Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.

An Iowa Post Office Crook.

Post-office Inspector Pulsifer telegraphs that he has arrested James Cuisin, postmaster at Worthington, Iowa, on the charge of detaining mail, and had found in his office twenty-six registered letters besides a large quantity of ordinary mail, which had been detained in transit from one to eight weeks. He characterizes the management of the office as "disgraceful, and an outrage on the people."

A Murderous Iowa Editor.

Lemars, Iowa special: John C. Kelly, editor of the Sioux City Tribune, made an assault Monday afternoon upon Will H. Kernan, editor of the Democrat at that place, and attempted to shoot him. He was prevented by outside interference. Kelly resisted arrest, and tried to kill an officer. He was arraigned before 'Squire Hilbert, charged with attempting to murder. The defendant appeared and asked for continuance. The state is represented by Matt B. Kelley and C. E. George.

Decision in South Carolina Cases.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme court on Monday, in the case of L. J. Davis, vs. the state of South Carolina. This court holds that a marshal of the United States engaged officially in a lawful attempt to enforce a revenue law by the arrest of the persons accused of offenses against it is an officer acting under the authority of that law and entitled to a trial in a federal court. that the protection which the law furnishes to the marshal and his deputy also shields all who lawfully assist him in the performance of his official duties, and that therefore the case and person of the plaintiff in error were properly removed to the circuit court of the United States. The judgment of the supreme court of South Carolina is reversed, with costs.

Disagreement on One of the Assassination Cases.

At the trial of Timothy Kelly in Dublin, Saturday, the defense called four friends of Kelly, all of whom swore the prisoner was in their company at the time Cavindish and Burke were assassinated. One of the witnesses called by the defense to prove an alibi testified that he went to Phœnix park with Kelly on Sunday, May 7, and both made an examination of the blood stains on on the ground. The submission of evidence having been concluded, McInervy made the closing argument in defense of Kelly, and at 5:25 p. m. the jury retired. The jury, after remaining out some little time, returned and announced themselves unable to agree. Kelly will be retired on Monday. One juror aid he wanted more proof of Kelly's esence in Phœnix park. When the disagreement of the jury became known the crowds around the court cheered Kelly and the jurors.

Arrest of Premier MacDonald.

Toronto Special: Considerable excitement was caused here by the arrest of Sir John A. MacDonald, premier of Dominion, on a charge of perjury. He arrived in this city from Ottawa, in company with Lady MacDonald, to attend the wedding of his son Hugh, a Winnipeg barrister to a local belle. The warrant was served by a policeman as Sir John was leaving the church. The police officer was ignorant of the identity of his man, and insisted upon holding him until some of Sir John's friends came to his rescue. The warrant was issued on complaint of Gen. Butt Hempsen, formerly editor of the Irish Canadian, a land league paper. He claims that Sir John promised him a government appointment here and not getting it he entered suit, and in an affidavit filled in reply it is alleged the perjury took place.

Concessions by the Czar.

Vienna Special: The nihilists here are highly gratified by information just received from St. Petersburg that the czar has decided to commute the sentences of death, and to pardon a large number of others who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One report says that this act of clemency on the part of the czar is only carrying out the traditions of the emperors of Russia, who have always upon their coronation released prisoners and done many other acts of charity and mercy. A dispatch, however, from well informed parties at St. Petersburg, says that this concession is due undoubtedly to the extent and and mysteriousness of the nihilistic activity and the fear entertained by the czar that he would meet his father's fate.

The Irish Emigration Scheme

The offers relative to the Irish Emigration that the government favorably entertained, are from the Canadian Pacific railway and land companies interested in the opening of the Canadian Northwestern. The proposal is to settle 5,000 families, 25,000 persons, on government lands under homestead laws, which give each family 160 acres free. promoters of the scheme would become security for £1,000,000, advanced without interest by Great Britain for ten years, to be devoted to loans sufficient to start each family, or they would become security for £2,500,000, with which they would relieve the crowded districts of Ireland of 50,000 persons. Three hundred laborers from Spalding, England have sailed for America.

The Dynamite War.

The seven dynamite prisoners were arraigned in London Thursday. It was proved of Whitehead that he had bought 5,000 pounds of different acids and 200 pounds of glycerine and Inspector Boyd related a good deal that Gallagher had said when arrested in Glasgow, the most important of which was the casual remark that several wealthy Irishmen in New York, O'Donovan Rossa among others. were engaged in the dynamite campaign. The hearing was adjourned.

Hard Fare of Repudiators in United States Court.

In the United States circuit court at Jefferson City, Mo., James W. Harrison presiding justice, J. A. Lockhard and J. A. Prather, judges of the Lafayette county court, were ordered to jail for contempt in refusing to obey the mandate of the court directing them to levee a special tax of $2,000 to pay an installment on a judgment obtained in a suit for county bonds. The county offered to compromise the bonds at 80 cents on the dollar; at which rate $1,700,000 of its bonded debt had already been compromised, but the holder of this judgment refuses to take less than 100 cents. The court orders the judges confined in the jail until they obey the mandate.

Winter Wheat Prospects.

S. W. Talmadge of this city is to-day in receipt of official information from the agricultural departments of Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana in relation to the present condition of the winter wheat crop. Mr. Talmadge in speaking of the general outlook, says: Notwithstanding so much has been said of late about the improvements of the winter wheat crop and the probable increase in acreage throughout the spring wheat states which from the latest and most reliable information I fail to see, I still adhere to my estimate made April 15: Our crop of wheat will fall short 20 per cent. of last year, and that the United States will not provide over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 50,000,000 bushels short of the average crop of the past five years.

Strait and the Dakota Land Offices.

Washington Special: Hon. H. B. Strait of Minnesota is in the city and will be here for the remainder of this week. It is understood that his mission here is in some way connected with the location of the Devil's lake land office. Mr. Strait reported from the public land committee of the house the bill creating the three new districts in Dakota, and secured its passage through the house. Commissioner McFarland said to-day the land office would probably be located before the railroads had determined upon their routes, as it was important to have the office organized and in operation very soon. He said ex-Congressman Lord and Mr. Whipple, as already indicated in these dispatches would be officers of the new district, although. their appointments have not been officially assured. Mr. Coburn, whose name was also mentioned in connection with the location of the office, will be special agent to investigate frauds in the district.

Murders at Devil's Lake.

Larimore, Dak., special. A message was received recently by P. Goodhue of the townsite of Bartlett, that the bodies of his nephews, Charlie and Fred Ward, were found dead near Creclesburgh. The bodies are at Minnewaukan. J. A. Percival, clerk of the court, telegraphed this place that Charlie and Fred Ward were both killed. The Ward brothers are interested in the townsite of Bartlett, and are also prominent real estate dealers and well known here. There is much excitement, both here and at Bartlett.

Grand Forks, Dak., Special. Charles and Frederick Ward were found murdered in their claim shanties near Creel City, Devil's Lake. The brothers were doing a real estate business at Bartlett and were holding claims near Creel City. They were lately from Chicago and were quiet and peaceable young men, and no cause can be assigned except that some parties wanted their claims and took this manner of getting rid of them. A great many threats have been made, but none against the Wards. The news has just reached here and causes great excitement. Some are alarmed for the safety of friends they have in that vicinity on claims. The murderers will be hunted down, and, no doubt, lynched. if found. The manner of their death cannot be learned.

The Late Iowa Cyclone.

Des Moines, Special.—Advices from Mapleton give fuller particulars of the ravages of Saturday's cyclone in that part of the state. The dispatches say: At Mapleton serious effects were wrought Six miles east of here a farm house, occupied by Charles Spencer, containing some five or six occupants, was lifted bodily from the foundation where it rested on a high eminence and carried nearly seventy-five feet away, being completely demolished, leaving the occupants in an injured condition on the floor. Of the number hurt were Mr. Spencer, who was bruised about the head. Mrs. Spencer was hurt about the head, face and back, receiving a number of painful injuries.

Further on in the track of the storm the sheep sheds of the White ranch were completely destroyed. Here were feeding nearly 160 head of cattle. Here the storm spent its fury, and a number were killed and others injured in almost every conceivable manner. The storm which was quite plainly seen, when it first set in, soon merged into a cyclone, taking the regular funnel shape, at first swaying from one side to the other, then ascending and descending after the usual manner. Finally fairly balanced, it shot out on the work of destruction.

Freezing in Presence of Hundreds.

New York Special: William Jacobs, age sixteen, started to cross the Dundee lake this morning. The river was high and the wind was blowing a gale. In spite of his efforts his boat was swept over the dam. Jacobs was thrown out and fell with it. The boat lodged on a rock a short distance below the dam, where it lay bottom side up. The boy made great efforts to swim to the boat and after an half hour's struggle in the eddie she succeeded. Climbing on the bottom of the boat he stretched himself across it apparently completely exhausted. He called to those who had gathered on shore to come and save him, as he was dying with the cold. His parents and brothers and sisters were soon on the shore, together with 600 or 800 other spectators, all frantically encouraging the efforts at rescue. Jacobs kept up piteous appeals to his friends to keep trying to rescue him, but a little after 11 o'clock he fell over on the bottom of the boat and was not seen to stir. He had been over four hours in the icy water and cutting wind. About noon a boat was guided out by means of a rope to where he lay. He was then quite dead.

A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

Its Horrors in Mississippi—Loss of a Great Many Lives—Destruction of Towns.

Jackson, Miss., Special: At 4 o'clock Sunday evening a fearful cyclone passed over Beauregard and Wesson, contiguous towns forty miles below here, on the New Orleans railroad. The wind had been blowing a gale for three days. A rumbling sound and violent shaking of houses, heralded the approach of the cyclone, and caused intelligent people to believe it was an earthquake. Then thunder, lightning, wind and rain came with terrific force, sweeping everything in their path. In the western part of Wesson fences were tore down. Trees that had stood storms for ages were uprooted and hurled 100 yards. Houses on Peach Orchard street, where operatives of Mississippi mills domiciled, were demolished. A pine forest adjacent to town was blown out of existence. At this hour thirteen are known to be killed and wounded; estimated number seventy-five. Several are missing. Fifteen or twenty dwellings were blown down in the eastern portion, but not much damaged. As soon as the storm had somewhat abated and people began to look about, loud peals from the church bells rang out, and people were seen running in all directions toward West Wesson. The rain meantime was pouring in torrents. Reaching Peach Orchard street, an indescribable scene was witnessed. Here the greatest destruction occurred. People were seen on all sides sobbing, and the groans of the wounded beneath the ruins were perfectly appalling. The work of removing the dead and extricaitng the wounded from the ruins then began. The wounded were removed as fast as possible to houses which escaped injury. Several of the dead lay out in the violent rain for more than an hour after the catastrophe. One little boy was found in the woods. He had been blown several hundred yards unhurt. Beauregard, a mile north of Wesson, has about 900 inhabitants, and was entirely swept away. The destruction to life and property is indescribably appalling. Not a house of any kind is left standing. Large brick buildings were blown down; frame houses torn to atoms; trees swept away like straws; loaded freight cars lifted from the track and carried 200 yards; and trees timber from houses were scattered for miles around.

Aside from the losses in the towns mentioned the devastation of of the country in the path of the hurricane was very great—crops, farm houses and stock, with some loss of life.

A special reports the passage of a cyclone through the lower part of Georgia with destructive results, also very general wind and heavy rains all over the State. At a negro church a short distance from Starkville, Miss., a negro man was taken bodily up. The last seen of him he was high up, wildly beating the air as if seeking something to stay his progress.

The extreme southern portion of the city of Aberdeen, Miss., commonly known as freedman's town was almost entirely destroyed. Many cattle were killed. Eight or ten negroes were killed and fifty wounded, some of whom will probably die.

A Peculiar Profession Practiced at Washington.

The occupation most peculiar to Washington of all is, perhaps, the dealer in government documents. Everybody remembers, probably, Edward Everett Hale's amusing story written when paper was bringing its highest war prices, about the young man who collected hand bills and circulars and prospectuses and documents and other gratuitous literature, and soon placed himself beyond the reach of want by the accumulation of a fortune in waste paper. This extravaganza is sober fact in Washington. There are men who have not only lived comfortably, but have acquired a handsome competency in the business of collecting and selling government documents. It is a business with all the advantages on the side of the dealer. The dealer need pay no rent, he can store his stock at home, and the United States Government furnishes him with his capital. These men make it a business to get as many copies as possible of every available document issued by the government, and there are very few that are not available. They store their collection away. After a few years the documents become scarce, under the careless and lavish system of distribution that prevails here, and they begin to command a price. As the years go on and the stock of the junk-shops is swept away into the maw of the paper mill, they become still scarcer, and their price rises. Cases have been known where bureaus and commissions have been compelled to turn to these private dealers in order to complete their own sets of their own reports only a few years back. One of these dealers died this winter at an advanced age, after having been many years in the business, and leaving a comfortable estate. It is not an unusual thing either for government officers to make similar collections with the idea that they will be valuable some day. One man who has been in the service only a few years has already about 10,000 documemts in his possession, and makes it a point to secure almost every issue from the government presses.—New York Tribune.

Turkey Hunters Under Fire.

From Philadelphia Times.

There was an old blacksmith here named Canwiles, who was conscripted in 1862 and sent to Jackson's army in the Valley of Virginia. Arriving in camp at night he was assigned and enrolled. The next morning, just before day, a brisk fire opened on the picket line, stationed two or three miles from camp. The drums beat the long roll, the bugles sounded, and soon Jackson's whole force was hurrying to the front. Reinforcements were sent forward to sustain the picket line, which had fallen back to a strong position, and Canwiles was coming on in rear with a body of troops held in reserve. He had been a noted turkey hunter in his past life, but had never heard a cannon fire nor heard the whistle of a shell. Just before sunrise the Yankees brought up a piece of artillery and fired a shot over a wooded hill where they supposed some of Jackson's men were concealed. Just at this time the troops to which Canwiles belonged was about entering the woods on the opposite side and the shell overhead, very high in the air, passed over Canwiles with that peculiar fluttering sound, which induced all old soldiers to call them "wet geese." As the shell went over Canwiles' head—flut! flut! flut! he threw up his head and said: "Good God, boys, what a gobbler!" The line moved forward and took a position in the woods where they were safe from danger except an occasional stray minie ball or a few shells that crushed through the tree tops and tore off some large limbs. The men were ordered to lie down, and as they were unemployed and in sound of the battle, the sight of the wounded carried to the rear and of couriers galloping about with orders, made a severe ordeal for the raw conscripts. Pretty soon Canwiles began to pray and prayed loud. The colonel came walking along the line and seeing Canwiles on his knees praying, said to him: "Take your d——d head down before it gets shot off." and down went his head. A little while after a wounded pheasant, with broken wing, came along the line trying to find an opening to the rear and passed in a few inches of Canwiles' nose. This bird is rarely seen in Eastern Virginia, and some of the men in the line said: "Lor! look yonder, what sort of bird is that?" Another said: "Catch that thing, Canwiles?" Canwiles looked at the bird, just then within two feet of him, and kept on praying: "The Lord will please have mercy on us to-day, boys; this is no time to be catching fowls."

In the Comic Line.

"I'd have people know I'm nobody's fool," said Fenderson. "In other words," remarked Fogg, "you're your own master."

The Boston City Council has appointed a committee to discuss the treatment of inebriates. "Treating" is what helps to make them inebriates.

"O" said Daisy to her mamma, "I was in the parlor last night, behind the sofa, when the preacher came to see sister Kate, and they did sit up to close for anything; an' the preacher said, "Katie, dear, I luv you," an' Katie, said, "Oo oo;" and the preacher kissed her right smack in the mouth, an' said, "Dear Katie, how good the Lord is to us poor sinners;" and Katie, now said, "Oo, oo;" an' then—an' then——" "Well," said her mamma, "You wicked child, you wicked child, what did you do?" "W'y, mamma, I felt so good, I blurted right out, "Let us pray," and you ought to have seen 'em jump."

Somewhat difficult: Mrs. Josiah Fender is a very simple sort of a woman. An old gentleman by the name of Ryckman and his wife moved into the vicinity of the Fender mansion on Austin avenue. Mrs. Fender, who is very neighborly, baked a nice cake and took it over to the new arrivals. "I have brought over some cake for Mr. Ryckman's children," says Mrs. Fender. "But we have never had any children," said Mrs. Ryckman. "Well, then give it to your grandchildren," said Mrs. Fender.—Texas Siftings.

A tony young man of Detroit escorted a couple of equally tony girls to a hotel there the other day. At the top of the stairs leading to the parlor one of the damsels dropped her silk umbrella, which slid to the bottom. The youth descended after it, and just then a portly and near-sighted gentleman came along asking everybody if they had seen a hack driver who had engaged to take him out. For the fun of the thing the girls directed him to the youth below, and the old gentleman shouted to him, "Here, you, why don't you have my hack on time as you promised?" The young man was staggered for a moment until he saw the girls giggling, and took in the situation. Then he arose equal to the emergency, and replied, "Oh, I'm not the hackman; I just came down to have a little fun with those two waiter girls up there."

Wilkie Collins on American Novelists.

Letters from London.

"Whom do you think comes near to Walter Scott?" "Nobody comes near to him in English fiction. He was great by himself. I know that I am in a minority of one almost in saying that of the American authors Fenimore Cooper is the greatest and of the greatest in the world. It isn't long ago that I was in Italy and found myself over night in a remote town in the north. As I always do, I found my way to a theatre, where there was a performance by local talent of one of Verdi's operas. When the act was over the orchestra, which was a remarkably good one, by the way, went out, as is their custom, all except their old men, who took up books and began to read. My curiosity was excited and I could not forbear leaning over and asking what they had. One of them had Cooper's classics, 'The Pathfinder,' the others were reading Sir Walter Scott's stories, and wherever I went I always found those books. They are the two writers who penetrated to countries where no writer of the English ever gets a hearing. I was pained in America to see how little Cooper was appreciated. In Buffalo I bought that set of his works, and the bookseller could not restrain his surprise that I should want an expensive edition. He had rare calls for them. America has but one novelist—that was Cooper. Indeed, she has had only a few writers of any kind of great eminence. He was original; he was the founder of the ocean romance. No man wrote like him. He gave the sea color to his stories, and even when dealing with the technicalities of the sailor's life he yet maintained the interest of the story, even though the readers cannot understand the terms made use of. His Indian stories are alike filled with the atmosphere of their surroundings."

COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—Nothing done. Chicago was fluctuating, prices running up and down alternately. A stronger feeling prevailed among the holders, though the demand was not increased. Bids generally were higher, but hardly up with sellers' figures. The market closed quiet and firm. No. 1 hard, $1.10 bid, $1.12 asked; May, $1.15 asked; year, $1 bid; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, $1; No. 3, 85c; No. 4, 70c; rejected, 60c.

CORN—Sellers asked stronger prices, but buyers bid lower figures. There was a little demand, but operators were slow in meeting the views of holders, and consequently the market was quiet. No. 2, 49c bid, 52c asked; May, 50c asked; June, 52½c bid; new mixed, 47c bid, 50c asked. Sale, 1 car new mixed at 48c.

OATS—Bids were higher on mixed lots; unchanged for white. Holders were firm, and in some instances asked advanced prices. The market generally was firm, but there was not much business done. No. 2 mixed, 40½c bid, 41c asked; May, 41c bid, 41½c asked; June, 40½c bid; year, 32c bid, 33c asked; No. 3 mixed, 39c bid; No. 2 white, 41c bid, 43c asked; No. 3 white, 40c bid. Sale: 1 car No. 2 mixed, 40c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—This staple was steady in prices and quoted at $6.50@6.90 for patents; $5.50@6.10 for straights; clears; $5@5.50; low grades, 2@3.25.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran was offered on 'change at $10, $9.75 was bid; shorts, quoted at $10.50@11; coarse corn meal, nominal at $18@20 per ton; mixed feed, corn and oats, $18@20 on track; $19@22.50 f. o. b.

WHEAT—Trades was very slow, but prices were firmer; No. 1 hard, selling at $1.11 in Elevator B; for May delivery No. 1 hard sold at $1.12 in Elevator B, and the same price was bid for more. Bids for No. 1 hard in other elevators were at $1.10½ for spot and at $1.11 for May. No. 1 Northern and No. 2 hard were valued at the same figures—$1.06½. No. 2 Northern was quoted at $1.01, and No. 2 at 96c. There were no samples offered yesterday. The receipts were small and trade necessarily so.

CORN—Business was nothing, and prices of course nominal, at 49½c for No. 2 cash; 50c for May was bid, and 50¾c for last half May; condemned, offered at 45@48c, according to quality.

OATS—There were bidders at 40c for No. 2, yesterday, with sellers asking about ½c above that for single cars.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour, in improved demand; quotably unchanged. Wheat, active but lower; $1.08½ April; $1.01⅛ May; $1.12⅛@1.12¼ June; $1.13⅛ July; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.08½; No. 3 Chicago spring, 93c; No. 2 red winter, $1.12. Corn, unsettled and lower at 53¾@54⅛c cash; 53⅜c April; 55⅛c May; 57⅛@57¼c June; 58⅝c July. Oats, easier; not quotably lower; 41½c cash and April; 42⅝@42½c May; 40⅞@43c June; 42½c July. Rye, firm at 60½c. Barley, dull and nominal at 77c. Flax seed, firm at $1.50. Pork, steady and in good demand at $18.45@18.50 cash and April; $18.55@18.57½ May; $18.75 June; $18.92½@18.95 July; $19.05@19.07½ August. Lard, moderately active and higher at $11.50@11.52½ cash and April; $11.52½@11.55 May; $11.62½@11.65 June; $11.70@11.72½ July and August. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $7.70; short ribs, $10.40; do clear, $10.75. Butter, quiet and unchanged. Eggs, quiet and unchanged. Whisky, steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¾@4c. Call—Wheat, demand active; prices advanced; $1.10⅛ May; $1.12⅜ June; $1.13⅜@1.13¾ July. Corn, irregular and fairly active at 55⅜@55½c May; 57c June; 58½c July. Oats, quiet; advanced ½c May. Pork, demand active and prices unchanged. Lard, firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,100 bu; barley, 17,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour, in fair demand. Wheat, buoyant and higher; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 2, $1.08¾; April, $1.08¾; May, $1.09¾; June, $1.12¼; July, $1.13½; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 79c; rejected, 65c. Corn, scarce and higher; No. 2, 54½c. Oats, firm; No. 2, scarce; nominally 42c; white, 48c. Rye, firm; No. 1, 61½c; No. 2, 59½c. Barley, unsettled and lower; extra No. 3, 56c. Provisions, higher; mess pork, $18.60 cash and April; $18.70 May. Lard, prime steam, $11.50 cash and April; $11.55 May. Butter, weak. Cheese, quiet and unchanged. Eggs, weaker. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,995 bbls; wheat, 12,305 bu; barley, 849 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,009 bbls; wheat, 850 bu; barley, 5,120 bu.

NEW YORK MARKET — Flour, firm and unchanged; receipts, 11,825 bbls. Wheat, cash lots, 1@2c higher; options opened steady and declined ¾@1¼c, closing stronger; receipts, 28,000 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; ungraded red, $1.08@1.23; steamer No 2 red, $1.17½; No. 2 red, $1.21¾@1.22; certificates, $1.23@1.24½ delivered from elevator; $1.22@1.22¾ delivered from store; $1.20¾ f. o. b.; ungraded white, $4.09½@1.24½; steamer No. 3 white, 85c; steamer No. 2 white, 92c; No. 2 white, $1.04; No. 1 white, sales, 15,000 bu at $1.10 in store, $1.14@1.14¼ delivered; No. 2 red, April, sales 32,000 bu at $1.20@1.20¾, closing at $1.20½; May sales, 2,048,000 bu at $1.20⅝@1.21¾, closing at $1.21½; June sales, 3,304,000 bu at $1.22½@1.23¾, closing at $1.23⅜; July sales, 1,096,000 bu at $1.23¼@1.24½, closing at $1.24¼; August sales, 440,000 bu at $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.24; September, sales, 320,000 bu at $1.23@@1.24¼, closing at $1.24½. Corn, cash lots, ¼@½c better; options, ½@1c lower, closing firm, with a reaction of ¼@⅝c; receipts, 16,800 bu; exports, 110,000 bu; ungraded, 42@67½c; No. 3, 64¾@65c; steamer, 65¾@67⅜c; No. 2, 67½@68¾; No. 2 April, 67½@67½c, closing at 67⅜c; May, 66@⅞67⅜c, closing at 67½c; June, 66@66⅜c, closing at 66½c; July, 67½@68½c, closing at 68c; August, 68⅝@69½c, closing at 69¼c. Oats, steady; receipts, 57,600 bu; exports, none; mixed Western, 50½@54c; white Western, 53@60c. Hay, quiet but firm at 55c. Coffee, dull and lower; Rio, $7@7.80. Sugar, demand fair and market firm. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans, 30@60c. Rice, in good demand. Petroleum, firm; United, 94c. Tallow, quiet at 8 7-16@8½. Rosin, firm. Turpentine, dull and weak at 47c. Eggs, Western, a shade higher at 17¾@18c. Pork, firm and fairly active; new mess, $19.25@19.50; cut meats dull; long clear middles, $10.62½.

Lord and Lady Mandeville have taken Bennett's Newport villa for the summer.