MORNING EDITION. THE LATEST NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CHICAGO.

Completion of the Call of States for Presidential Candidates - Report of the Committee on Resolutions - A Minority Report Submitted by Ben Butler - Adoption of the Majority Report - The First Ballot for the Nomination.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] CHICAGO, July 10.—In the Democratic National Convention to-day. Gen. Bragg, of Wis., in seconding the nomination of Cleveland, declared that the young Democracy of Wisconsin loved him more for

the enemies that he had made.

Mr. Grady, of N. Y., here rose and shouted out that the enemies to whom the gentleman alluded reciprocated that sentiment. [Very general hisses.] Mr. Bragg was thankful to the gentleman

for calling himself to his attention. He spoke of the disgraceful spectacle which that gentleman had presented yesterday, and said that the opposition to Cleveland came from those whom he had cut off from the flesh-pots. The vilest, said he, may defile a splendid statue, but they necessa-rily disgrace themselves. Men who talked about the rights of labor were political tricksters who placed their camp wherever there was a prospect of profit; but the honest, intelligent, horny-handed laboring men would be found following the old Democratic flag. The labor of these political tricksters had been on the "crank of the machine." [Cheers.] Their study had been political chicanery in midnight conclave, and the only cure for them was in the free application of rope. [Cheers,] Henry G. Kent, of N. H., also seconded the nomination of Cleveland. He said that New Hampshire was to-day one of the doubtful States, the Democrats being only in a minority of 500, and he believed that with the right candidate that State might be turned over to the Democracy. Success was a duty. The record of James G. Blaine boded no good to the republic, should he be President. They might almost tremble for constitutional liberty. He, therefore, would in behalf of New Hampshire and in behalf largely, he believed of New England, second the nomination of the man who had been tried and found worthy, and who would rally to his support, more fully than any other man, the ndependent vote of the country, which desired reform in politics. In contradiction of the assertion that Cleveland could not carry his State, he cited the authority of ex-Senator Francis Kerner, of New York, Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. [Cheers.] Senator Doolittle, also seconded the nomination of Cleveland declaring his belief that with that candidate the Democracy would carry the electoral vote of Wisconsin, and that he would more surely than any other candidate carry the electoral vote of New York. He therefore appealed to the Convention not to throw away this

The call of States being completed the Chairman stated that in his opinion the Territories were not entitled to be called, and the list of candidates would be ready. Before this was done, however, Connecti cut claimed the right to be heard, and Gov. Waller said that the Connecticut delegation had come with no caudidate of its own, and with opposition to nonenot even to Tammany Hall, [Laughter.] They had joined in the cheers and applause and had enjoyed the scenes presented in this magnificent convention. They had met 800 delegates to select in the name of the people a man to do what? To rule over them. The Connecticut delegates had had the pleasure of listening to eloquent speakers and of greeting the grey haired statesman Allan G. Thurman. [Cheers,] They had also listened to the unfortunate controversy in the Empire State. They had hoped that the chasm between the two factions would have been filled up as it would be very soon. As far as the Connecticut delegation was concerned they were ready to give in their verdict. They might make a Inistake. Fallibility was common to all; but they would now second the nomination of Grover Cleve-

of victory at the coming election.

and. [Loud cheers.] The names of candidates were then announced, as follows, (each name being greeted with cheers, but far the greatest demonstration being for Cleveland) Thomas Francis Bayard, of Del.: Jas. E. McDonald, of Ind.; Jno. G. Carlisle, of Ky.; Grover Cleveland, of N. Y.; Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio; Samuel J. Randall, of Pa.; Geo. Hoadly, of Ohio.

Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the committee on Platform be instructed to report this evening at 8 o'clock, to which time the Convention now adjourn. The resolution was agreed to, and the Convention at 2.25 adjourned till 8

EVENING SESSION. . The evening session of the Convention was attended by on immense gathering of spectators, every seat within the building, outside of the section assigned to delegates and their alternates, being filled half an hour before the time to which adjournment was taken, and as the delegations came in and prominent men among them were recoghized, they were greeted with cheers or clapping of hands. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music. A far more intense feeling of interest and excitement was vibrating in the atmosphere than has been apparent at any preceding session, for it has been a matter of general observation among those who have attended both the Republican Convention and the Democratic, that there has been a striking contrast between the enthusiasm in the one and the absence of it in the other. None of the prominent candidates seem to be capable of exciting the delegates or spectators to anything like the degree that Blaine nomination did in this same hall five weeks

At 8.05 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Henry, of Miss., expressing regret and intense admiration of the Convention at reading the statesmanlike, patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the over powering and providential necessity which constrained him to decline the nomination to the Presidency; con-demning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 1876; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Tilden, and pointing

the committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman. Adopted.

On motion of Orestes Cleveland, of N. J., it was ordered that States and Territorics be now called for names of members of the National Democratic Committee.

A delegate from Arkansas offered resolution abrogating and discontinuing in future the "two-thirds" rule in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.
Cochrane, of N. Y, moved to lay the

resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition.

Abbett, of N. J., said it was absurd for this Convention to attempt to make rules for the next Convention and he moved to

postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Cochran withdrawing his motion the question was taken and the motion to postpone indefinitely was carried.

At 9 p. m. Mr. Morrison, of Ill., chair-

man of the committee on Resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The Platform was read by one of the reading clerks.

The Platform of the Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives

in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of the personal rights of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can not be surrendered without destroying that balance of right and power which enables the continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. A frequent change of administration is necessary; otherwise, abuses grow, and the gov-ernment, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country, and hence, a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence; in practice it is an organization for enriching those who control

it. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party, yet those, made reckless by long possession of power, have suc-cumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by fraud. The change demanded by the peo-ple was defeated by the lavish use of money, contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high offices. 'The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promisses are now the last of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it passed and has continued these burdens. It professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage, un-til now for railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all of our farms between the two seas. It professes preference great epportunity; because, with Cleveland for free institutions; it organized and tried and reform, the Democratic party was sure to legalize control of State elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American working men to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or who died n the war; leaving widows and orphans; it left to the Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need

> facturing nations, not one of which taxes raw material. The platform further pledges the Democratic party to revise the tartff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. In making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries. All taxation shan be limited to the requirements of uneconomical government. It favors the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, believes that public lands should be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that the government should care for and improve the Mississippi river; instead of the Republican party's British policy, demands in behalf of the American

of more than 20 per cent. reduction; its

Congress gave a reduction of less than 4

per cent. It professes protection of Ame-

rican manufacturers; it has subjected them

to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hopeless competition with manu-

Democracy an American policy. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the corrupting war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect to law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method; not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making the reduction, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries. but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of the law must be every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government. Necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased costs of production which may exist in consequncee of higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got administered.

debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and subject to the preceding limitation, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public pur-poses and shall not exceed the needs of the government, economically adminis-

A report was made by the committee on Resolutions in favor of a proposition to premit the National Committee to choose a chairman outside of its own members. The report was adopted,

Butler's minority report declares that customs duties must be carefully adjusted to promises the best yield since 1879 and the largest crop ever grown in the State.

The condition of spring wheat is up to the normal standard—100—the same as in July last year. Wisconsin and Minne-

troversies between capital and labor; Federal support to common schools; op-poses sales of grants of public lands to corporations or foreigners; opposes civil service which creates a caste of life-officers; favors a law to regulate commerce and to regulate rates for freight and passengers; endorses the issue of legal-tender currency and opposes any interference with it.

Butler said he came here representing 15,000,000 men and demanded that their rights and wants should be considered in the question of taxation. It took the majority 36 hours to find out what they wanted. How could his laboring men understand what was meant? It was not plain enough as to their rights and interests, He asked them to read the tariff plank and see if they could tell what it meant? If it meant protection Morrison was too honest

pended on this plank; that it is the same now as when it broke the back of the brave

soldier four years ago.

Mr. Butler finished at 10.46 and Mr.

Converse, of Ohio, who followed, said that all the members of the sub-committee were agreed upon the majority platform except one. [It is understood that that one is Watterson.

Mr. Watterson next took the stand and was received with cheers. He said that the revenue plank was framed after long and full discussion and was one upon which all could stand.

Butler moved to add his report to the majority report. Lost. The majority report on platform was adopted almost unanimously.

A motion to proceed to ballot for a can-

didate for President was carried at 11.41 On a motion to suspend the rules and take a recess till to-morrow, a call of States was ordered. The motion was lost.

FIRST BALLOT. The roll call of States for ballot on candidates was again ordered: Alabama-Bayard 14, Cleveland 4, Mc-Donald 1, Thurman 1. Arkansas-Cleveland 14. California-Thurman 16. Colorado-McDonald 5, Thurman 1. Connecticut—Cleveland 12. Delaware—Bayard Florida-Cleveland 8.

Georgia-Bayard 12, Cleveland 10, Ran-Indiana-McDonald 30. Iowa-Bayard 1, McDonald 1, Thurman Cleveland 23. Kansas-Thurman 2, Bayard 5, Cleve-

and 11. Kentucky-Carlisle 26. Louisiana-Bayard 1, Hoadly 1, Cleve-Maryland-Bayard 10, Cleveland 6. Massachusetts-Bayard 23, Cleveland 3,

Thurman 2. Michigan-Cleveland 14. Minnesota-Cleveland 14. Missouri-Cleveland 15. Nebraska-Cleveland 8. Nevada—Thurman 6. New Hampshire-Cleveland 8. New Jersey-Bayard 3, Cleveland 4, Ran-

New York—Cleveland 72.

North Carolina-Bayard 22,

Ohio-Thurman 24, Hoadly 21, Cleve-Oregon-Bayard 4, Cleveland 2. Pennsylvania-Randall 55, Cleveland 5. Rhode Island-Bayard 2, Cleveland 6. South Carolina-Bayard 10, Cleveland 8. Tennessee-Thurman 9, Tilden 1, Mc-Donald 3, Bayard 8, Cleveland 2.

Vermont-Cleveland 8. Virginia-Cleveland 13, Bayard 9, Thurman 1. McDonald 1. Wisconsin-Bayard 1, Carlisle 1, Mc-Donald 2, Thurman 2, Flower 4, Cleve-

Ohio changed from Headly to Cleveland. First ballot, official—Bayard 170, Cleveland 392, McDonald 56, Randall 78, Thurman 88, Carlisle 27, Hoadly 3, Hendricks 1, Tilden 1, Flower 4. A motion was made to adjourn to 10.30 o'clock to-morrow. A call of States was ordered. The motion to adjourn was lost. A second motion, to adjourn to 10 o'clock

in the morning, was seconded by New York and was carried. CROP REPORTS.

Excessive Rains in the Cotton Belt-Corn in Good Condition-A Large Yield of Wheat Promised-Increase in the Area of Tobacco.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, July 10.—The reports of the Department of Agriculture for July relative to cotton, represent that rains' have been excessive during June over the entire breadth, temperature low, plants too succulent and generally late for the season. In some places almost daily rains have occurred for two or three weeks. The fields are necessarily grassy in some cases, plants are smothered, and the aphis is becoming abundant. There is some complaint of shedding forms as the result of these conditions. A statement received from the Signal Service office shows that the mean temperature for June was about three degrees below normal at Wilmington, five at Charleston and the interior, four at Charlotte and ten at Atlanta, Beyond the Mississippi the depression was from one to two degrees. With seasonable weather hereafter the condition will improve; with drought following exposure of succulence by clean cultivation, serious injury would result. There is nothing at present to ren-der a fair crop impossible, but the next sixty days will be awaited with interest, if not anxiety. There has been some planting in June, especially in Louisiana, where overflows prevented seeding. The general average of condition is one point lower than in June—86 instead of 87. Last July it was 90; in 1882 it was 92; but in 1881 it was 95, falling thereafter to 66 in October. The condition is generally highest in July, but in 1880 and 1882 it was highest in August. The condition in Florida and Alabama remains as in June; in the Atlantic States, Mississippi and Tennessee it has declined mississippi and Tennessee it has declined, and west of the Mississippi it has advanced. The averages are—Virginia 87, North Carolina 87, South Carolina 93, Georgia 90, Florida 99, Alabama 93, Mississippi 83, Louisiana 74, Texas 80, Arkansas 86, Tennes-

The area in corn has increased about 2 per cent. The total are a will be between 59,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres. A few States report a decrease-Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana and Minnesota. There is a good degree of uniformity in the increase of the southern and central districts. It is 5 per cent, in Iowa, 20 in Nebraska and 30 in Dakota. There is also an ncrease on the Pacific coast. It is evident that care has been taken in the selection of seed, as there is little complaint of failure from planting immature corn. The comparison of the area with last year is as follows in the principal States: New York 97, Pennsylvania 100, Ohio 102, Michigan 102, Kentucky 100, Tennessee 101, Indiana 102, Illinois 100, James 100, Michigan 102, Illinois 100, James 100, Michigan 102, Illinois 100, James 100, Michigan 102, Juliana 102, Juliana 103, Juliana 103, Juliana 104, Juliana 105, Juliana 106, Juliana 106, Juliana 106, Juliana 106, Juliana 107, Juliana 108, Jul Illinois 100, Iowa 102, Missouri 105, Kansas 101. The season has been favorable for planting and growth, except that large dis-tricts have had too much rain and the growth has been slow from low temperature. The crop is now generally healthy in color and growing rapidly. The average of condition is 96, and has been exceeded but twice in July in ten years—in 1879 and 1880. It was 90 in 1881, 85 in 1882, and 88 1880. It was 90 in 1881, 85 in 1882, and 88 in 1883. The principal States' averages are: New York 96, Pennsylvania 93, Michigan 99, Ohio 93, Kentucky 90, Tennessee 95, Indiana 97, Illinois 99, Iowa 102, Missouri 98, Kansas 94. Nebraska 99. The prospect is most favorable in Iowa, which promises the best yield since 1879 and the largest crop ever grown in the State.

The condition of spring wheat is up to the normal standard—100—the same as in July last year. Wisconsin and Minne.

sots stand at 101 and Dakota at 102. Winter wheat is harvested in the South and will soon be cut in its Northern belt. It sustains the promise of the previous report. The average of condition is 94; one point higher than in June and the same as in the May report. Winter wheat covers an area of about 27 million acres, and unless threshing records should prove disappointing or injury result in stack, the outcome would exceed \$50,000,000 bushels of winter wheat winter wheat.

The condition of barley is good, averaging 89 against 97 last July.
Oats averages 98. Last year at this date 99. Excessive production and low price of potatoes in 1883 has caused a reduction of per cent, in the area. The condition is A large increase, amounting to nearly 10 per cent., has been made in the area of to-

CHOLERA.

bacco.

Deaths at Toulon and Marseilles-Re port from U. S. Consul Mason. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary of State Frelinghuysen has received from the Consul at Marseilles the following telegram: The situation at Toulon is unchanged—14 to 17 cholera deaths daily. At Marseilles it is worse; the deaths since Friday, inclusive, were 7, 11, 15, 25, 23 and 28. Last night 22 in twelve home. night 22 in twelve hours. No emigration to the States is reported.

Marseilles, July 10.—There were 25 deaths from cholers here last evening. Toulon, July 10 .- The number of deaths from cholera here last evening was ten. One of the victims was the Lady Superior

of the Sisters of Charity. Toulon, July 10.—Several French doctors here reject Dr. Koch's views in regard to cholera. They insist that inoculation of a number of animals with Asiatic microbes failed to give them cholera.

MARSEILLES, July 10.—Twenty-six deaths from cholera occurred here to-day. Paris, July 10.—Two cases of cholera are reported from Transylvania. A ship from Marseilles arrived to day at Port Mahon, capital of the Spanish Island

of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, with three cases of cholers on board. One of the patients has since died. A refugee from Marseilles to day died at Nimes, in France, of cholers.

WASHINGTON.

An Assessment Directed to be Levied on Shareholders of the Marine National Bank of New York. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, July 10-The Comptroller of the Currency to-day directed that an assessment of 100 per cent. be levied on the shareholders of the Marine National Bank of New York. This action is taken under the provisions of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes, making shareholders of a National Banking Association individually and equally responsible for contracts debts and engagements of the association to the extent of their stock therein. It is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the assessment will be collected.

THE MAILS.

The mails close and arrive at the City Pos Office as follows: CLOSE. routes supplied therefrom including A. & N. C. Railroad, at... 7:30 P. M. & 8:00 A. M. Southern mails for all points South, Mail for Cheraw and Darlington Rail falls for points between Florence and

Charleston

Fayetteville, and offices on Cape Fear
River, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Fayetteville, via C. C. R. R., daily, except Sundays.

Onslow C. H. and intermediate offices, 6:00 A. M Fridays.
Wrightsville daily at..... OPEN FOR DELIVERY.

Northern thro' and way mails...... 7:30 A Stamp Office open from 7.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Money Order and Register Department open 8:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Mails collected from street boxes from busi-

ness portion of city at 5 A.M., 11:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.; from other parts of the city at 5 P.M. General delivery open from 7 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. and ou Sundays from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. Carriers delivery open on Sunday from 8:30 to Ratiroad time, 75th meridian.



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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 10, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market was quoted steady at 28 cents per gallon, with sales of 250 casks at that price. ROSIN-The market was quoted firm at 974 cents for Strained and \$1 024 for Good Strained, with sales as offered, TAR-The market was quoted firm at

tations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 85 for Virgin and Yellow

\$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quo-

COTTON-The market was quoted dull and nominal. No sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial

NEW YORK, July 10, Evening—Sterling exchange 483. Money 1 per cent. Governments firm; new four per cents 119½; new three per cents 99½. State bonds dull.

Cotton dull and easy: sales 46 bales: uplands 11c; Orleans 111c; consolidated net receipts 903 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,849 bales; to the continent - bales to France 100 bales, Southern flour steady --common to fair extra \$3 50@4 60; good to choice do \$4 65@6 25. Wheat-spot adchoice do \$4 65@6 25. Wheat—spot advanced \$\frac{1}{2}\$, closing easy; ungraded red \$72@92\frac{1}{2}\$c; white southern \$1 05; No. 2 red July nominal at \$95\frac{1}{2}\$c. Corn—spot \$1@2c\$ higher; ungraded \$46@57c; No. 2, \$60\frac{1}{2}\$c 60\frac{1}{2}\$c; July \$58@59\frac{1}{2}\$c. Oats—cash \$\frac{1}{2}\$dlc higher, closing steady; No. 2, \$6\frac{1}{2}\$c. Coffee —spot fair; Rio dull at \$9 75@10 00; No. 7 Rio on spot \$8 25; July \$8 15. Sugar firm and fairly active; centrifusel \$16c. St. firm and fairly active; centrifugal 54c; St. Croix 5c; Manzanilla 5 7-16c; Martinique Croix oc; Manzanilla 5 7-10c; Martinique 4½c; fair to good refining 4 15-16@5 1-16c; refined firm; C 5½@5½c; extra C 5½@6c; white extra C 6½@6½c; yellow 5@5½c; mould A 6½@7c; off A 6½c; standard A 6½c; confectioners A 6½c; cut-loaf and crushed 7§@7½c; powdered 7½@7§c; granulated 6 15-16@7c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil—crude 31c; refined 36@41c. Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 31c. Pork steady; old mess on spot \$15 25 @15 50; middles firm; long clear 81c. Lard opened 20@25 points higher, closing with a reaction of 11 point; western steam on spot \$7 40. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 3-16d; wheat 41d.

Cotton-net receipts 62 bales; gross receipts 62 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales of 41,000 bales at the following quotations: July 10.88@10.90c; Augus 10.99@11.00c; September 10.87@10.88c; October 10.53@10.54c; November and December 10.89@10.40c; January 10.47@ 10.48c; February 10.59@10.60c; March 10.71@10.72c; April 10.82@10.84c.

CHICAGO, July 10.-Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and closed 1@11c above yesterday; July 791@801c. Corn excited and opened 1@1c higher and closed 21c higher; July 484@514c. Oats firm and 1c higher; July 281@29c. Pork firmer and averaging a trifle higher; cash \$17 00@18 00; July \$22 25@22 50. Lard steady; cash \$7 50@ 75; July \$10 20. Bulk meats in fair demand—shoulders \$5 90; short rib \$7 80; short clear \$8 40. Whiskey \$1 10.

Sr. Louis, July 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher and less active; No. 2 red and higher at 444@45†c cash; July 44†@
45†c. Oats firmer at 30c cash; 26†@26†c 861c for new; 831@841c July. Corn firm key steady.

BAVANNAH, GA., July 10.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 28c bid; sales 100 bbls. Rosin firm at \$1 00@1 05; sales 110 bbls. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 284c bid. Rosin nominal-strained and good strained \$1 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] July 10.—Galveston, nominal at 10%cnet receipts 2 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 104c -net receipts 121 bales; Savannah, nominal at 104c-net receipts 22 bales; New Orleans, dull at 10 c-net receipts 96 bales; Mobile nominal at 11c-net receipts 2 bales; Memphis, quiet at 11c-net receipts 43 bales; Augusta, dull and nominal at 10%c-net receipts 48 bales; Charleston, nominal at 10%c -net receipts 8 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS. By Cable to the Morning Star, London, July 10, 5 P. M. - Spirits turpentine on spot dull at 23s 6d; July and August delivery dull at 23s 6d; September and

December delivery dull at 24s.

Cotton Gins.

CEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE LUMMER'S COTTON GINS. This GIN has the Patent Benter

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MARINE.

Port Almanac-July 11. Sun Rises. 5.21 A M Sun Sets. 7.80 P M. High Water at Smithville. 9.04 Morn. High Water at Wilmington. 12.04 Morn. Day's Length 14h. 09m. ARRIVED.

Stmr Louise, Woodsides, Smithville, master. Stmr River Queen, Bagley, Fayetteville, master. Stmr John Dawson, Black, Point Caswell, R P Paddison. Schr Snow Storm, Bell, Little River, S S, naval stores to W I Gore. Schr Argyle, Bell, Lockwood's Folly, shingles to D L Gore.

Stmr Passport, Harper, Smithville, mas-

CLEARED. Stmr Passport, Harper, Smithville, mas-Stmr Louise, Woodsides, Smithville, Stmr River Queen, Bagley, Fayetteville, Schr Snow Storm, Bell, Little River, S C. W I Gore.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

Schr Argyle, Bell, Lockwood's Folly. D

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilming ton, N. C., July 11, 1884. : [This list does not embrace vessels under 60 tons.] BARQUES.

Emilie (Ger.), 419 tons, Schultz, E Peschau & Westermann Eliza Oulton (Br.), 436 tons, Starkey, Paterson, Downing & Co Richard (Ger.), 463 tons, Paske, E Peschau & Westermann Geo Davis (Br.), 643 tons, Macomber, Alex Sprunt & Son Ala (Nor.), 459 tons, Andersen, C P Mebane

Der Wanderer (Ger.), 229 tons, Stuebling. E Peschau & Westermann Konigin Augusta (Ger.), 460 tons, Wilde, E Peshcau & Westermann Lydia Peschau (Ger.), 368 tons, Bremers, E Peschau & Westermann

Amykos (Nor.), 234 tons, Holstad, C P Mebane SCHOONERS. John R Fell, 354 tons, Loveland,

Alice Tarleton, 243 tons, Freetley, E G Barker & Co John P Kelsey, 189 tons, Steelman, Geo Harriss & Co E H Cornelly, 356 tons, Crocker, E G Barker & Co

List of Vessels Up, Cleared or Sailed for this Port. The following vessels are mentioned in the New York Maritime Register as being up and cleared for this port:

BARQUES. Agder (Nor.), 455 tons, Flagstadt, from Hull May Deodata (Nor), 372 tons, Andersen, from Hamburg June 1st.
Frey (Nor.), 281 tons, Halvorsen, at Liverpool May 31. Gibraltar (Nor.), 496 tons, Tonnesen, from Rot-terdam June 4. Hattie H. (Br.), 403 tons, Cochran, from Hull June Lucy & Paul (Ger.), 328 tons, Andries, from Stet-Orion (Nor.), 323 tons, Clausen, from Stettin May Texas (Ger.), 591 tons, Loof, at Hamburg May 18 Verein (Ger.). 453 tons, Janeke, from Hamburg June 24.



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