

SHAFER'S ARMY INVADING CUBA

Troops Landing at Two Points to Attack Santiago at the Sides and Rear.

PROBABLE PLAN OF ATTACK

Two Divisions Will be Pushed Forward Steadily to Take the Town on Either Flank While Insurgent Attack on Rear and Navy in Front

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points, so as to attack Santiago at the rear and at the sides, with the navy to help the work in front. Thus, the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun. Though the United States troops were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil, their purpose after it was not invasion but the establishment of a naval base and a cable station, in both of which they were eminently successful. To the regular troops was left the beginning of the formidable task of invading Cuba in force by land.

Cable Communication Established

Just at the close of office hours a cable message came to the War Department from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. It had been expected all day. To the surprise of the officials the cable was dated not at Guantanamo, but at a place called Playa del Este, about twenty miles west of Guantanamo bay and about half the distance between that and Santiago Bay. Its exact wording is withheld, but it is stated that the cable was sent by General Shafter and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the sides and rear.

Plan of Attack Arranged

In his dispatch Lieutenant Allen said that he had heard nothing officially from either General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions. He was told specifically by General Miles to remain silent and to be ready to receive orders from the general. It is not unlikely, too, that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast, of course, within a radius of the headquarters which General Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's Dispatch Indicated

It is clear that the general's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops at this station which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, may easily have led the general to suppose that a cable station landing was to be attempted in that vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected at the point where the cable communication by telegraph had been re-established at that point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of some officers the landing of troops was of marines rather than of land forces.

The Cable Station through which the American commanders will communicate with the troops at this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening at Playa del Este, a small point directly on the coast about fifteen miles west of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

Reinforcements

The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began to-day, in the departure of the thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the thirty-fourth Michigan. The troops are being sent to Newport News and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this move are correct, the reinforcements are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa directly, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued placing Gen. Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops, composed of the thirty-third Michigan and the thirty-fourth Michigan, which are to form part of the new division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be detached, also, in which case they will be dispatched to the new division. General Henry is one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world.

The Plan of Attack

It is evident from the nature of General Miles' advice that in addition to the troops now landing, as is supposed, at Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance. The two divisions probably will be pushed forward steadily to take the town of Santiago on either flank while to Garcia and Bahi's banks of insurgent forces are being driven back on the attack in the rear. The distance on the west side is slightly greater than on the east, but it probably is not greater by either route than fifteen or eighteen miles. The country is mountainous, but there is no reason to believe it may not be traversed by the United States troops within a week, even if it should be necessary to construct entrenchments and abatis over a few miles in order to beat back the Spanish forces. With the beginning of the movement, the navy will be in close order to assist in the efforts at the entrance and to draw the cordon of warships so closely around the mouth as to make it impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if they are disposed to make the most desperate chances.

Camara's Fleet

News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal are being loaded on shipboard at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about \$18 a ton, there the purchase creates great curiosity here and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander to carry to that celebrated fleet around into the Pacific and use these colliers to supply the fleet with coal. In this case the object of the purchase would be to bring the coast of the United States instead of the Philippines; but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

Talk of an Alliance

The European stories published this morning of an alliance among the powers against the United States, and of the reported proffer of Germany to lease the Philippines from Spain, are received here with amusement, for it is apparent clearly from the place of origin of these stories—Madrid—if not from their substance, that they were inspired by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in the Secretary of the Navy to day, speaking to an Associated Press reporter of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department, said that, in justice, it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war necessitated a vast amount of special preparation and change in crews of vessels and naval force.

LATE ADVICES FROM HAVANA

Denial of the Reported Attempt to Assassinate Captain General Blanco.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Why It Cannot be Allowed in the Case of Lieut. Hobson and His Men—Explanation of the Order Concerning Plugs of Truce.

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HAVANA, June 22, 10.40 A. M.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of the volunteers, whose brother, it was alleged, had been shot for complicity in a plot against the government. General Blanco enjoys the esteem of all classes in Havana, including the volunteers, and is regarded with the utmost confidence as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. The Cubans admit that they are under obligations to General Blanco for the appearance as requested by the Cubans in the island. The palace guards are from the volunteers, and several officers of that body are aides on the general's staff. General Blanco's public appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana, and the attendance of the usual body-guard.

Complete tranquility reigns in Havana

The greatest confidence is shown that the Spanish forces will successfully cope with the American soldiers, who were yesterday reported to have arrived on board transports off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

The Exchange of Prisoners

Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time the captain general says he cannot allow the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and the others of the party who sailed the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that the lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prudence, the captain in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that the United States should prefer to interpose between the German people and the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that the United States should prefer to interpose between the German people and the Philippines, while Germany got nothing.

Has Not Forbidden Plug of Truce

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of the vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it may be made impotent by the action of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

TROOPS AT JACKSONVILLE

All the Men Contented—The Camp an Ideal One—Water Supply Perfect. Climate Salubrious.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 22.—It may be a comfort to some Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi voters to know that their sons, serving here in Camp Cuba Libre as members of the Seventh army corps, U. S. V., seem less likely to be sick than if they were at home, and are not in any serious need of hospital care. The Associated Press correspondent just interviewed at random, fully two score privates, representing all the regiments. Not one complained. Then he saw a number of officers who expressed decided satisfaction at their surroundings and supplies. Then Chief Surgeon Maus took the correspondent to the hospital, where he was waiting out with gratification, that the inmates thereof numbered less than one per cent of the total rank and file. Dr. Maus, who is of the regular army and has no local prejudices, said the camp is ideal, the water supply perfect as to both quantity and quality, and the climate actually salubrious. The chief surgeon has many plans for caring for the sick, and of these plans a number are now in successful operation. Gen. Lee is well pleased, not only with the camp and its surroundings, but with the discipline and morality of the troops. Prominent citizens point out that the men at Jacksonville have behaved in such exemplary fashion that they have earned the approbation of all the residents. Not a single case of brawling or insubordination is reported.

It is well also to note that prominent citizens and physicians, speaking for the Red Cross and kindred organizations, join in all the compliments being bestowed by their army conferees upon Camp Cuba Libre.

The men here seem anxious to go to the front, but this anxiety is natural to the American soldier and is not fostered by discomforts in their present habitation.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures the wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Windlow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other.

Belief in SIX Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. B. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets.

Breken's Analgesic Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. B. BELLAMY.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face is radiant. This is the result of the system used in the cleaning action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only.

OCCUPATION OF MANILA

Parts of Crews of Foreign Warships Said to Have Landed Upon Invitation of the Spanish Government.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 22.—The Daily News publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hong Kong.

The communication proceeds to say: "Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German consul, acting on precise instructions, which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed a bombardment, although the Admiral was clear and categorical and named directly from Emperor William's cabinet.

It was then that Admiral Dewey agreed for reinforcements and supplies Aguinaldo with arms. While German gathered a naval force, the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to cooperate in the capture of the city. Dewey's force not being sufficient to protect German interests, Captain General Augustus laid, on his part, a plan for reinforcements and supplies to take place at Madrid with the German ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Captain General Augustus should appear to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents.

There is an indirect way of capitulating, while sparing Spanish amour propre. There is no doubt Admiral von Diederichs has taken command of the force sent, although he has taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to re-embark? The whole question is in the air.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Their Final Disposition May Yet Be a Subject of Dispute Between European Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, commenting on the continued discussion of the Philippine question, says: "There would be a storm of indignation in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that the United States should prefer to interpose between the German people and the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that the United States should prefer to interpose between the German people and the Philippines, while Germany got nothing.

There is, in fact, a strong inclination to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiaochow whenever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany has done in the Philippines, it will not allow such a policy of fair shares all around. There can, however, be little doubt that no European power in combination would venture to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiaochow whenever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany has done in the Philippines, it will not allow such a policy of fair shares all around. There can, however, be little doubt that no European power in combination would venture to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiaochow whenever an opportunity is afforded.

THIRD MILITARY EXPEDITION

Will Leave San Francisco for the Philippines Monday—Arrangements for the Fourth Expedition.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quarter-master General Lindbergh of the War Department yesterday telegraphed to San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia, and Newport. He added that General Merritt, commanding the new department, will accompany the expedition to the Philippines. Major General Ois, the next in command, will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines. Quarter-master Long says also that the City of Pueblo probably will be turned over to the government to-morrow morning, but will have to be ready to depart with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two and it is probable that she will overtake the expedition at Honolulu and accompany it to Manila.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS

Ordered to Refuse Clearance to Vessels for Cuba or Porto Rican Ports.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day wired instructions to all Atlantic coast collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel for Cuba or Porto Rican ports with provisions or other material which can be used in maintaining war, regardless of whether the ports are or are not blockaded or whether the provisions are for civilians or for the army. This action is taken under the joint resolution of April 22nd, the enforcement of which has been entrusted by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury. The power bestowed by that resolution is broader than powers under international law, as now construed, and its exercise draws lighter the lines about the Spanish West Indies.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, June 18.

MARKET DULL on a basis of 6 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 3-11-16; Good Ordinary 5-11-16; Low Middling 6-11-16; Good Middling 7-11-16. Same day last year, middling 7 1/2c. Receipts—11 bales; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60c/65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70c/80c. CORN—Firm; 55c/57 1/2c cents per bushel. ROUGH RICE—\$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams, 8 to 10c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch hearts and saps, \$1.80 to \$2.25; six inch, \$2.25 to \$3.25; seven inch, \$3.50 to \$5.50. TIMBER—Market steady at \$2.50 to 6.50 per M.

STAR OFFICE, June 17.

MARKET DULL on a basis of 6 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 3-11-16; Good Ordinary 5-11-16; Low Middling 6-11-16; Good Middling 7-11-16. Same day last year, middling 7 1/2c. Receipts—10 bales; same day last year, 0.

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STAR OFFICE, June 20.

MARKET DULL on a basis of 6 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 3-11-16; Good Ordinary 5-11-16; Low Middling 6-11-16; Good Middling 7-11-16. Same day last year, middling 7 1/2c. Receipts—10 bales; same day last year, 0.

COTTON MARKETS

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The cotton market opened steady, with price 3 to 5 points higher on local covering, and light foreign buying inspired by a more favorable set of English cables than looked for. Following the call distant markets closed off to last night's bid prices under realizing, but the market maintained a generally steady undertone on local support. Subsequent Liverpool cables reflected a feverish market for futures at that point and encouraged local buyers to hammer the new crop positions to some extent. This cotton was readily absorbed, however, and at 11 o'clock the undertone was steadier, with prices one to two points net higher.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton easy; middling 6 1/2c. Cotton futures closed steady; sales 29,300 bales. July 1.52c; August 1.52c; September 1.52c; October 1.52c; November 1.52c; December 1.52c; January 1.52c; February 1.52c; March 1.52c; April 1.52c.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The improvement in the weather and denials from the weather bureau that a severe storm was on its way, together with a quiet wheat market, caused a decline in the price of wheat to-day. July left off 1/4c lower and September lost 1/4c. Corn and oats were down. Corn declined 5c and land and ribs 2 1/2c each.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Cash quotations: Flour—market not reported. Wheat—No. 2 spring 66c/68c; No. 3 spring 62c/72c; No. 2 red 75c. Corn—No. 2 52c/54c. Oats—No. 2 35c. Soybean oil—No. 1 11c. Lard firm; Western steam 60c; July 58c; nominal; refined quiet. Pork—market dull. Butter steady.

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