

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS.

TWELVE HISTORIC BANNERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S SOLDIERS.

General Drum's Manly Letter to the Secretary of War... The Flags from the Palmetto State—The President's Final Action.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The suggestion of Gen. R. C. Drum that the Confederate flags which were captured during the war, and have for twenty years been stored in one of the attic rooms of the war department buildings, should be returned to the respective States to which they belonged has caused a great deal of comment.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADMUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1887. Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to state that there are now in this office (stored in one of the attic rooms of the building) a number of Union flags captured in action, but recovered on the fall of the Confederacy and forwarded to the war department for safe keeping...

While, in the past, favorable action has always been taken on applications properly supported, for the return of Union flags to organizations representing survivors of the military regiments in the service of the Government, I beg to submit that it would be a graceful act to anticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to suggest the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States, in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine.

Over twenty years have elapsed since the termination of the late civil war. Many of the prominent leaders, civil and military, of the late Confederate States are now honored representatives of the National councils, or in other eminent positions lend the aid of their talents to the wise administration of the affairs of the whole country, and the people of the several States composing the Union are now united treading the broader road to a glorious future.

Impressed with these facts, I have the honor to submit the suggestion made in this letter for the careful consideration it will receive at your hands.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADMUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 7, 1887. To Governor J. P. Richardson, Columbia, S. C.—Sir: The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the war department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed by the honorable secretary of war to make you (in the name of the war department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to late volunteer organizations of the State of South Carolina.

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uteers, was captured by Capt. J. W. Scott, Company "D," 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was taken from the hands of the color-bearer on the line during the engagement of April 1, 1865, at Five Forks, Va.

Confederate battle flag of the 27th South Carolina regiment, captured by Private F. C. Anderson, Company "A," 18th Massachusetts battalion. South Carolina State flag, no history. Confederate battle flag, captured by Gen. Sheridan's forces September 18, 1864, from 8th South Carolina Infantry.

Battle flag of Sumner Heavy Artillery, captured in the battle of Appomattox Station, April 8, 1865, by Chief Bugler Chas. Shorn, 1st Virginia Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, 3d brigade, 3d cavalry division, Gen. Custer commanding.

Battle flag of the Sumner Heavy Artillery, captured in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by Sergt. George J. Eitzen, Company C, 1st New York Lincoln Volunteer Cavalry, 3d brigade, 3d division, Gen. Custer commanding.

Garrison flag, "Concessionville," James Island, S. C., defenses of Charleston, captured February, 1865. Presented to the war department by Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelpennin.

Garrison flag, "Fort Moultrie," Charleston harbor, captured February 18, 1865. Presented to the war department by Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelpennin. Garrison flag of the Citadel of Charleston, S. C., captured February 18, 1865. Presented to the war department by Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelpennin.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President to day in regard to the disposition of flags captured by the Union forces during the late war: I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States of the Union the flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by government troops, and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which, for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor justified as an executive act.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—At a reception to Gen. Fairchild, commander-in-chief G. A. R., in New York, last night, tendered by the Alexander Hamilton Post, Fairchild delivered an impassioned speech upon the proposed return to the Southern States of the flags captured in the late war. He spoke under strong excitement, and almost his first utterance was:

"May God bless the hand that wrote the order, may God bless the brain that conceived it, and may God bless the tongue that dictated it. In the course of his speech Fairchild said:

"Since about 1867 the G. A. R., has been the friend of the South, we have no sort of hate or malice against our old foes anywhere and are ready to extend them the right hand of fellowship. Notwithstanding all this I most emphatically assert that the Southern States have no manner of right to take from us the relics of the late rebellion in the shape of Rebel flags. What would Missouri, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and other States do with the flags if they had them? Would the Governors of these States place them in their State capitals as emblems to be revered and to teach coming generations treason? No loyal Governor of any State in this Union will receive them. They will say: 'These are relics of a dead past. We are members of the Union of States and can not receive these emblems of treason.'

Fairchild concluded by stating that he spoke in defence of the Southern people, whom he felt sure would feel insulted by having these flags thrust upon them.

After Fairchild's address, resolutions were adopted as follows: "That the President of the United States, having approved therecommendation that all the flags in the custody of the war department belonging to Southern States in rebellion during the late civil war be returned to the respective States which bore them, for such final disposition as they may determine, this post views with surprise the action of the President, and records its protest thereto; that the sacrifice of blood which captured the emblems referred to was a sacrifice to liberty, national union and to God; that no sentiment of generosity and no expression of magnanimity is involved in the surrender of these emblems of national honor; that it now remains to direct that the battle flags of the Union be distributed among representatives of the so-called Confederacy as a fitting acknowledgment of the righteousness of the 'Lost Cause'; that this post expresses its disapprobation of the act of the first President of the United States who has held the office dissociated from memories of the war of the Union."

Other Protests.—Protests against the proposed return of the flags have been received from the Governor of Wisconsin, the Governor of Kansas, the Governor of Iowa, and from many other prominent men at the North and the West.

WOMEN RULING A CITY.

And Doing It Fully as Well as Masculine Officials Could.

(Salina, Kan., Letter to Memphis Appeal.) I have just returned from a trip on the Santa Fe road, west. Syracuse, sixteen miles from the Colorado line, was the Mecca of my pilgrimage, because here, April 4, they elected a city council of women, and I was bent upon seeing the town that had made this innovation, and the women who were filling the council chairs. I wanted to ask the people how it came about and how it was working.

The first of these ladies introduced to me was Mrs. E. B. Barbour, a fair-faced, gentlemanly woman, with an unmistakable air of business about her. I found this accounted for by the fact that she is a business woman. Her husband does a large and complicated business; the books are entirely in her charge. Mrs. H. D. Knott is a business woman, too. I expect much of Mrs. Knott in the management of their Suffrage Society, because of her experience in Iowa as president of the Eighth District Woman Suffrage Society. Mrs. Coggeshall says they were very sorry to lose Mrs. Knott from their ranks. She is chairman of the Syracuse aldermanic force. Mrs. M. M. Biggles is a quiet little woman, a careful and conscientious mother and housewife. She has a way of making up her mind for herself and standing firmly by her convictions. She has a reputation among Syracuse male citizens for being a person of excellent judgment. Mrs. S. N. Coe is a woman of excellent ability, with enough conservatism to keep her enthusiasm in proper check. No one of these women is more anxious to do exactly right than Mrs. Coe. She is sister to Mrs. Lement, president of the Saxon Equal-Suffrage Society, organized at Dodge City by Mrs. Saxon and named for her. She has several such namesakes in Kansas. Mrs. L. M. Smartwood, the fifth member, I did not see, although I made an effort to do so. She was confined to her home by sickness; but I am told that she is a woman of ability and that she is by no means behind her sisters in any requisite for her position. My short acquaintance with these women convinced me that sitting in council chairs and wrestling with questions of city polity have had no effect to unsex them—whatever that may be—for these were as womanly women as I have ever seen. I looked in vain for masculine tendencies. There was not a hint of it in dress or manner. Meeting them on the street or in the cars, you would never guess that they were city officials. From conversation with them I learned that they were exceedingly anxious to make their administration a just one—one that would advance the best interests of the city; and when they spoke of advancing the interests of their city they betrayed the fact that they had in mind the city's moral as well as temporal prosperity. It is said of them that they are doing better work than the body of men who composed the previous council. Their townspeople say they were elected because "somebody proposed it and everybody was pleased with the idea," because "it was believed that they would make excellent officers," because "the temperance people thought women wouldn't be afraid to enforce the prohibitory law;" because "we wanted to advertise our town." As last from a member of a real estate firm; "because women would take time to do the work well and thoughtfully." Altogether, I was pleased with my first sight of a woman council. This is the only one in the United States.

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THE VALUE OF THE OATS CROP.

FACTS AND FIGURES DRAWN FROM ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

How the Grain Flourishes in Different Sections, and How it is Made Profitable Crop. (From the St. Paul, Minn., Farmer.) From the results of the analyses of 106 samples of American oats collected from all parts of the country, the Department of Agriculture at Washington has rendered a service much needed. The results prove much variation of the oat grain in its plumpness and relative proportion of the kernel and the husk and other physical qualities. The kernel is found to be in proportion of 7 to 3 of the husk—the samples from Western States contain least husk.

Where the white oats will grow they are generally heavier, and have a larger proportion of kernel in consequence. Connecticut oats weigh 29.3 lbs. per bushel, Dakota 48.6 lbs. and Colorado 48.8 lbs. The average of sorts being 37.2 per bushel. The Pacific slope 43.2 lbs.; Northern States 38; Southern 34.5, which is 2.7 lbs. lower than the average for the whole country owing to the looser husk.

Oats from Washington Territory gave 70.1 per cent. average of kernel. One sample gave 79.28 per cent., and one sample from Dakota 55.37; but the amount of meal from the best varieties does not exceed 50 per cent. of the oat. The warmer temperature of the South lowers the average weight, and the average yield is relatively about 70 bushels per acre in the South against 30 for the North. This is an item of value very necessary to the farmers' interest, and should be taken seriously into consideration.

The relative quality of oats is a money value, affecting the miller as well as the farmer. Of the 179 samples analyzed, 18 samples from the Pacific slope were lower in albuminoids, and richer in fiber (husk) than the average for the whole country.

The average composition of oats was found to be:

Table with 3 columns: In the kernel, In the husk, and Per cent. Rows include Carbohydrates, Albuminoids, Fiber (skin of grain), Oil, Ash, and Water.

As the husk and kernel are given to stock it was considered desirable to examine the husk to see if any variation existed in different localities; the results proved that the husks from Western Territories contained less albuminoids than from other localities. But as a whole the oats showed more albuminoids and oil than other cereals. Ohio samples were the highest in albuminoids, and Texas samples the highest in oil, yielding as much as 11.20 per cent. and compare favorably with Scotch and best English oats.

By extensive selection and introduction of heavy oats from Sweden, Norway, Poland and Scotland, and distributed extensively by the Department of Agriculture, the quality has been greatly improved, and the last five years the acreage under crop very considerably increased in consequence, so that oatmeal now figures in the exports of grain to Europe. As corn is too heating in summer for horses, there is a greater demand for oats, as the more wholesome and nutritious ration for horses. The total area under crop for last five years was 18,628,029 acres, against 11,076,822 acres (annually) in the previous ten years. With the improved milling and bruising process of oats by rollers, recently introduced, and sold now in America as "rolled" or "flattened" oats, it is reasonable to conclude that we shall soon see the increased demand for this article of diet and drink or beverage for the table much more appreciated, owing to the more nutritive quality than the corn preparations as articles of food, many of which are only "corn starches" and lack the nutritive albuminoids—flesh, blood, bone and brain forming elements of nutrition. There is a natural dislike by the cooks to stand over a fire stirring the "oatmeal grits," which have to be boiled and stirred for a long time to keep it from burning and to get softened, as the hard skin prevents the hot water dissolving out the starch and gluten. The rolled or flaked oats are easily cooked and easily digested by the most delicate man, woman or child, and is nothing more or less than pure oatmeal, which is growing more and more into favor. It only requires to be better known to be more popular as the most desirable food for child, invalid or robust man or woman. Finer meal is made, which can be used in making puddings, cakes, thickening soups, broths, or snet and bread dumplings, of higher nutritive quality than any other meal or wheat flour manufacture. It is a specially likely to expand and grow into an article of food of vast uses for export. When treated by the new process of milling, the kiln drying does not yield the same Scotch oatmeal-like color and taste as Scotch and English oatmeal samples, but it is more easily digested, and makes a fine meal in cooking, and making sundry articles of food in which the high kiln dried and roughly ground oatmeal cannot be used. The nutritive properties, however, are the same, and more palatable to many invalids or children.

Following up the subject comparatively with the numerous and complete analysis of English and Scotch oats, under the direction of the late Prof. J. F. W. Johnson, the eminent agricultural chemist and geologist; by Prof. J. P. Norton, of Yale College, laboratory of the Highland Society of Scotland, in 1870—the most elaborate and important investigations on record, either before or since, deserve special notice—which occupied eighteen months of constant labor. Professor Norton found samples of Hopetown oats dried at 212 degrees

Fahr. to yield the following results:

FAHR. TO YIELD THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Percent. Rows include Starch, Sugar, Gum, Oil, Casein, Albumen, Gluten, Epidermis, Alkalies, Total, Protein compounds, and Nitrogen.

"The oil is of a beautiful pale yellow color; its smell may be perceived on heating oatmeal cakes. Seven per cent. may be taken as the average—about as much oil as is found in corn. American samples seem tenacious and hard, and therefore it is necessary that oatmeal grits or groats should be ground into meal and not into grits. In like manner oats for horses should be bruised in order to get them thoroughly digested; it is the common practice in England, and found to be far more economical in feeding horses on oats. It is noteworthy that the Hopetown variety grown in Northumberland, was remarkable for its weight, which was grown on a sandy soil, suffered from drought and yielded only three quarters per acre. The other samples, grown on deep, rich vegetable loam mould, produced eight quarters per acre, and less ash. As the oat grain constitutes three-fourths of the weight, it will carry off 45 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre, and 60 bushels per acre carry off 300 pounds of bones per acre.

In conclusion, Professor Norton sums up his 18 months' arduous labor thus: "We see that even including the husk, the oat is superior to any other corn in the ingredients which go directly to the production of muscle in the body. The strong muscular forms of the Scottish ploughmen have long been living witnesses to the good properties of their favorite and almost only food; and, now that it has been shown that those properties really were, I feel sure that Dr. Johnson's definition of 'oats: Food for man in Scotland, and for horses in England, will be remembered only for its good and appropriate answer: And where will you find such men and such horses?"

We may add, and where in America will you find any man like Professor Norton at his own expense and time devote 18 months' labor in investigating with others such important practical research into industries of world wide importance and interest? The importance of the subject in the growth of the oat, and comparative analysis of the straw at different stages, in like manner as Professor Norton conducted his investigation, deserves more notice and investigation of samples in every State of America by the Washington board of agriculture, which the chemists there seem to have left undone, and their investigations consequently incomplete. Surely this will be soon investigated and published.

THE WIDOW OF PICKETT.

Heroism of a Soldier's Bride—A Perfect and Fearless Rider and a Brave Woman.

(From the Baltimore American.) The recent recovery in Washington from a severe illness of the widow of the late General George L. Pickett recalls one of the most interesting stories that come back to us from the war. His chief interest in her devoted to her husband in all the hours of his hardship and danger. Privation, sickness or suffering of any kind only served to bring out more beautifully her heroic and womanly nature. During the closing year of the war she followed him to the battle fields, lived under canvas, and went through camp life like a soldier, being repeatedly under fire and making narrow escapes, yet still remaining faithfully by his side. When she married him she was but fifteen years of age, beautiful in face and form, gifted in intellect and gentle in her nature.

She was, too, a perfect and fearless rider. When the war was over an effort was made to take from General Pickett the privileges given him by the Grant-Lee cartel, and they went to Canada. There they had no friends, no money and no prospect of either, with a young child to care for. But her brave nature never faltered. With that indomitable courage which never deserted her, and aided by her superior education, she obtained a professorship in belles lettres and took care of the family until General Grant insisted that the cartel should be kept, and they at once returned to their home. General Grant then tendered General Pickett the position of Marshal of Virginia, but he accepted a position in an insurance company with a handsome salary attached. Though all this seemed bright, the worst sorrow was yet to come. In a few years General Pickett died and she was left to her own resources. It was then that her helpless condition aroused the South and a subscription was started for her, headed with \$8,000 by the State. She finally declined to receive this upon hearing of it, and shortly afterward secured a small government position, sufficient to support herself and family. Among her friends and visitors are some of the leading society and official people, whom she occasionally entertains in a modest but dignified way.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general, as well as uterine, tonic, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A woman may be as true as steel, but then you know some steel is too highly tempered.

A STUPENDOUS STEAL.

THE ROBBERY OF JAKE SHARP AND THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN.

The Theft Was Not Less Than \$10,000,000 in Gross—Gotham's Great Susceptibility to the Offers of Bribes. (From the New York World.) It is very well understood now that it cost Mr. Jacob Sharp very near to \$50,000 to get his Broadway franchise from the Board of Aldermen. This does not include his "attorneys' fees" nor expenses at Albany in securing the passage of the General Railroad act, which made his Broadway franchise possible. It is very well understood by those familiar with the facts that the total cost to Mr. Mr. Sharp was in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000.

What a costly franchise it would have been, then, had he bought it at an honest sale! He risked \$1,300,000 of bribe money, the chances of a legal forfeiture afterwards and of the criminal prosecution—that has in fact come to him—in the dishonest purchase rather than to attempt to buy the franchise at its real value.

The twenty-two members of the Board of 1884, Reading Clerk Maloney and General Manipulator Keenan pocketed \$500,000 and sold the franchise at an annual rental of \$40,000. They at first gave it for nothing in excess of the 3 per cent. on gross receipts required by the law, but when the World, Mayor Edson and the general public raised such a row about their ears, they had another meeting and agreed to demand of Sharp an annual payment of 4 per cent. on \$1,000,000—or \$40,000.

It is a curious fact that many honest but misguided people say about Sharp and the Board of '84 that we would not have had a railroad on Broadway at all if the franchise had not been given them, and that the briber and bribed were not, therefore, so guilty, after all. Let us see:

The City of New York is getting from the Broadway Surface Railroad Company for what is probably, considering the length of the road, the most valuable franchise ever granted by a municipality to a corporation, the sum of \$7,500,000 a year. This sum is made up of \$10,000 a year rent and 3 per cent. of the gross earnings, which, on \$1,001,000,80, the gross earnings for the year ended September 30, 1886, gave \$31,400,944.

In the course of the Clergy trial, Mr. E. Henry Lacombe, Counsel to the Corporation, since appointed by President Cleveland a Judge of the United States Circuit Court in the witness stand. This was on March 21, and during his cross-examination he was asked by Mr. Ira Slater the following question concerning the amount received by the city from the Broadway Surface Company:

"You regarded this as a fair rental, didn't you?"

Mr. Lacombe answered: "I regarded it as quite sufficient to protect the city in the percentages it should receive. As to rental, I thought it a fair value."

Mr. Lacombe probably spoke without consideration. Recent events, in any event, prove him woefully wrong.

On May 30 last—only a little less than two years after Sharp began to run his cars on Broadway—the franchise of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street cross-town road and of the Fulton street cross-town road were put up for sale at auction by Comptroller Low, under the provisions of the Carter Railroad law, passed after the granting of the Broadway franchise. The former franchise, for which there were two bidders, sold for 26.2 per cent. of the gross receipts, to which must be added, under the General Street Railroad law, a per cent. on the annual gross earnings for the first five years and 5 per cent. thereafter. The city will, therefore, receive 29.2 per cent. on the gross earnings of that road for the first five of its operation and 31.2 per cent. every year after the first five years. For the Fulton street franchise there were three bidders, and it was finally knocked down for 35 per cent., making the city's rent for the first five years 38, and 40 for the subsequent years.

The Broadway franchise is undoubtedly much more valuable than either of these, it is safe to assume that the competition for it would have been more eager, and consequently that the city would have secured a considerably larger percentage if, like them, it had been put up and sold at auction. But, admitting that it would not have sold for any more than the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street franchise, how much is the city losing annually by the compact of its corrupt aldermen of 1884 with the corrupt boobies who are reaping the benefits?

The gross earnings of the Broadway Surface Railroad for the year 1885-86 were \$1,001,000,80. They are likely to be larger instead of smaller in the future. But, accepting that sum as a fair basis of computation, 29.2 per cent. of it would give the city \$293,600.41 a year for five years. After the expiration of five years the city would receive, at 31.2 per cent., \$313,233.74 a year. As the city is getting only \$71,849.94 per year under the corrupt disposition of the franchise, it will lose \$298,156.47 annually for five years, and afterwards \$230,387.78 annually forever.

If, as it would be perfectly proper to assume, the Broadway franchise had sold for as much as the Fulton street franchise, it would have brought into the city treasury \$108,433 a year for five years and \$224,006.02 a year for all time after five years. On this basis of calculation, then, the city is losing at the present time by the corrupt compact \$298,156.47 per annum, and it will lose after the lapse of four years from date \$274,816.35 a year.

Do these figures make plain the full extent of the city's loss by the venality of its 1884 aldermen? No, and for this reason: Money is worth at the present time in New York city fully 15 per cent. per annum, and \$298,156.47 would pay the interest at five per cent. on \$7,050,327.00. Therefore, when those aldermen gave the Broadway franchise for \$71,000 a year and their own corruption

fund, they gave away for no consideration whatever at least \$7,056,327.50 of the people's money.

So it was that, by paying \$1,300,000 in bribes, Jacob Sharp intended to save five and half millions of money which, with the thirteen hundred thousand besides, he should rightfully have paid for the franchise. And, when each of the aldermen pocketed his \$24,000 bribe, he sold out the people of New York city to the amount of \$7,000,000 in gross, or over \$352,000 a year in revenue.

A PLAGUE OF SNAILS.

They Are Eating Every Growing Thing in Center County, Pennsylvania.

(From Harrisburg special to New York Sun.) The entire lower portion of Center county, Pennsylvania, is at present plagued by a most extraordinary visitation of snails or garden slugs. They come from their hiding places in crevices under board walks, stones, etc., only at night, and they cover the roads and walks by the million. In Penn's valley and Bloomfield and the surrounding country they have eaten every growing thing in their path. Some gardens have been entirely destroyed. A letter from Penn's valley says that mornings after warm nights walks and roads are literally covered with the slim these insects leave in their trails and by bushes of dead snails that have been crushed by pedestrians and wagons. Lime, Paris green, salt and other insect destroyers have been scattered liberally where the snails travel and feed, but they have had no effect on them. The singular part of this plague is that no insects of the kind were ever known to be in the country before. Where they came from or what influences have brought them there so suddenly and in such immense numbers is a mystery no one has been able to solve.

The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly cotton review, says that for the week ending Friday evening, the 10th instant, the total receipts have reached 4,032 bales, against 7,599 bales last week, 9,765 bales the previous week, and 10,626 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1886, 51,919 bales, against 5,207,949 bales for the same period of 1885-6, showing a decrease since September 1, 1886, of 28,030 bales.

The exports for the week ending the same time reach a total of 5,588 bales, of which 2,859 were to Great Britain, to France, and 2,729 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 700,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 8,612 bales, including 7,017 for export, 1,595 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports for the same period have been 34,000 bales. There was a decrease in the cotton in sight, Friday night, of 46,311 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, a decrease of 21,025 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885, and a decrease of 273,389 bales as compared with 1884.

Old interior stocks have decreased during the week 1,587 bales, and were Friday night 70,471 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same