KILL THE GERMS OF ALL DISEASE——DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER.

Several hundred men, women and children throughout the State of Texas, have used it, and are loud in their praises of it. They were afflicted with many diseases, some considered incurable. Some have been cured after suffering 25 years, one of them 30 years. It is a most wonderful advance in medical science. The chemicals composing this great remedy, are endorsed by the leading scientists and chemists in Europe (where diseases, as the greatest antiseptic, or blood poison neutralizers in the whole world. It is claimed to be the only remedy that will successfully neutralize the poison from the bite of a mad dog. It is death to microbes, or disease germs, in the human system. When these germs die, disease and pain take their flight. "Pain is but the prayer of the nerves for healthy blood."

THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

While the germ theory of disease is no new doctrine, it has failed to gain the credence of medical science, to any great extent, until of recent years and now that the *theory* is all but admitted to be true, the *practice* is lagging far behind. For the benefit of the public, we make the following from people's encyclopedia:

It is a fact that the germ theory of disease did not originate, as some suppose, in recent times, although it has only lately attracted much attention. More than two hundred years ago, the theory was brought forward by Father Kircher to account for the pleague, and Linnaeus and many others endorsed it. It is a theory which ascribes disease to the introduction of living organisms into the human system. Such discoveries have been made in the last twenty years, as have induced (forced) some of the best experimentalists, to avow that it represents a view more clearly explanatory of many diseases, than any other hypothesis. The germ theory is important, because connected with the propagation of disease. Diseases arise from the invasion of the system by microscopic forms or germs, or microbes, from the air or water, or food we receive, and with property or power of rapid multiplication, and the spores or cells are wafted by the air from person to person. By a long series of observations and experiments in all departments of animal life, the presence of fungus growth in the blood and tissue, have been found as a result of these spores. Typhoid fungus, Small Pox fungus and Cholera fungus have been discovered and identified by several eminent physicians, and the same may be said of Erysipelas and other diseases.

"That the ubiquitous microbe is, indeed, a most important factor in all diseases, is no longer a question of doubt."

"Modern surgery under the leadership of Professor Lister, with its anti microbe remedies, has built upon this foundation, a magnificient superstructure, which will not crumble under the touch of destructive criticism, nor totter to its fall amid the upheavals of original search. And quite natural has arisen the question, how far can the microbe annihilating drugs, so easy of application and so powerful for good under the surgeon's hand, be made to do service in the internal treatment of microbic diseases. It cannot be said that the physician has been less industrious than the surgeon. But it cannot be denied that his efforts, thus far, have been a stupendous failure, and it is yet guess work with them as to which is the best remedy with which to try to kill the dreadful microbe, or disease germs in the human system, and leave life in the patient. And while the surgeon, now with his germicidal remedies, quaffs the atmosphere of the delectable mountain, the physician is still wearily, breathing the germ laden air of the slough of despondency without a remedy."

Fortunately for suffering humanity, Dr. C. R. King, of Lampasas, Tex., has bridged the chasm and comes to the front, to bless the world with the long sought remedy. So far as tried it has fully met the test, and Royal Germetuer is being hailed with delight by the suffering and afflicted wherever it has been introduced.

CURES THE FOLLOWING DISEASES: Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption, Diarrhœa, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Small Pox, Deafness, Sore Eyes, Malarial Fever, Scarlet Fever, Gonnorrhœa, Syphilis. Restores Digestion, relieves Insomnia and Indigestion, in fact cures all Malarial and Contagious diseases. This medicine will restore the vitality of Manhood in the old as well as the young. Cures all Female Coamplaints. SPECIFIC for Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever and Eczema.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES, CITY HALL, RICHMOND, VA., June 20, 1889.

General A. T. Hawthorne, Baltimore, Md.:

My Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure in saying to you that I have been very much benefitted by the use of Dr. C. R. Kings Royal Germetuer. For the past ten years I have suffered from a very severe Catarrhal affection, and despaired of getting relief. But hope dawns on me am improving *very much*. I cordially recommend Dr. C. R. King's Royal Germetuer to you now, that I can see the good effects of the "Germetuer." I am now using second bottle, and who are suffering from Catarrh. With thanks to you for calling my attention to it.

I am very respectfully,

P. W. CUNNINGHAM, Collector City Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES, CITY HALL, RICHMOND, VA., June 21, 1889

General A. T. Hawthorne, General Agent, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir,—Having used Dr. C. R. King's Royal Germetuer in my family for the past few weeks for Catarrhal affection and Rheumatism, I take pleasure in saying, that it has proved beneficial, and I cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Very respectfully, E. A. BARBER.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 17, 1889.

General A. T. Hawthorne, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir.—During the last five years, I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh in the head, Neuralgia, Constant Headache, and Rheumatism in the shoulders and lower parts of the back, but after using a couple bottles of Dr. C. R. King's Royal Germetuer I feel entirely relieved. I take great pleasure in recommending it, to any and all who may be thus afflicted, feeling assured that it will do for them what it has accomplished for me.

Very truly yours, PATTERSON BAYNE, SR.

King's Royal Germetuer can be had at OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO'S, Gen. Ag'ts for Va.

THYMOL DENTINA.

A Fragrant Antiseptic

MOUTH WASH.

A True Germicide.

REMOVES TARTAR.

Preserves and Beautifies the Teeth.

CONTAINS NO ACID.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Manufactured by

Old Dominion Specialty Co.,

RICHMOND, VA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pills. Small Doses. Small Prices.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

WEST END

Land & Improvement Co

Office of Agency: Over Merchants National Bank, Corner Main and Eleventh Streets.

JAMES H. DOOLEY, President.

GEO. J. ROGERS, Secretary.

PURE SALAD OIL.

OLIVE OIL.

DENTIST.

DR. E. P. & J. T. WRIGHT,

DENTISTS.

No. 519 East Main street, Richmond, Va.

DR. WILFRED A. PLEASANTS

has returned to the city, and can be found at his office.

NO. 407 EAST MAIN STREET.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy1

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., JULY 25TH, for building a Church in the City of Manchester. Plans can be seen at the office of Major R. J. Black, Richmond. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals. jy 16-5t

SUICIDE UNDER THE LAW.

THE STATUTES ARE NOT EXPLICIT ON A COMMON SUBJECT.

Courts Differ in Their Rulings, but There Is a General Concensus of Opinion on Certain Points That Have Arisen—Several Examples.

Suicide under the law is rather a difficult thing to define. It is particularly difficult in view of the different rulings that the courts of different states have adopted. The provisions of insurance policies are so varied and contradictory in their terms that it is next to impossible to say what is the general rule.

In a case brought before the supreme court of Michigan, the argument was on an insurance policy, the terms of which covered hurts from accidents, but not suicide. The question of insanity entered into the determination, of course, of the case, and the verdict was that if the insured killed himself, while insane and not conscious of what he was doing, the act was not suicide within the meaning of the policy, nor was it within the exception made in case of death resulting from bodily disease, and that a recovery could be had on the policy.

The decision of the court was to the effect that on the question of voluntary suicide, intentionally committed by a sane man in the possession of his faculties, knowing how to adopt means to ends, and conscious of the immorality of the act, all authorities agree that self destruction is within the exemption, and all authorities likewise agree that an accidental death—as by taking poison by mistake, or shooting one's self with a pistol, supposing it not to be loaded, or falling from a building or death happening in any way by the unintended act of the party dying—is not within the exemption.

THE RULE IN ENGLAND.

The difficulty arises whether suicide by an insane man is also within the exemption, and on this point different doctrines have been maintained. On the one hand it is claimed that if the act be voluntarily done in pursuance of an intelligent purpose, and intentionally and intelligently carried out by the proper adoption of means to ends, it is suicide on the part of the insured, or death by his own hands, although insanity exists to such an extent that he may not be able to appreciate the moral qualities of the act.

On the other hand it is maintained that however intelligently the act may be done, if at the time the will be overpowered by an uncontrollable impulse, or the party be unable to appreciate the moral character of the act, it is not within the meaning of the provision relating to self destruction—in other words the man did not die by his own volition, and was not a suicide in any proper sense of the term.

In the case in question the rule laid down in England in a celebrated case was adhered to. The words of the policy were that it should be void if the person insured should die by his own hand. The man threw himself from the Vauxhall bridge, in London, into the Thames and was drowned. The jury found that he voluntarily threw himself into the river, knowing at the time that he could thereby destroy his life, and intending thereby to do so; but at the time of committing the act he was not capable of judging between right and wrong.

It was held that the policy was void, the rule being laid down, in effect, that the moral condition of the mind was immaterial, and if, when the act was done, the insured knew that life would be thereby destroyed, and intended it to be so, the policy is violated under the condition, although the insured was insane at the time.

The supreme court of Massachusetts held to practically the same opinion.

THE "NEW YORK DOCTRINE."

In New York in the earliest case it was a part of the stipulation that the policy was to become void if the insured died by his own hand. The insured came to his death by suicide by drowning himself in the Hudson river. Chief Justice Nelson, delivering the opinion of the court, said, speaking legally: "Self destruction by a fellow being bereft of reason can with no more propriety be ascribed to the act of his own hand than to the deadly instrument that may have been used for the purpose.

"The drowning was no more the man's act, in the sense of the law, than if he had been impelled by irresistible physical force; nor is there any greater reason for exempting the company from the risk assumed in the policy than if his death had been occasioned by such means. Suicide involves the deliberate termination of one's existence while in the possession and enjoyment of his mental faculties. Self slaughter by an insane man or lunatic is not an act of suicide within the meaning of the law."

This rule was modified to some extent by a succeeding decision. In that it was held that under the law in New York the words "die by his own hand" have reference to an intelligent voluntary act, and not to a suicide committed by a party in a state of mental derangement so great that the act of self destruction is to be regarded as wholly involuntarily.

The leading case in this field is that known as the "New York doctrine." It was stipulated that the policy was to be void if the insured should die by his own hand. Mr. Justice Hunt, after a full review of the case, laid down the rule thus: "If the assured, being in the possession of his ordinary reasoning faculties, from anger, pride, jealousy, or a desire to escape from the ills of life, intentionally takes his own life, the proviso attaches, and there can be no recovery.

"If the death is caused by the voluntary act of the assured, he knowing and intending that his death shall be the result of his act, but when his reasoning faculties are so far impaired that he is not able to understand the moral character, the general nature, consequence and effect of the act he is about to commit, or when he is impelled thereto by an insane impulse, which he has not the power to resist, such death is not within the contemplation of the parties to the contract, and the insurer is liable."—New York News.

VIRGINIA ARSENIC, BROMIN AND LITHIA WATER.—Compare analysis and you will see that our water is nearly three times the strength of any other arsenic water, and contains *no organic* matter. For sale by all druggists, and by L. P. Routt, sole agent, Second and Main streets. Send for circular.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, July 19.—Auction offerings on 'Change to-day, 77 packages, with 5 taken in. Highest price, $40; lowest, $1.10; average, $6 70.

There was only a quiet retail sale on and off 'Change to-day privately; such a market as we often have in midsummer, when many of the trade are off and then on the market and others absent. Every day witnesses the reduction of old stock smokers, or fillers, while the old supply of wrappers declines visibly. To-day and yesterday there were several lots of fine new wrappers and cutters sampled. Buyers can now accommodate themselves at any figure, from 30 to 45c. for cutters, or 45 to 75c. for wrappers. Some are very pretty and rich, and we presume, that none will be better quality or price than these opening up this week, as they are the best of leading shippers stock from Oxford and Henderson, N. C. Dark tobaccos appear very monotonous to the outsider not a regular buyer, but there is a general dullness in that line except for selections.

We have not only had a wet spring, but thus far a cool wet summer. It rains hard to-day. Light soils must suffer from washing. The stiff soil may stand it, and tobacco may thrive. We hope our country friends are taking observations of the crop growth along with their extraordinary seasons. The export plug trade keeps up well. Not only Virginia, but much Western dark is now being used for this purpose.

Western reports from Paducah, Mayfield, Hopkinsville and Owensboro, Ky., state that there has been too much rain over all that section. The complaint is that the root when taken up shows no spread on growth, but is reported as having turned back.

Clarksville, Tenn., has had fine growing weather thus far. W. E. D.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The following internal revenue collections were made in this city yesterday: Cigars, etc., $81.75; tobacco, $2,132 84; special tax, $51.67. Total, $2,266.26.

Cigarettes.

The Pacific Coast calls for the finer grades, 10c. packages. The small-boy packages are said to be losing ground, as too profitless at 5c. retail.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, urged by a citizens' committee, has issued an order to the police department which proposes to close up all cigar and tobacco stores on Sunday. A new order is in preparation commanding police officers to arrest any minor found in possession of cigarettes or smoking such on sight. These two much debated and legislated questions are expected to be carried to a final issue.—*Western Tobacco Journal.*

Aggregate Collections from the Tobacco Trade Since the Tax Went Into Effect.

In the twenty-seven years that the revenue tax has applied to tobacco there has been collected by the United States Revenue Department from the tobacco Trade as taxes a total of $811,000,000, about $520,000,000 of which has been collected from chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, over $244,000,000 from cigars, $9,100,000 from cigarettes, and the balance as special taxes. The highest amount collected in any one year was in 1881-2, when $47,391,988 91 was collected. Then the tax was doubly as large as it now is on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and three hundred and fifty per cent. of the tax now on cigarettes. That year there was manufactured about 61,000,000 pounds less of tobacco and snuff, 800,000,000 less of cigars, and 1,000,000,000 less of cigarettes than has been manufactured in the past fiscal year.—*Western Tobacco Journal.*

The Paris Exposition.

PARIS, July 5.—As the week was devoted to American solemnities, let me tell you that on Monday last, the 1st instant, the United States exhibit was honored with an official visit of M. Carnot, president of the Republic.

After having first stopped at the graphophone and then at the phonograph (Edison), M. Carnot came to the stand of Allen & Ginter, of Richmond, the cigarette and tobacco manufacturers. He was accompanied by M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Alphand, the chief engineer of the Exhibition; M. Berger, general director, &c., &c.

General Franklin, Messrs. Zuck, Gunnel, Baily Blanchard and Aytoun, escorted by a party of the American marine (directed by Captain Cochrane), came to salute the president.

On the front of Allen & Ginter's splendid exhibit, M. Jacques Zebaume, editor of the *Le Tabac*, their representative in France since 1878, was expecting M. Carnot, and gave him all the particulars about the capacity of the works of this most important American factory.

M. Carnot was kind enough to mention that the fame of "Richmond Gem" was perfectly well known to him. When Minister of Finance, before he became President of the French Republic, he knew that Messrs. Allen & Ginter's factory supplied regularly the French Regie with their cigarettes and tobacco.

It is worthy of notice that there is no other brand in France of American tobacco products put on sale in the Regie stores.

Before leaving M. Carnot shook hands with M. Zebaume, an honor which belongs to Messrs. Allen & Ginter's firm, and a favor that was particularly remarked.—*De La Poudre, in New York Leaf.*

Warrenton, N. C.

WARRENTON, N. C., July 19.—Receipts in our market have been very light for the past two weeks. The bulk of offerings consists mainly of low grades, while desirable tobaccos remain very scarce. Prices are full, with an upward tendency.

It is hard to tell much about the growing crop. Reports are conflicting. A needed rain fell yesterday. W. B. BOYD.

Clarksville, Tenn.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., July 17.—Our market for the past week has been without new features. It was irregular at times, but generally firm, closing strong for all grades. The sales for the week ending to-day were 1,070 hogsheads. The breaks were generally of low to medium grades, but little good to fine leaf appearing. The stock of unsold tobaccos is the largest ever known in our market, held mainly in hope of a better market, but must come on sale in next few months, or else be marketed in competition with the new crops. We hear of no special complaints coming from the field, the new crops is therefore supposed to be doing fairly well. M. H. CLARK & BRO.

Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, July 18.—The time has arrived when nearly the whole crop of this section has been marketed; consequently sales here are quite small, and from now until the new crop begins to move they will be at irregular intervals. But prices are fully as high, if not higher, than at any time since this crop commenced moving. Some very fine color is still sold here, and brings easily from 40 to 60c., but most of the stock offered is *unsound*. The weather is *perfect* for the growing crop and most of the reports we have from it are very flattering. J. BOLLING.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by C. W. Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

REVIEW.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Our market was very dull and generally weak to 2 o'clock, although there was a good rally between 12 and 1 o'clock. Gold shipments yesterday and to-day over two millions. Trust stocks were generally firmer, but the Grangers, Trunk lines, Coalers, and Southwestern were heavy. There is a good deal of bull talk from Chicago about pending deals, but until they are concluded, or definite news of negotiations is given out, the street will not accept the gossip. Hence the dullness. Railroad earnings continue very favorable, and crop reports are better every day. We have no doubt of the ultimate end of the market, but continue to feel uncertain about the immediate future. The market closed very dull; near lowest prices.

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked
Petroleum	94	.....
A. C. S. Oil	53½	.....
Atchison	57¼	.....
Canada Southern	51¾	.....
C. & O common	20¾	20¾
C. & O. 1st preferred	57	57½
C. & O. 2nd preferred	31½	33
Chicago Gas Trusts	57½	.....
C., B. & Q	99¾	.....
Del., L. & Western	143¼	.....
Del. & Hudson	143½	.....
Erie	25¾	.....
E. Tenn. 1st preferred	70	72
E. Tenn. 2nd preferred	22	23
E. Tenn. common	10	10½
Jersey Central	110	.....
Lake Shore	101½	.....
Lead Trusts	24¾	.....
Louisville & Nashville	68¾	.....
Manhattan	94½	.....
Missouri Pacific	67¾	.....
N. & W. preferred	50½	.....
N. Y. & N. E	48¾	.....
Northwestern	106¾	.....
Northern Pacific	27½	.....
N. Pacific preferred	62¾	.....
N. Y. Central	105½	.....
Or. Trans	29½	.....
Reading	44¾	.....
R. Terminal	21¾	.....
Rock Island	93¾	.....
Sugar Trusts	109½	.....
St. Paul	68½	.....
Tenn. Coal and Iron	39¾	.....
Texas Pacific	18¼	.....
Union Pacific	57¾	.....
West. Union Tel	84	.....
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia Pacific 1st	112	112¾
Georgia Pacific 2d	82	82½
R. & A. 1st	65	66
E. T. 5's	106	108
E. T. 6's	99	100
Reading 1st preferred	80	81
Reading 2nd preferred	66	67
Reading 3d preferred	.....	53½
R. & D. debs	103	104½
R. & D. gold 6's	116	116½
V. M. 5's	.....	98
Duluth S. S. & A. 5's	94	95½

Richmond Stock Market.

Reported by John L. Williams & Son, bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1889.

SALES OMITTED YESTERDAY.

$6,000 West Virginia Riddleberger interest bearing at .2.

$8,000 do., non-interest at .2.

$310 do., non interest at .2.

$333 33 do., interest bearing at .2.

SECOND BOARD.

500 Virginia new 3's, at 67½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½'s R. & C	103	.....
United States 4's R. & C	123	.....
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C	96¾	97¼
North Carolina 6's C	126½	128
Virginia consol 6's 1905	39	41
Virginia 3-4-5-10-40's	88	.....
Virginia 3's new	67½	67¾
Virginia consol coupons, fundable	39½	.....
Virginia consol coupons, non-fundable	17¾	18¼
CITY SECURITIES.		
Danville 8's, 1903-1911	.....	108
Manchester 6's, 10-40	106	108
Richmond 8's, 1904-1909	135	138
Richmond 6's 1904-1910	117¾	118½
Richmond 5's, 1890-1896	100	101
Richmond 5's, 1921 & later	112½	.....
Richmond 4's, 1921	100	101¾
RAILROAD BONDS.		
A. & C. 1st 7's R	119	122
A. & C. guar. income 6's	105	107
C. C. & Aug. 1st 7's C	109	.....
C. C. & Aug. 2d 7's, C	120	.....
C. C. & A. 6's	105	106½
Colum. & Greenville 1st 6's	100	.....
Colum. & Greenville 2d 6's	82	.....
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	112	112½
Georgia Pacific 5 per cent	82½	83½
Georgia Pacific incomes	30	31½
N. & P. 2d 8's	.....	111
Petersburg Class A. 5's	104	.....
Petersburg Class B. 6's	106	108
Rich. & D. consol 6's, 1890	101	.....
R. & D. gold 6's	116	.....
R. & D. debt 6's	109	.....
R. & D. gen. mort, 5's	92	.....
R. & P. consol 7's	126	128
R. Y. R. & C. 1st 8's	109½	.....
Rich. & Meck. 1st 6's	100	.....
Western N. C. 1st 7's	102	.....
Western N. C. 1st 6's	92	93½
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
A. & C	.....	91
C., C. & A	45	.....
Georgia Pacific	13	.....
Petersburg	59	.....
R., F. & P. common	113½	115½
R., F. & P. div. obligat'n	111½	112
Rich. & Petersburg	105	107½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	3½	4½

New York Financial Market.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Money closed at 3 per cent., the highest rate; lowest 2½ per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 487a488½; actual rates, 486a486¼ for sixty days, and 488a488½ for demand. Governments firm; currency 6's, 118 bid; 4's coupons, 126½ bid; 4½'s do., 106½ bid.

It was generally conceded on the street this morning that the decline in the stock market yesterday was only arrested by a report that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had acquired control of the Burlington and Northern. It was assumed that this would result in bringing the Burlington and North ern into the Inter-State Association and thus prevent the reduction and demoralization of rates in the territory of the Granger roads west and northwest of Chicago. The reported acquisition of the Burlington and Northern is now denied. This, together with a conclusive denial of all rumors of anybody trying to buy control of the Chicago and Alton for the purpose of maintaining rates, and also the engagement of $3,000,000 in gold for shipment to Europe to-morrow, had the effect of further depressing the market this forenoon, and at 1 o'clock nearly all stocks were ¼ to ½ per cent. below last evening's closing. The afternoon's dealings showed no increase, while prices were weak and continued to decline during the greater part. The day's sales amounted to 169,000 shares.

Grain and Cotton Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1889.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat—920 bushels.
Corn—3,000 bushels.
Oats—1,000 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—White, 62 bushels good at 82c.; Longberry, 64 bushels prime at 92c; Shortberry, 26 bushels good at 82c.; do, 296 bushels fair at 78c. Total sales of wheat, 358 bushels.

COTTON REPORT.

Market firm.

Quotations.—Middling, 10½c.; low middling, 9½c.; good ordinary, 9½c.

Baltimore Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Cotton steady; middling, 11¼. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Southern active and higher; Fultz, 78a88c.; Longberry, 80a88c.; Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 86½c. Corn—Southern firm; white, 48a50c.; yellow, 45a46c.; Western, steady; mixed, spot, 43a43½c. Oats firm and unchanged; Southern and Pennsylvania, 30a35c.; Western, white, 33a35c.; Western mixed, 30a32c.; graded No. 2, white, 34½c. Rye inactive but nominally firm at 50c. Provisions slow. Mess pork, $13; new, $16.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5½c.; long clear, 6½c.; clear-rib sides, 6½c.; sugar pickled shoulders, 6½c; sugar cured smoked shoulders; 7½c; hams, small, 13½a13½c.; lard, 12½a13.; lard, refined, 8c. Petroleum dull; refined, $7.10. Coffee nominal; Rio cargoes, fair, 18c. Sugar nominal. Copper steady; refined, 10½a11c. Whisky steady.

New York Produce Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 19—Flour closed quiet at full prices; winter fine grades, $2 25a2 85; Southern steady; trade and family extras, $3.50a$5.00. Wheat weak; spot sales No 2 red, 88a88½c. cash; No. 2 red winter, July, 88½c. Corn steady; spot sales No. 2 mixed, 45½c.; do., July, 43c. Oats weaker; spot sales No. 1 white 32c.; No. 2 mixed July, 27½c. Pork quiet; new mess, $12.50a$12 75. Lard weak; August, $6.60. Sugar—raw, no business reported; refined, quiet but firm; cut-loaf crushed and powdered, 9½c.; granulated, 9½c.; cubes, 9½c. Coffee—steady fair Rio, 17c.

Chicago Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, July 19.—Wheat, oats and corn opened steady. Provisions firm. Closing: Wheat—July, 80½c.; August, 78½c.; September, 77½c. Corn—July and August, 35½c.; October, 36½c. Oats—July, 22½c.; August, 21½c.; September, 22c. Pork—July, $11.65; August, $11.67½; September, $11.15. Lard—July, $6.17½; August, $6.20. Ribs—July, $5.50; August, $5.52½; September, $5.60.

The Cotton Market.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-night say: "Our advices from Liverpool report a poor trade in Manchester, and short time being generally resorted to by spinners. No official action has yet been taken by them to render the movement a complete shut down, but the falling off in the demand for goods in the East is stated in support of their action. To-day sales in Liverpool are very small, and quotations reduced ¼."

Market here closed firm at 1 to 3 points higher. Sales 24,200 bales. Receipts at ports to-day estimated at 300 bales. Spot cotton quiet; 11½c. for middling uplands; sales 961 bales to spinners. Futures closed: July, 10 45a10 46; August, 10.45a10.46; September, 10 11a 10.12; October, 9.89a9.90; November, 9.82a9.83; December, 9.85a9.86; January, 9.91a9.92; February, 9.98a9.99; March, 10.05a10.06; April, 10 13a10.14; May, 10.21a10.22; June, 10.28a10.30.

In Liverpool spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 6 1-8d. Sales, 6,000 bales.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Reported by Spratley & Overbey, Commission Merchants, 1206 Cary street.

Country Produce.

Apples—Choice Summer, $1.75 to $2.00; prime, $1.40 to $1.60; poor to good, $1.00 to $1 25.

Bacon—Virginia hams, choice old, 15c per pound; new hams, small, 12 to 13c, new hams, large, 10 to 11c; sides, 8½ to 9c; shoulders, 7 to 8c.

Beeswax—20 to 21c per pound.

Broom Corn—2 to 4c.

Butter—Virginia creamery, 15 to 16c; family packed (Virginia), 14 to 15c; choice yellow, store packed (Virginia), 12 to 13c; store packed, mixed color and sweet, 9 to 10c; store packed, common to fair, nominal.

Eggs—In crates (fresh), 12 to 13c; in boxes and barrels, 11 to 12c.

Live Poultry—Hens, 27 to 30c; mixed coops, 25 to 27c. Chickens, spring, large, 22 to 25c.; small, 12 to 20c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches, peeled, 5 to 8c; unpeeled, halves, 3 to 3½c. Apples, sliced, 3 to 3½c; quarters, 2½ to 3c. Cherries, pitted, 8 to 9c. Blackberries, 3 to 3½c. Whortleberries, 6 to 7c.

Feathers—Prime live goose, 43 to 45c per pound; mixed, 25 to 30c.

Flaxseed—Per bushel, $1.10 to $1.20.

Hides—Dry flints, light weights, 7 to 8c per pound; heavy weights, 6½c per pound, dry salted, 6c; (wet) salted, 4c; green, 3c.

Lard—Prime country, 8 to 8½c per pound.

Onions—New, per crate, 65 to 75

Oranges—$3.50 to $4.00

Lemons—$3.00 to $3.50

Peaches—Per half bushel crate, 50c. to $1.00.

Peanuts—Fancy stock, per pound, 5 to 6c; medium, 3 to 4c.

Potatoes—Per bushel, 50 to 70c; new prime, per barrel, $1.25 to $1.75.

Roots—Ginseng, per pound, $2.00; Seneca, per pound, 30 to 35c.

Seeds—Clover per pound, 8 to 9c; Timothy, per bushel, $1.75 to $2.00; Orchard grass, $1.00 to $1.25; Herds grass, 55 to 65c; German millet, 75 to 90c.

Sumac—per 100 lbs., 75c to $1.

Wool—Tub-washed, 34 to 35c per pound; unwashed, 28c per pound.

Watermelons—Per 100, $10 to $15.

Hay, Oats and Straw.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, per ton, $14.50 o $15; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.50; mixed, $12 to $13; Virginia clover, $10 to $12.

Baled Oats—$11 to $12.

Shucks—Baled, 55 to 60c.

Straw—Compressed, 100 pounds, 40 to 42c; loose, pressed, large bales, 45 to 50c.

Groceries, Etc.

Brooms—Two strings, $1.00 to $1.25; three strings, $1.50 to $2.00; four strings, $2.00 to $3 00.

Baskets—Willow, $1.15 to $1.30 per nest; split, 50 to 75c per dozen.

Can tomatoes, 3 pounds, per dozen, 85 to 90c.

Can Corn, 2 pounds, per dozen, 75 to 80c.

Herrings—Roe, half bbl., $2.75 to $3.50; Eastern, half bbl., $2.50 to $3.75; N. C. cut, per bbl., $5.50 to $6.00; Gross, half bbl, $3.50 to $3.75.

Rice—Carolina, 6 to 7c; Rangoon, 3½c.

Salt—Liverpool, from store, $1.40; ground alum from store, per sack, $1.00 to $1.05.

Tallow—4c.

Lard—Pure, 8½c; pressed, 7½c.

Molasses—Extra, hogshead, 13 to 15c, barrels, 15 to 16c; genuine golden syrup, per gallon, 27 to 32c; New Orleans, prime to choice, 35 to 50c.

Soap—Common, 3 to 6c; best washing, B, 8c; toilet, 15 to 25c.

Sugars—Granulated, 9½c; Asugar, 9½c.; B sugar, 8½c; C sugar, 8½c.

Teas—Black, 25 to 50c; imperial, 35 to 85c; gunpowder, 20 to 85c.

Coffee—Rio, 18 to 22c.; Laguayra, 20 to 23c; Java, 25 to 30c.

Buckets—Painted, two hoops, $1.20; three hoops, $1.50.

Mill Feed.

Shipstuff per ton $13.

Brownstuff per ton $14.

Bran per ton $13.

Meat, Flour and Meal.

Bulk Meats—Sides, 7c; shoulders, 6½c.

Bacon—Western shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 8c; breasts, 10c; hams, 13c.

Flour—Richmond patent roller family, $5.50 to $6; fancy family $5 to $5 25; family, $4 50 to $4 75; city extra, $3 75 to $4; city superfine, $3.25 to $3.50; city fine, $2.50 to $3.

Meal—City, per bushel, 60c; country, 55c.

Lumber, Staves, Etc.

Lumber—White oak, per 1,000, $10 to $18; yellow pine, framing timber, $9 to $10 per 1,000; boards, $8 to $10; poplar West Virginia, No. 1, $30; No. 2, $25 No. 3, $16.

Iron, Steel Nails, Etc.

Iron—American refined, Old Dominion bar, per pound for standard sizes, 2 1-10c; English and American sheet, 3½ to 5½c; Swedes hammered, 4 to 5c; hoop, 3 to 4½c.

Nails—Old Dominion, standard size, $2.25; steel, $2.35.

Walker horse-shoes, $4; mules, $6.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

Cement—Union, per barrel, $1.35. Rosendale, $1.35 to $1.40; James River, $1.25 to $1.30

Lime—Rockland, per barrel, $1.10 to $1.15; Anchor, $1.05; Riverton, $1.05; $7; Virginia lines, 95c. to $1.

Plaster—Lump, $4; ground, $6.50 to $7; Calcined plaster, $1.65 to $1.75.

Sapristi! Morbleu!

It is curious that we are quite unable to realize the enormity of some of the commonest continental oaths. We can, of course, to a certain extent, appraise such terms as Sacre, Sapristi and Morbleu (euphemistic for Mort Dieu), but, on the other hand, we wholly fail to appreciate the swearing value of Mille tonnerres and Tausend Donnerwetter. Even though these latter be regarded as an invocation of Thor, the god of thunder and summer heat, we cannot see anything very dreadful or juratory in them. Anglicized they become perfectly harmless, and would indeed be welcomed in the room of some of our own more opprobrious idioms. "Thunder" or even "Thunder and lightning!" we consider a very temperate exclamation; so, too, thought the author of the tragic story of the "Bagman's Dog," which may be consulted with advantage on this head.

Applying the Johnsonian maxim of "claret for boys, port for men, and brandy for heroes," we should certainly be inclined to class either or both of them with the claret, nay, even with the yet milder variety of Gladstonian claret, a vintage happily unknown to the learned doctor. To our insular minds they convey absolutely no idea of impropriety. We might go about Donnerwettering for a month together, and not feel one atom the better for it, or the worse; while our character for propriety and decent speech would not be one whit damaged, whatever might be thought of our sanity. The German soul, however, is conscious of a distinct sense of relief after a judicious indulgence in the same pastime. Hence we are confronted by the strange paradox that what is a round oath in one country is not even a smart ejaculation in the next.—Macmillan's Magazine.

An Indianapolis Troubadour.

A party of young men were out serenading their loves the other night. The hour was waxing late. They passed a residence on Cherry street where a youngster in an upper window was screaming with all the strength of its infantile lungs, and the "old man" was pacing the floor, attempting to lull the household pride and joy. The mother was bestirring herself for some remedy to quiet its colicky pains. Instantly one of the mad wags of the party threw himself into troubadour attitude under the window, and thrumming the accompaniment on his guitar, with a clear voice sang:

Married, married,
Oh, what bliss;
Lots of love and kiss, kiss, kiss.

Married, married,
Oh, what a sell—
Things are altered, quite altered; well, well, well!

The humor of the thing seized his companions at first gasp, and they all fled in wild haste, but the singer soared until there was an intensified howl from the youngster upstairs, showing that he had been pitched headlong to the bed. The house shook as the "old man" broke for his shotgun, and just as the window shutters flew open with a crash, the troubadour, realizing the imminent danger to which he was exposed, fled wildly down a convenient alley. Happily, the shotgun was of the smooth bore variety, and the gallant troubadour says it scattered from Fall creek to Washington street.

It was some time before he found his companions, and since then he has abandoned that quarter of the city.—Indianapolis News.

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