

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.  
Chicago Market Report and New York  
Cotton Market.  
Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker  
and Broker.  
St. John, July 22.  
Tues. Eve.  
C.T. Op. Noon.

Anal. Copper	71 1/2	72 1/2
Anaconda	44 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Sugar Ref.	130 1/2	131 1/2
Am. Smelt. and Rfg.	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	38 1/2	39 1/2
Atchafalpa	88 1/2	89 1/2
Am. Locomotive	52 1/2	53 1/2
Brook. Rapid Transit	51 1/2	52 1/2
Balt. and Chlo.	92 1/2	93 1/2
Ches. and Ohio	42 1/2	43 1/2
C. P. R.	168 1/2	169 1/2
Chicago and St. West	64 1/2	65 1/2
Col. Fuel and Iron	32 1/2	33 1/2
Consolidated Gas	134 1/2	135 1/2
Gen. Electric Co.	144 1/2	145 1/2
Ill. Central	138 1/2	139 1/2
Kansas and Texas	30 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. Central	114 1/2	115 1/2
Nor. and Western	72 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. Central	114 1/2	115 1/2
Nor. and Western	72 1/2	73 1/2
Pacific Mail	28 1/2	29 1/2
Reading	117 1/2	118 1/2
Repub. Steel	21 1/2	22 1/2
Siles. Sheffield	61 1/2	62 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	125 1/2
Rock Island	17 1/2	18 1/2
St. Paul	149 1/2	150 1/2
Southern Ry.	49 1/2	50 1/2
Southern Ry. pfd.	60 1/2	61 1/2
Southern Ry. pfd.	91 1/2	92 1/2
Northern Pacific	140 1/2	141 1/2
National Lead	71 1/2	72 1/2
West. Electric	74 1/2	75 1/2
Texas Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2
Union Pacific	153 1/2	154 1/2
U. S. Rubber	28 1/2	29 1/2
U. S. Steel	48 1/2	49 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	40 1/2	41 1/2
Wabash	28 1/2	29 1/2
Western Union	61 1/2	62 1/2
Total sales in New York yesterday	71,000 shares.	

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

Sept. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Oct. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Nov. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Dec. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Jan. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Feb. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Mar. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Apr. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
May corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
June corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
July corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Aug. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Sept. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Oct. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Nov. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Dec. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Jan. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Feb. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Mar. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Apr. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
May corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
June corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
July corn	75 1/2	76 1/2
Aug. corn	75 1/2	76 1/2

MONTEBELL QUOTATIONS.

Dom. Iron and Steel	15 1/2	16 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel	45 1/2	46 1/2
C. P. R.	168 1/2	169 1/2
Twin City	90 1/2	91 1/2
Montreal Ry.	30 1/2	31 1/2
Rich. and Ont. Nav.	76 1/2	77 1/2
Illinois Traction	87 1/2	88 1/2
Medison L. and P.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Montreal St. Railway	17 1/2	18 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Aug. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Sept. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Oct. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Nov. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Dec. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Jan. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Feb. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Mar. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Apr. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
May cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
June cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
July cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8
Aug. cotton	9 3/4	9 3/8

J. M. ROBINSON AND SONS.

(Private Wire Telegram.)  
Morning Session—July 22.  
Mont. St. Right—114 1/4, 21 1/4 1/4.  
Bel. Telephone—30 1/2.  
N. S. Steel and C. R. 49 1/4.  
Mont. St. Right—114 1/4, 21 1/4 1/4.  
Bel. Telephone—30 1/2.  
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Mont. St. Right—114 1/4, 21 1/4 1/4.  
Bel. Telephone—30 1/2.  
N. S. Steel and C. R. 49 1/4.

MORNING COTTON LETTER.

After the close last night it was figured up with a very disagreeable position for the long interest is very evidently an unusually powerful one and it must be patent that some one with a very intimate knowledge of cotton and cotton trading is engineering the campaign.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE CONDITIONS.

Very slow, crop conditions show little reason for complaint and there is a tendency in the spot markets of the southward although these continue far above a parity with local features. The bulls recognize the present narrowness of the market and would hardly commit so far to their sentiments had they not a pretty thorough measure of their opponents and were they not perfectly confident of their ability to finance their position. The movement inaugurated by the board of managers of the exchange, looking toward an improvement in the local contracts, is something that may invite much attention before fall.

LIVERPOOL DUE 8 1/2 TO 9 HIGHER ON NEAR AND TEN TO 10 1/2 HIGHER ON NEAR AND 7 HIGHER ON LATE.

At 12 1/2 P. M.—Was steady net 7 1/2 to 11 higher on near and 8 higher on late.

SPOT COTTON STEADY 15 POINTS HIGHER MIDDINGS UPWARD 6.00.

Sales 6,000, speculation and export 200, American 5,000. No imports.

COTTON WEATHER: SHOWERS ARE INDICATED FOR TODAY OVER THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND THE CENTRAL BAY OF TEXAS.

The weather will be fair tomorrow with the exceptions of showers over Texas and Oklahoma.

COMMERCIAL SALES: LIVERMORE WAS A VERY HEAVY BUYER YESTERDAY, BUT THOSE WHO KNOW THE WAY TO THE HEAVENLY BUYER WAS JIM PATTEN, OF CHICAGO.

(RANDOLPH.)  
The H. Price, in a letter addressed to American spinners, advises them to protect themselves at the present level of prices with at least enough cotton to meet their requirements until November or December.

DEATH POEM CLAIMS SEVEN SUICIDES

Written by Nora French, Who Took Her Own Life, It Has Lured Six Others to End Theirs.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The mystic claim of Nora French has claimed its seventh victim in the person of Ella Blooming, the Maywood girl whose death to end her own life has puzzled the bereaved family and friends who sought to find a motive for her act.

The first victim of the fatal death poem was the author herself. At Montreux, Cal., the beautiful and brilliant Miss French ended her poetic dreams and her life in a strange moment of madness. Since that time six others, in various portions of the United States, have read and learned the poem, and then, in the strange thrall of some tragic emotion induced by the verses, have put an end to their own existence. The latest was Miss Blooming.

Only after the death of the latter was it discovered that she was deeply in love with William E. Golden, a married man, and that the consequences that he could never marry her had driven her even to consider the taking of her life as well as her own.

Just before she swallowed the poison which ended her career, the poem she had been reading and rereading. It is also learned that she had insured her life for \$5,000 in favor of Golden's little daughter, Golden was arrested, and has been released under bonds.

A STRANGE TEST OF MACHOOD.

The ancient clan Macloed used to exercise a strange test to prove the manhood of their chiefs. At Dunvegan castle, Island of Skye, there is preserved the large horn known as "Rory More's horn." This capacious vessel holds rather more than a bottle and a half of liquor. According to the old custom every laird of Macloed was obliged to drink the contents of the horn with claret and without once laying it down to drain it to the dregs. The test was taken as proof of his manhood, and he was then deemed a worthy successor to the lairds of the past—Dundee Advertiser.

FIRE AT WEDDINGS.

Fire is an elemental in some wedding celebrations. In Perth, Scotland, a wedding was being celebrated at the residence of a priest, taking the couple each by the little finger, leading them to an apartment, where a fire is lighted and there instructs the bride in her duties, extinguishing it with a piece of conclusion. In Japan the woman kindles a torch, and the bridegroom lights one from it, the play of the wife being burnt then and there.

AN ODD POST CARD.

The most curious post card ever produced, according to a leading philatelist, was one which the Japanese government put out in 1875.

In describing his says it is "really a sheet of paper folded so as to form four pages in a narrow book. On the front page is a border inclosing an impressed stamp for the postage rate and a space for the address. On the second page are printed in native characters only minute directions for use. On the third page are ruled a number of vertical lines, between which the sender was to write his communication, and the fourth page was a blank." They remained in use until 1875.

THE AUSTRALIAN WAY.

Owing to the abundance and cheapness of meat in Australia restaurant keepers have for years been able to give astonishingly liberal meals for 12 cents. But they are not satisfied with the margin of profit, and they have decided in conference to raise the price to 14 cents. One of the reasons assigned for this step is the "abnormal appetites" of their customers. It is the hospitable custom in Australia popular restaurants not to charge for a second helping of anything, and you can have as many cups of tea as you please after having paid for the first one. It is the freedom with which this privilege—unknown in America—is exercised that cuts down the profits.

SELFISH ETIQUETTE.

Some rules in an old book of etiquette seem to encourage a practice commonly called "looking out for No. 1."

Here cake is passed do not finger each piece, but with a quick glance select the best.

Never refuse to taste of a dish because you are unfamiliar with it, or you will lose the taste of many a delicious while others profit by your abstinence, to your lasting regret.

COST OF A "POSSUM" DINNER.

A tourist in Georgia stopped over night at the Palace Hotel in a little village and expressed a desire to taste Georgia "possum" according to the Atlanta Constitution.

A whole "possum" cooked in genuine Georgia style, with "laters on the side" was placed before him.

"Two dollars extra for the 'possum,'" said the landlord when the guest came to settle.

"It's an outrage," said the guest. "It's 'corrupted' to the way you look at it, stranger," said the landlord, "but it took me six nights' swappin' yadin' to ketch that 'possum,' and when I ketch ed him I katched the rheumatism with him."

THANKFUL.

"I hope your constituents are grateful to you for what you have done for them."

"I hope so," answered Senator Borah. "But I must confess I am thankful for the arrangement which makes compensation for my services independent of the gratitude of my constituents."

SEEKS HINTS ON FEDERATION FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Sir Henry de Villiers Represents Colonies and Studies Canada.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Especially at this time, when Canada is, in a sense, taking stock of her past, the regard of the sister nations under the British flag is accepted with a peculiar interest and a warm welcome is extended to their representatives at the national celebrations at Quebec.

Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland have each one representative, while the distant colonies of South Africa have united to send one.

Four years ago, he was the delegate of Cape Colony to the Colonial Conference held at Ottawa, and he travelled extensively throughout the country observing the conditions which prevailed. When he returned on Friday, therefore, there were many who had formerly made his acquaintance to greet him, as well as those who have ever since the Boer War felt a personal interest in occurrences in South Africa.

SPECIAL INTEREST IN CANADA.

A kindly and affable man, Sir Henry has the interests of his country deeply at heart, and he takes freely on the matters pertaining thereto.

"At the present time," he said, "the people of South Africa are showing unusual interest in Canada. Among certain people the Tercentenary celebration is widely discussed, but the interest is great and more general attention directed towards your constitutional development."

"A month ago the legislatures of the different colonies met and appointed delegates, so many according to the population of each, and a total of about thirty to a convention to be held in October for the purpose of bringing about union. Cape Colony has the largest representation. Transvaal, Natal and Orange River Colony.

"There is no doubt but that such a union will be consummated. The appointment of the delegates shows the matter to be fully launched on its way. The question now is really as to the form of union to be adopted."

There are the two alternatives. Legislative Union or Federal Union, as the subject has been being made of the Canadian constitution, and its workings. If Federal Union is to be brought about, South Africa, there is no doubt, the experience of Canada and where errors have been made to study to avoid them.

The country over which the war passed is, Sir Henry says, but slowly recovering from its wounds. The result, he said, "has been just what many people claimed they would be, the destruction of a great deal of life and property, and it cost Great Britain three hundred million pounds, he declares, has resulted from the possession of the Transvaal and Orange River Republics to the British crown. On the contrary, there has been a decided falling off from the numbers of the anti-slavery period, and the country is filling up much less slowly.

Discussing the trade prospects between Canada and the South African Colonies, Sir Henry remarked that there was little in the way of export trade, but a direct line of steamers, for while Canada could offer nothing in the way of agricultural implements and produce, the South African continent could give little in return—"except wheat and diamonds."

The Cape was exceedingly good and by many was preferred to the best of imported wines.

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