

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.00; three weeks, \$8.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss public and proper subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in any other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "ill forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Announcement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or articles, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertisement is contracted for to be inserted to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1891.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, is in the field as the evangelist of the Third Party, or as he prefers to designate it, the People's Party.

It is his intention, he says, to visit every State and effect an organization. He will succeed, no doubt, in organizing the party in some of these Western States where the people have become disgusted with the Republican party, and where the ingrained prejudice against the Democratic party is so strong that men who have been Republicans will not join it, but he will succeed neither in the East nor in the South; not in the East because the farmers of that section have not been educated up to the extreme views of the Third Party advocates of the West, nor in the South, because the Alliance men of this section who have affiliated with the Democratic party are, with here and there a few exceptions, pretty well satisfied with the Democratic party.

While there is some talk about it, and possibly some apprehension felt by some, we have no fears that the Third Party will materialize with anything like a formidable following in the South. The best sentiment of the Alliance is against it and the best sentiment will control its councils.

Even if the Southern Alliance men as a body had a grievance against the Democratic party, which they have not, there is something in the make up of the Third Party and in its platform which the Southern Alliance man of Democratic antecedents, cannot and will not commit himself to.

In the personnel of the convention at Cincinnati the South was not represented, for the long haired screamer from Texas and the sable denizen from North or South Carolina, we forget which, were not representative men, although they were self-constituted such and stepped to the front as if they were duly accredited, and had their papers signed, sealed and delivered.

There were politicians in that convention, though none of national reputation, and these politicians thought they were doing the shrewd thing when they spread their dragnet to catch all the fish that might come before it.

The long-haired screamer from Texas was conspicuous by his ringing Comanche yell, and the sable delegate from this or the other Carolina was conspicuous by the color of his skin. When the self-accredited delegate from Texas jumped up on the stand, and talking as an old "Reb," said he was in it, and an impulsive Indiana veteran rushed forward and locked digits with the Texan, and said, "me too," or words to that effect, it was too much

for the sable delegate, who spontaneously bounded to the front, grabbed the hands of the Texas and Indiana man, and exclaimed, "here's another 'me too.'" He thought that was the meet thing to do. There was a trio, and a suggestive one. An ex-Confederate from the Southwest corner of the Republic, an ex-Union soldier from Hoosierdom, and the ebony delegate at large with nothing extra about him save his dark complexion and his towering cheek in appearing there as a representative of anything. This trio locked hands, presenting a unique, original and a suggestive tableau. It was as much as to say: "Here we are, 'united we stand, divided we fall.'" The colored citizen was then taken into full fellowship, as the colored brothers will be who may meander into the Mr. Peffer's party.

The Southern Democratic Alliance men will hardly tumble with alacrity into an organization where the equality and fraternity of the races is thus publicly and emphatically recognized. They still believe in white supremacy and will continue to believe in it. The fraternizing idea may take or be tolerated in Kansas, Minnesota, or some of the other Western States, but it will never be swallowed by our people. They took the colored brother in as had fellow, well met, to make themselves solid with the colored sovereigns of the South who might or might not belong to the Alliance, but that is not the kind of combination the Southern farmer is looking for.

One of the planks of the platform of this "reform" party endorses "liberal pensions to soldiers," as if the soldiers were not now getting "liberal pensions." They did this to pander to the soldier vote. But the Southern farmer who would go in and demand for the soldiers, in view of what they are receiving now, "liberal pensions," nine-tenths of which go North, would be a fit candidate for the lunatic asylum.

That kind of a Third party may do for the West, but it will never take among the thinking, level-headed farmers of the South.

MINOR MENTION.

The people of some of the Western States are getting a little education now on the race problem, and are beginning to learn, if they didn't know it before, that the color-line reaches beyond the South. There have been several riots recently, caused by the importation of negroes to take the place of white workmen. In the State of Washington a few weeks ago there was a collision between a number of negroes imported to work in the coal mines and of striking white miners in which a good deal of shooting was done, one or two persons killed and several wounded. In Iowa, last Wednesday, there was a similar collision caused by the same thing, the importation of negroes to take the place of striking white miners, which resulted in the negroes capturing the field, taking possession of the court and turning loose a law-defying negro arrested for disorderly conduct. After a few more practical illustrations of this kind perhaps the sovereigns on the other side will have a better conception of the situation in the South, and the negroes may learn, too, that in the field of labor they have not in the South to contend against bludgeons and revolvers as they have in the West, which they have been taught to look upon as a land of promise.

The New England Homestead has made a canvass of the farmers of New England and New York to ascertain how they stand on the Third Party movement, and reports that but few favor it. They think that the farmers can accomplish more in their own interests through the old parties than by a distinctive political party of their own. In this they show sagacity, and pursue identically the same course that the farmers did in the campaign last Fall, when within the old party lines they secured the election of sixty members of the lower House of Congress, and three U. S. Senators, when if they had tried the experiment of a third party it is doubtful if they could have elected half a dozen. The difference of opinion that exists among the farmers of the different sections on some of the leading demands of the Third Party makes it impossible that it can become a national organization.

When the McKinley tariff boosters were running their job through Congress they assured the country that it would result in a revival of business everywhere, in a stimulation of new industries and in unprecedented prosperity. What is the outcome of all these gilded prophecies? The

record of business failures for the first half of 1891 is 6,074, a number which has not been equaled but once in nine years, and 689 greater than for the corresponding period of last year. Among the firms that failed were some which had stood the brunt of business and financial storms for half a century. The aggregate amount involved in the failures was \$91,000,000, as against \$65,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. There are several causes for this, chief of which is the McKinley tariff which unsettled business and drove into bankruptcy hundreds of men who had it not been for this tariff tinkering might be prosperous to-day. The decrease in the foreign demand for our bread stuffs, and the discrimination against American pork in Germany and France have had something to do with it, but these are indirectly it not directly due to the monstrous tariff policy that has been pursued.

The irrigation of farms is being resorted to in some of the far Western States and Territories where the rainfall is not sufficient for agricultural purposes, and as far as the system has been introduced the results are the most satisfactory. It appears from investigations made by the Census Bureau, that in Utah out of a total of 10,757 farms, 9,734 are irrigated. The average size of the irrigated farms, or of those portions which are irrigated, is 27 acres. The average cost of the water right is \$10.55 per acre, the average annual cost of water 91 cents per acre. With the irrigation system the value of these lands has been enhanced \$57.60 per acre. Irrigation is also largely resorted to in California, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and other sections of the far West where lands which without it would be practically worthless have been made very productive.

Mr. Wm. H. Dunn, owner of the River Side farm near New Berne, and one of the most successful truck growers in the State, believes in the intensive system of farming, and to this he attributes his success. His farm of 60 acres he bought in 1881, paying for it fifty dollars an acre. He values it now at a thousand dollars an acre. The farm has netted him this year over twenty per cent on this valuation. His net profits over and above all expenses have been \$11,500, which is doing pretty well on 60 acres. He raises nearly everything for which there is a demand in the Southern markets, but banks on the Irish potato, which he says always pays well, and with which there is no danger of overstocking the market. On three acres he raised 140 barrels to the acre, while twenty-three acres averaged 110 barrels to the acre. He insists that the man who understands trucking, knows what to raise and farms right can't help making money.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If those Welsh tin-workers who propose to immigrate hither have all been made paupers by the establishment of that industry here, how in the world are they to come under the law?—Phil Times, Ind.

Tammany Hall Democrats make themselves popular in New York by keeping down the tax rate. They should be able to do this with great success this year, as they have added \$88,878,948 to the valuation of property, as compared with the valuation for 1890.—Phil. Ledger, Ind.

While the Farmers' Alliance people in Minnesota were preparing to sweep the robber monopolists off the face of the earth some unscrupulous Alliance traders sold them bogus binding twine made of sisal grass colored in imitation of manila—a \$15,000 swindle. The Minnesota Alliance men should hereafter begin their reform movement from the inside, especially if they should continue the plan of purchasing supplies through their organizations.—Phil. Record, Dem.

MR. CRAIN'S POKER STORY.

Why He Wasn't Shot on the First Night and How He Was on the Second. Washington Star.

Congressman Crain, who represents the Galveston district of Texas, tells some remarkable stories of poker playing in that State during war time. It was an epoch there of lawlessness and mob rule, and personal bravery was the quality of leadership. One night he was playing in a game with three or four others, one of them a desperado named Boyd. The latter took advantage of the conviviality of the proceedings to hold out a card, and Crain saw him do it. On the spur of the moment Crain said, "Boyd you are cheating!" It was a foolish thing to do, unless, with pistol in hand, because it meant immediate murder. But, to the surprise of every one, Boyd simply turned very pale, laughed, and replied: "Crain boards at my house, you know, and so I can't afford to shoot him.

The next evening Boyd came uninvited into Crain's room, where some other men were, and offered to play Crain a game of two-handed "freezeout." The latter assented and they sat down at the table, while the rest drew their chairs back and waited for the tragedy they supposed was coming. A few moments later Boyd again cheated, so openly that he doubtless intended to be caught, and Crain at once charged him with the offence. Immediately Boyd leaped to his feet, seized two chairs and threw them into the air. One of them struck Boyd as it fell, and he drew the pistol he had ready, crying: "Crain, you hit me with a chair!"

"Like a flash," says Crain, in telling the story, "my instinct as a criminal lawyer came to my aid. I saw that his purpose was to claim self-defence in shooting me. So, without stirring from my seat, I pointed my finger at Boyd, who had covered me with his gun, and said: 'Boyd, you know that isn't true. I've been touched you. If you want to fight I'll accommodate you anywhere you like and with any weapons within an hour of this time. Let's fight, if need be, but there's no occasion for murder!'"

Cain's coolness of action saved him and the duel never came off, because friends interfered. He lived to secure Boyd's acquittal of murder subsequently. Later on, however, Boyd was killed with his boots on in a row.

JUST A LITTLE BILL.

It Wasn't the Toothache He Had, as the Dentist Discovered. New York World.

As a young man was about to enter the hallway leading to a dentist's office on 8th avenue two men standing there began to grin and nudge each other. He noticed their actions and stopped to say:

"Gentlemen, toothache is a dreadful thing."

"Yes," they replied in a chorus, as their grins broadened.

"And the only remedy is to have the tooth pulled."

"Yes," with a chuckle.

"And it takes sand to go through the performance."

"It does," they chorused, as they chuckled a little louder.

"I wonder if the dentist is in?"

"He is, sir."

"That's lucky. I am a collector and have a little bill against him. Never had the toothache in my life."

And as he went bristling up the stairs the two men looked at each other in disgust and seemed to have no further interest in life.

PERSONAL.

Berry Wall is credited with making an income of \$36,000 a year as a life insurance agent.

There are new reports from England that Andrew Carnegie is feeling the way to run for Parliament at the next Parliamentary election.

Among the applicants for maple sugar bounty in Vermont are ex-Gov. Gregory, who has an orchard of 2,000 trees, Congressman Grout and Gov. Page.

Peffer, of Kansas, has evolved into a person who cares about his personal appearance and likes good things to eat, and his hair and beard have been trimmed, too.

Hon. Harvey Rice, father of the Ohio common school system, is now 91 years of age, and is living quietly in Cleveland, where he still spends an hour daily with his pen.

Mrs. Flora Mather, who has just given \$75,000 for a college for women in Cleveland, is a daughter of Amasa Stone, who founded Adelbert College, and is a sister-in-law of Col. John Hay.

Miss Fisher, of North Carolina, who once wrote many novels under the name of "Christian Reid," is now Mrs. Tiernan, and has given up literary work. She is the daughter of the Col. Fisher who gave his name to Fort Fisher.

TEXAS FARMERS.

Democratic Alliance Men Opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme. By Telegram to the Morning Star.

St. Louis, July 10.—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: Nearly all the delegates to the Farmers' Alliance State Convention, which met there this morning, have arrived. This convention is a revolt on the part of the Democratic Alliance men against the recent action of some Alliance leaders. The delegates are opposed to the sub-treasury scheme.

Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States and is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

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 \$80.00 per month. Read advertisement in the paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Co., proprietors, for descriptive pamphlet.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The situation seems to be that President Harrison would be glad enough to see Mr. Quay overboard, but does not care to cast him into the sea himself.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Ind.

But for the persistently boomed Presidential candidacy of Mr. Blaine nobody outside of his circle of personal friends would evince much interest in the conflicting health bulletins from Bar Harbor. Coupled with tales of the robustness of the Secretary is the announcement that five doctors are attending him. He will pull through in face of this fact.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Senator Teller, who, with his colleague Senator Stewart, has had the ear of Mr. Harrison during the recent discussion as to the course of the administration on the question of silver coinage, has returned to Colorado filled with contempt for the policy which the President has partially put into operation. "The demand for the coinage of the American product," he declares to a reporter of the Denver Sun, "is the demand of the enemies, not the friends, of silver." Mr. Harrison he considers a "gold bug."—Boston Globe, Dem.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

HUCKLEBERRY'S AFRICA SALVE.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no cure is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 5 cents per box. For sale by Robert R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

OLD SOLDIER CURED.

Of Eczema by One Set Cuticura, after using many medicines Without Relief.

Although I have very little faith in patent medicines, I bought one half dozen bottles of Cuticura for eczema of my face. Nothing else would cure it, and having served a number of years in the Regular Army, which entitled me to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, I tried there, and there I cured my eczema with CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I bought a box of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and after taking them, and following the directions to the letter, I feel and look as well as a new-born baby by a healthy mother. I do not exaggerate it one bit; when I say they have been worth to me their weight in gold.

C. FRED BLUM, No. 622 Penna. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Boils all over Body.

My son was afflicted with skin disease, itching, and breaking out in large boils all over his body. We tried everything else, but all of no effect. After using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA, he was completely restored to health again. It is a good medicine, which I would recommend to every one similarly afflicted.

WILLIAM SMALTZ, North River Mills, W. Va.

Cuticura Resolvent.

The new Blood and Skin purifier, and greatest of humors remedies, cleanses the blood, and purifies and restores the hair. Cure the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA RESOLVENT cures every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, and blood diseases, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

MUSCULAR STRAINS.

Headache and pains, backache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

THE FINEST MATTINGS.

IN TOWN CAN BE HAD FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

AT Williams & Robinson, "NEXT TO ORTON."

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

HEALTHFUL MOUNTAIN CLIMATE. Choice of Courses for Degrees. Special attention to English, French and German spoken; Commercial Department; Library 17,000 volumes; working Laboratory; good morals. Expenses for month \$18.00 to \$20.00 (board, fees, etc.). Increasing patronage from many States, Indian Territory, Mexico, and Japan. North Carolina well represented. Next session begins September 15th. Illustrated Catalogue and illustrated book about Salem free. JULIUS D. DRISLER, President.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

COLUMBIA, S. C. SECOND SCHOLASTIC YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 20th, 1891, with full corps of Professors and Teachers in Academic, Collegiate, Music, Art and Medical Departments. Most beautiful grounds and comfortable home in the South. For circular and catalogue apply to the President.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, July 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 84 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROBIN—Market firm at \$1 20 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Firm at \$2 00 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 40 for Hard.

PEANUTS—Farmer's stock selling at 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

COTTON—Nominal. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 5 1/4 cts # lb
Good Ordinary..... 6 9-16 " "
Low Middling..... 7 5-16 " "
Middling..... 8 " "
Good Middling..... 8 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 9 bales
Spirits Turpentine..... 394 barrels
Rosin..... 651 bbls
Tar..... 81 bbls
Crude Turpentine..... 18 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended July 10, 1891.

Cotton..... 33 2,746
Spirits Turpentine..... 387
Rosin..... 74
Crude..... 510

EXPORTS. For week ended July 11, 1890.

Cotton..... 18 3,734
Spirits Turpentine..... 11,486
Rosin..... 974
Crude..... 846

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, July 10, 1891.

Cotton..... 4,088
Spirits Turpentine..... 25
Rosin..... 25
Crude..... 4,088

QUOTATIONS. July 10, 1891.

Cotton..... 7 1/4
Spirits Turpentine..... 1 1/4
Rosin..... \$1 20 @ \$1 25
Crude..... 1 40 @ \$1 40

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and strong at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Commercial bills 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money easy at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent; closing offered at 2. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent 116 1/2; four and a half per cent 100 1/2 bid. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 126 asked; four 98. Richmond and West Point Terminal 14 1/2; Western Union 79 1/2.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Evening.—Cotton easy; middling 8 1/2; low middling 7 13-16; good ordinary 7 1-16; net receipts at this port to-day—bales; gross 1,497 bales; exports to Great Britain—bales; to France—bales; to the Continent 185 bales; forwarded 985 bales; sales 639 bales, all to spinners; stock 14,794 bales.

Wheat net receipts here 1,118 bales; gross 8,257 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,700 bales; to France 390 bales; to the continent 3,743 bales; forwarded 3,478 bales; sales 1,413 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 1,759 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,010 bales; to France 325 bales; to the Continent 185 bales; stock 261,835 bales. Consolidated net receipts 9,243 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,781 bales; to France 4,081 bales; to the Continent 4,265 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 6,857,527 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,247,124 bales; to France 553,001 bales; to the continent 1,834,180 bales; to the channel 18,856 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts—bales; gross receipts 1,497 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day of 87,800 bales at quotations: July 7 9/16 @ 7 9/16; August 8 0/16; September 8 1/16 @ 8 1/16; October 8 2/16 @ 8 2/16; November 8 3/16 @ 8 3/16; December 8 4/16 @ 8 4/16; January 8 5/16 @ 8 5/16; April 8 7/16 @ 8 7/16; May 8 8/16.

Southern flour dull and easy. Wheat lower and active for export, closing weak; No. 2, red \$1 02 1/2 @ 1 03 1/2 in store and at elevator; options dull and 1/2 @ 3/4 lower on fine weather, private cables weak, a freer movement of new wheat and expected favorable government crop report; No. 2, red \$1 01 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2; August 97 1/2; September 96 1/2. Corn weaker, with a moderate business; No. 2, 70 @ 71c at elevator; ungraded mixed 70 @ 73c; options 1/2 @ 3/4 lower, quiet and weak; crop reports good; July 64 1/2; August 61 1/2; September 59 1/2. Oats unsettled, irregular and less active; options moderately active and weak; July 49; September 32 1/2; No. 2 white, 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2; spot No. 2, 44 @ 45 1/2. Hops weak and quiet; State, common to choice, 20 @ 25c; Pacific Coast 21 @ 25c. Coffee—options steady and closed steady and unchanged to 10 points up; July \$18 80 @ 19 00; August 15 90 @ 16 10; September \$15 10 @ 15 20; spot Rio firm and in fair demand; fair cargoes 18 1/2c. Sugar—raw held firmly and about nominal; refined nominal; Rice steady but dull. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined at New York \$8 90 @ 7 05; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$8 85 @ 7 00; in bulk \$4 45 @ 5 00. Cotton seed oil quiet; crude, off grade, 26 @ 29c. Rosin weak and quiet; strained, common to good \$1 42 1/2. Spirits turpentine dull but steady. Wool weak and dull. Pork firm and quiet. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; farmers' 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Beef firm and quiet; in fair demand and firm. Middles firm and quiet; short clear, September, \$6 33 1/2 @ 6 42 1/2. Lard quiet and firm; Western steam \$6 50 @ 6 52 1/2; city \$5 95 @ 6 00; July \$6 50; August \$6 56 bid; September \$6 70 bid. Freights to Liverpool firm, with a fair demand; cotton 3-8; grain 2d.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 90 @ 91c;

No. 2 red 91 @ 92c. Corn—No. 2, 53 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 37c. Mess pork per bbl, \$10 25 @ 10 30. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$9 25 @ 9 30. Short rib sides \$9 10 @ 9 15; short clear \$8 50 @ 8 60. Whiskey \$1 10; short \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest and closing as follows: Wheat No. 2, July 89 1/2 @ 90 1/4, 90 1/4; August 87 1/2, 87 1/2; September 86 1/2, 87, 86 1/2. Corn—No. 2, July 55 1/2, 55 1/2; August 52