

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays, public holidays, and on the first and last days of the month.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square four days, \$1.00; five days, \$1.25; one week, \$1.75; two weeks, \$2.50; three weeks, \$3.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00.

Notices under heading of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be accepted as are accompanied by a receipt for the amount.

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

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BEINARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT: SVENHAM B. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES: GEO. L. MORTON, M. J. CORBETT.

FOR SHERIFF: FRANK H. STEDMAN.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT: JOHN D. TAYLOR.

FOR REGISTER DEEDS: JOHN HAAR, Jr.

FOR TREASURER: JOHN L. DUDLEY.

FOR SURVIVOR: M. P. TAYLOR.

FOR CONSTABLES: Wilmington—J. W. MILLIS, Cape Fear—J. T. KERR, Massachusetts—G. H. MELTON, Harris—W. S. STOKLEY, Fellers Point—J. DAVE SOUTHERLAND.

FOR CORONER: JOHN WALTON.

INCREASE IN RAILROAD MILEAGE.

Activity in railroad building is one of the sure indications of internal development and industrial progress, and more than that, for while it is an index of development and progress it is also a cause of development and progress.

Within the past ten years the activity in railroad building in the South has been marked, and it still continues, the indications being that the number of miles which will be constructed within the coming ten years will greatly exceed the number constructed within the past ten, when 20,000 miles were constructed, doubling the mileage in existence in 1880.

From figures furnished by the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record we learn that the railroad mileage in the South is 40,000 miles, as compared with 20,000 miles ten years ago. The following list shows the mileage in each of the twelve Southern States:

Table with 2 columns: State and Total mileage. Texas: 8,347.24; Georgia: 4,094.43; Alabama: 3,094.57; Virginia: 3,821.11; North Carolina: 3,654.94; Tennessee: 2,578.78; Kentucky: 2,522.08; Mississippi: 2,666.90; Florida: 2,282.92; Arkansas: 2,156.11; South Carolina: 2,118.41; Louisiana: 1,535.29; West Virginia: 1,231.08; Maryland: 1,222.83.

States, having one mile of road to 19.68 miles of territory. This includes the mountainous section of the State, where the building of railroads is costly and difficult, and must necessarily be slow.

Taking that portion from the foot of the mountains eastward and southward the proportion of mileage to the area would be considerably larger, showing much better railroad facilities. Modern engineering is showing the way to wind around and scale the mountains instead of boring under them, and in time that section, where peak towers above peak, will also be well supplied with railroads.

Judging from the indications now, the number of roads under construction, those projected, and those talked about and regarded with popular favor, the railroad construction in this State will in the next ten years far exceed that of the past ten, not confined to any particular section either but distributed throughout the State.

Geographically she is peculiarly well situated, and has advantages enjoyed by few other States as a great railroad highway, being the only practicable one for traffic between the commercial centres of the Northeast and the South Atlantic States.

The traffic which does not pass by lines north of the Blue Ridge, must pass through North Carolina, while the Western States will find that her territory offers them the most inviting and the shortest way to the South Atlantic seaports.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Roanoke and Southern, the North Western N. C., the C. C. C., and the French Broad, will each give North Carolina connection North or Northwest with the great systems of roads in those sections, and will contribute immensely to the development and prosperity of North Carolina, by making practicable the utilization of the vast mineral deposits and lumber resources of those portions of the State through which these lines run.

The building of the uncompleted lines is a work of no great magnitude and the probabilities are that within a couple of years the connecting links will all be under rail and in operation.

The outlook for new roads throughout the South is good and in no State is it better than in North Carolina.

MINOR MENTION.

Speaker Reed's friends are, in their enthusiasm resulting from his re-election, already beginning to boom him for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1892. They hold that what they call Reed's "magnificent endorsement" lays Blaine in the shade, and brings Reed to the front at the prominent figure and the acknowledged leader of the party, his election being construed as an endorsement of the Force bill, the tariff bill, the Reed despotism and all.

We think undue importance has been attached to Mr. Reed's election, not only by his friends but by some of his opponents. In the first place it was conceded all along that he would be elected. His district is a Republican one beyond question, and always has been. The Democrats had so little hope of carrying it that they made no active campaign, were not organized, and had no money, while the Republicans made an active campaign, were well organized, and had plenty of money. This was the situation. What was the result? Mr. Reed was elected by a plurality twice as large, or more, over his plurality two years ago, but the following figures will show that this was not such a magnificent endorsement as it is represented to be. We quote from the New York World:

In 1886 Mr. Reed polled 15,628 votes, His Democratic opponent the same year received 14,200, and the Labor candidate 335, which gave Reed a plurality of 1,328. Two years later, in 1888, Mr. Reed received 18,288 votes; William Emery (Dem.), 15,855; J. B. Hussey (Pro.), 805, and R. H. Williams (Lab.), 6 votes. These figures made Mr. Reed's plurality 2,433.

At Monday's election, according to the unofficial figures, Mr. Reed polled 16,097 votes and Mr. Frank 11,339, which indicates a plurality for Mr. Reed of 4,758 or 4,700. This shows a falling off in the Democratic vote between this year and two years ago of about 4,600. But it also shows that the total vote for Mr. Reed this year is 2,191 less than it was in 1888, and only 473 votes more than his Democratic opponent received in 1886.

In 1888 he polled 2,660 more votes than he did in 1886, and last Monday he polled 2,000 votes less than he did two years ago. His victory is due not to increased Republican vote, but to a falling off in the Democratic vote, the causes of which are well known, one of them being the disfranchisement under a decision of a State court, of a large number of voters who were Democrats. Practically it is all the same whether Reed was elected by an increased Republican vote or a decreased Democratic vote, but for the moral effect

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it is not the same and as a ground for a big boom it lacks the essential element of strength. It is a victory for Reed, and a personal triumph, but it is not a magnificent endorsement by a long sight.

The Democracy of South Carolina is to be congratulated on the wisdom it showed in closing up the breach and standing in solid column as heretofore. At times during the heated primary meetings, when hot blood held sway and denunciation seemed to be the order of the day the prospect for final harmony was very discouraging, but we never believed that the Democrats of South Carolina would be influenced so far by their opinions or resentments as to divide in the face of the enemy and thus jeopardize Democratic supremacy. The action in the State convention held on the 10th inst., at Columbia has justified this opinion. Mr. Tillman and the ticket favored by the Farmers' Alliance are the nominees. The Anti-Tillmanites have gracefully and patriotically accepted the situation and will support the ticket with loyal devotion. The platform which is bold and unequivocal is broad enough for the Alliance Democrats and all other Democrats to stand upon. There are no longer Tillmanites and Anti-Tillmanites but South Carolina Democrats moving in solid column to victory.

It seems from the order of business as given out in the Republican Senatorial caucus Thursday that the Conger lard bill is not down on the list, and this gives ground for the hope that it may get left. It is suggested that when the pure food bill, pending in the Senate, is reached the Conger bill may be substituted for it, but the Conger bill led to a hard fight and even filibustering in the House, and it is not likely that the Senators who are anxious to get away from Washington will take up a bill which would surely lead to a hard fight in the Senate.

Asheville has a sensation, nothing less than some live volcanoes in the neighborhood of Bee Tree Creek, twelve miles east of the city. Smoke has been seen for the third time since the Charleston earthquake, emitting from seven peaks of the Blue Ridge, which are now called the "Seven Smoking Mountains." A reliable citizen has informed the Citizen that he has seen vast columns of smoke rising to a height of three hundred feet from Watch Knob, Rocky Knob, and five other peaks visible from Bee Tree creek, and what's more this smoke has a strong sulphurous odor. As the people in the vicinity of these mountains have no particular hankering for volcanoes which emit so much black smoke with sulphuric accompaniments they are naturally alarmed and are thinking about pulling up stakes and striking out in an opposite direction. We have seen smoke curling up pretty high in the mountain section, but the general impression was that it arose from moonshine industries where the surplus crop of apples and grain was reduced to liquid to put it in more convenient shape for shipment and consumption. This smoke, however, emitted no sulphuric odor.

Current Comment. Said Mr. Reed in his speech at Portland Monday night: "There have been cast for me many Democratic votes." This agrees entirely with the statement of the Portland Argus, which adds that the Democratic votes cast for Reed stood him at from five to ten dollars apiece. They were cheap at that.—Phil. Times, Ind.

Altoona, Pa., is not far from Cresson. In fact it is at the foot of the mountain. The President is at Cresson. Yesterday the lightning struck Altoona pretty much all over. And it struck it hard. If the lightning strikes this close to Mr. Harrison in 1892 what may we expect it to do in 1892? The gentleman is cautioned to be careful.—Wash. Star, Ind.

The census of Oregon must have been pretty badly taken either at the original count or at the recount to allow a difference of 75,000 between the two totals when the highest is only 375,000. Many communities are dissatisfied with the returns made and the feeling will be rather intensified than allayed by this radical correction.—Phil. Ledger, Dem.

The Superior Bessamer ores are about 1600 miles distant from the Pennsylvania iron mills and foundries east of the Alleghany Mountains. At least 200 miles of this transportation is by rail, involving two transshipments in transit from the mines. Why should the people of the Atlantic States be compelled by hostile tariffs to either use this ore or pay a fine of 75 cents a ton on ores imported from cheaper and more convenient sources of supply?—Phil. Record, Dem.

AGED GOLDFISH. Some Patriarchs Are to be Found Near Fort Millin. Cor. Philadelphia Times. A recent clipping in your paper reads truly, "Queer Facts About Goldfish." I have been a goldfish breeder for over thirty years, and have to-day in my aquarium some fish older than that age. There are fish in the moat of Fort Millin known to be over eighty years of age. They were first brought from China to this country by Pratt, and escaped into the river from an overflow which broke his ponds and destroyed the garden. The fish do not notice changes of weather, except that they are fond of warm water and get torpid in cold water. They are very docile, and can be taught many tricks. I have had goldfish solidly frozen for over ten days, and on placing them in warm water they revived. They require no food outside that which the water furnishes them, and need not be fed for ten years. Goldfish change their color frequently, regulated by the different color bottoms they swim over. Blackfish will turn pearl very soon on light bottoms, particularly if the base is iron tank bottom; the rust acts as a bleach.

THE MARRIED MAN. Obtain Marks by Which he Can be Detected. Kate Thorn in N. Y. Weekly. A married man always carries his condition with him, like a trademark, says the Philadelphia Record. Anybody of average discernment can detect him at a glance. He does not see his hands with tight boots. He never parts his hair in the middle. He keeps his seat in the horse car when the pretty girl, laden with bundles, comes in; he knows that his wife would not approve of his rising. He does not get up flirtations with the goodlooking saleswoman where he buys his gloves; he remembers that little birds are flying all around telling tales; and he has a horror of certain lectures; somehow, married men never seem to arrive at that state of beatitude where they do appreciate the kind of literary performances known as curtain lectures. The married man has come to that stage when he is convinced that the way his necktie hangs may not be any more important than his soul's salvation. He knows to a certainty

VANCE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Something About His Record and Position on the Question. Raleigh News and Observer.

We take the liberty of printing an extract from a personal letter received by us several days ago from Senator Vance. He says: "Of course you understand my position about the National Banks. I voted against rechartering them in 1888 as the Record shows. I have voted against almost every proposition favoring them, and I have, as you know, a bill pending to repeal the tax upon State Banks."

But I do not favor the immediate and conditional abolition of the National Banks. It would be the greatest blow that the prosperity of the county has received since the demonetization of silver and would bring ruin to multiplied thousands of debtors. They must be abolished in a proper and reasonable way and something else provided to take their place. We can no more do without banks and bankers than we can without our merchants and merchandise. Surely the late State Convention meant nothing more than this. If so, I claim that I am fully in accord with it.

Z. B. VANCE.

WHERE THE WOLVES HOWL.

How the Windy City Annexed All the Adjacent Wilderness. Chicago Herald. Ward Thirty-three of the city of Chicago is a great big thing. It is ten miles long and three miles wide, and contains 19,200 acres.

Ward Thirty-three is watered by one noble river, the Grand Calumet, and incloses one entire body of water. Hyde Lake, besides being entitled to three and a half miles of shore line on the Calumet Lake, with all the rights, privileges and hereditaments thereunto belonging. It also shares dominion over Wolf Lake with the sovereign State of Indiana, and has more than a mile square of the waters of that inland sea within its own confines.

There are sixty railroad stations and seven Post Offices in the ward, and the population is fairly estimated at 100,000. A party of hunters were gunning in section 25 when I walked down there. Snipe shooting had never been better, and each of them was burdened with a bag full of game. They rowed me across the outlet of the lake and I started south over the lowlands. Woods are plentiful down here, and they hid one Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, which is the southern boundary of the city. The sky was clouded and I was not certain about my direction. Blackberries and wild currants grew thick on the bushes and furnished an excellent dessert for the dinner I hoped to find later. I was trying to travel in a southerly course, and I wondered all the forenoon why I couldn't find the Michigan Central tracks. There were paths through the woods, and I tried my best to follow them and still keep my direction, but about noon I came out square on the south shore of Lake Calumet.

I had been lost in the forest of Ward Thirty-three. SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS. Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only \$30.00 per month. Read advertisement in this paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets.

Industrial Manufacturing Company. WILMINGTON, N. C. MANUFACTURERS OF TINNED WOODEN BUTTER DISHES. DIAMOND BASKETS, Berry Baskets, Fruit and Vegetable Crates, CANDY BOXES, Orange Boxes, &c., &c. VENEERS CUT TO ORDER FROM SWEET GUM, POPLAR, SYCAMORE, OAK, ASH, BIRCH, WALNUT, &c. This Company has an Established Reputation for the Quality of its Work. Can Compete in Prices with any similar Establishment in the United States. Orders for Car Load Lots filled on short notice. Samples and Prices on application. Factory on Cape Fear River, corner Queen and Surry streets. Address Industrial Manufacturing Co., WILMINGTON, N. C. sep 2 D&W 11

that true happiness does not depend on the amount of starch in his shirt bosom, but he will have to have been at least three times wedded before he will be able to be reconciled to a collar band two sizes small or one size large. The man who can smile at fate when it swoops down upon him in the shape of an ill-fitting collar-band is nearly ready for canonization.

PERSONAL. Tolstoi's latest crusade is waged against tobacco and alcohol. General Grant always "tipped" a Pullman car porter with a \$5 bill. Harrison gives a quarter. Earl Spencer, Gladstone's possible successor, is tall with an enormous red moustache and beard. Belmont, Scott, Hearst and Cassatt, turf patrons, are all Democrats. So was Governor Bowie.

Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London, has two deaf and dumb daughters, both grown up. The Danish King's crown is worth \$135,000, the Queen's crown \$17,500, and the sword of state \$15,000. Cardinal Gibbons has expressed himself in sympathy with the Social Science Congress now open in Liege. "Gail Hamilton," Abigail Dodge, conducts "a Bible talk" every Sunday afternoon at Secretary Blaine's. Rider Haggard's first book was a complete failure. It was "Cetewayo and His White Neighbor." He made £10 on his second "Dawn."

Mother Seton, of the New York Convent of Mercy, is the oldest Sister of Mercy in America. She is over 90. The Order of Sisters of Charity, at Emmetsburg, was founded by her sister. Grant said, "Let us have peace!" Reed, Lodge, Henderson, Mason and company say, through the force bill, "Let us have war!" sooner than lose the next House of Representatives.—Portland Argus, em.

The unseating of Representative Breckinridge of Arkansas, is a high-handed piece of partisan politics that will assure his return to the next House by an overwhelming and indisputable majority.—Phil. Times, Ind. The election bill is not dead. It has simply been laid aside to rest until after the November election, when it will be taken up and acted on by the Senate unless the elections are so overwhelmingly against the Republicans that they dare not resurrect it.—Denver News, Dem.

And yet we have no reasonable explanation from our Republican friends of the apparent paradox that reciprocity with the Latins to the southward is certain to be an advantage to this country, while reciprocity with our kinsmen to the North will be injurious.—Detroit Free Press, Dem.

Merit Wins. We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfaction results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY. Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, September 13. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at 87 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at these figures.

ROSIN—Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl. for Strained and 95 cts for Good Strained. TAR.—Firm at \$1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard. COTTON.—Firm with sales at 9 1/2 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Table with 4 columns: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling. Values range from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cts per lb.

RECEIPTS. Cotton, 1,424 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 154 bales; Rosin, 867 bbls; Tar, 281 bbls; Crude Turpentine, 3 bbls.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. WEEKLY STATEMENT. RECEIPTS. For week ended Sept. 12, 1890.

Table with 4 columns: Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar. Values range from 1,189 to 2,683.

EXPORTS. For week ended Sept. 12, 1890. Cotton, 1,189; Spirits, 2,629; Rosin, 5,562; Tar, 2,051.

IMPORTS. For week ended Sept. 12, 1890. Cotton, 1,189; Spirits, 2,629; Rosin, 5,562; Tar, 2,051.

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 12, 1890. Cotton, 1,095; Spirits, 7,965; Rosin, 1,476; Tar, 679.

QUOTATIONS. Sept. 12, 1890. Cotton, 9 1/2; Spirits, 87; Rosin, 90; Tar, 1 20.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

New York, Sept. 12.—Evening—Sterling exchange steady and weak; at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money tight, last loan 6; closing offered at 6. Government securities dull but heavy; four per cent 124 1/4; four and a half per cent 104 1/4. State securities entirely neglected, North Carolina sixes 126 1/2; fours 99.

Commercial. New York, Sept. 12.—Evening—Cotton steady, middling 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; low middling 10 1/4; good ordinary 9 3/4; net receipts here to-day—bales; gross 6,709 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,808 bales; to France—bales; to the Continent—bales; forwarded 1,035 bales; sales 321 bales, all to spinners; stock at all United States ports 15,084 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 502 bales; gross 31,695 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,605 bales; to France—bales; to the continent 100 bales; forwarded 8,573 bales; sales 1,747 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 19,817 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,510 bales; to France—bales; to the continent—bales; stock 143,665 bales. Consolidated net receipts 125,403 bales; exports to Great Britain 59,505 bales; to France—bales; to the continent 200 bales; to the channel—bales.

Cotton—Net receipts—bales; gross receipts, 6,798 bales. Futures closed quiet; sales 400 bales at the following quotations: September 10.30 @ 10.40; October 10.18 @ 10.19; November 10.13 @ 10.14; December 10.13; January 10.15 @ 10.16; February 10.19 @ 10.20; March 10.23 @ 10.24; April 10.30 @ 10.31; May 10.36 @ 10.37; June 10.41 @ 10.43c.

Southern floor dull and firmer. Wheat unsettled and 3/4 @ 1/2 down and quiet; No. 2 red \$1 05 1/2 at elevator; options active early and 3/4 @ 1/2 up, declined 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 c, and closed weak 3/4 @ 1/2 c under yesterday, the West free sellers; No. 2 red September \$1 05 1/2; October \$1 06; November \$1 07 1/2; December \$1 08 1/2. Corn unsettled and 1/2 @ 1/4 lower; September 44c; October 44 1/2 c; November 44c; May 45c; No. 2 spot 44 1/4 @ 44 1/2 c. Hops firm and quiet. Coffee—options closed steady and unchanged to 5 @ 6 points up and dull; September \$18 20 @ 18 25; November \$18 95; December \$16 70 @ 16 75; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes 20 1/2 c. Sugar—raw quiet and steady; fair refining 5 7-16 c; centrifugal 90 test 6 1-16 c; refined steady and more active. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet. Rice firm and in good demand. Petroleum steady and quiet; crude in barrels at Parker's \$7 25. Cotton seed oil firm and quiet; crude 28c. Ro. in quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 87 @ 88 c. Wool quiet and steady. Pork firm and quiet. Beef dull and weak; steady; beef hams quiet and weak; tierced beef dull and steady. Cut meats steady and in fair demand; middles quiet and steady. Lard quiet and steady; western steam \$9 55; options—October \$9 58; November \$9 71 @ 72. Freights weak; cotton 1-10 @ 1/2; grain 3/4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Cash quotations as follows: Floor steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1 03 1/2; No. 2 red \$1 03 1/4 c. Corn—No. 2, 49 1/2 c. Oats—No. 2, 37 1/2 c. Mess pork \$10.00. Lard \$9 27 1/2. Short rib sides \$5 40 @ 50. Shoulders \$5 75 @ 57 1/2. Short clear sides \$5 75. Whiskey \$1 12. The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest and closing. Wheat—No. 2, September \$1 04, 1 04 1/2, 1 03 1/2; December \$1 06, 1 07, 1 05; May \$1 10, 1 10 1/2, 1 09 1/2. Corn—No. 2,

September 50 1/2, 50 1/2, 49 1/2; October 51, 51, 49 1/2. Oats—No. 2, September 38 1/2, 38 1/2, 37 1/2; May 41 1/2, 41 1/2, 41c. Pork per bbl.—October \$10 05, 10c, 10c. May \$12 95, 12 95, 12 85. Lard, per 100 lbs.—October \$6 27 1/2, 6 27 1/2, 6 30. May—October \$5 55, 5 55, 5 50; May \$6 35, 6 35, 6 30.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine \$8 00 @ 8 50; extra \$3 75 @ 4 65; extra \$4 90 @ 5 50; city mills Rio brands extra \$5 20 @ 5 40. Wheat—southern strong; western active; No. 1 winter red 90c; spot and September \$1 01, 1 01 1/2 @ 1 00 c. Corn—southern firm; white 58 @ 60c; yellow 58 @ 60c; western quiet.

COTTON MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Sept. 12.—Galveston, firm at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 4,507 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 1-16 c; net receipts 1,333 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10 1/2 c; net receipts 500 bales; Boston, fairly active at 10 1/2 c; net receipts 820 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 11c; net receipts—bales; Savannah, quiet at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 5,702 bales; New Orleans, weak at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 3,974 bales; Mobile, quiet at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 613 bales; Memphis, easy at 10c; net receipts 165 bales; Augusta, quiet and steady at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 1,247 bales; Charleston, steady at 9 1/2 c; net receipts 1,915 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS. By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12, noon.—Cotton steady with fair demand; American middling 5 13-16 d. Sales of 10,000 bales. Receipts 1,000 bales, none of which were American.

Futures firm; September delivery 5 40-64 @ 5 47-64; Sep. r and October delivery 5 40-64 @ 5 41-64; October and November delivery 5 38-64; November and January delivery 5 36-64; December and February delivery 5 36-64 @ 37-64; January and February delivery 5 36-64 @ 37