DANIEL VS. O'FERRALL.

Senator Daniel Replies to the Washington Post Interview of Virginia's Governor He Points out Errors in the Governor's Statements and Vindicates his own Position.

Lynchburg, Va., September 4.—United States Senator John W. Daniel has addressed a letter to Mr. Carter Glass, editor of The Lynchburg News, a letter which will be published tomorrow, in which he replies to the interview of Governor O'Ferrall, published in The Washington Post of last Wednesday.

Senator Daniel starts out by saying that there would be no occasion for him to say a word respecting the O'Ferrall interview, but for the fact that the governor "makes an unfounded and unprovoked criticism upon me (Daniel), and in correcting that criticism I deem it proper to point out some other errors into which he has fallen."

Senator Daniel quotes the following paragraph from the O'Ferrall interview: "Nor could I forget that it was Senator Daniel, of my own state, who offered a resolution in the senate of the United States commending Mr. Cleveland for his course in connection with the suppression of the mob at Chicago. This resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, yet, if I remember aright Senator Daniel was prominent member of the committee on resolutions at the Chicago convention when that committe denounced Mr. Cleveland for doing the very thing for which Senator Daniel had praised him. If Senator Daniel raised his voice in the committee, or in the convention against this plank, I have not heard of it."

To this Senator Daniel replies: "The governor is wrong in both his allegations. I was not a member of the committee on resolutions at the Chicago convention, nor was there any plank in the platform 'denouncing Mr. Cleveland for the very thing for which I had praised him.' It is true that I was first appointed on the resolutions committee at Chicago, but was afterwards chosen temporary chairman of the convention, and Editor Glass was made the Virginia member of the committee."

Senator Daniel then quotes the plank of the Chicago platform denouncing "arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs and to Governor O'Ferrall's charge that it denounced Mr. Cleveland "for the very thing for which I (Daniel) praised him," Senator Daniel replies that by no fair gramatical construction can the plank be so interpreted, that the denunciation of arbitrary federal interference in local affairs is old time democratic doctrine; that this "arbitrary interference" is the main general proposition, and "government by injunction the specification."

In conclusion of this point, Senator Daniel says he has always defended Mr. Cleveland for protecting the post routes and mails from mob violence by United States troops. "He had," says Seator Daniel, "in my opinion the same right to do it and duty to do it that President Buchanan had to send United States marines under R. E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart to defend the United States armory at Harpers Ferry against John Brown's insurrection."

Senator Daniel adds: "The governor has evidently thought that it would be reprehensible in a senator to indorse a president's action and then become even his silent assailant for what he had praised him. So think I. What does the governor think of a public officer who during many terms of service in congress votes every time for free and unlimited silver coinage at 16 to 1—and becomes governor through a canvass in which he boasts of his ardent devotion to the principle—and who after he is in office heaps denunciation and opprobium on those who stand by the doctrine which he so often upheld, and declares that the idea with which he was so long and notably identified is not democratic but "born in populistic councils?"

Senator Daniel discusses the democratic national and state platforms of 1892 and 1893 at some length, quoting Governor O'Ferrall's contention that "the convention which nominated him in 1893 repudiated the doctrine of free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver and declared for bimetallism and through international agreement. Senator Daniel comments: "If so, the governor himself speedily repudiated the platform on which he was nominated. The convention was held in Richmond on August 17, 1893. The candidate nominated for governor went from the convention back to his seat in the house of representatives, of which he was then a member, and on August 28th voted in that body for the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver—without a trace of international agreement in the proposition—yea, voted for it at all the proposed ratios."

As to the governor's reference to the "attack on the supreme court" Senator Daniel says he is not sure to what clause the governor refers. He quotes from the platform and says he sees nothing in the expressions to merit "the severest condemnation; that they are full of respect for the law as enunciated by the supreme court, utter no threats and do not hint at resistance to its decisions. The senator says the platform is no attack on the supreme court, but obedience to it. He affirms however, that judges are men and courts are human and cannot and should not escape criticism.

In the concluding paragraphs of the letter, the senator discusses the Roanoke convention, its harmony and enthusiasm, and the fact that it was composed largely of the same people who nominated O'Ferrall four years ago. He quotes the governor's statement that he "fears republicanism and populism in our state government too much to withhold his support in case of republican or populistic opposition to the Roanoke ticket."

"Why then," asked Senator Daniel, "this untimely blast against a cause which he will support if it be opposed."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 90c and $1 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

"You should have heard Smith cracking up his wife's biscuits this morning."

"I believe I did hear him. I thought at the time he was chopping wood."—New York Truth.

Base Ball.

New York 9, St. Louis 3.

New York, September 4.—The Giants won out today by a big margin, after having the score 3 to 1 against them in the sixth inning. The score:

R. H. E.
New York ....1 0 0 0 0 4 1 3 *—9 10 2
St. Louis......0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 7 4

Batteries: Seymour and Warner; Hart and Duglass. Umpires O'Day and Carpenter. Time 1:55. Attendance 6,500.

Boston 7, Cincinnati 6.

Boston, September 4.—With the score six to two in favor of Cincinnati at the end of the fifth inning, Boston won out by a characteristic batting rally, scoring five runs on six conseceutive hits, amid wild applause. The score:

R. H. E.
Boston ....0 2 0 0 0 5 0 0 *—7 14 0
Cincinnati ...1 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0—6 11 3

Batteries: Stivetts and Bergen; Dwyer, Ehret and Schriver. Umpire Lynch. Time 1:40.

Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 7.

Philadelphia, September 4.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia today in an interesting game in which there were a number of brilliant plays. The Phillies in the third inning batted Wlson for two doubles, a home run and two singles and thereafter did not get a hit. Attendance 4,630. The score:

R. H. E.
Cleveland ....2 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0—7 10 0
Philadelphia .1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 7 1

Batteries: Wilson and Zimmer; Fifield and McFarland. Umpire Kelly. Time 2:15.

Brooklyn 7, Chicago 3.

Brooklyn, September 4.—Briggs had the Brooklyns guessing until the eighth inning, when they lit into him for six singles, a double and a sacrifice, which netted five earned runs and won the game for Brooklyn. Attendance 2,670. The score:

R. H. E.
Brooklyn .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 *—7 14 1
Chicago ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 13 0

Batteries: Kennedy and A. Smith; Briggs and Kittredge. Umpire Hurst. Time 2:00.

Baltimore 7, Pittsburg 2.

Baltimore, September 4.—The Champions won from Pittsburg today chiefly because the visitors were unable to hit Nops at the proper time. There was plenty of good fielding on both sides. Kelley's home run when two men were on bases and Elmer Smith's work in the field and at bat were the features. Attendance 3,694. The score:

R. H. E.
Baltimore ....0 0 2 2 0 0 3 0 *—7 11 1
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 4

Batteries: Nops and Clarke; Gardner and Merritt. Umpire McDonald. Time 2:15.

Washington 7, Louisville 7.

Washington, September 4.—The Colonels by reason of poor work on the part of McJames, were able only to make the game a draw. Cunningham was in good form. The star play of the game was Dolan's one handed catch of a line drive. The game was called on account of darkness in the tenth. Attendance 2,000. The score:

R. H. E.
Washington 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—7 15 3
Louisville ..1 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0—7 9 3

Batteries: McJames and Farrell; Cunningham and Wilson. Umpire Emslie. Time 2:25.

The standing of the clubs including yesterday's games:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	78	34	.696
Baltimore	75	33	.694
New York	69	39	.639
Cincinnati	63	45	.583
Cleveland	56	52	.519
Chicago	50	62	.446
Brooklyn	49	62	.441
Philadelphia	49	63	.438
Louisville	49	63	.438
Pittsburg	47	61	.435
Washington	46	61	.430
St. Louis	28	84	.250

Railroad Properties

(New York Mail and Express.)

While railway properties in the United States have been declining the reports issued this week by the board of trade for the year 1896 show that British railways are in a satisfactory condition. The number of miles of railway open at the close of last year was 21,277, over which 981,602,863 passengers were carried. The gross receipts from passenger traffic amounted to $195,605,-000, and the freight traffic yielded $230,-875,000, which, with miscellaneous receipts amounting to $24,115,000, brought the total from all sources to $450,595,000. Deducting the sum of $250,965,000, for working expenses, leaves $199,630,000 as the net receipts, or 3,888 per cent. on the capital invested. Satisfactory as it is, the interest for 1896 was less than in most years since 1859.

Yet the latest report shows that the average rate of dividends on American railway stock was 1.57 per cent., while 70 per cent., or over two-thirds of all the outstanding stock of these corporations paid nothing in 1895. The same is true of 17 per cent. of the bonds. The loss of dividends and interest on bonds brings hardship to hundreds of thousands of people of limited means who have invested in these securities. The number of our railway investors is too often ignored. According to Commissioner George R. Blanchard, the Eastern trunk lines report that their shareholders number 99,826. One eastern line reports that 50 per cent., and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that 40 per cent., of its shareholders are women. At the same ratio of shareholders to mileage the total number of stockholders in the railways of the union would be over 950,000, not including bondholders. Calling the total 1,250,000 of bond and shareholders at home and abroad, they, with 785,000 employes, make over 2,000,000 persons dependent upon or interested in our railways, exclusive of those interested in the manufacture or production of railroad materials; for the wants of railroads are only second to those of women, which some French philosopher has said no man can ever hope to supply. To the casual observer all that a railroad wants is a roadbed, ties, steel rails, cars and engines to pull them. But growing out of these general features are demands for materials of such variety that the catalogue of the purchasing agent is a good-sized volume, wherein are named several hundred articles in more or less constant use by the corporation, ranging from A to Z, or axes and acid, to wick and wheelbarrows. Even during recent bad years, and with uncertain rates, the railways have been putting $70,000,000 per annum into their roadbeds, $33,000,000 into new rails and ties, $15,000,000 into new bridges, $3,500,000 for fences and sign posts, and $8,500,000 for printing and advertising.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

A Hitch in the Bond Issue—Somebody is Drinking Still—Purvis to be Tried Next Week—Keep up the Old Cumberland Fair.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Fayetteville, N. C., September 4.

Mayor Cook is a man of no little equanimity of temper, but his wrath was mightily stirred yesterday afternoon—and with good reason. On the back of a telegram notifying him that Messrs. Jones & Co., of New York, would take at par the whole $15,000 of electric light bonds, he received intelligence that the said firm had been cautioned by an attorney of this city that suit would be brought to test the legality of the bonds. Though no information has been definitely given out as to the parties instituting this suit, there is little doubt that it will be brought in the interest of the Fayetteville Gas and Electric Light Company, who claim an encroachment on their franchise. The best informed express confidence that the legality of the bonds will be sustained, but a fight against them will entail a vexatious delay, ill to be borne by a town so badly lighted as this now is.

There are evidently a good many people who take to dispensary liquor, if the report be true that Mr. Ingolds, the superintendent of the establishment, offered the managers $4,000 a year for the net profits. By the way, the dispensary managers complain that the law is violated by "blind tigers," and call upon the city authorities for its rigorous enforcement. Naturally one would suppose that those making the charges would point out the violators; the mayor and board of aldermen cannot establish a system of espionage over the community.

Purvis, the alleged murderer of the railroad flagman, will be tried at Harnett court next week, if he be physically able to be present at his trial. "The wages of sin is death," and Purvis is very near his end.

A meeting was held last Thursday evening for consultation among the citizens as to holding a county fair this fall. It adjourned to Monday evening, when the matter will be decided. Messrs. Watson, A. A. McKethan, Lawrence, Burns and others have labored zealously for years in behalf of the Cumberland fair. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be suffered to fall into "innocuous desuetude."

The application to oust Mr. Hunter as receiver of the manufacturing Company of Dr. John Clark and others was denied; Judge McIver will render his decree in the sewerage matter in a few days.

Captain Thos. Pemberton, so painfully injured in the runaway a few evenings since, is rapidly recovering.

Death has sought its "shining marks" in Wilmington lately, as well as in Fayetteville. The grave claims few crowned with a nobler manhood and a purer womanhood than the late Alfred Martin and Mrs. Graham Daves. Not amiss was your tribute to Captain John Maffitt in the obituary notice of Mr. Alfred Martin. Will you permit one of his warmest friends to add to that tribute a word for his gallant son Eugene Maffitt, who, both by his father's side and wielding his patriot sword alone, wrought many a deed of heroism under the confederate naval flag.

Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, cotton dealer, trucker, fruit raiser, "proves all things, and holds fast that which is good," but he finds much that is good among the new things. He now has a beautiful little plantation of Japan chestnuts, in full bearing, as big as hickory nuts, and also growing the Chinese sour orange, as delightful as the lime for beverages.

The "bottom line" is that this section's crops are splendid; that of forage will be enormous.

When you are suffering from Catarrh or Cold in the head you want relief right away. Only 10 cents is required to test it. Ask your druggist for the trial size of Ely's Cream Balm, or buy the 50c. size. We mail it.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.
I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

In the White Mountains

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Lisbon, N. H., September 2.

In my last note I made the attempt to give you a description of the surroundings of this particular place and the natural beauty of its situation, but this is only one of the many resorts in these mountains. As described, the Franconia range is immediately to our front, and this slopes down to the southward and then, running off to the westward, is the Moo silauki mountain. Passing over and around the several small spurs, we reach the Sugar hill (so called from a grove of sugar maples on its summit) and going through the "Lover's lane," a beautifully shaded avenue of these maple trees, we pass the several hotels with their green swards and beautifully kept grounds, and still on we pass the Franconia inn, just at the edge and overlooking the Franconia village. This village or town of Franconia is strung along the banks of the Gale river, a rushing mountain stream, which rises in the mountains near by, and at this point begins to assume the proportions of a river, as it journeys onward to be lost in its junction with the Ammonoosuc, in the town of Lisbon. Situate 300 feet above the town is the Forest Hill hotel, and from its porch a beautiful panoramic view of this Franconia range opens upon the vision and is grand and passing description. The grounds and lawn about the hotel are nicely laid off and kept. From near this town you enter the noted Franconia notch, with its Echo lake and the profile in the rock of what is denominated the old man of the mountain. This is a very curious formation of the rocks on the profile mountain which, viewed from certain positions, shows the profile of a human face—the forehead, nose, mouth and chin being as distinct and clear as though chiseled from the rock. Moving around the rocks show only a flat or irregular surface and it is a very curious combination that will present so clear a cut profile. Just near is the Profile house, an elegantly apportioned inn, and completely hemmed in by the mountains which rise from either side of it. Below this is what is called the Flume, a gorge in the mountains cut out by the action of the water in the ages past, and part of it resembling the pools near Rutherfordton, in our state.

From Franconia also, in an opposite direction from the Notch road, you drive on to the town of Bethlehem, probably the largest town in the mountain region and one that has the greatest accommodations in the way of hotels, having over twenty-two, besides boarding houses. From this place one gets a good view of Mount Washington, in the Presidential range. Then there is the Conway notch and the towns and settlements adjacent, to all of which hundreds and thousands of people go every summer. Littleton, the town below Bethlehem, is the principal point in this section and is quite city like, having fine stores and some manufacturing interests, its principal street well paved and concrete sidewalks over the town, and the situation is pleasant—the bluffs standing back from the river and the houses look fresh and the homes pleasant. Now, while these scenes are pleasant to look upon in the summer, the winter here is very hard, and no out-door work on the farms can be done. The thermometer ranges, I am told, from 25 degrees to 15 degrees, with an occasional drop below. As you go over these roads you find at each crossing, or where there is any divergence, sign boards plainly marked, stating distance and to what place it will carry you—an improvement over our North Carolina way, where one has to inquire of the natives, and they tell you in this doubtful manner: "You go about a quarter of a mile and then the road forks. Take the one on your right and drive on to a branch, and after you cross the branch you will come to a little hill, and there the road forks; you take the left hand, and after driving about a half mile you come into an old field." Well, says the traveler, "After we get into the old field, what then?" "Why, if you ain't lost, then I'll be darned!"

The towns or townships here are divided into districts, and each district has its school house, each one being built alike, of same size and pattern, and each is surmounted by a flagstaff. The inhabitants here know but little of the south, with its fine climate and soil, and it appears to me that this would be a good section in which to advertise our advantages, which are in such sharp contrast with the labor necessary here to make a living. I understand several persons have located from near here at Southern Pines, and these hardy New Englanders are the people we want, if once we can turn them southward. Frugal, industrious, educated, thrifty and law-abiding, they would soon make our waste places bloom and blossom, but they would want to be advantageously located as to healthfulness of locality and productiveness of soil. I have wished that I had more facts than I remember to give them, or some printed matter that they might retain for permanent information, as to our section, with its open winters, where they can work every day outside, its forests and timber lands, its fields of corn and cotton, its truck farms and the growing manufacturing interests, its wild flowers and fruits, much of which sounds to them like a fairy tale.

Yours truly,
G. R. F.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

General Ripley's Cousin

(From The Hartford Times.)

President Rowland Swift, of the American National bank, had two brothers in the union service during the war, one serving in a Massachusetts and the other in a Michigan command. Ripley Swift was in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Ex-Mayor Henry C. Dwight's old regiment, and was wounded in one of the engagements in which that galltant three years' organization participated. Colonel Fred Swift went out a line officer in the Seventeenth Michigan, and was advanced to the colonelcy of that command. He is now living in Detroit. It happened in the chances of war that both of these officers were captured and confined in confederate prisons. Colonel Ripley was sent to Charleston. A singular coincidence in the history of these men was the fact that a cousin was in command of rebel forces in Charleston. He was Colonel Ripley, of the confederate army, who graduated from West Point and united his destinies with the secession project. He had married in the south prior to the war, and went with his family into the rebellion. While Colonel Swift, of the Michigan regiment, was incarcerated in the rebel prison at Charleston the policy of retaliation on account of the bombardment of the city was adopted by the rebel authorities. It was carried out by putting union officers under the fire from the national guns that were bombarding the South Carolina city. These officers were selected by lot, and placed on a ship in the harbor under the union fire. The lot fell to Colonel Swift, with forty-nine other officers, to be placed in the trying ordeal. Colonel Ripley learned of the fact that his cousin was to be placed under fire, and sent an officer and detail to conduct him to his headquarters. The two cousins met under the confederate flag and exchanged the courtesies of the occasion, the prisoner of war meeting the officer in command on socially the same footing. Colonel Ripley in the end said to the Michigan commander, but Connecticut born, "If there is any way in which I can relieve you, I will do it." "No, sir, thank you," instantly replied Colonel Swift. "There is nothing for me, but if you can do anything for the forty-nine it will be acceptable to me." It is needless to say that this ended the conference, and that Colonel Swift was placed on the rebel transport that was kept under fire from the union guns.

The brotehr who was in the Massachusetts regiment died soon after the war. He was a brave soldier in the field. Both of these brothers, with President Swift, were born in eastern Connecticut, being sons of Dr. Swift, who was a noted physisian in his day.

Looking for Prosperity

"When will the prosperity wagon reach Washington?" inquires a correspondent of The Post. He says that, by reason of hard times, he lost his position as salesman in a furniture store two years ago, and though he has diligently sought employment since that unfortunate incident, he has been unable to find it. Our correspondent's case, hard as it is, is that of many men and women in this city. For four years there has been some excess of labor, skilled and unskilled, and a very great surplus of clerical work. An advertsiement for a man or woman to fill a place in a store or office would bring an army of applicants. When ten common laborers are called for hundreds apply. It has been a long, dreary time of pinching poverty and forced economy.

And yet Washington has felt the pressure of hard times less thus far than any other city in the United States, for this city is less dependent than any other on those branches of business that were crippled by the panic of '93, and have since been in a semi-comatose state—Washington Post.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT.

Wilmington, N. C., September 4.

Receipts of cotton today—732 bales.
Receipts same date last year—1,664 bales.
This season's receipts to date—1,059 bales.
Receipts to same date last year—4,417 bales.

The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange.

Cotton quiet.

Ordinary	4⅝
Good ordinary	6
Low middling	6⅝
Middling	7
Good middling	7 5-16

Prices same day last year, 7½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits turpentine—Machine barrels firm at 27¾c; country barrels firm at 27¼c.

Rosin steady at $1.15 and $1.20.

Tar firm at $1.10.

Crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; yellow dip $1.80; virgin $1.90.

Prices same day last year—Spirits turpentine 21¾c and 21c; rosin $1.35 and $1.40; tar $1.05; crude turpentine $1.20, $1.55 and $1.65.

Receipts today—146 casks spirits turpentine, 560 barrels rosin, 122 barrels tar, 30 barrels crude turpentine.

Receipts to same date last year—145 casks spirits turpentine, 541 barrels rosin, 47 barrels tar, 12 barrels crude turpentine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL.

New York, September 4.—Money on call nominally 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.84 for sixty days. Posted rates $4.84½@4.85½ and $4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills at $4.82½. Silver certificates —. Bar silver 53⅜. Mexican dollars 41⅞. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm. Government bonds firm.

STOCKS.

Atchison	15⅝	W. & L. E., pre.	11¾
B. & O.	17¾	Adams Ex	155
Ches. & O.	26½	American Ex	115½
Chic. Alton	159⅝	United States	45
Chic., B. & Q.	98¼	Wells Far	108
Del. & Hudson	119¼	Am. Cot. Oil	25⅝
Del., L. & W.	160¼	Am Cot Oil, pre	78¾
Fort Wayne	173	Am. Tobacco	94¾
Illionis Central	106⅜	Am Tobac, pre	113
L. & N.	63¼	Chic. Gas	104⅝
Manhattan L	106¼	Con. Gas	198½
Mobile & Ohio	31¼	Gen. Electric	37⅞
N. J. Central	96¼	Lead	38⅞
N. Y. Central	111	Nat. Lin. Oil	19½
Pittsburg	169	Pullman Pal	179½
Reading	27⅝	Silver Cer	53½
Southern Ry	11⅝	Sugar	155
South. Ry., pre.	36¼	T. C. & Iron	32⅞
W. & L. E.	2⅞	West. Union	95¼

BONDS.

U. S. N. 4's reg.	125⅞	L. & N. Un 4's	85½
U. S. N. 4's cou.	125⅞	Missouri 6's	100
U. S. 4's	111¾	N. J. Cen. 5's	112⅞
U. S. 4's cou	113	N. Caro. 6's	126
U. S. 2's	98	N. Caro. 4's	104½
U. S. 5's reg	114	Pa. 6's, of '95	102
U. S. 5's cou	114	S. Caro. non-fu.	¼
Ala. Class A	107⅛	South. Ry. 5's	94⅞
Ala. Class B	104	Tenn N. Set 3's	85
Ala. Class C	98	Union Pa. 1st	101¼
Ala. Currency	98	Va. Cen	67½
La. N. Con 4's	96	Va. deferred	4

COTTON.

Liverpool, September 4.—1:45 p. m.—Cotton—Spot—American middling fair 4½d; good middling 4 9-32d; American middling 4⅛d, low middling 4d; good ordinary 3⅞d; ordinary 3 11-16d.

New York, September 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½c; net receipts none; gross 5,699; forwarded 3,299; sales 189, all spinners'; stock 46,125.

Total today and consolidated: Net receipts 10,288; exports to the continent 2; stock 97,953.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts 8,300; exports to Great Britain 1,986; to France 3,674; to the continent 127.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 31,-900 bales; January 6.81; February 6.84; March 6.88; April 6.81; May 6.94; September 7.12; October 6.86; November 6.76; December 6.77.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7½c; middling gulf 7¾c; sales 189 bales.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Galveston—Steady at 7c; net receipts 4,192.

Norfolk—Firm at 7¼c; net receipts 73.

Baltimore—Nominal at 7⅝c; gross receipts 32.

Boston—Quiet at 7⅝c; net receipts 54.

Wilmington—Quiet at 7c; net receipts 732.

Philadelphia—Quiet at 7¾c; net receipts 45.

Savannah—Quiet at 6¾c; net receipts 1,826.

New Orleans—Easy at 7 1-16c; net receipts 2,841; gross 2,868.

Mobile—Nothing doing at 7c; net receipts 132.

Memphis—Steady at 7 3-16c; net receipts 13.

Augusta—Steady at 6⅞c; net receipts 1,308.

Charleston—Steady at 6⅝c; net receipts 693.

Cincinnati—Easier at 7¾c; net receipts 32.

Louisville—Quiet at 7¾c.

St. Louis—Steady at 7¼c; net receipts 5.

Houston—Quiet at 7c; net receipts 6,976.

GRAINS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Chicago, September 4.—The leading futures were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—				
September	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½
December	93⅜	94⅛	93¼	93⅜
May	93⅝	94⅝	93¾	94⅛
Corn—				
September	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30½
December	32½	32⅞	32⅜	32½
May	35½	35⅞	35½	35¾
Oats—				
September	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
December	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜
May	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
Mess pork—				
October	$8.92½	$8.92½	$8.85	$8.85
December	9.02½	9.02½	8.92½	8.92½
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
October	$4.82½	$4.82½	$4.75	$4.75
December	4.85	4.87½	4.82½	4.82½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
September	$5.67½	$5.67½	$5.65	$5.65
October	5.70	5.70	5.62½	5.65

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents $5.00@5.20; straights $4.20@4.90; spring specials $6.00; spring patents $5.10@5.50; do straights $4.60@5.00; bakers' $4.00@4.25; No. 2 spring wheat 94½@96c; No. 3 90@92½c; No. 2 red 94½@97½c; No. 2 corn 30¾c; No. 2 oats 19¼c; No. 2 white f o b 21¾@22¼c; No. 3 white f o b 20¾@22½c; mess pork $8.85@8.90; lard $4.75; short ribs $5.55@5.80; dry salt shoulders $5.50@5.75; short clear sides $6.00@6.12½; whiskey $1.22.

New York, September 4.—Flour—Firm, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red $1.02¼; options opened stronger on firm cables and enormous weekly wheat and flour shipments, afterwards ruled dull at a slight reaction, induced by realizing sales, closed ⅝@¾c net higher; May 98¼@98⅝c, closed 98⅝c; September $1.00@1.00¼, closed $1.00; December 97 9-16@98c, closed 97⅝c.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 35⅝c; options opened stronger on cables and heavy clearances for the week, but eased off later owing to realizing and closed unchanged to ⅛c net advance: September 36@36¼c, closed 36c; December 37⅝@37⅞c, closed 37⅝c.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 23½@23¾c; options inactive and nominal; prices ¼c higher.

Lard—Steady; western steamed $5.25; refined quiet; continent $5.50; South American $6.15; compound $4.75@5.00.

Pork—Quiet; old mess $9.50@9.75; new mess $10.25@10.75; short clear $10.50@13.00; family $10.50@11.50.

Eggs—Firm; state and Pennsylvania 16@17c; western fresh 16c.

Petroleum—Steady; united closed 72½c bid.

Rice—Firm; fair to extra 4⅛@6¼c; Japan 4¼@4¾c.

Molasses—Firm; New Orleans open kettle good to choice 25@31c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Dull; prime crude nominal; do f o b mills nominal; prime summer yellow 28@29c; off summer yellow 27@27½c; butter grades 32@33c; prime summer white 30c; prime winter yellow 34c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5 to 10 points advance on covering in anticipation of Monday's holiday and buying for European account, following diminished receipts at Rio and Santos possibly explained by breakdown on Santos railroad; later eased off under 922,272 bags increase in world's visible; closed steady; net unchanged to 10 points advance; sales 18,000 bags, including September $5.95; December $6.30@6.35. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing 7⅛c; mild weak; Cordova 10¼@16½c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3¼@3 5-16c; centrifugal 96 test 3 1-16c; refined firm; mould A 5⅛c; standard A 4⅞c; confectioners' A 4⅞c; cut loaf 5⅝c; crushed 5⅝c; powedered 5¼c; granulated 5c; cubes 5¼c.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, September 4.—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1.45@1.50. Turpentine firm at 30¼@30¾c.

Savannah, September 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27¾c bid at the close; sales of receipts after close at 28c; receipts 1,023. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 3,986; receipts 3,958.

Charleston, September 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c asked; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; strained common to good $1.10@1.25.

Cotton Futures

(Special to The Messenger.)

New York, September 4.—The cotton season has fairly opened and the rush of supplies to the various points of distribution has begun in earnest. This week the local market has not been productive of great animation or of much change in values. The market was almost dead today. Liverpool advanced but 1 point this morning. This was regarded as disappointing and prices here were 3 to 5 points lower at the opening. The business was of the most restricted character and after some little fluctuation, the market closed at practically the opening figures. January opened at 6.28, advanced to 6.85, declined to 6.80 and closed at 6.81 to 6.82, with the tone of the market steady. The Chronicle was fairly favorable. After the close the feeling was bearish. The freedom with which cotton will be offered by the south will determine the immediate future course of prices. The almost entire absence of speculative buying gives an importance to the daily supply and demand of spots greater even than usual. Trustworthy advices predict that the September movement will be almost as large as last year and that it will confound those operators who have been relying on the lateness of the crop to advance prices in the early fall. A growing conviction that the large crop expectations will be more than verified as the movement that for a late crop is certainly not small and reports of poor trade on the other side of the Atlantic are the elements contending for a decline. Those who believe in higher prices find encouragement, however, in the splendid business outlook here, in the good demand for cotton by American spinners and in the small stocks everywhere. Crop accounts also have not recently been all they should be, if cotton is to break sharply from these prices. We expect a fluctuating market for the present and are inclined to think that on good breaks moderate purchases will prove a fair venture. Monday being a legal holiday in this state, the exchange will be closed for the day.

RIORDAN & CO.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, September 4.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 5 points, Liverpool cables failing to show the expected response to our advance of yesterday and the average of early crop accounts being favorable. Later, the market improved 3 to 5 points on the more active positions on covering in anticipation of Monday's holiday and follwing complaints of shedding, rust and damage by insects in parts of the cotton belt, while reports from Fall River dry goods districts were generally encouraging. Later, however, the market turned easier and at one time showed a loss of 5 to 6 points, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 4 to 5 points and sales of 31,900 bales.

New York Stock Market.

New York, September 4.—The market held remarkably steady today, considering the fact that a Sunday and a holiday are to intervene before the resumption of trading and that realizing has been on quite a large scale all week. London bought quite freely in this market of the international shares and a buoyant tone was also reported for Americans on the London exchange. The advance in Northern Pacific issues gave evidence of manipulation. The motive assigned for today's advance was the benefit to result to the road from the clause of the tariff law levying a discriminating duty on foreign goods brought into the country through a contiguous country. The market was under considerable pressure after the opening on offerings to realize and declines were general throughout the list. The market was rallied by the advance in the Northern Pacific issues, Sugar and Missouri Pacific. Sugar rose ¼c after a heavy opening. Missouri Pacific advanced 1¾ from the low point on the report of its earnings for the fourth week in August, which showed a gain of $270,000 over the corresponding week last year. The extreme rise in Northern Pacific preferred was 1⅞ on sales of 39,000 shares, leading the list. St. Paul moved near and below last night's close all day. Wabash common and preferred were strong on the August statement, showing a gain of $154,549 in gross earnings. Statements of railroad earnings published during the day were uniformly favorable and the excellent bank statement also sustained the list. The closing showed net changes mixed.

The bond market has shown great activity during the week and prices are generally higher. Notable advances are shown by the Atchison, Fort Worth and Denver City; Northern Pacific prior 4's, Texas and Pacific, Wabash seconds, Norfolk and Western and Reading issues. Total sales were $19,768,400. Government bonds are ⅛ to 1c higher on the week.

The Chicago Markets

Chicago, September 4.—Wheat recovered half of yesterday's 1¾c decline today. The tone of the foreign markets, which caused the decline yesterday, was also responsible, in a great degree, for today's advance. Corn and oats followed wheat and advanced ⅛ to ¼c each. Provisions, however, were heavy and wound up the day with slight declines.

The Strongest Chain

The greatest and strongest chain ever made has but recently left the Tipton Green iron works. It is intended for crane work at Chatham wharf, and consists of oval links forged severally of three and one-half inch rods, each link being twenty inches long and thirteen wide. Since there was no machinery available for testing a chain of such dimensions, the test was made by actual suspension of a weight of 896,000 pounds from each link.—Springfield Republican.