

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT: Chief Justice—A. S. MERRISON, of Wake; Associate Justice—WALTER CLARK, of Wake.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES: 1st District—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort; 2nd District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven; 3rd District—H. G. Conner, of Wilson; 4th District—Sper Whitaker, of Wake; 5th District—R. W. Winston, of Granville; 6th District—E. T. Boykin, of Sampson; 7th District—James D. McVie, of Moore; 8th District—R. F. Armfield, of Iredell; 9th District—J. F. Graves, of Mt. Airy; 10th District—Jno. Gray Bynum, of Burke; 11th District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln; 12th District—H. H. Merrimon, of Asheville.

FOR SHERIFFS: 6th District—O. H. Allen, of Lenoir.

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. Mills; Cape Fear—J. T. Kerr; Masonboro—JOHN MELTON; Harriet—W. H. Stokley; Folea's Point—I. DAVE SOUTHERLAND.

FOR CORONER: JOHN WALTON.

OUR INCOME TAX.

The Farmers Alliance and Laborers Union which coalesced in their meeting at St. Louis, formulated a series of demands as their political platform, and upon which they would insist as a condition of supporting a candidate for office. The object of these demands was to benefit these two classes of people and relieve them from some of the burdens under which they labor, and which they rightly hold are due in the main to unwise legislation.

It is somewhat remarkable that it never occurred to them to demand the restoration of the income tax which was among the first of the taxes abolished after the close of hostilities between the North and the South. There is not a man, we presume, in either of these organizations, who is not in favor of tariff reform, with lower taxes, something which they are not getting under the tariff act pending in the House.

An income tax would make this an easy matter, and would so simplify the task of reform that it might be brought about in a little while, tariff taxation might be reduced to a mere nominal amount compared with what the people now pay. A graduated income-tax, which was suggested by some Democratic member early in the session, would give millions of revenue paid by people who would never feel it.

In 1860 the population of the country was estimated at 35,000,000. This income tax law which was passed during the war to raise money to help defray the expenses of carrying on the war, taxed incomes above \$600 and it was found that out of these 35,000,000 of people there were only 461,170 who had incomes of over \$600 and consequently the masses of the people had nothing to pay. The total of the incomes of these 461,170 people was \$707,000,000, which yielded a revenue of \$72,000,000.

One of the first things the Republican Congress did when peace was restored and they began to revise the tariff was to repeal this law, from which the government received a revenue of \$72,000,000, making it necessary at the same time to largely increase the taxes upon some of the necessities of life.

One of the reasons given for the repeal of this law was that it was inquisitorial in its character and therefore odious. It is not any more inquisitorial than the census law passed by Congress authorizing the census takers to inquire as to how many union, carbuncles, warts, &c., might be laying around loose in a family. They didn't seem to think there was anything inquisitorial in this. The same objection is urged to the income tax now.

It might, and probably would be, odious to the wealthy who paid the tax, but it would be no more odious than most of the tariff taxation that the people have to pay now for the benefit of the protected few.

The population now is nearly 65,000,000, and the number of people who have incomes over \$600 four or five times as great as they were when the income law was in operation and yielded a revenue of \$72,000,000, because immense fortunes

have been amassed since then by the protected manufacturers, trust makers, and others who have had the benefit of twenty-five years of favoring legislation. These men to whom the people have been paying heavy tribute for a generation, and who have become rich through this favoring legislation, could very well afford to pay a small percentage of their incomes, which come to them without any sweat from their faces, for the support of the government which has been so exceedingly partial to them, and they should do so without grumbling.

A graduated income tax which these people would never feel would yield an income of a couple hundred millions of dollars, even putting the exemption higher, and pay all the pensions which the Republican statesmen seem bent upon paying, and leave the tariff duties for the support of the government, in which case the tariff might be cut very low, give all the protection to manufacturers which they should ask, and relieve the people of the great burdens of which they now so justly complain.

This is a lead the Alliance might follow up to some purpose.

MINOR MENTION.

Some of the Republican journals in the North seem to be taking a good deal of interest in the condition of Mr. Cleveland's health. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from New York, says it is wretched, and that his friends are very much alarmed about it. This correspondent says that he has fallen into a state of lethargy, that his ambition is gone, and that his disposition to take needful exercise couldn't be overcome, that he shows a disposition to sleep much and has grown moody, sometimes sitting for a long time without saying a word, all of which taken separately and collectively are construed as signs of a rapidly approaching collapse. But Mr. Cleveland on the contrary who ought to know something about it, and whose sources of information are quite as reliable as those of the Republican correspondent says he is jam up, eats three square meals a day without an artificial appetizer, does all his own walking, turning summersets, climbing the greenest pole, scooting around the horizontal bar, throwing the two-hundred pound cannon ball, &c., or words to that effect, and then by way of rest tackles and disposes of a stack of correspondence big enough to start a first-class postoffice, from which we take it that notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, Mr. Cleveland is in pretty good physical and mental trim.

The Birchall trial, to which reference is made in the press dispatches, seems to be creating a sensation in Woodstock, Ontario. Birchall is well connected in England. In London he made the acquaintance of a youth named Benwell, the son of a minister. This young man was in bad health, and was persuaded that life in the open air in Canada would benefit him. Birchall informed him that he was the owner of a large tract of land in Canada, where he farmed, and as he would return shortly the young man might accompany him, and if he liked the land when he saw it, and decided to remain and engage in farming, he would sell him a portion of it. Birchall with his wife, who it seems is a modest, estimable young woman, and young Benwell left England together some time last February. Arriving in this country they put up at Niagara, from which place Birchall and Benwell started to see the land in question. Birchall returned alone next day, and nothing more was seen of young Benwell, until several days after when his corpse was found by some wood choppers in a secluded morass, partly covered with snow. Birchall was suspected of the murder for which he is now standing trial. The plea put in in defense, is that it was a case of suicide.

Mr. J. L. Wheat is postmaster of the House of Representatives, and in addition to performing the regular duties of his office, which we presume he does, he has an eye to business. It seems that he has been increasing his revenue by tapping mail contractors, one of whom, as alleged in a resolution calling for an investigation, introduced by Mr. Enloe, Thursday, paid him \$150 a month on a \$5,000 yearly contract. Eighteen hundred dollars out of \$5,000 was a pretty liberal tap, and shows that Mr. Wheat is none of your small men. It was stated, however, by way of defense by his Republican friends that Mr. Wheat wasn't the inventor of this knock down process, but that it came down to him in regular succession from his

predecessors in office, but that he had more conscience than the other fellows, had debated the matter with his conscience, and when he became satisfied that the money was not properly and legitimately his own he covered every dollar into the Treasury. Exactly how much reasoning was required to convince him that he had no legal right to an \$1,800 steal of that kind is not stated, nor is it stated when he came to that conclusion, whether it was before or after he smelt a mouse, and the idea crawled through his skull that some one had caught on to it, and that a resolution of inquiry might be offered.

It is stated that the conference committees have at last come to an agreement on the two remaining points of contention, sugar and binding twine add sugar below No. 16 remains on the free list, and twine which the Senate put on the free list pays three quarters of a cent a pound duty. The House committee which had been insisting upon one cent comes down a quarter. The kick against free twine came from the twine makers of New England, who protested that they would be ruined if twine was put upon the free list, and hence to placate those New England twine twisters, the western farmer is compelled to pay them three quarters of a cent a pound on the twine he binds his grain and sews his sacks with. When the tariff tinkers have their say and it comes to a tilt between the farmer and the manufacturer, the manufacturer gets there every time.

CURRENT COMMENT.

So far only fourteen Alliance candidates have been nominated for Congress in the South. It was supposed that there would be a much larger number. Four of these are from Georgia—Augusta Chronicle, Dem.

The Force bill is needed in Columbus, Ind. The colored people out there have taken their children from the white schools and insist upon having a separate building and teachers of their own color.—Wash. Star, Ind.

It costs the Republican leaders nothing to give negroes offices by unseating Democratic Congressmen, but they are never known to sacrifice one of their own place-hunters or place-holders to a colored man.—N. Y. World, Dem.

Yet this queer result is seen; while Democrats are expected to remain in the House, locked in if necessary, in order to insure a quorum sufficient to unseat other Democrats, there is a host of Republican members who do not trouble themselves to be present to assist in passing measures of a party nature. Altogether, this is a curious outcome of the Speaker's early success in defining and securing the rulings that encouraged the expression of the minority.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Ind.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW LAW.

Express Companies Carrying Lottery Mail Matter in Stamped Envelopes. Washington Star.

The statement sent out from New Orleans to the effect that the Louisiana Lottery Company, now that it is excluded from the use of the mails, will transact its business through the express companies is causing some discussion among Post Office Department officials. They state that the lottery company has been making use of the express companies recently to a large extent. It is also known that the lottery company has availed itself of the law which allows express companies to carry mail matter inclosed in government-stamped envelopes. It would appear that this provision of the law offers to the company an opportunity to carry on its business through the medium of the express companies. But another clause of the same law authorizes the Postmaster General to issue an order in his discretion prohibiting the companies from carrying mail matter in government-stamped envelopes. A simple order would, it is said at the Postoffice Department, put a stop to this entire business, and it is highly probable that an order of this kind will shortly be issued by the Postmaster General.

The express companies, however, can still carry lottery matter as they do the ordinary package. An individual or the lottery company can also place in the mails lottery matter inclosed in sealed envelopes. If, however, it can be proven in either case that lottery matter was actually mailed or transported, then the parties so offending can be prosecuted under the law.

Epoch.

"The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health, marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 30c and \$1 per bottle at Robert R. Bellamy's Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

BIG HANDS AT DRAW POKER.

Senator Farwell's Four Aces Beaten by a Straight Flush. Washington Letter in the Anaconda Standard.

A quiet little game of poker was played in this city last night by six distinguished gentlemen, each of whom is known as an expert. The result of the game adds an interesting incident to the history of poker playing, and was the subject of much gossip in the Senate cloak room and other genteel resorts to-day. There was nothing particularly remarkable about this game except the fact that two of the players were pitted against each other and each held one of the strongest hands ever turned up in poker.

The party met in one of the well-known up-town hotels, and the players were Senators Quay and Cameron of Pennsylvania; Farwell of Illinois; Dave Littler of Springfield, ex-Pacific Railroad commissioner, and ex-Senator Sewell of New Jersey. It was a \$10 limit game, and there had been three raises before the draw, when all the players went out except Senators Cameron and Farwell. Mr. Cameron stood pat and Mr. Farwell drew two cards. Then the fun began.

The gentlemen who had withdrawn saw that there was a fight ahead, and eagerly scanned the faces of the rivals. The sympathy of the party was largely with Mr. Cameron, for the reason that Mr. Farwell is reputed to be one of the best poker players in the United States, and the very best in Washington. During the past few months he has come off victorious in a majority of games he has played. His victims included several of the gentlemen in last night's party, and they were rather anxious to see Mr. Cameron get satisfaction. They were not disappointed.

When Mr. Farwell saw Mr. Cameron stand pat he at once concluded that he was bluffing and he started in to catch him. It was Mr. Cameron's bet and he went to the limit. Mr. Farwell saw him and Don bet him again. Each saw that the other meant business then and they settled down to work in earnest. Mr. Cameron continued to bet and Mr. Farwell continued to raise him until the process had been repeated by each of them ten times. Then Mr. Farwell became compassionate and dropping his cards, said:

"See here, Don, I don't want to carry this thing any further. I have a hand here that is simply invisible, and it's foolish to buck against it. I don't want to bet further on a sure thing. Remember, I drew two cards." Then the players all looked eagerly to Mr. Cameron to see what he would do. Don has great nerve and told Mr. Farwell to go ahead and play his hand for all it was worth, but Mr. Farwell would not take advantage of his colleague, and with the remark that he did not want to rob a man, he said, "I call you," and carelessly threw on the table four aces.

The gentlemen of the party, who had been in suspense all this time, drew a sigh of relief and turned sympathizingly to Mr. Cameron. Don did not need their sympathy, however, for he quietly spread out before the astonished gaze of Mr. Farwell a straight diamond flush, seven spot high. Mr. Farwell's only remark was, "Well, I'll be damned!" and Mr. Cameron drew in the pot, which contained a little more than \$300. Every gentleman present expressed the utmost surprise when they witnessed these two remarkable hands, and each of them said that in his long experience as a poker player he had never seen two such hands pitted against each other. The same opinion was expressed by all the Washington poker players who gossiped about this noted game during the day.

A LADY OF MANY GIFTS.

Mrs. Rudolph Aronson is a Sort of Admirable Crichton. New York Press.

Mrs. Rudolph Aronson, the wife of the manager of the Casino, is a sort of Admirable Crichton. She draws, she paints, she plays, she sings, and she "sculpts." She has recently completed a terra cotta bust of her very handsome husband. The likeness is most marked, the work is wonderfully strong and wholly un-suggestive of the amateur. Mrs. Aronson is a pupil of St. Gaudens, who ranks her among his "best best." In addition to all these gifts and accomplishments, Mrs. Aronson is a distractingly pretty woman. Her eyes are as blue as turquoise, her skin has the transparent fairness and the tints of a conch shell, her pretty little teeth are like pearls, and all this facial perfection is framed in pale golden hair. Mrs. Aronson is little and young—just on the other side of her teens. She is an excellent linguist, an omnivorous reader, and she has a younger sister as pretty as herself, with a voice over which Theodore Thomas enthuses.

A HAPPY FATHER.

A Missourian's Daughter, Stolen in Youth, Returns to Him. Sioux City Tribune.

An interesting romance comes from the Crow Creek Reservation. B. F. Balch, a badly crippled veteran of the civil war, now a settler on these lands, has just received intelligence which makes his heart glad. Some fourteen years ago, while living in Missouri, Mr. Balch's little girl, then 5 years old, was stolen from her home by some unknown persons, and for many years, though much money and time was spent in

the search, no trace of the lost one could be found.

A communication of his to the authorities at Washington recently in regard to his pension was published in the newspapers and caught his daughter's eye, who had been residing in Texas. She at once opened up communication with Mr. Balch, and with the aid of a pair of ear-rings on her at the time of her capture and in other ways convinced him that she was beyond all doubt his long-lost daughter, and whom he had long since given up all hope of ever seeing again. The unbounded delight of the father can better be imagined than described, and he can hardly contain himself until her arrival, she having left her home in Texas to join her father in his reservation.

PERSONAL.

—Boulanger's mother was an English woman.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Texas next month.

—Mannel Garcia, the "Bandit King" of Cuba, has established a reign of terror there.

—Jane Denbridge, of Kingston, Jamaica, is an orphan and has \$100,000. She has refused thirty-seven offers of marriage.

—Mrs. Emmons Blaine, formerly Miss Anita McCormick, has property in her own right, and will inherit \$10,000,000 from her mother.

—Mrs. Westinghouse, the wife of the air brake millionaire of Pittsburgh, is a blonde, and dresses elegantly. Her diamonds are worth \$50,000.

—Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, Mo., upon whom Emperor William bestowed the order of the crown, has gone to Berlin to thank the Emperor in person.

—Abbe Le Pailleur, who founded the order of the Haileur for the aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, has resigned his superintendency. He is nearly 80 years old.

—The president of the Kentucky constitutional convention, Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., is a grandson of Henry Clay, a well-to-do farmer of Bourbon county, and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1866.

—Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, the new chief of the coast survey, who has infused new life and ideas into the work of the bureau, meditates an attempt to locate directly the magnetic pole of the northern hemisphere.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—Squealing over a lack of quorum should not be the stock in trade of Republicans so long as they have members enough to prevent such a lack, whenever they can be made to attend to the public business, instead of their own political salvation.—Manchester Union, Dem.

—Quay's silence about his record is producing some very suggestive imitations from people who do not point with pride to their work. A Cincinnati paper notes how solemnly silent the Republican Convention in that city became "when the name of Benjamin Harrison was mentioned.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.

—Democratic Congressmen are assailed by the Republican press for absenting themselves and leaving the House without a quorum. They have no other method left them for obstructing obnoxious legislation. A Democrat would help the partisan Republican measures by his attendance would be unworthy the name.—Buffalo Times, Dem.

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.

IF YOU WANT A DURABLE PIANO OR A GOOD ORGAN.

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Wrapping Paper.

TO CLOSE OUT AN ACCUMULATION OF OLD NEWSPAPERS, THE FOLLOWING CENTS PER HUNDRED. Apply at the STAR OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 37 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSEIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl. for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 46 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.—Steady at 9 13-16 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 7 3-16 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary..... 8 3/4 " "
Low Middling..... 9 3/4 " "
Middling..... 10 1-16 " "
Good Middling..... 10 1-16 " "

RECEIPTS.
Cotton..... 885 bales
Spirits Turpentine..... 186 bbls
Rosin..... 556 bbls
Tar..... 342 bbls
Crude Turpentine..... 38 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.
RECEIPTS.
For week ended Sept. 26, 1890.
Cotton..... 885 bales
Spirits..... 186 bbls
Rosin..... 556 bbls
Tar..... 342 bbls
Crude..... 38 bbls

RECEIPTS.
For week ended Sept. 27, 1890.
Cotton..... 1,002 bales
Spirits..... 2,146 bbls
Rosin..... 1,386 bbls
Tar..... 800 bbls
Crude..... 968 bbls

EXPORTS.
For week ended Sept. 26, 1890.
Cotton..... 1,785 bales
Spirits..... 3,091 bbls
Rosin..... 2,000 bbls
Tar..... 1,243 bbls
Crude..... 1,340 bbls

EXPORTS.
For week ended Sept. 27, 1890.
Cotton..... 2,124 bales
Spirits..... 4,267 bbls
Rosin..... 2,830 bbls
Tar..... 1,734 bbls
Crude..... 1,840 bbls

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 26, 1890.
Cotton..... 9,278 bales
Spirits..... 2,816 bbls
Rosin..... 2,281 bbls
Tar..... 6,468 bbls
Crude..... 4,960 bbls

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat, Sept. 27, 1890.
Cotton..... 9,278 bales
Spirits..... 2,816 bbls
Rosin..... 2,281 bbls
Tar..... 6,468 bbls
Crude..... 4,960 bbls

QUOTATIONS.
Sept. 26, 1890.
Cotton..... 9 13-16
Spirits..... 37 1/2
Rosin..... 90 @ 95
Tar..... 1 40
Crude..... 1 20 @ 1 30

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
Financial.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4 per cent. Money easy at 3 1/2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 123 1/2; four and a half per cents 103 1/2. State securities dull and barely steady; North Carolina sixes 126; fours 98.

Commercial.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Evening—Cotton dull; middling 10 3/4; low middling 9 13-16; good ordinary 9 1-16; net receipts here to-day 29 bales; gross 7,443 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,700 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 3,117 bales; stock at all United States ports 24,380 bales. Weekly net receipts 1,084 bales; gross 37,012 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,105 bales; to France 500 bales; to the Continent 9,074 bales; forwarded 14,014 bales; sales 2,593 bales, all to spinners. Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 34,713 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,219 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 19,088 bales; gross 85,864 bales. Consolidated net receipts 221,567 bales; exports to Great Britain 77,327 bales; to France 1,150 bales; to the Continent 38,409 bales; to the channel — bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 584,603 bales; exports to Great Britain 208,557 bales; to France 1,150 bales; to the Continent 59,369 bales; to the channel — bales. Cotton—Net receipts 29 bales; gross receipts 7,443 bales. Futures—closed barely steady; sales 131,500 bales at the following quotations: September 10.20 @ 10.21; October 10.18 @ 10.19; November 10.18 @ 10.19; December 10.20; January 10.24 @ 10.25; February 10.32; March 10.37 @ 10.38; April 10.44 @ 10.45; May 10.51 @ 10.52; June 10.57 @ 10.58. Southern flour dull and weak. Wheat strong and dull; No. 2 red \$1 01 1/2 @ 1 01 1/4; elevator; options closed steady; No. 2 red September \$1 01 1/2; October \$1 01 1/2; May \$1 08 3/4. Corn firm and moderately active; No. 2 red 35 1/2 @ 35 1/4; elevator; options dull and 1/4 @ 3/4 higher; September and October 35 1/2; May 35 1/2. Oats steady and dull; options quiet and firm; October 44 1/2; November 44 1/2; May 46 1/2. Coffee—options closed firm, September \$18 50; October \$17 75 @ 17 90; spot Rio dull and steady; fair cargo 20 1/2. Sugar—raw dull and nominal; refined quiet and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans quiet. Rice in fair demand and steady. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined \$7 40. Rosin steady and quiet; common to good \$1 40 @ 1 45. Spirits turpentine dull and steady at 40 @ 40 1/2. Wool in fair demand and steady. Pork more active and steady. Beef unchanged; beef hams quiet and easy; tierced beef firm and quiet. Cut meats in fair demand and steady; middles quiet and steady. Lard about steady and more active; western steam \$6 33 1/2; city steam \$6 26; bid; options—December \$6 51 bid; January \$6 60 @ 6 71. Freight dull and steady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring and No. 2 red 96 1/2. Corn—No. 2 48c. Oats—No. 2, 37 1/2 @ 38c. Mess pork \$9 50 @ 9 55. Lard per 100 lbs.—\$6 00. Short rib sides \$5 22 1/2. Shoulders \$5 75 @ 5 87 1/2. Short clear sides \$5 65 @ 5 70. The leading futures ranged as follows—opening highest and closing lowest: Wheat—No. 2, September 97. 97 1/2 @ 98 1/2; December \$1 00, 1 00 1/2 @ 99 3/4; May \$1 05 1/2, 1 05 1/4. Corn—No. 2, September 48. 48 1/2 @ 48c; October 48 1/2, 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2; May 50 1/2, 50 1/2 @ 50 1/2. Oats—No. 2, September 38 1/2, 38 1/2 @ 37 1/2; 41 1/2 @ 41 1/2. Mess pork per lb.—October \$6 45, 9 47 1/2; January \$11 62 1/2, 11 62 1/2 @ 11 57 1/2; May \$12 22 1/2, 12 22 1/2 @ 12 15. Lard, per 100 lbs.—October \$6 05, 6 05 @ 6 05; January \$6 45, 6 47 1/2 @ 6 43 1/2; May \$6 85, 6 85 @ 6 82 1/2. Short ribs per 100 lbs.—October \$5 22 1/2, 5 22 1/2 @ 5 22 1/2.

5 23 1/2; January \$5 62 1/2, 5 65, 5 62 1/2; May \$6 02 1/2, 6 02 1/2 @ 6 02 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Flour quiet. Howard street and western superfine \$3 00 @ 3 50; extra \$3 75 @ 4 65; family \$4 90 @ 5 50; city mills Rio brands extra \$5 10 @ 5 25. Wheat—southern quiet and easier; Fultz 95c @ \$1 00; Longberry 98c @ \$1 00; western quiet and easy; No. 2 winter red on spot and September 95 1/2 @ 96 1/2 cts. Corn—southern steady; white 57c @ 58c; yellow 56c @ 58c; western quiet.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.
Sept. 26.—Galveston, firm at 15-16c—net receipts 7,919 bales; Norfolk, steady at 10 1-16c—net receipts 2,618 bales; Baltimore, steady at 10 1/4c—net receipts 17 bales; Philadelphia, steady and demand moderate at 10 3/4c—net receipts 7 bales; Boston steady at 10 3/4c—net receipts 100 bales; Savannah, steady and quiet at 9 11-16c—net receipts 8,452 bales; New Orleans, steady at 10c—net receipts 6,578 bales; Mobile, steady at 9 3/4c—net receipts 1,224 bales; Memphis, firm at 10c—net receipts 1,243 bales; Augusta, firm at 9 13-16c—net receipts 1,343 bales; Charleston, firm at 9 3/4c—net receipts 5,542 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
By Cable to the Morning Star.
LIVERPOOL, Sept.