—CUT THIS OUT.—
1887 CALENDAR 1887
—THE—
PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TASTIEST
CALENDAR
FOR THE
Parlor, Bedroom or Office,
Can be had by sending a box of
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Mail us the wrapper, with your address and a two cent stamp; we will then send you the Calendar and package of cards. Write plainly
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mention this Advertisement with the Wrapper.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

A Safe Remedy is that which contains No Opium ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is such. for Colds, Coughs & Croup is NO EQUAL. Was without Doubt the best Expectorant Remedy in use. MOTHERS will find it a safe and sure Remedy for Children. all DRUGGISTS sell it at 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 per bottle.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and sure. Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other. Inquire of your druggist for Chichester's English. Take no other. If your druggist asks it, inclose 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2515 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
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OPIUM HABIT ABSOLUTELY CURED. NO PARTICLE PAIN or Suffering. Pay when cured. Half some book free. DR. J. W. PIERCE, Kansas City, Mo.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

The United Labor Party Puts Out a Candidate.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 27.—Robert Nelson, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, was nominated last night for mayor of Chicago by the United Labor party convention. His assembly has a membership of over 25,000 votes. The convention adopted a platform reaffirming the declaration of principles of the United Labor party at Cincinnati. The platform also demands that the steam railroads which cross the city streets in every direction, obstructing traffic and exacting a daily sacrifice of human life, be concentrated into one great entrance and exit, owned and controlled by the city; that all ordinances which give to street car, gas, electric light, telephone and telegraph companies the use of public streets for private gain be repealed; that all local means of transportation, such as street, elevated or under ground railways be owned and operated by the local government; that the city shall manufacture and supply gas for general use, shall produce and distribute electrical power for light, heat, motion or communication; that all unoccupied land be taxed to the full limit of the law, and that all work for the city be done directly for the city corporation, and by the legal eight-hour day.

Nelson was nominated on the first ballot, and by an overwhelming majority. He is an iron moulder by trade, and a native of Wisconsin. The movement in his favor was kept a profound secret until the assembling of the convention.

Renew your subscription at once to the Weekly GAZETTE, no matter when it expires, and get ticket to the second semi-annual distribution. No tickets will be issued after March 31.

A disordered liver is the bane of life. Take Morris' Cascarine and restore its healthy condition.

Do you want your section settled up by your old friends? Then subscribe for copies of the Weekly GAZETTE. Send a hundred if you can, or one if you can do no better, to those friends of yours in the old states, and let them read about Texas. The GAZETTE is the best immigration document ever published. Every annual subscriber gets a ticket to the grand distribution of premiums. You can keep the ticket and send the paper to your friends. No tickets issued after March 31. Remember this.

It Works for the West.

Tyler Sentinel.

There is no paper in all Texas to which the sufferers in West Texas owe more than to the Fort Worth GAZETTE. It announced last week that it would receive subscriptions of money to buy seed for the sufferers, and in one day raised $390.

MISSING LINK IN LABOR.

Monkeys as a Substitute for Strikers in New York—A Great Saving of Labor.

Every Grade of Human Being Tried and Found Wanting—Corporations Will Try the Non-Union Ape.

New York Star.

The New York Times scored a clear "beat" on the Evening Post recently by exclusively printing the news that seven monkeys are quietly working on a farm near Richmond, Ky., in place of seven negroes, discharged for incompetency. The monkeys were said to be more intelligent than the negroes, to work faster and better and to be incomparably more reliable. As they had no walking delegate, smoked no cigars, wore no clothes, had no religion and no frolics, their labor cost only one-fourth as much as the inferior labor of the colored people, and was giving great satisfaction to the southern planter who employed them.

That gentleman farmer believed that, in the industrial monkey, he had discovered the missing link of the labor problem. He had made arrangements with a padrone in Cape Town, Africa, to import a gang of six stalwart monkeys, instead of importing an industrial body of Huns, Poles or Italians. The monkeys will be put to work pounding hemp, an art in which they are especially expert, and which they learn in four months, practice, precisely as a monkey which goes to an Italian trainer's school in Mulberry street for two terms learns such polite accomplishments as playing the violin and dancing, besides acquiring no small smattering of military science and sometimes a little French. At first the large capitalists preferred the Chinese coolie to the Irishman; then they preferred the negro to the Chinese coolie; now they prefer the monkey to the negro. It was the general opinion in New York yesterday that in calling in the monkey the capitalists had solved the industrial problem.

"It appears from the Times' Kentucky dispatch," said a walking delegate yesterday, "that in recruiting the ranks of American labor the capitalist has followed this order of choice: The Chinese coolie, the Italian lazzaroni, the Hun, the Pole, the gorilla, (probably next) the automatic ape."

The Times' news from Kentucky created a profound sensation throughout the city. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a tall, lank, sallow man entered Reich's animal store in Chatham street and said that he would like to get eight monkeys to go down to Mississippi and pick cotton. The sallow man added he had a plantation near Baton Rouge, and that the negro hands had all struck and then emigrated in a body to Arkansas. He would like to get a cageful of intelligent monkeys to go down south and hoe his cotton and gather his crop. Mr. Reich said he was very sorry, but the man was too late; all the monkeys had been spoken for by the steamship companies.

"Seven non-union monkeys working on a farm in Kentucky to the detriment of the colored Knights of Labor," said a William street jobber in chimpanzees, gorillas and miscellaneous apes, "is not so strange as to be wholly impossible. Many animals really work. The real butter which you see in the country may be churned by a dapple steer that does his daily stint of labor in the treadmill, year after year, till at last he drops down by his familiar churn, and is himself turned into oleomargarine—in life and death a martyr to butter! Half of the real butter turned out in New York state is made by dogs and steers, and nearly all the oleomargarine. Again, fowls are employed by the Chinese to catch fish, and it is no play to them, as to hound or falcon, pursuing game, but hard, prosaic, every day work. Dogs hunt like Indians. What is there about a monkey that he shouldn't earn his own living? Why should he be regarded as our lazy ancestor, or rather as the idle second cousin of men—the ne'er-do-well of our kinsfolk?

"But give the monkey his due—he does work! He works every day in every street in New York. He supports himself. He supports his friend and guide the organ grinder. Indeed, he sometimes supports an entire family. He is always the senior partner of the musical firm to which he belongs, and he has as much earning capacity as a small railway. No one gives money to the organ grinder—it is to the monkey, the gay, light-hearted monkey in his chapeau and scarlet coat, full of chic, bubbling over with humor, that the delighted children give their pennies. He is the comedian; the hand organ is simply his orchestra. And not only is he a born comedian, but when he hangs from the tenth-story window shutter of a tall flat, he is a better acrobat than the Hanlons ever dreamed of being. Why shouldn't he pound hemp in Kentucky? I have but to say that I am sorry a monkey should throw away his talent pounding hemp in Kentucky.

"In business and finance the monkey is an admirable collector and a trusty and reliable cashier. No matter how frequent were defalcations, no monkey ever ran away with an organ grinder's purse. Honest, industrious, faithful, entertaining, opposed to trades unions, cherishing an intense conviction that there ought to be no walking delegates, the ape is regarded by the Times as the ideal American workman, able to pound hemp in Kentucky more intelligently and cheaply than a negro."

The successful industrial experiment narrated by the New York Times of substituting monkeys for negroes in the south in the industry of pounding hemp, prepared the public mind for the step which the steamship companies yesterday took, and it was with no surprise that the people saw little knots of gorillas, straggling gangs of chimpanzees, squads of awkward Barbara apes and all sorts of miscellaneous monkeys stroll toward the steamship piers and the freight stations to take the places of the striking longshoremen and of their comrades, the freight handlers. It didn't surprise anybody who had read the Times. The workmen simply said that the French Canadians had been substituted for the Puritan by the capitalist wards of the government in the subsidized cotton mills of New England; that the Pole had been substituted for the American workman by the wards of the government in the subsidized iron mills of Cleveland; the Hun had been substituted for the Pennsylvanian in the coal mines of his own mountains; Chinese, worshiping a wooden god, and lazzaroni, eating liver and lights, had been substituted for American workmen everywhere. The monkey, according to the Times' dispatch, worked for one-fourth as much as a man. This was business. Why not abolish the American workmen and substitute the ape? This proposition was not extraordinary. What with Huns, Chinese, etc., they wouldn't have far to go. The capitalists had been approximating this step ever since the American workmen came back from the battle fields of the war, and in recruiting the labor of the Republic from people imported like cattle they got almost within a step of the ape. That is the way the workmen talked on the piers.

The monkeys walked down, smiling, to the Morgan pier, and expected that the non-union Italians at work there would fraternize with them. But the Italians whimsically refused to work alongside the monkeys, and at once struck. The non-union men from Castle Garden, on the other hand, not only worked alongside the apes, but worked under them. On one pier the aptitude of the apes for longshore work was shown by one gorilla taking charge of the pier and directing all the labor of the none-union Castle Garden men. During the entire day the monkeys proved their great superiority to the non-union workmen, and more than fulfilled all the promises made for them by the Times.

Last night a chimpanzee applied for a situation as brakeman on the elevated railway.

It was rumored last evening that two gorillas had been put in Pinkerton's guards.

Half a dozen monkeys have obtained situations as footmen on the coal mine owners' carriages.

Several baboons have obtained good situations as private coachmen.

It is said that a literary ape has received the time-honored formula, and will write the fifth column editorial article in the New York Times.

ON 'CHANGE.

Spot Cotton Unchanged—Futures Irregular, from One Point Lower to One Point Higher—Money Easy.

Wheat Opened Firm, Fluctuated Narrowly and Closed Higher—Live Stock Transactions Brisk.

FORT WORTH MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE, FORT WORTH, TEX., March 2, 1887.

Trade was simply booming to-day, the activity reaching all lines.

Butter has advanced and good quality is in demand.

Cabbage in bulk has advanced ¼c.

Eggs are in demand at 8@9c.

Stocks of bananas are very light.

Apples are scarce and high.

Chickens and turkeys are slow.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Out of twenty-dve cities reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, Chicago and Kansas City alone announce special gains in the volume of staples distributed during the week. New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Dallas, Tex., report some improvement, while at Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, Nashville, Evansville, Milwaukee and Galveston, no special change is noted. General trade has experienced a check at Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Louisville, Omaha, Burlington, Minneapolis, St. Paul and New Orleans, and at other points, owing to rain and snow storms and continued bad condition of country roads, and as well as cities previously named, because of the intervention of a holiday. The industrial situation is rather better, the average number of employes striking with ten days having dropped off one half as compared with a month prior thereto. It is probable that Bradstreet's report of labor disturbances for two months will record over 100,000 strikers in 1887, against 58,000 in 1886.

Bank clearings at thirty-six cities, specially wired to Bradstreet's, aggregate $873,752,991 for the week ended yesterday, against $976,726,262 last week, and $813,758,040 in the like week of 1886, a decline of about $103,000,000 on the week, materially less than may be ascribed to the loss of one day's business. As compared with the week a year ago (five days) there is a gain of $60,000,000, or about 8 per cent. Leading domestic money markets are rather more active than last week, and Chicago has been drawing on New York for funds. Owing to interruption to the country trade west, southwest and northwest, mercantile collections have been greatly curtailed. The demand on local bankers at several of the more important distributing centers is noted in changing rates for exchange on New York. The gross earnings of 100 railways, being half the total mileage of the country, were $24,490,000 in January, against $20,065,000 in January, 1886, a gain of $4,425,000.

The New York stock market has been dull until the last days of the week, when it became fairly active with an advancing tendency. The more peaceful outlook in Europe and a better feeling in foreign markets, with considerable improvement in railroad earnings and favorable prospects, lend a bullish tone. Transactions for the week were 1,257,917 shares, against 1,329,281 shares last week and 1,392,455 shares for the corresponding week in 1886. Bonds and investments are dull, with some activity in the more speculative issues. Sales for the week 87,236,000 against $6,285,600 last week and $9,793,000 in the corresponding week in 1886. Foreign exchange was high in first part of the week, but it has since been lower and dull.

Wheat suffered another reaction during the week, which declining visible stocks and quantity afloat failed to check. Speculative circles were again demoralized; weak longs let go, and prices declined rapidly with active tradings. Active export buying at lowest figures, east and west, advanced quotations again, the close yesterday at New York being 89 cents against 90¼ cents a week ago. Bradstreet's advices are that the Australian colonies will have 190,000 short tons of wheat for export. Export demand at San Francisco is good. Hog products, except mess pork have gone off rapidly after the heavy advance on freer deliveries of hogs and speculative influences. The continued advance of pork at Chicago is explained by the fact that a large short interest is being well squeezed. The advance of 20@30 points in coffee options within three days was lost within ten minutes yesterday. Baltimore sold heavily. Brazilian receipts are smaller, but home demand is light. Holders are firm. Iron and steel are quiet. Deliveries of pig proceed slowly. Bar has a tendency to advance. There is little likelihood of an early advance in rail prices, as directors and promoters of railways incline to pause before building or extending until the inter-state commerce bill is better understood. Another lot of English pig iron has been received at New Orleans this week. The western demand for cotton goods is active. Decreased stocks of brown and bleached sheetings inspire grest confidence. Prints are a shade easier. Wool manufacturers, not having a pressure of orders, buy sparingly. Wool purchases are of smaller volume and prices favor buyers. There is some tendency to cheapen the quality of goods manufactured, and there is talk of stopping woolen machinery. Spot cotton at New York is 1-16c higher since the reduction of local stocks by fire.

There were 163 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's this week, against 244 last week, 208 a year ago, 254 two years ago, 218 three years ago and 204 four years ago. Canada had 27 this against 35 last week. The total in the United States this year to date is 2141, against 2301 in 1886, 2851 in 1885, 2341 in 1884 and 2065 in 1883. Canada has had 233 this year, against 219 last, 250 in 1885, 280 in 1884 and 246 in 1883.—[Bradstreet's.

BUTTER—18@20c per lb; creamery 25@30c.

COTTON—Strict low middling, tinged, 7⅞c; good middling 8¼c.

COFFEE—Rio, fair 16c; prime 17c; choice 16¾@17c; Laguyra 17½c; Java 29½c; Golden Rio 18c; Pea Berry 21½c.

CHEESE—The better grades and Ohio factory 10@10½c; full cream twins 16c.

CABBAGE—Per crate, $4 00; in bulk 3½c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Prices per dozen: Pine apples, standard, $1 50; peaches, standard, 2 lbs, $1 45; 3 lbs $2 00; seconds, 2 lbs $1 15; 3 lbs $1 60; tomatoes, standard, 2 lbs $1 00; seconds, 2 lbs $—; 3 lbs $1 30; green corn $1 10@1 50; green peas 1 10@1 50; gooseberries $1 25; raspberries $1 25; oysters, full weight, 1 lb 90@95; 2 lbs $1 75@1 90; lt. wt. 1 lb $—; 2 lbs $—; salmon 1 lb $1 65; 2 lbs $—; mackerel 1 lb 90@$1 00; sardines, American, $4 50 case; imported $12 50@14 00 case; strawberries, 2 lbs $1 35; blackberries $1 15; green gages $—; Eagle condensed milk $1 25.

SPRING 1887—PRICE LIST OF DRY GOODS.

Prints—Albion solids, 5½c; Albion Shepard plaids, 5½c; Albion silver greys, 5½c; Allen's fancies, 5½c; Allen's special, 5½c; American fancies, 5½c; American indigos, 5c; anchor shestings, 5c; Berlin oils, all colors, 6½c; Berwick fancy, 4c; Conestoga, new fancies, 5½c; Conestoga, chocolates, 5½c; Eddystone novelties, 6c; Eddystone satines, 6c; Gloucester silver greys, 5½c; Hartel fancies, 5½c; Hartel satines, 5½c; Hartel shirtings, 5c; Hamilton staples, 5½c; Ramapo fancies, 4c; Simpson's mourning, 6c; Simpson's silver grey, 6c; Simpson's linen finish, 5c; Windsor fancies, 6c; Marina Washington fancies, 4½c; assorted standards 5c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag staple checks, 6½c; Amoskeag novelties, 8½c; Amoskeag lotus, 8c; Caledonia staples, 7½@7½c; Elmsdale cress styles 8½c; Glen Falls dress styles, 8c; Greylock dress styles, 10½c; No mandle dress styles, 8½c; La grande book fold, 8c; Renfrew dress styles, 8½c; Renfrew bouclines, 10½c; Scotch book fold, 8½c; Slaterville ubians, 8c; White's fancy, 7½c; York favorite, 7½c; Warsaw, 7½c; zephyr checks, 9c.

Colored Cambrics—Rossmore dot, 5c; Garner rolled, 4½c; Masonville rolled, 5½c; Slater & Sons rolled, 5½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A 4 4, 7c; Atlantic P 4 4, 5½c; Atlantic LL 4 4, 5½c; Adriatic 4-4, 6½c; Alaska 4-4, 6½c; Allendale 4 4, 6½c; Appleton A 4-4, 7c; Argyle family cotton, 6½c; black crow, 6½c; Clifton CO C, 6½c; Derby, fine brown, 6c; exposition 4-4, 6½c; Chapman 4-4 3c; Graniteville E E, 6½c; Graniteville, H H H, 5½c; Marshall 4-4, 4c; Maginnis E E 4-4, 5½c.

Bleached Cottons—Security ¾, 5c; social 1, 4-4, 7½c; Fairfield ¾, 6½ and 7c; Chapman X, 7½c; Dyerville 4-4, 7c; Ellerton 4 4, 7½c; gilded age 4-4, 7½c; Lonsdale 4-4, 8½c; Lonsdale cambric, 11c; hero 4 4, 7½c; fidelity 4-4, 7½c; forget me not, 6c; John Hancock, 7½c; Langham cambric, 9c; ne plus ultra, 6½c.

Cotton Checks—Black Warrior, 7½; Carolina, 7½; Southern, 7½; Georgia, 7; Mississippi, 7; Utility, 6½; Ottoway, 6½; Randleman, 7½; Greenbriar, 7½c.

Cottonades—Aberdeen, 9½c; Little Rock, 8c; Olive's choice, 8½c; Bell D & T, 17½c; Blue Ridge, 18c; Mt Vernon, N N, 19c; Mt Vernon, D P, 17c, Mt Vernon, B T, 13½c; Norman, 20; Richmond, 14; Surrey, 15½; Belmont, 15½; Golden Peak, 20; Old Cabin, 8; Tecumseh, 18½; Waterloo 16½.

Dress Goods—American, 5a18; Imported, 10@45.

EGGS—8@9c per dozen.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Oranges, $4 25@4 50 per box; lemons, $5 per box; cranberries $10 50, per bbl; half-bbl $5 50; apples, per bbl, $4@6 00; Irish potatoes, $1 05@1 10 per bu; seed potatoes, Early Rose, $2 50 per barrel; onions, 3½c per pound; navy beans, $2 25; hand picked in bbls, medium bbls, 2½c; large Lima 4c; beets, per bushel $1 50; bananas, $3 00@4 00 per bunch; sweet potatoes 75c@$1 00 per bu; horse radish per dozen roots $1@1 50; parsnips per bushel $1 75; carrots per bu, $1 50; celery, per doz, $1 00; rutabaga turnips, per bu, $1 25.

FLOUR—Best patents $2 90 per 100 lbs; half patents $2 65; third grade $2 40.

FUEL—McAllister coal, car-load on track, at yard $6 00, delivered $6 50; McAllister coal, 5 to 10 tons, at yard $6 25, delivered $6 75; McAllister coal, 2 to 3 tons, at yard $6 50, delivered $7 15; McAllister coal, 1 ton, at yard $6 75, delivered $7 50; McAllister coal, ½ ton, at yard $3 50 delivered $4 00; McAllister coal, ¼ ton, at yard $1 75, delivered $2 10; McAllister coal, less than ¼ ton per 100, at yard 45c; Pennsylvania hard coal, 5 tons, at yard $11 50, delivered $12 00; Pennsylvania hard coal, 1 ton, at yard $12 00, delivered $12 50; Pennsylvania hard coal, ½ ton, at yard $6 00, delivered $6 50; blacksmith coal, 1 ton, at yard $12 00, delivered $12 50.

Cord wood, 1 cord, delivered $4 00; cord wood, ½ cord, delivered $2 25; stove wood, 1 cord, delivered $5 00; stove wood, ½ cord, delivered $2 75.

GRAIN AND FEEDSTUFFS—Quotations below are on grain from store. In car-load lots corn and oats are 3c per bushel lower than quoted.

Wheat 85@87c.

Corn—Bulk shelled, 57½c; sack shelled, 60½c.

Oats—Bulk, 45@48c; sacked, 50c.

Bran—$1 00 per hundred.

Hay—Loose local, $7 00@8 00; Johnson an Hill county $11 00@13 00; best $15 00@16 00.

Barley, 65c per bu.

Rye $1.

Amber cane, $1 25 per bushel.

Johnson grass $7 50 per bu.

Alfalfa, 16½c per pound.

HIDES AND SKINS—No. 1 heavy D F hides 13½c per lb; No. 2 heavy 10½c; No. 1 light 10½c; No. 2 light 7c.

Dry salted 10c; bull hides 5c; glue 5c; green salted 7c; butchers' green 4c; sheepskins 20@60c.

MOLASSES—Prime, new crop, 32@35c; choice, new crop, 38@45c; fancy, new crop, 55@55c.

NAILS—$3 25 per keg, basis 10d—Burden horseshoe per keg $5; Perkinsdo, $5 00; Walker do, $5 50; Burden mule $6; Northwestern horse shoe nails, No. 4 50c; No. 5 26c; No. 6 25c; No. 7 21c; No. 8 20c; "Lake's" No. 4 45c; No. 5 26c; No. 6 22c; No. 7 20c; No. 8 19c. Auxable do No. 4 45c; No. 5 24c; No. 6 21c; No. 7 19c; No. 8 18c.

NUTS—Peanuts, choice 7@8c; pecans, 09c lbs for Texas; Brazil nuts 15c per lb; filberts 15c per lb; English walnuts 15c; almonds 20@22c per lb; cocoa nuts $7 50 per 100.

PROVISIONS—We quote on the basis of carlots:

Fish—Mackerel, 10-lb kits No. 1, $1 00; No. 2, 90c; half bbls No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $5 00; dried herrings per box, 40c; codfish, 6c.

Pickled Pigs' feet—In kits $1 15; ¼ bbls $3 25; ½ bbls $5 50.

Pickled tripe—In kits $1 15.

Spiced pickled herrings, per bucket, $1 50.

Holland Herrings—Kegs $1 50@1 75.

Dried Herrings—Per box, 40c.

Bologon sausage 7½c.

Buckwheat flour—16 6-lbs case $5 00; 32 3-lbs $5 15.

Meat—Sugar-cured hams 13c; sugar-cured breakfast bacon 11c; short clear bacon 9½c; short clear dry salt 9¼c.

Lard—Pierce, 7½c; 50-lb cans, 7½c; 20-lb cans, 7¾c; 10-lb cans, 8c; 5-lb cans, 8½c; 3-lb cans, 8¾c.

Hominy and grits—Per bbl, $4.

Kraut—Half-barrels, $4 25.

Oatmeal—Per half bbl, $4 00.

Cracked wheat—Per lb, 6c.

Crackers—A soda, 5½c; xxx soda, 6c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps, 8c; lemon creams 8c.

Sundries—Starch, 3½c; candles, full boxes, 12½c; halves, —; quarters, —; stick candy, 9@10½c; fancy, 10@16c; rope, 9½c; do cotton, 10c; herring, imported, $1 25 per keg; raisins, layer, $1 50; cider, crab mole 40c; Missouri, 20c; vinegar, 15@25c; concentrated lye, $2 75@4 00; jugs, glazed, 10c per gal; crocks, glazed, 10c per gallon; dried peaches, 6c; indigo, 75c per lb; bluing, 30@$1 00 per dozen; Coleman's mustard, $1 30@1 50 per dozen; macaroni imported, 15c per lb; American, 75c per box, buckets, two hoops, $1 60 per dozen; brilliant oils, bbls, 18c; Eupion do 22c; do 2-5 cases, $3 10; brilliant, 5 cases, $2 10; do 1½ cases, $3 95; baking powders, tnth, 11c; 1 and 2 lb cans $2 50; macaroni small box 65c; vermicelli small box 65c; catsup in bulk per gallon 85; Worcester sauce in bulk per gallon $1 25.

Sugar—Fine powdered, bbls, 7¾c; do half bbls, 7¾c; extra coarse, 7¾c; granulated standard, 7c; Louisiana granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¾c; choice white, 6½c; Louisiana y. c., 5½@6¼c.

Rice—Louisiana 4¾@5½c.

POULTRY—We quote: Young chickens, $2 00 per doz; old, $2 00; turkeys, 50@75c.

WHISKY—Rectified, $1 10@1 50, as per proof; sour-mash, two year old, $1 60@1 70; three year old, $1 90@2 50; fancy, extra old whisky, $4 00@5 00.

WOOL—Fall wool, six months' clip, bright medium 20½c; light fine 18½c; coarse 13½@16½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Produce and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—Flour—quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, very strong and higher; market opened firm, eased off a trifle, rallied ruled strong for the remainder of the session, and closed ⅛@1c higher than yesterday. No. 2 red cash 77¼@78c; April 78⅛c asked; May, 79⅛@80⅛c, closing 80⅛c; June 81⅛@81⅝c, closing 81⅝c. Corn dull, strong and higher, closing ⅛@1c over yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 36c; March, 34⅝@34¾c, closing 34¾c; May, 35⅝@35¾c, closing 35¾c bid. Oats—Dull, stronger and ½c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c; May, 28¼c. Corn meal—Steady; $2 00. Whisky—Firm, at $1 12. Wool—Steady and unchanged; medium, 21@26c; coarse braid, 16@21c; low sandy, 12@16c; fine light, 18@26c; heavy, 14@21c. Provisions—Dull and unsettled. Pork—Irregular, closing at $18. Lard—Steady, $6 95@7 00. Bulk meats—Higher; loose lots long clear, $7 75; short ribs $7 85; short clear $8 55; boxed lots long clear $7 65@7 70; short ribs $7 80; short clear $8 0'. Bacon—Long clear, $8 20; short ribs, $8 30; short clear, $8 50. Hams—Firm and unchanged at $11 00@13 50. Afternoon board—Wheat firm and ½c higher; corn and oats steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2.—The preponderating interests in speculation continue to center in pork, though there was renewed interest in wheat, and during the afternoon the pit had more than its proportion of operators. Wheat opened firm and ½c higher, owing to large clearances from the seaboard. Colder weather was also predicted, which tended to encourage buyers. The market advanced steadily from the opening to 79⅝@79¾c for May and closed at 79⅝@79¾c, or 1⅛c higher than yesterday. The feeling was quite strong in the latest trading, operators bidding for large quantities, and a considerable number of shorts covered the sales. Only a fair degree of activity in corn, but the market ruled firm for May, began at 38½c, rose to 39c, held steady, rose to 39⅛c on good buying, fell back, closed firm at 39@39⅛. Stocks of provisions larger than generally and receipts of products greatly exceeded the shipments, yet in the face of these features the mess pork market was held up firmly, the starting price for May was $18 40, from which point it advanced steadily to $19 50, fell off to $18 90 and closed at that figure. On report that the directors of the Board of Trade had been called to name the price for calling margins a more quiet feeling prevailed, operators preferring to await the action the directors might take. The demand on shipping account light, buyers refusing to meet the advance. Lard closed 5c per 100 lower; short ribs 10c lower than yesterday. Rending futures closed as follows: Wheat—March 78⅞@78⅞c; May 79⅝@79⅝c; June 80½c; July 81⅛@81⅛c. Corn—No. 2 March 34c; May 39c; June 40½c; July 40½c. Pork—March $18 70; May $18 90; June $18 95. Lard—March, $7 00; May, $7 12½; June, $7 17½. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat 75½@76c; No. 2 corn, 34@34½c; pork, $18 50@18 60; lard, $7 00; short ribs sides, loose, $7 00@7 75; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $6 00@6 25; short clear sides, boxed, $8 05@8 10. Whisky $1 18.

NEW YORK March 2.—Flour—Moderately active and generally steady. Wheat—spot ½@1c higher and less active, options opened firm and advanced ⅛@1¼c, closing steady; speculation fairly active; Spot, No. 2 red 90@90½c elevator, 91½c delivered; March, 88⅞@89⅞c, closing at 89⅞c; May, 90 5-16@91⅛c, closing at 91⅛; June, 90⅞@91c, closing at 91⅛c; July, 91⅛@92⅛c, closing 91⅛. Corn—Spot, firm and quiet; options ⅛@½c higher; spot No. 2 March, 43@43½c, closing at 43½c; May, 45⅝@46c, closing at 46c; June 48⅛@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet at 14½c; opd as stronger, but only moderately active; sales 30,500 bags; March $12 30@12 40; May, $12 30@12 45; June, $12 30@12 45; July $12 35@12 40; August $12 25@12 50; September $12 45@12 50; October $12 50; December $12 50. Sugar—English island 4-5 fair, refined quiet. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Pork firm and fairly active; mess $18 25 for old. Lard opened 4@5c lower, closed steady; western steam spot, $7 22½@7 25; May, $7 27@7 30, closing at $7 32; June, $7 35@7 32, closing at $7 35; July, $7 42@7 45, closing at $7 45.

ENGLISH CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 2.—Consols closed 101 1-16 for money, silver 46¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Bonds and stocks closed at following prices bid:

United States threes	100½
Four and one-halfs	109
New fours	128½
Pacific sixes	126½
Central Pacific firsts	114½
Texas & Pacific land grants	63½
Texas & Pac. Rio Grande	71
Union Pacific firsts	115½
Union Pacific sinking fund	107½
Central Pacific	96½
Chicago & Alton	142½
Chicago & Alton preferred	160
Burlington & Quincy	137½
Delaware & Hudson	101½
Lackawana	137
Denver & Rio Grande	27½
Erie	34½
Erie preferred	74
Harlem	220
Houston & Texas, div	30
Illinois Central	129
Kansas & Texas	31½
Lake Shore	95
Louisville & Nashville	61½
Michigan Central	84½
Missouri Pacific	108½
New Jersey Central	68½
Northern Pacific	28
Northern Pacific preferred	59½
Northwestern	115½
Northwestern preferred	141
New York Central	113
Oregon Transcontinental	32½
Pacific Mail	53½
Reading	37½
Rock Island	125
St Paul	92½
St Paul preferred	121
St. Paul & Omaha	48
St Paul & Omaha preferred	108½
Texas Pacific	28½
Union Pacific	58½
Wabash	17½
Wabash preferred	30
Wells Fargo	128
Western Union	74½

COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at All United States Ports.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 2.—Cotton receipts at United States ports:

This day	10,009
This day last week	14,583
This day last year	9,254
Total receipts this season	4,316,269
Total receipts last season	4,560,835
Excess this season	245,414
Stock at United States ports this day	807,876
Stock this day last year	993,315

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 2.—Cotton—Spot closed steady and unchanged.

Sales, 4500.

Low ordinary, 7½c; ordinary, 7⅞c; good ordinary, 7⅞c; low middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 9½c; good middling 9¾c; middling fair, 10c; fair, 10 11-16c.

Futures opened steady at a decline, ruled dull and steady, closing quiet but steady, with April 1 point higher.

Months.	1st call.	2d call.	Close.
March	9 03@ 9 05	9 04@ 9 07	9 03@ 9 06
April	9 15@ 9 16	9 16@ 9 17	9 17@ 9 18
May	9 26@ 9 27	9 27@ 9 28	9 27@ 9 28
June	9 37@ 9 38	9 38@ 9 39	9 38@ 9 39
July	9 47@ 9 48	9 49@ 9 50	9 48@ 9 49
August	9 47@ 9 48	9 49@ 9 50	9 49@ 9 50
September	9 17@ 9 19	9 19@ 9 20	9 18@ 9 20
October	9 02@ 9 04	9 04@ 9 05	9 05@ 9 06
November		.....	.....
December		.....	.....
January		.....	.....
February		.....	.....

Sales 12,600.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton—Spot closed dull and unchanged.

Ordinary, 9 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 3-16c; low middling, 9 9-16c; middling, 9 13-16c; good middling, 10 1-16c; middling fair, 10 7-16c.

Sales 134 bales.

Futures closed quiet but steady, September and October 1 point lower.

Sales 25,700 bales.

March	9 47@ 9 48
April	9 55@ 9 56
May	9 64@ 9 65
June	9 73@
July	9 80@ 9 81
August	9 86@
September	9 61@ 9 62
October	9 41@ 9 43
November	9 32@ 9 34
December	9 32@ 9 34

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton—Spot closed firm and unchanged.

Ordinary, 4 3-16d; good ordinary, 4 11-16d; low middling, 5 1-16d; middling uplands, 5 3-16d; middling Orleans, 5¼d.

Total sales, 12,000; American, 7900; imports, 5000; American, 3800.

Futures closed steady and a shade better than yesterday.

March	5 10 bid
March-April	5 10 bid
April-May	5 11 bid
May-June	5 13
June-July	5 15 asked
July-August	5 16 asked
August-September	5 17 bid

Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 2.—Cotton—Spot revised 1-16c higher.

Low ordinary, 7 3-16c; ordinary, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 8 3-16c; low middling, 8 11-16c; middling, 9c; good middling, 9 3-16c; middling fair, 9 13-16c.

Gross receipts 751.

Sales, 20.

Exports, 2330.

Shipments, coastwise, none.

Stock on hand, 54,489.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—Cattle—receipts 1700; market strong; choice heavy native steers, $4 40@4 60; fair to good shipping steers, $3 80@4 30; butchers steers, fair to choice, $3 50@4 20; feeders, fair to good, $2 90@3 70; stockers, fair to good, $2 15@2 40, Texans, common to choice, $1 90@3 50. Hogs—Receipts 2600; steady; common to fair $2 60@3 70; medium to fancy $3 80@4 30.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 2.—Cattle—Receipts 1200; shipments none; shipping and dressed steers, fair to choice, $3 50@4 00; cows and butchers' steers dull, 10@15c lower; feeding steers firm; good to fancy shipping $4 00@4 40; common to medium $2 50@3 90; stockers $2 00@3 50; feeding steers $1 25@3 60; cows, $2 00@3 40. Hogs—Receipts 10,335; shipments 2112; demoralized, 10@20c lower, at $3 60@3 85. Sheep—Receipts 1000; shipments none; steady; good to choice muttons $3 75@4 25; common to medium $2 25@3 65.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Beeves—Receipts, all for market, 34 car-loads; dull and lower; poorest to best steers $4 00@5 40,