

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL

THE CRACKED HISTORICAL RELIC STARTS ON ITS TRIP TO ATLANTA.

LOYAL RECEPTION IN VIRGINIA

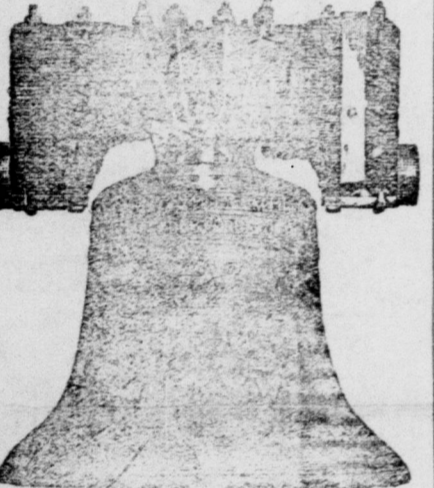
The Special Train bearing the Precious Relic is Made up of Five Pullman Cars and a Flat Car upon which the Bell Rests—It is Accompanied by a Committee of 25 Councilmen and an Official Escort—It will Stop at a Number of Places in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—The special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, bearing the Liberty Bell, and the official escort of the most precious historical relic of our country, pulled out of Broad street station at 8 o'clock this morning for Atlanta, where it is scheduled to arrive at 2 o'clock, October 8.

En route the train will stop at various cities and towns in the South in order that citizens may be given an opportunity to see the bell. The train is made up of five Pullmans, a combination and flat car upon which the bell rests, and is in charge of Thomas Purry, tourist agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Besides the committee of twenty five councilmen, the official escort is composed of the following:

Mayor Charles F. Warwick, President Judge Thayer, W. J. Latta, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Director of Public Works, Thomas M. Thompson, Director of Public Safety, Abraham M. Bettler, President D. par-



ment Charities Wm Lambert; City Controller John M. Walton; City Solicitor J. L. Kinsey; City Commissioner Jacob Wildermer; Register Wills Elias P. Smithers; Chief of Bureau of City Property and Custodian of State House and Belt, A. S. Eshower; and Police Surgeon Thomas H. Andrews.

Williams was the first stop, the train arriving there at 8:53 and leaving at 8:58. The first public demonstration along the route was at Elkton Md., where the citizens arranged a big reception. The train made a stop of 17 minutes at Elkton and then sped on to Baltimore, arriving in the Monumental city at 10:44. Here a stop of 32 minutes was made. Washington was reached at 12:17 p. m. The special remained in the National city until 2 o'clock. Brief stops were made at Alexandria, Quantico, Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ash and.

At 7:13 Richmond was reached. Here one of the longest stops of the trip was made, the train not pulling out of that city until 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

The following stops will then be made in Virginia: Petersburg, Nottoway, Crewe, Farmville, Lynchburg, Bedford, Croake, Christiansburg, East Radford, Wytheville and Glade Springs.

At 2:30 p. m., October 6, the special is due to reach Bristol, Tenn., where a stop of thirty minutes will be made. Short stops are scheduled for Johnson City, Greenville and Morristown, Tenn., the train arriving at Knoxville at 7 p. m., October 6.

At 8 o'clock the following morning the special will leave Knoxville, making brief stops at Loudon, Athens and Cleveland, Tenn., reaching Chattanooga at 11:30 a. m. The bell will be on exhibition in Chattanooga until the following morning at 7 o'clock. Brief stops will then be made at Dalton and Rome, Ga., Atlanta being reached at 2 p. m., October 8. At the latter city an elaborate public reception has been planned.

Thousands Greet it in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Amid the cheers of thousands, the music of the Marine Band and the waving of the stars and stripes, the special train bearing the Liberty Bell, America's sacred historical relic, rolled into the Pennsylvania depot at 12:26 o'clock to day, nine minutes behind a schedule time. Some of Washington's most distinguished citizens were present to welcome the relic, including the Commissioners of the District, a committee from the Board of Trade, representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the District Militia. The Washington Light Infantry and the High School Cadets presented arms as the train came to a stop and the Marine Band played "My Country 'tis of thee". The local reception committee welcomed the escort on the platform of the

car on which the bronze emblem which rang out the nation's independence, was rigged. There were no speeches at the station. The car was detached and hauled out into the yard. There fully 10,000 people witnessed it and cheered while the reception committee escorted their visitors to the Board of Trade, where an elaborate luncheon had been prepared. The Washington Light Infantry and the high school cadets were formed about the car as a guard of honor during the absence of the escort, and the Marine Band played patriotic airs.

At the Board of Trade, Commissioner Ross briefly welcomed the escort committee. He spoke of the fact that this was the first time the bell had been to the capitol of a country made possible by the men who wrought while the bell rang and of the love of country its appearance would engender in every village and town through which it would pass. Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, made a response, the eloquence of which aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The train left Washington for Richmond at 2 o'clock on scheduled time.

First Reception in Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG Va., Oct. 4.—The cracked old Liberty Bell was accorded its first reception in the State of Virginia at this point shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Business was suspended between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock so that all would have an opportunity of seeing the bell. Promptly at 3 o'clock the local military formed at their armory, the city council entered carriages, the pupils of the public schools and students from the Fredericksburg Collegiate Institute formed in line, the local organizations of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights Templars turned out and the long procession moved to the R. F. & P. R. depot, headed by a military band and followed by hundreds of patriotic citizens.

When, at 3:55 the train pulled in, every bell in the city rang out and the city whistles shrieked forth a welcome, while the crowds sent up cheer after cheer.

At 4:15 Mr. W. Seymour White mounted the flat car on which the bell was placed and on behalf of people of Fredericksburg delivered an address of welcome which was received with much applause. The chairman of the Philadelphia committee in charge of the trip responded, and after speeches by other distinguished gentlemen and a number of patriotic selections by the band, the train moved on for its next stopping place, Ashland.

The Bell in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—The Liberty Bell reached this city at 7:15 to night. It was received with demonstrations at Fredericksburg, Milford Ashland and other stations between Richmond and Washington. Upon the arrival of the bell in Richmond, a salute of twenty one guns was fired by the Howitzers, and the escort was met by a committee of city officials, including Mayor Taylor, City Attorney Meredith, Treasurer Phillips, Commissioner Mumford, Gas Superintendent Knowles, Commonwealth Attorney Smith, City Engineer Outshaw, Collector Capt. Frank Cunningham and Gen. A. L. Phillips.

The gentlemen accompanying the bell were received by Gov. O'Ferrall at the Executive Mansion upon their arrival. Resident members of the Governor's staff assisted him in receiving the Philadelphians. A guard of honor, consisting of Company A, Richmond Light Infantry Blues, was mounted when the train arrived and will remain on duty until the bell continues its journey southward at 8:30 to morning morning, over the Coast Line Railroad to Petersburg.

Although the company is rightly entitled to draw pay and receive rations for this service, the officers called upon the governor and informed him that it was the wish of the officers and men that they might be allowed to give their service free of all cost to the State upon this occasion.

NOTED AUTHOR PASSES AWAY.

Death of Hjalmar Bjorth Boyesen, the Norwegian Novelist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Professor Hjalmar Bjorth Boyesen, of Columbia College, the noted Norwegian author, died this morning of rheumatism of the heart, after an illness of but two days.

Prof. Boyesen was born in Norway in 1848, in Fredericksvaern. He graduated from the University of Christiania in 1869. When he came to this country in 1869, he went to Chicago, where he became editor of the Schandinavian paper Fremad. Five years after coming to America he published the first novel, "Gunnar," which was an immediate success. In 1874, after two years of European travel, he took the professorship of German at Cornell.

In 1881 he appointed instructor in German at Columbia College and in 1883 he was appointed to the Gebhard professorship of German and Literature. The chair of Germanic languages and literature was created for him in 1890.

MAHONEY GROWING WEAKER.

His Physicians do Not Look for Any Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Gen. Mahoney is slightly worse to night and is gradually losing strength. His physicians do not look for any improvement in his condition. He spends a greater part of the time in sleep and does not take as much nourishment as heretofore.

Early this evening it seemed that the end was very near, but later the patient held somewhat, his latency surprising even his physicians. At 1 a. m. no change was appreciable.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS

AN APPROPRIATION OF \$40,000 A YEAR FOR WORK AMONG THE NEGROES.

PROGRESS IN CUBA AND BRAZIL

A Church has also been Erected in Tokio, Japan, and the Field in Alaska Has been Entered—A Memorial Presented, Asking that the Western Portion of the Diocese of North Carolina be Erected into a Missionary Jurisdiction—Oakley Swipes \$41,000

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—The two houses of the Episcopal Convention held brief sessions today before going into joint session as the "Board of Missions."

In the House of Deputies, morning prayers were conducted by Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of Philadelphia. A memorial was presented asking that the western portion of the diocese of North Carolina be erected into a missionary jurisdiction. A long list of memorials to deceased clergymen followed.

Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts, of Concord, N. H., offered a resolution commending the Governor and Legislature of Texas for its stand on the prize fighting question. A white haired delegate from Pennsylvania, James S. Riddle, objected immediately to the consideration. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the action of the Texas people. He used a roar of laughter in the state convention and the resolution was passed with a few faint yaps.

The House of Bishops transacted little business before the joint session, save the announcement of the standing committee and the reference to the proper committee on the memorial of the diocese of California, asking the consent of the house to the erection of a new diocese within the limits of the present See.

One of the principal reports presented to the Board of Missions was the report of the Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, read by Secretary J. Thompson Cole. It was the first public and official utterance as to the embezzlement of \$41,000 by the former treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, and the former secretary, J. Newbold. It has been hoped to avoid all publicity reference to the affair, but this was found impossible. The amount taken by Oakley has been computed to be \$21,823.24, and by Newbold \$19,034.16, from September 1, 1887. The defalcation was made possible by the fact that there was no check on the accounts of either save of the other officer, and upon this they relied for safety. The treasurer has reimbursed the society, but the secretary had no money nor any one sufficiently interested in him to make it good. The committee had decided not to prosecute either of them. It would be impossible to prosecute the Treasurer without returning the money made good, as it had come from another source. No promises had been made but prosecution seemed impossible. The Secretary was disgraced. To proceed against him and not against the Treasurer would be justly open to a charge that the prosecution was not because he took money but because he had not friends to pay it back.

The society has charge of the domestic missions as well as those in Cuba and Brazil. It was reported that wonderful progress had been made in Brazil, but that the outbreak of the war in Cuba had stopped promising work around Matanzas. The society, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has received \$11,692 since August 31, 1894. It has a balance now of \$4,708.

The Board of Managers presented a lengthy printed report to the Board of Missions. Among other matters it had adopted a resolution that it was inconsistent to receive grants in money from the United States for any of its schools.

The field in Alaska had been entered with the assistance of Bishop Barker, of Olympia. The erection of the church of the Holy Trinity at Tokio, Japan, under guarantees as to the tenure of the property, was reported, together with an agreement as to conflicting jurisdictions of Bishop Bickersteth, of the Church of England, and Bishop McKim, of the American Church in Japan.

An appropriation of \$40,000 a year has been made for work among the colored people, and a commission named to supervise it.

Rev. Henry Forrester has been commissioned as a presbyter to the mission. The society's gross receipts for the fiscal year were \$727,284, a handsome increase.

Of the 5,484 parishes under missionary control, 3,506 made contributions.

Following the manager's report brief addresses were made on their work by Bishop Ferguson, (colored) of West Africa; Bishop Graves, of China; Bishop McKim, of Japan; Bishop Nelson, of Georgia and Bishop Brooks, of Oklahoma.

The feature of the afternoon meeting of the Board of Missions was the adoption of several resolutions and the first indication of the coming contest as to whether there shall be a bishop elected to Alaska. The work of the church in Alaska was presented by Bishop Rollson and Barker.

Resolutions were then adopted expressing horror at the atrocities practiced on the missionaries in China and on the truth as well as for the courage and steadfastness with which they have borne their unspeakable agonies and the heroism of their appeals to secure redress as far as possible for the wrongs they have suffered.

FROM TURKISK FIENDS

ARMENIANS SEEK REFUGE IN THE CHURCHES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARRESTS CONTINUE TO BE MADE

The Troops are Still Patrolling the Streets and the Police are Searching the Houses of the Armenians—Further Troubles Yesterday During Which Several Persons were Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Foreign Ambassadors Complain of the Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday evening, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 4.—The Armenian church at Constantinople and the other churches situated in different parts of the Turkish capital are still crowded with fugitives. There are nearly 500 Armenians in the Patriarchate church alone.

The scenes in the churches are heart-rending in the extreme. Many women and children are bewailing the loss of their husbands and fathers. The Armenians declare that the Turkish mob committed the most terrible excesses in Karaghiomluk quarter of Constantinople during the night of Monday last, the date when the rioting first broke out.

A woman named Agvna, who was eight months incinte, was ripped open, it is claimed, and the child within her was exposed to the jeering mob. It was added that the same woman's daughter, only fourteen years old, was ravished.

It is still impossible to give the exact number of killed or wounded. All the accounts occur in saying that the Turkish police countenanced the excesses.

According to the Armenians, about two hundred persons have been killed during the rioting.

After a conference of the Ambassadors to day, energetic representations were made to the Turkish foreign minister, complaining of the excesses committed, as much by the police as by the Mussulman populace, on the prisoners and wounded, on Monday and Tuesday, many of whom were dispatched with bludgeons and most cruelly maltreated.

The representatives of the powers begged the foreign minister to take measures to prevent the foreign residents of Constantinople from suffering and to restore order. The United States minister, Mr. Alex. Terrell, also made representations to the Turkish government, requesting that steps be taken to insure the safety of the United States missionaries in the Koumpouk quarter.

Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, the newly appointed United States Consuls started for Erzerum and Harpoot, respectively, to day without their exequators. The British Consul at Trebizonde has been instructed to grant them every facility and protection in the accomplishment of their journey and in establishing themselves at their posts. The Turkish quarters are guarded throughout the night in order to prevent the Mussulman inhabitants from coming out and renewing the disturbances.

The city is now tranquil although it is still patrolled by troops and police and there is yet much apprehension among the Armenians. The softies were especially guilty of great excess and on Tuesday, especially during the raid on the Armenian quarter, when they made at night. At Tokurthesme, near Stambul, the students and populace broke into an Armenian building, killed fifteen persons and wounded 35 others. In addition, it is said that they immediately conveyed the bodies to the shore and threw them into the sea.

There was another fierce fight in an Armenian cafe at Scutari, during which several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

At Hasskon, a number of Armenian houses were broken into and sacked by the softias, who killed a number of Armenians inhabiting these buildings. On the other hand at Karghuemruk, near Stambul, revolvers were fired from the windows of Armenian houses, and all the Armenian inhabitants were arrested.

Owing to the threats of the softias the Armenian college at Galatca has been closed.

At the invitation of the Armenian notabilities, acting at the request of the Turkish government, some of the Armenians who had sought refuge in the Koumpouk Cathedral, have returned to their homes; but the majority refuse to leave the sacred edifices out of fear of being arrested and maltreated by the Turks.

The arrests of Armenians continue to be made in all parts of the city, and the police are making domiciliary visits wherever the Armenians live, and are searching all the Armenian stores.

There were further troubles yesterday at Tophane, during which about forty persons were wounded.

Another Side to the Question.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Foreign office officials have expressed the opinion that the disturbances at Constantinople will seriously embarrass the powers in their efforts to bring about reform in Armenia. They hold that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Armenians for precipitating the riots at Constantinople and the opinion is gaining ground that the recent events there have caused a revulsion of feeling throughout Europe and those who were urging their governments to take immediate steps to deliver the Armenians from oppression begin to see distinctly that there is another side to the question.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople, published this afternoon, says one of the foreign delegates in the International Commis-

sion of Inquiry says that its report will show that the total number of inhabitants of the Sassoun Valley did not exceed 4,000, and that the number of Armenians killed in the capture of the villages of Semal, Shemak and Gbeliguzan and in the taking of Antokhdagh Pass was at the most 300 to 500. It is also claimed that the report will demonstrate that there is no evidence that any one was killed in cold blood or that there were any mutilations of women or children. Finally it is asserted by the delegate, according to the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, that only about forty pits at Gbeliguzan, and that the statement that a number of women threw themselves over a cliff in order to avoid dishonor is also false.

Minister of the Interior Resigns.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Dispatches from Constantinople received here say that the Turkish Minister of the Interior has resigned.

DURRANT WILL BE CONVICTED. The Defense has Actually Strengthened the Case Against Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—If the manner in which the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Theodore Durrant are handling their case is any indication of the strength of their position, the prosecution believes the developments of to-day leave little doubt of the prisoner's conviction. To the surprise of everybody, the defense this afternoon began the calling of witnesses to show the previous good character of the young Sunday-school superintendent.

By the prosecution this step is interpreted to mean that the defense has introduced all of the evidence that it has to refute the mass of testimony piled up by the people. If this be true, the verdict of the jury, the prosecution say, is a foregone conclusion.

Not only has the defense failed to establish an alibi for Durrant, but they claim it has actually strengthened the case against the prisoner.

Miss Cunningham, the newspaper reporter who was threatened with imprisonment yesterday because she would not answer a question propounded to her by the defense, was called to the stand again this morning to give her another opportunity to answer. She refused to disclose the source of her information with regard to the name of Mrs. Leake's testimony but instead of sending her to prison, the court took the matter under advisement until next Tuesday.

In a similar case the Supreme Court of California sustained the position of a newspaper reporter and the court is, therefore, in doubt of its power in the premises.

Rev. J. Geo. Gibson, pastor of the Emanuel Church, was called by the defense for the purpose of identifying specimens of his handwriting. The witness refused positively to identify any of the specimens handed to him. He said the writing looked like his own, but as the document had not been in his possession for some time, if at all, he could not positively identify the writing.

At the request of Attorney Duprey, Mr. Gibson printed the name and address of Mrs. T. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt. He also wrote several specimens for the District Attorney, which are introduced in evidence.

The writing of Rev. Gibson will play an important part in the future proceedings, as Attorney Duprey announced in his opening statement that he would prove that Rev. Gibson directed the wrapper in which Blanche Lamont's rings were returned to Mrs. Noble.

The defense summoned ex Congressman Henley and several other witnesses to show the bad reputation of Attorney Quinlan, who testified that on the afternoon of April 3 he saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont walking toward Emanuel Church. Fifteen witnesses were placed on the stand to show the previous good reputation of Durrant. The witnesses all regarded Durrant as a model young man.

The cross examination was brief, as the prosecution expects to have no difficulty in proving that Durrant's immorality was notorious among the lower classes with whom he often associated.

As next Monday is Labor Day in California, court adjourned until Tuesday.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

Provisional Government Gives Way to Permanent Organization.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The Times-Herald prints the following: HEADQUARTERS GEN OF REBEL ARMY, PUERTO PRINCEPE, Cuba, Sept. 23, VIA KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Cuban provincial delegates in this place to day the report of the special commission appointed to draft a constitution, was adopted without debate, the fundamental laws of the republic were formally proclaimed and the independence of the island from Spain solemnly declared.

The Provincial Government of Gen. Maceo gives way to this permanent organization.

President Salvador Cishores, of Puerto Principe; Vice-President Bartolomeo Maceo, of Manzanillo; Secretary of War, Carlos Roloff, of Santa Clara; Foreign Affairs, Rafael Portuondo, of Santiago; Treasurer, Severa Pina, of Sancti Spiritus; Interior, Santiago J. Sanabares, of Remedios; General-in-Charge, Maximo Gomez; Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo.

The Provinces of Santa Clara, Santiago, Havana, Puerto Principe and Matanzas are all represented in the new government.

HIGH PRICE OF COTTON

IT HAS CAUSED THE TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH TO IMPROVE.

MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS GOOD

Important Comparisons Show the Lowest Range Ever Known for Wholesale Prices of all Commodities—Within the Last Five Years Food Products Have Fallen 23.2 Per Cent, Woolen Goods 22.5 Per Cent, Cotton Goods 13.5 and Iron Products 16.4.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade, which issues to-morrow, will say:

Commercial failures in the third quarter of 1895, were 2,792, with liabilities of \$32,167,170, averaging \$11,521 per firm, against \$10,028 last year, about 15 per cent more. The rate of commercial mortality, 2.34 failures in a quarter for every 1,000 firms in business, is lower than last year, and the proportion of defaulted liabilities to the solvent business represented by payments through clearing houses is at 2.49 per 1,000 against 2.77 last year. The defaulted liabilities per firm in business average \$26.92 against \$23.39 last year. The defaulted liabilities of the manufacturing class average \$20,865 against \$19,763 in the same quarter last year, in trading \$8,577 against \$6,443 last year and the bank failures, not included above, have been 31, with average liabilities of \$114,000 against \$110,036 last year. In the third quarter, when failures are usually low, the average of liabilities in prosperous years falls below \$10,000, the number below 2 in 1,000 firms, the defaulted liabilities below \$2 per \$1,000 exchanges, and below \$25 per firm in business. Thus the analysis indicates a condition approaching, but not yet reaching, one of general prosperity.

Highly important comparisons of prices this week show about the lowest range ever known for wholesale prices of all commodities notwithstanding advances since March of 20 per cent in cotton goods, 40 per cent in boots and shoes, and 53 per cent in iron and steel products, while in woolen goods there has been scarcely any advance, and in all food products taken together a fall of 17 per cent. Comparisons show a fall in food products of 23.2 per cent, in the five years since October, 1890, in woolen goods 22.5 per cent; in iron products 16.4 per cent, and in cotton goods 13.5 per cent, while boots and shoes are a little higher, and in leather and hides much higher than five years ago.

The cotton market has mounted above nine cents, and holds in spite of realizing, but as the crop is late and quite largely held back, does not yet feel the influence of the receipts natural at this date. Reports of injury and low estimates of yield have impressed all minds, while few remember the stocks brought over. Receipts are growing, but for the month have been 275,000 bales less than last year.

Wheat is a shade weaker, while western receipts have been 6,550,492 bushels against 4,487,104 last year, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,088,179 bushels against 2,791,489 last year. Corn is but little lower, though beginning to move quite largely.

Failures in three days have been 207 in the United States against 219 last year, and 41 in Canada against 40 last year.

Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

New York, Oct. 4.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"Seasonable weather has stimulated sales of merchandise and increased the prospects of a favorable fall trade generally. Among the less favorable features are a moderate demand in staple lines on the Pacific coast, a reaction in the volume of business at Baltimore and the check to the advance in prices of iron and steel, with a reaction of about \$1.00 per ton, at the Ohio Valley and Pennsylvania centres.

Mercantile collections are very generally improved, more particularly South, Georgia and Texas merchants and farmers being conspicuous for liquidating indebtedness and anticipating payment of commercial paper.

The general dry goods trade has improved with more seasonable weather. Trade conditions South are improving with the free movement of cotton and the high price of that staple. With some exceptions leading Southern points report improving trade and advancing prices for dry goods, hardware, leather and shoes.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), from both coasts of the United States and Canada amount to 2,613,000 bushels. Last week the total was 3,151,000 bushels, one year ago 3,243,000 bushels, two years ago 3,189,000 bushels, and three years ago 4,071,000 bushels.

Bank Clearings for the Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The bank clearings for eighty-four cities of the United States compiled by Bradstreet's, with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with last year are as follows: For the United States, \$1,136,089,777. Increase 13.6.

Weekly Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Secretary Heeter's weekly cotton statement shows the amount brought into sight during the week to be 300,865 bales against 258,036 for the same period last year, 258,112 year before last and 232,170 in 1892. The total movement since September 1—733,890, against 897,005 last year, 668,894 year before last and 683,625 in 1892.