receipts, 400 bales—all American.

Futures opened quiet and steady, and closed quiet at the advance; American middling,