

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT: SYDENHAM B. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT: Chief Justice—A. S. MERRISON, of Wake; Associate Justice—WALTER CLARK, of Wake.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES: 1st District—Geo. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort; 2nd District—HENRY R. BRYAN, of Craven; 3rd District—SHER WHITTAKER, of Wake; 4th District—R. W. WINSTON, of Granville; 5th District—E. T. BOYNTON, of Sampson; 6th District—JAMES M. McIVER, of Moore; 7th District—R. F. ARFIELD, of Iredell; 8th District—J. O. GRAY BYNUM, of Burke; 9th District—W. A. HOKER, of Lincoln; 10th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.

FOR SOLICITOR: 6th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATE: NEW HANOVER AND PENDER: JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR. FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES: GEO. L. MORTON, J. T. KERR.

FOR SHERIFF: FRANK H. STEEDMAN.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT: JOHN D. TAYLOR.

FOR REGISTER DEEDS: JOHN HAAR, JR.

FOR TREASURER: JOHN L. DUDLEY.

FOR SURVEYOR: M. P. TAYLOR.

FOR COUNTY CLERK: WILMINGTON—J. W. MILLIS. CAPE FEAR—M. G. CHADWICK. MASONBORO—JOHN MELTON. HARRIS—W. H. STOKLEY. FALLEN POINT—I. DAVE SOUTHERLAND.

FOR COMMISSIONER: JOHN WALTON.

THE BALLOT.

The distinguishing difference between the Democracy and other forms of government is that in the Democracy, the people are, or are supposed to be, the sovereign source of power, and through delegated representatives provided for in the scheme of government, govern themselves. With the ballot they choose the representatives and the officers who are to make and administer the laws.

When the ballot is wielded with judgment, intelligence and conscience then, as a rule, competent, good men will be chosen, and the government will be honestly and justly conducted. It is only when this is not so, or when the people are deceived, that it can be otherwise.

There may be difference of policies to be adopted and bad policies which are mistaken for good may prevail for a time and prove disastrous, but the people will not when they are convinced that a certain policy is disastrous, continue to support it. There may be those who will, but they are those who are especially benefited by that policy and who reap profit from it at the expense of the rest, or the politicians who are kept in place and power through its instrumentality.

We have an illustration of this in the change of sentiment which has been taking place in this country on the protective tariff for some years back, notably in the past few years, during which some sections where the protection sentiment was once almost universal, have been nearly revolutionized.

At the present rate of progress, within a very few years the revolution will be complete. When the people see the right, as a rule, they follow it, and it is only when blinded by prejudice, or when led astray by the false representations of leaders in whom they put their trust that they err much, and they are not apt to persist long in the error when they discover it.

But there can be no good government in State or country where the citizen does not take interest enough in public affairs to exert his power and influence for good government, when they stand listlessly by and let a few self constituted leaders shape the policies and make the laws which govern them. There never is bad government for which the citizen is not directly or indirectly responsible, and no one is more responsible than he who having the right to the ballot, fails to exercise that right to secure good government for himself and for his fellow citizens. In his indifference he is not only failing to exercise a right which every citizen should exercise, but fails in the performance of a duty which is imperative on every citizen, whatever his station in life may be, however humble or however exalted. There is no law in this country to compel a citizen to vote, but every citizen should have that within him, that proud spirit of citizenship which would make it unnecessary for any one to invite or urge him to cast his ballot. In the line of duty there should be no invitation, no urging, no appeal, nor no inducement of recognition or reward, but every citizen of his own volition, fully realizing and appreciating his

own individual sovereignty among thousands of other sovereigns, should, like a high-spirited, manly man, cast his ballot for what he believes to be right and against what he believes to be wrong, for the men whom he believes to be good, honest, capable, against the men whom he believes to be bad, dishonest or incapable.

If this were the rule, if every well-meaning, honest citizen did his duty and deposited his ballot according to his judgment and his conscience as he should do, there would be less cause for complaint in the administration of public affairs, and fewer, incompetent men, fewer bad men, and fewer frauds would slip into responsible positions where they are powerful for mischief, and from which it is hard to get them out when once in, because in these days of machine politics the man who is in is much more powerful than the man who is out.

Good government should be the aim and object of every patriotic, honest citizen with intelligence enough to know what good government means. The ballot is the instrument provided by which the citizen records his decision as to who shall administer it and what his government shall be and he who fails to speak through the ballot abdicates for the time being his citizenship and defaults in a solemn duty which he owes to himself, to his family, to his fellow citizens, to his State, his country and to posterity.

The ballot is no toy, no plaything to be exercised at caprice or pleasure; it is a mighty weapon for good or evil, the exercise of which is a solemn responsibility and an imperative duty which no right-thinking citizen does and no citizen should evade.

Autocrat Reed is now putting in some work on the stump for brother McKinley out in Ohio. He has two strings to his bow, and after trying to humbug those of his hearers who may be gullible by asserting that a high protective tariff is a big thing for the people, because it stimulates invention, stimulates industries and competition, and therefore cheapens goods, which is the old stereotyped lie for years advanced as a justification of high tariff, he swings off on the sectional tack to fire the Northern heart and whoop up the boys to rally for the g. o. p. Here is a specimen of his oratory on this line taken from a speech delivered at Alliance a few days ago:

"Is there anything in the burning sun of the South that makes men claim superiority over the colder men of the North? And yet the disfranchisement of 8,000,000 of people in the South transfers their power to men who ought to be our equals, but seek to be our superiors. Are you prepared to do this, when it is recorded in the solemn instrument called the Constitution of the United States of America that all men are equal?"

This is pretty hefty. No one ever suspected Tom Reed of having any respect for the Constitution of the United States, but the natural inference would be that a great statesman like Thomas, occupying the very prominent position he has and does occupy, would be at least somewhat familiar with that instrument, and that he would know enough about it not to confound it with the Declaration of Independence, as he does in the conclusion of this sectional appeal.

The men who are supporting Patton for Governor of Pennsylvania do not propose to have any fraud played upon them in the coming election if precaution and determination can prevent it. The Philadelphia Times says that an anti-fraud organization has been effected, that a careful canvass of the voting precincts is now under way, committees of fearless and determined men appointed, an ample fund raised, and the best of legal talent employed to prosecute the perpetrators of fraud however high their station in life may be. The committees have spotted certain parties who are working the racket among venal voters, and they are being carefully shadowed and all their movements noted. The Times rings the warning, and gives notice to the briber and ballot thief that if they escape the penitentiary they must depend upon miracles.

MINOR MENTION. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew seems to have got himself into a box by the high tribute he paid to Grover Cleveland at the dinner given, in New York, by Mr. John Russell Young to Judge Pryor. Some of the Republican organs deny that he made the speech, but it so happens that there was a stenographic reporter present who took down all the speeches which were made and published, and Depew's is printed literally as it was delivered. The

New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, a Republican paper, says the speech was correctly and exactly reported, but that Mr. Depew did not expect to see it in print, and is now trying to explain it privately among his friends. If this be so we are sorry for Mr. Depew, for it shows that he has not the nerve to stand up in public to what he says at a dinner table in the presence of representative public men, or that he is a hypocrite, and says in the presence of people, to flatter them and please their friends, what he does not mean or believe. If Mr. Depew were to deny or to explain away that speech it wouldn't lessen Grover Cleveland one particle in public estimation, but would lessen Mr. Depew very much in the estimation of everybody who read his tribute as a manly man dwarfed into a mere creature who would swallow his words to placate narrow-minded partisans.

The high tariff organs deny that the protective tariff breeds and fosters trusts, and yet no less than a half dozen trusts have been organized since the McKinley law went into effect, and these, too, it is needless to say, are all on protected articles. Among the highly protected are the manufacturers of window glass, who have contributed so liberally to the fund to aid in the election of Mr. McKinley. Immediately after the passage of his bill they began the organization of a trust which was completed last Tuesday, every glass factory in the United States, west of Pittsburgh, the centre of that industry, having gone into it except one, which, of course, will be either swallowed up or closed up in due course of time, as one cannot hold out against all the others combined. The object of this trust, like all trusts, is to regulate the output, to prevent competition, to put up and keep up prices. People who buy window glass now will have to pay for it just what these trust makers see fit to demand.

There is a rumor current which, the Raleigh News and Observer says, seems to be pretty well authenticated, that Brower, Republican candidate for Congress in the 5th district, will be withdrawn and C. A. Reynolds, of Forsyth county, put up in his place. The current is so strong against the Mount Airy statesman that there is no earthly show for his election, a fact, it is said, of which he is now thoroughly convinced himself. Brower never was a strong man. He slipped in the first time by the indifference of the Democrats who didn't believe his election possible, and the second time pretty much the same way. Either time, if it hadn't been for this over-confidence, coupled with the deception practiced by Brower in promises made to the distillers of his district, coupled with the slouchy campaign made by the Democrats against him, he never would have been elected. He is a weaker man to-day than he ever was, because the people whom he humbugged then know him now. But swapping horses in the midst of the race won't win it for the Republicans. Reynolds would have been a better nomination in the start, but there is a strong faction opposed to him, and he could not pull through much better than Brower, who seems to be a dead cock in the pit.

CURRENT COMMENT. One little \$6-a-week clerk in a store when you come to buy goods will give you more reliable information about the effect of the tariff on prices than all the statesmen in the Republican and Democratic parties combined.—Washington Star, Ind.

The Democracy of the First Congressional District are aroused, and well they may be, for Warmoth is abroad fighting against them with hands full of boodle contributed by the National Republican Committee at Washington, supplemented by a "force loan" of 25 per cent. of the salary of every poor clerk in the Custom House.—New Orleans States, Dem.

The new tariff bill that is the new standard of protection has already largely increased the necessities of life generally consumed by workmen, and for whose benefit? Is it for the benefit of labor? If so, wages of labor in all protected industries would advance at once at least to the increased cost put upon the necessities for labor; but have the wage-earners been given increased wages?—Phil. Times, Ind.

Who said that wages would not be increased after the McKinley bill had been passed? Now they are offering \$10 a day for able workers to elector in McKinley's district. The father of that tariff increased taxation can at least point to this as a vindication of himself. But, as with all the delusive Republican schemes of raising wages, this will be good only until after election.—N. Y. Star, Dem.

Opinions by the Supreme Court. Raleigh News and Observer. Opinions were handed down Monday as follows: State vs. Pritchard, from Bertie; error; new trial. Hobbs vs. Railroad, from Craven; error; demurrer sustained. Lawrence vs. Weeks, from Halifax; error. Hilton vs. Pritchard, from Hertford; affirmed. State vs. Allen, from Pitt; no error. Reizenstein vs. Hahn, from Craven; no error. Sugg vs. Farrar, from Edgecombe; error. Godwin vs. Watford, from Bertie; no error. State vs. Fleming, from Pitt; no error. Myers vs. Rice, from Bertie; no error. Hornthall vs. Steamboat Co., from Bertie; error; new trial granted. Wooten vs. Fremont; error.

HOW THE SIGHT IS HURT. Every Baby Cough Should Have a Soreen for Sunny Days. "There are more persons troubled with defective eyesight than you would suppose," said an optician to the New York Times. "In fact, perfect vision is exceptionally rare with a large proportion of the inhabitants of all big cities. Just observe what a number of people you will meet wearing spectacles or eye-glasses on any crowded thoroughfare. They are not elderly, either; indeed, most of them are young, and, if you go through our public schools, you will see an astonishing number of children wearing glasses.

"Bad eyesight is often caused by the neglect of proper attention in very early age. The eyes are more sensitive to light than during adult life, yet it is nothing uncommon for a mother or nurse to expose the eyes of an infant to the glare of the sun for hours at a time. Serious results often follow this negligence, and a large majority of the blind undoubtedly owe the loss of their sight to just such neglect during infancy.

"When children are growing up their sight is much impaired in dark city school rooms, where they must strain their eyes looking at black-board word at a distance. Beside this, too much cannot be said in condemnation of the practice of allowing children at night to study or read books that are badly printed. Daylight is God's light, and man cannot improve upon it. Night work, and especially reading, is very injurious to the sight and will wear a child's or man's eyes out quicker than anything else."

NO KISSING IN JAPAN. Rosy Lips that Pout and Smile, But Make No Lover Happy. Young Japanese girls, says the Home Queen, are as nature made them, and very sweet they are, too, in their quaint dresses, showing their plump chest and rounded arms. Pages could be written about their charms. What dear, dainty little dolls they are! Such white teeth, rosy lips, coy smiles! Who shall describe them? And what next? A kiss, perhaps? Not over here, Oh, never! They never do. They don't know how; actually they don't know how, and even peasant girls are closely guarded.

Fancy a young man in cotton kimono and wooden clogs stealing a chance to walk with his best girl under the blooming cherry trees, explaining the constellation and quoting sentimental poetry, telling her that he "hung upon her eyelids," that "her voice was like a terrible gong," in fact, that he loved but her alone, and then making her several formal bows at the door of her father's straw-thatched hut as they parted in the moonlight. Can an American lover stretch his imagination enough to believe in a sweet-heart not kissing those pretty lips painted and all, by a sort of "natural selection?"

This is a melancholy fact, but a Japanese has no such impulse. No lover courts his mistress with "sweet, persuasive kisses." No mother kisses her baby as she cuddles it against her bosom.

TALMAGE SAYS "SLEEP" Encouragement for Those Who Love to Lie Abed. T. DeWitt Talmage says: There is not one man or woman in 10,000 who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All those stories written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading; but I tell you, my readers, no man or woman ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep.

Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylums so populous. If you can get to bed early, then "rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5.

I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested. But let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give us time after you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

PERSONAL. A search for the oldest clergyman in England shows that the Rev. John Elliot, vicar of Randwick, will be 100 in three months. He preached up to the age of 95. Mrs. Custer, the widow of the Indian fighter, is a black-haired woman of medium height and gracious presence. Her complexion is rosy, and she is the picture of health and youthfulness. Commodore John Page, of the Argentinean, died recently near the Bolivian frontier. He was a native of Virginia, and had served in the United States and Confederate States navies. Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, goes so far as to declare that more than half of the religious organizations, great or small, are at present practical contradictions of the "Sermon on the Mount."

Miss Katherine Lee Bates, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, and a well-known writer of verse, is now taking a year's rest in Europe, after which she is to enter on a year's study at Oxford, England. Mrs. Augusta Evans-Wilson, the southern novelist, is short and stout, with a good natured, intelligent face, having an expression of happy contentment, showing that she is on good terms with her husband and the rest of the world.

It is said that Gladstone is so sensitive to adverse criticisms that every newspaper, magazine, book or other publication that comes to Hawarden is examined by members of the family before it reaches him, for fear that some pleasant opinion may upset his equilibrium.

POLITICAL POINTS. Thomas B. Reed is now on a Presidential electioneering tour. It is pretty safe to say that he has not left behind him in Buffalo any considerable number of Republicans who prefer him as a candidate to either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Blaine.—Buffalo Courier, Dem.

James G. Blaine says he feels like taking a hand in the political fight, and the President willing, he will make two reciprocity speeches in Ohio. The Plumed Knight has been up so many political trees that it is no wonder he is almost at home on the stump.—Omaha World-Herald, Dem.

In one breath the tariff mongers boast of the blessings of protection, and in the next they point to the enlargement of the free list in the McKinley tariff. After recovering their breath they invoke attention to the reciprocity clause in the bill, which proposes to open free trade with all the regions of Central and South America.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist than this. It is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS. Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only \$30.00 per month. Read advertisement in this paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

CLYDE'S New York & Wilmington STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 20, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, via New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to Wilmington, N. C. PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 23. PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 26. PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 29. PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 31. PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 3. PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 6. PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 9. PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 12. PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 15. PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 18. PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 21. PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 24. PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 27. PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 30.

THEO. G. EGGER, T. M. Bowling Green, N. Y. WM. F. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

"TU FRU." CALL AT Sanders & Co.'s AND TREAT THERE YOU WILL FIND A full assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries. A few very fine N. C. HAMS and SIDES. A nice line of Cakes, Oyster, Lunch, Milk and Water CRACKERS. Daily receipts of fresh EGGS and CHICKENS at the "Unlucky Corner." sep 28 tf

Fish! Fish!! JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF NICE Mullett, which we will sell low. Also Hams, Shoulders and Groceries of all kinds, for sale very low by aug 29 tf T. M. DOBSON & CO.

Notice. I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the friends and patrons of the late H. C. Prempert, that the business will be carried on by myself, at the Old Stand, No. 6 South Front street, and it will be my aim to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage given to my father in the past. Very respectfully, sep 21 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT, Manager.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, HONEST MAN—Salary \$100 monthly if suitable, with opportunities for advancement, to represent locally a responsible New York house, References, MANUFACTURERS Lock Box 1885 N. Y. feb 30 1890

COMMERCIAL. WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, October 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at 38 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales later at 38 1/2 cents. ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.07 1/2 per bbl for Strained and \$1.12 1/2 for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1.55 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1.20 for Hard. COTTON.—Steady at 9 1/2 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were— Ordinary..... 8 cts 3/4 lb Good Ordinary..... 8 5/16 " " Middling..... 9 3/16 " " Good Middling..... 9 1/2 " " RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 1,553 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 11 casks Rosin..... 686 bbls Tar..... 132 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 00 bbls DOMESTIC MARKETS. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Financial. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 48@48 1/2. Money easy at 4 1/2 @ 6 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cents 127; four and a half per cents 104 1/2. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 98. Commercial. NEW YORK, October 22.—Evening—Cotton steady; sales 424 bales; middling uplands 10 1/2; middling Orleans 10 1/16; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 38,615 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,514 bales; exports to France 1,304 bales; exports to the Continent 1,304 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 551,859 bales. Cotton.—Net receipts 50 bales; gross receipts 9,374 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales of 130,100 bales at the following quotations: October 9.92 @9.94; November 9.94@9.95; December 10.01; January 10.08; February 10.15; March 10.20; April 10.28 @10.29; May 10.35@10.36; June 10.42 @10.43; July 10.48@10.50; August 10.52@10.54. Southern flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull, unsettled and easy; No. 2 red \$1.08 1/2 at elevator; options fluctuating 1/2 @ 1c and closed weak; No. 2 red October \$1.08 1/2; November \$1.09; May \$1.12 1/2. Corn dull and easier; No. 2, 5 1/2 @c at elevator; options closed 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 under last night; weak in sympathy with wheat; October 52 1/2; November 52 1/2; May 61 1/2. Oats dull, closing easy; No. 2, 43 1/2 @c; October 49c; November 49 1/2; May 52 1/2; No. 2 spot 49 1/2; Hops firm, with a good demand. Coffee—options closed firm; October \$18 15 @18 20; November \$17 65 @17 70; May \$15 45; spot Rio coffee, closing easy; No. 1, 23 1/2 @c; No. 2, 21 1/2 @c; Sugar—raw firm and more active; fair refining 5 7/16c; refined quiet and steady. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice in good demand and firm. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined \$7.60. Cotton seed oil firm. Rosin steady; strained, common to good, \$1.40 @1.45. Spirits turpentine dull at 42c. Wool in good demand and firm. Pork fairly active and firm. Beef dull but steady; beef hams quiet and easy at \$12.50 @12.75; tierced beef quiet and firm; city extra dull and weak \$11.00 @11.25; city meats dull and weak; pickled bellies 6 @ 6 1/2 @c; hams 9 @ 9 1/2 @c; middles quiet and steady. Lard lower and moderately active; western steam \$6.05; city \$6.15; options—October \$6.60; November \$6.59. Freights to Liverpool dull and weak; cotton 3/4d. CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 1, 1.02 1/2 @ 1.02 3/4; No. 2, 99 1/2 @ 1.00; No. 3, 97 1/2 @ 98 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 43 1/2 @ 43 3/4; No. 3, 42 1/2 @ 42 3/4. Oats—No. 2, 43 1/2 @ 43 3/4; No. 3, 42 1/2 @ 42 3/4. Pork—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Beef—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Butter—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Tallow—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Cotton—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Sugar—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Rice—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Flour—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Hops—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Coffee—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Tea—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Spices—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4. Miscellaneous—No. 1, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4; No. 2, 10 1/4 @ 10 3/4.

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