

Several families of Russian Jews have settled in Atlanta.

The egg trade of New York amounts to \$4,000,000 annually.

Florida strawberries are now selling in New York at \$1.50 a quart.

Henry P. Farrow, of Georgia, wants A. H. Stephens for Governor.

The charters of 303 national banks expire within a year, 207 of them in one day.

McLean, the crank who shot at Queen Victoria, is a clerk and a native of London.

A good deal of opposition to the bill referring General Grant, is anticipated in the House.

The Queen of England has been shot at four times since she has been upon the throne. All cranks.

The Readjuster legislature gerrymandered Virginia to suit their own notions before they adjourned.

Kansas City claims to be second only to Chicago as a porkopolis. She beat St. Louis last year, and expects to do it again this season.

Luke Blackburn, Hindoo and Runnymede, three Kentucky turf horses, are to be shipped to England in April, to enter the races there.

Two Democrats, the Republicans and one Greenbacker signed the minority report in favor of Mormon Canon retaining his seat in Congress.

Every Bremen and Hamburg steamship brings from 100 to 300 Hebrew refugees from oppression in Russia, and there are 5,000 awaiting means of transportation on the other side.

A Chicago prison keeper says: "I have met with boys here under twelve years old who have traveled all over this land, and gave me accurate descriptions of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New Mexico."

Venor continues to make his weather, and the weather goes right along perfectly indifferent to Venor. Yesterday, for instance, was to be the beginning of a cold and stormy period of seven days.

Good walking. The following is the score made by the rival walkers in the six day match last week in New York:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Miles. Includes Hazael (600), Fitzgerald (577), Noremac (552), Hart (542), Hughes (535), Sullivan (525).

Among the German immigrants recently arrived at Castle Garden, New York, was one with two little horns on his head. That's nothing. We have in this country lots of men who take on horns as a regular thing every day and they are not confined to the "horny handed sons of toil," either.

The Toronto Mail claims that the number of registered letters lost in Canada is so small that it may be said to be absolutely nothing. It says that of 2,400,000 letters registered last year 93 were reported as lost or tampered with, and that all but two were recovered or accounted for.

Atlanta Constitution: Cotton seed oil is said to have poisoned a colored family in Thomaston; but it appears that they took enough to make any one sick had it been butter or lard. There is absolutely no harmful property in the oil, and when its use becomes general, as it is bound to do, people will wonder that they ever raised objection to it.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Pension Agents of the country received last year \$224,705.26 for their services in paying 268,250 pensioners, but they are demanding more pay, which they should not get. The whole Pension Department should be transferred to the War Office, and the pensioners should be paid by the army paymasters. That would be economy.

There are ten cities in the United States having more than 200,000 population and there are ten more with more than 100,000 population. Of nine on the first list New York and Boston have an English name; Philadelphia, Greek; Brooklyn, Dutch; Chicago, Indian; St. Louis, French; Baltimore, Irish; Cincinnati, Latin, and San Francisco, Spanish.

Lemon juice for rheumatism seems to be taking in Washington. The Augusta Chronicle correspondent speaking of it says: "The cure of Senator Voorhees, who has suffered considerably with rheumatic gout, has brought a very simple remedy into much vogue here. Mr. Nixon, the Financial Secretary of the Senate, who was similarly afflicted, tells me that it has worked almost a miracle in his behalf. As a few of your readers may have some interest in learning the curative process, I will give it. Take two lemons; squeeze the juice into a cupful of hot water. Drink of this beverage three times daily as hot as you can stand it. It must be taken on an empty stomach—that is before meals.

A River Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—The steamer James D. Parker, from Cincinnati for Memphis, was sunk in the lower end of the railroad bridge channel shortly after noon yesterday, at this city. She was being piloted over the falls by Capt. Pink Vaible, and he says the accident was caused by the vessel striking a log in the channel. She was carrying 1000 passengers and a half of eight drawing only six and a half of eight feet of water in the chute. The steamer lies at the lower end of Bubble rock, with her bow up stream, and is a total loss. The life saving crew arrived on the scene in ten minutes after the accident and by their timely aid prevented the loss of life. Amid the excitement the boat took fire, but the flames were extinguished by those on board before they had gained much headway.

IN CONGRESS

AFTER SUNDRY OTHER MATTERS THE CHINESE QUESTION AGAIN RESUMED IN THE SENATE.

Another Bunch of Bills Introduced into the House, after which they have a Little Side Discussion on the Internal Revenue Question.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—SENATE.—Vest, from the committee on Commerce, reported favorably with amendments a bill to incorporate the Inter-Oceanic ship railway company, and for other purposes accompanied by a written report and evidence taken before the committee. He said he would ask consideration of the bill on the 15th, inst., if the orders now having precedence were then disposed of. The bill went to the calendar.

Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Garfield with the amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The amounts specified are \$5,000 a year from September 10th, 1881, to the date of her death.

Bills were introduced by George W. Brown for the construction of the levee on the east bank of the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, also to revive the grant of lands made to the State of Mississippi, and in the construction of a railroad from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico.

Garland offered a resolution of inquiry addressed to the military committee as to the propriety of increasing the \$100,000 appropriation for the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores to the relief of the laboring classes in the district overflown by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

He said he had received information which convinced him that the appropriation would be insufficient. He proposed to continue the appropriation, and the suffering was really beyond estimate, even at this time. Upon the telegrams and letters which he had received, including one from the Governor of Louisiana, he deemed it his duty to call attention to the matter. The resolution was adopted.

The Chinese bill was taken up as unfinished business, and Slater advocated the bill.

Slater announced that he emphatically endorsed the bill and amendments of Messrs. Grover and Farley. One of the reasons governing his vote would be because with almost entire unanimity people of the South most affected by the Chinese immigration desired its passage, and as clear and direct, not second hand or round about, protection of American laborers against a degraded and inferior race now threatening to overwhelm them. Regarding to what he characterized as speculations of humanitarianism, so philosophic, he said he preferred to incur the charge of inconsistency rather than subject the people of the Pacific States to the continuance of the dangers to which they are exposed.

He did not believe the bill transcended constitutional principles. The debate was temporarily suspended and Allison submitted a conference report on the immediate deficiency bill, which was adopted.

The debate then proceeded, and Brown against the bill argued that 20 years suspension being practically an inhibition of the immigration was a violation of the spirit most of the letter of the treaty, and an intimation to China that our first step in 20 years suspension would be followed by 90 years extension.

Dawes was awarded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—HOUSE.—The speaker announced the unfinished business to be the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, on the passage of which the previous question was ordered on Saturday.

Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on appropriations to strike therefrom the provisions in regard to the extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident and secretaries of legation, and to insert therein provisions for the appointment of such consuls and other commercial agents as shall be necessary to protect the commerce of the United States and protect the interests of citizens of the United States in foreign countries. The motion was lost—22 yeas and the bill passed.

To the effect of the States the following were introduced and referred: By Belford, of Colorado, a resolution reciting the miseries inflicted upon the Jews in Russia, declaring that the people of the United States protest against the spirit of persecution revived in Russia, asserting that the Hebrews are loyal citizens and subjects and requesting the President to submit to his imperial majesty the Czar the friendly assurances of the people of the United States, and to exercise his powers and for the sake of humanity to protect his Jewish subjects from the violence of their enemies.

By Hammond, of Georgia, a bill reducing the tax upon the manufacture of wine to fifty per cent.

By King, of Louisiana, to provide pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and the Indian war of 1832.

Dingley, of Maine, to place American shipping employed in the foreign carrying trade on an equal footing with vessels of other countries engaged in the same service. It abolishes consular fees, repeals the law directing the assessment of duties upon sailings and provides that the tonnage tax which is now imposed annually shall be imposed upon every entire cargo. It also imposes on foreign vessels entering American ports light dues, equal to those imposed on American vessels by the nations to which said vessels may belong.

By Candier, of Massachusetts, to equalize duties on sugars and molasses. It fixes the duties on molasses, Melada syrup of sugar cane juice, tank bottoms, cane molasses, and all sugar not above 13ds. in color at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and on sugars above 13ds. in color at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

By Vance, of North Carolina, to place all surviving soldiers and sailors who served in Indian wars on the pension rolls.

By Corbett, of New York, amending the statute in relation to duties on sugar. It provides that a tax of 25 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied on sugar, molasses and confectionery, and that under these titles shall be included syrup of sugar and sugar cane juice, Molassa tank bottoms, concentrated molasses and concentrated Melada.

By Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to abolish discriminating duties and to enlarge the free list. It places a large number of articles on the free list.

By Gibson, of Louisiana, for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

By Hewitt, of Alabama, to restore to pension list the names of persons dropped therefrom by reason of participating in or aiding the rebellion.

Dibrell, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing so much of clause six of section 3243 Revised Statutes relating to the sale of lead tobacco as imposes a fine or penalty on farmers and producers of lead tobacco who may sell the same to consumers, and providing that hereafter all farmers, or other producers of lead tobacco shall be allowed to sell their own or their tenant's production without license or penalty.

The motion was seconded 83 to 60, and a half hour's debate was entered upon.

Dibrell advocated the bill which, he asserted, would only reduce the revenue about six hundred dollars. At present it cost the government \$10,000 to enforce the law and collect that six hundred dollars.

Robinson, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition as one that would strike down the tax on tobacco, and give ultimate opportunity to fraud and imposition.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania, stated that he was in favor of the system of internal taxation which put the whole process of business of particular classes under civil supervision, but this was beginning at the wrong end. It would allow revenues so far as he was concerned, to be frittered away.

This question was now before the committee on ways and means, and was receiving grave consideration. It had been stated that the revenue would only be reduced to the extent of six hundred dollars, but the commissioner of internal revenue had laughed at that statement and declared that the effect upon the revenue could be as much as \$10,000,000.

He (Kelly) would co-operate in all just efforts to relieve the country of internal revenue taxation but to repeal this law now would be to throw the whole tobacco trade into confusion and chaos.

The House should wait until the committee on ways and means had reported on the subject. I believe that committee will in the first report, bring in a bill repealing internal revenue taxation by an amendment of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and then it will be time to say what gentleman will aid in the good work of emancipating the South.

You oppose this bill, which he argued would strike down the manufacturing interest and make our farmers quasi manufacturers.

Speer, of Georgia, contended that this vexatious and harsh system of taxation should be abolished.

You oppose this bill, which he argued would strike down the manufacturing interest and make our farmers quasi manufacturers.

Bliss, of New York, presented to-day 100 petitions from the States of Illinois, Indiana and New York, signed by about 30,000 citizens of those States, praying for the passage of a bill introduced by himself granting a pension to Union soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion which were confined in Confederate prisons. Referred.

Adjournd.

An Appeal for Aid—The Levees at West Baton Rouge Threatened.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The following appeal has been received here: "West Baton Rouge, La., March 6th, 1882. The levees at West Baton Rouge are not in such a state of repair as to be able to stand much greater pressure. A call is made upon the interior parishes which will suffer from the flood in case the levees break, to send at once money to our aid. A few thousand dollars may prevent a great deal of suffering and loss of life. Will the people of St. Mary, Iberia, Terre, Bouvie, La Fourche, St. Martin, Assumption and Iberville respond to the call for aid in their own defense?"

The parishes protected by these levees annually produce about 125,000 hogheads of sugar, besides molasses, cotton and rice.

(Signed) C. J. BARROW, Pres't of Police Jury, West Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 6.—The people and local authorities of Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge are not able to defend the levees at West Baton Rouge extending from Hickory to Morgan Sea. The State has no fund for this purpose, and the parishes to the South and West, protected by our levees, should respond at once and remit to the president of the police jury of Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge liberally and promptly. The authorities of these two parishes are honorable and energetic men, and every cent contributed will be employed to the best advantage.

We call upon those interested directly in maintaining these levees and make no appeal in this time of general distress for outside aid.

(Signed) D. C. VEANTAN.

Conkling Declines the Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Arthur has received from Conkling a letter declining the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court today in the case of Edwin A. Merritt, collector, against Samuel Welch et al in error to the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, county of Newnan—the sugar case—has rendered a decision against the position taken by the Treasury Department.

The Supreme Court holds that dutiable quality of sugar is to be determined by their actual color, graded by duties standard, and not by their saccharine strength as ascertained by chemical tests.

Another Serious Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—There is another serious crevasse about half a mile from here, which started at some time last night. It is on the west side of the bayou on Legarde's place, and is extending from Hickory to Morgan Sea. The water has fallen in the bayou one foot on account of the breaks.

Another Break.

LAFOURCHE, LA., March 6.—At 10 a. m. yesterday at Pittman Place, three miles below here, the left bank gave way and there was a sweep of water 40 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Three large plantations are already under water. On the left on the Morgan track, from the 44th to 46th mile post, the water is within 18 inches of the track. Efforts have been made to stop it but have been ordered there.

A Total Wreck and Cargo Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—The wreck of the steamer Parker is going to pieces and in consequence of her position across the channel in the chute it is impossible to get to her so that all of her cargo will be lost. Nothing of the boat is to be seen above the water except the pilot house. Some of the passengers went South on the Harris E. Brown, while others remained here.

The steavers rescued the baggage, books and papers. Capt. Tickenor sent a protest here to-day.

Sanded Cotton.

OLDHAM, March 6.—At a meeting of cotton masters here on Saturday last it was stated that enormous losses were being made by sand adulteration of cotton, and that this season is the worst known in the cotton trade. Much indignation was expressed at the adulteration.

The fellow, who, by mistake, sent his Auburn haired sweetheart instead of a bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup to his wife, was "kissed" the best way to commit suicide.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed bugs, roaches, sold their lives by solution with "Bougon on Rats," sold by druggists, 15c.

Life is not really lived that cannot be enjoyed. The nerves and system are exhausted by the use of the medicine. Dr. Ross's Coler and Chamomile Pills, the nervous idiosyncrasy certain relief. They cure indigestion, flatulence and neuralgia.

Deserving Article—To Always Appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are imposed side with its disappearance.

Feeding the Starving Flood Victims.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. Sheridan has applied Captains Lee, Ninth Infantry, Bonham, Seventh Infantry, Land, Ninth cavalry, and Page, Third Infantry, to visit the flooded regions of the South where relief is being distributed and report to Commissioner Beck upon the conditions and needs of the people. These officers are instructed to report promptly by telegraph.

Postmaster Pearce, at Vicksburg, telegraphs the War Department that the levee is broken all along the river front. Many persons drowned, and asking for assistance. Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, telegraphs that the people of Pulaski county, Ill., are appealing for aid, having been inundated by the overflow from the Ohio river. Assistance will be sent.

The Department also ordered five thousand additional rations to points in Southeast Missouri to be named by Gov. Grittenden.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—For the Middle States, local rains, followed by colder, clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds, and higher barometer.

South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy with rain, and local cold, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, and higher barometer.

Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing, colder weather, northeasterly to northwesterly winds and higher barometer.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick they would be much better off. This whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but efficacious remedy. See large ad.

Attention.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 20, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sir—My wife's peculiar sufferings were completely alleviated by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. H. C. MOSELY.

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Retrace a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 238 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlet.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

The leading Scientists of To-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys and Liver. These organs are the great filters of the blood, and when they become diseased, the blood is impure, and the system is poisoned. It is for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restores and keeps them in order.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for Catarrh of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for Catarrh of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs which has done such wonders. It is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine of the kind, and is sold by druggists and all dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE BARK AND IRON TONIC.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MARCH 6, 1882.

PRODUCE.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 40c; Rosin firm; strained \$1.90; crude strained \$1.85; Turpentine, No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

COTTON.—Gulf ports—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 0c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

NEW YORK.—Cotton—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 0c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

NEW ORLEANS.—Cotton—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 0c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

MEMPHIS.—Cotton—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 0c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c.

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