

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays, at \$5.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$0.50 for three months, 30 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$20.00; two months, \$37.00; three months, \$54.00; six months, \$90.00; twelve months, \$160.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

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

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

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 are of a strictly local character, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will inevitably 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 strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a single 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 "till 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.

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 transient rates for time actually published.

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

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications 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 Letters. Only such remittances will be accepted at the rate of the publisher.

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.

An advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor's hands, and he is responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

Advertisements for the sale of real estate, or for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

Advertisements for the sale of any other property, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

protest of the people against the invasion of popular rights as against the general demoralization and wholesale plunder which had for years characterized so many of the public servants. While it was not so much a protest against the spirit of centralization it was a check to its progress by driving from power some of its advocates and promoters.

We will not assert that the leaders of the Republican party were or are hostile to the Republican form of government, but we do assert that they put the Republican party above the Republic, and that they would sacrifice the principles upon which the Republic was founded to ensure the success and the permanency of the party.

For this, during the days of the civil conflict, they governed the North with the mailed hand of the soldier, and the provost martial took precedence over the officer of the civil law.

For this, in the name of the Republic, the greatest outrages on the liberty of the citizen were perpetrated. For this bastilles were opened for the incarceration of men who dared to criticize the administration of public affairs, and liberty of speech and of the press were in a measure destroyed.

For this, the North was divided into military districts and, where deemed expedient, put under martial law. For this after the war the South was reconstructed, white men of the South disfranchised and the negroes enfranchised.

For this the vote on the constitutional amendments was taken in the South under military supervision, the count so made and the result declared by military edict. For this bayonets took possession of Southern State Houses, and in 1876 a packed electoral commission stole the Presidency and saved the life of the party which without it would have been destroyed.

For this, to make a long story short, the Reed gang conspired in the present Congress to follow up the centralizing work of years by springing the Force bill by which they hoped to get control of the ballot box and thereby, in spite of the people, perpetuate the supremacy of the party for time indefinite. Had the people not so effectually rebuked the conspirators on the 4th inst. they would have succeeded in this and the scheme of centralization would have been accomplished.

MINOR MENTION.

Bill Chandler is at his devilment in New Hampshire, and has fixed up a plan by which he hopes to steal the Legislature and thus secure a Republican Governor and U. S. Senator, which they could not do without trickery. At the last election the Democratic candidate for Governor had a plurality of 1,500 over the Republican candidate. But the law of that State provides that a majority of the votes cast are necessary to elect a Governor, otherwise the Legislature elect, and may, as is frequently the case, as absurd as it seems, elect the man who was defeated at the polls. The situation is this. The Legislature of 1889 abolished what is called "class towns," but failed to make any provision for the representation of these towns as required by the constitution. This law disfranchised these towns, and it was therefore regarded as inoperative until the Legislature had perfected it by providing for their representation. There were thirty-five of these towns, in which elections were held, and they elected twenty-three Democrats and twelve Republicans, which gives the Democrats a majority in the Legislature. Had the figures been revised Chandler would have considered the election in these towns all right and legal. They first tried to get the Clerk of the House, who acts as Clerk of the next House until his successor is elected, to throw out the returns from these towns, but he had conscientious scruples, and therefore the Legislature has been called in extra session for the special purpose of turning out this Clerk on the pretense that he is not eligible, and elect one in his place who will play tool to Chandler and the other tricksters and do as they desire. This is the plot in brief. It remains to be seen whether the schemers can carry it out. If they succeed they will steal a Legislature, a Governor and a U. S. Senator.

It is evident from the reports of the proceedings of the meetings of the Home Rule members of Parliament that they have no idea of dispensing with the services of Mr. Parnell on account of the unfortunate position in which he has been placed

by the O'Shea scandal, the extent of which he fully realizes. He did all that could be expected of him when he put the matter in the hands of his Home Rule colleagues and agreed to abide by the decision which they might come to, either to retain his position as leader, or to retire to private life as they might elect. He could do no more, and when his colleagues decided that he should retain the place which he had filled with such signal ability and in which he had rendered his country such eminent service, they doubtless reflected the sentiments of the majority of the people of Ireland and England who are attached to the cause of Ireland, and do not believe that she should be made to suffer and lose the services of one of her ablest and most devoted sons because in the hour of temptation he fell, as thousands have fallen before him. It is not a question of morality that Ireland and the friends of Parnell have to deal with, it is a question of life and death for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's letter shows that he is sensitive and feels somewhat embarrassed by the recent developments, not so much on account of himself as on account of the effect that Parnell's retaining the leadership may have upon the cause in which he takes such a deep interest, but the probabilities are when he becomes acquainted with the action of the men in Parliament who followed his and Parnell's lead he will cheerfully acquiesce in it, at least it is to be hoped that he will.

If the Reed gang undertake to pass the reapportionment bill and the Force bill in the coming session of Congress they will have their hands full. There are thirteen appropriation bills to be acted upon, each of which will require time and some of them considerable time. These must be passed. If after getting through with these they undertake to run through the reapportionment bill and Force bill, the Democrats will, of course, throw all the obstructions they can in the way. If the gag law obtained in both Houses as it does in the lower House, they might run them through under whip and spur, but there is still freedom of debate in the Senate, and it is not likely, especially in the light of the late elections, that the Senate would undertake to change the rules to pass either of them. The Force bill has very few decided advocates in the Senate, and it is known that some of the Republican Senators are on record against it.

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER. Florida Develops a Natural Curiosity that is Attracting Much Attention. While boring a well in his vineyard and orangery situated on the outskirts of Econfina, Florida, Henry Hardcastle recently struck what must be an immense underground river, and which poured its water forth at such a tremendous rate that the men who were doing the boring narrowly escaped being overtaken by the flood, which gushing down the side of the slight incline on which the fruit farm is situated, had soon worn a channel to the dry bed of an ancient creek. This it soon filled with a rushing, furious tide, which finally emptied itself into the Apalachicola, and which has continued to flow unchecked or without signs of diminishing.

The water is clear, sparkling and very cold, with only a slight mineral flavor. Fish by the thousands have been thrown out and are of several varieties, some of which are of a kind unknown to ichthyologists, being perfectly colorless, while others are translucent and gelatinous, and all are without eyes and very small, except a few of a sort resembling our pickerel, and which measure from a foot to three and a half in length and are provided with very large pointed teeth.

Great damage has been done to his fruit and vines, and Mr. Hardcastle, seeing no prospect of the flood abating, has offered a reward to stimulate the ingenuity of the local engineers to find a way of controlling and utilizing the water. People from miles around have been coming in crowds to inspect the wonder, and one or two venturesome spirits have narrowly escaped drowning.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

A Young Husband Not Up on the Household Rules. Chicago Tribune. The story is on a young Chicago father. The baby was his first, and he wanted to weigh it. "It's a bouncer!" he exclaimed. "Where are the scales?" The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned steel-yard that had done duty for a former generation. It was the only weighing machine in the house. The baby, wrapped in the fleecy folds of some light fabric, was suspended from the proper hook, and the proud young father assumed charge of the exercises.

"I'll try it at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam to that figure. "It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that." He slid the weight along several notches farther. "By George!" he said. "She weighs more than ten pounds! Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen! Is it possible?" He set the baby and steelyard down and rested himself a moment. "Biggest baby I ever saw!" he panted, resuming the weighing pro-

UNCOVERED BY A BLAST.

A Wonderful Cavern Opened Up on Congressman Stewart's Farm. Connellsville Courier.

Even if Congressman-elect Col. "Andy" Stewart did not have a big majority over his opponent, Captain Craig, he has a hole on his Stewart township farm which threatens to become as famous in its way as his 123 majority in a normally 4,000 Republican district. The hole to which reference is made is yet a mystery. Its dimensions and extent are unknown, but nevertheless, there is enough of it to excite no little interest in the vicinity and in the county as well. The discoverer of this mysterious cavern is William S. Kelly, a contractor, who is operating a stone quarry on Colonel Stewart's farm.

A few days ago Peter Martin and John Cox, under the direction of Kelly, shot off a blast in the base of the cliff from which the stone is taken. When the smoke from the blast was cleared away and the workmen went to the cliff to examine the work of the blast they found a large piece of rock, about four feet long, two feet wide and two feet thick, had been torn out of the base of the cliff, revealing the opening to a cave or chasm so deep and dark that they could not see the bottom of it.

With fear and amazement the men stood around the cavern's mouth not daring to venture near it. At last John Cox produced a rope 120 feet long. He tied a lantern to the end of it and let it down the entire length of the rope, and still found no bottom. The lantern swung on the rope like a pendulum. Another rope was tied to the first one and down went the lantern about fifteen or twenty feet more, when the light went out. They made another trial and found the bottom about 200 feet below the surface. For about the first fifty feet the sides were about six feet wide, when suddenly they opened out to a large room of circular form and about thirty feet in diameter. The sides and base of the cave are composed of light-colored rock, resembling marble, which glistened in the light of the lantern.

The intelligence of the discovery was by this time widespread in the community and a large crowd of people soon collected at the scene. Colonel Stewart himself was one of the curious observers. He examined the cave as best he could and finally offered any one present \$50 to descend on a rope to the bottom and explore it. None present were daring enough to make the attempt and thus far the secrets of the cavern are unknown.

AN UNDERGROUND RIVER.

Florida Develops a Natural Curiosity that is Attracting Much Attention.

While boring a well in his vineyard and orangery situated on the outskirts of Econfina, Florida, Henry Hardcastle recently struck what must be an immense underground river, and which poured its water forth at such a tremendous rate that the men who were doing the boring narrowly escaped being overtaken by the flood, which gushing down the side of the slight incline on which the fruit farm is situated, had soon worn a channel to the dry bed of an ancient creek. This it soon filled with a rushing, furious tide, which finally emptied itself into the Apalachicola, and which has continued to flow unchecked or without signs of diminishing.

The water is clear, sparkling and very cold, with only a slight mineral flavor. Fish by the thousands have been thrown out and are of several varieties, some of which are of a kind unknown to ichthyologists, being perfectly colorless, while others are translucent and gelatinous, and all are without eyes and very small, except a few of a sort resembling our pickerel, and which measure from a foot to three and a half in length and are provided with very large pointed teeth.

Great damage has been done to his fruit and vines, and Mr. Hardcastle, seeing no prospect of the flood abating, has offered a reward to stimulate the ingenuity of the local engineers to find a way of controlling and utilizing the water. People from miles around have been coming in crowds to inspect the wonder, and one or two venturesome spirits have narrowly escaped drowning.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

A Young Husband Not Up on the Household Rules. Chicago Tribune.

The story is on a young Chicago father. The baby was his first, and he wanted to weigh it. "It's a bouncer!" he exclaimed. "Where are the scales?" The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned steel-yard that had done duty for a former generation. It was the only weighing machine in the house. The baby, wrapped in the fleecy folds of some light fabric, was suspended from the proper hook, and the proud young father assumed charge of the exercises.

"I'll try it at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam to that figure. "It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that." He slid the weight along several notches farther. "By George!" he said. "She weighs more than ten pounds! Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen! Is it possible?" He set the baby and steelyard down and rested himself a moment. "Biggest baby I ever saw!" he panted, resuming the weighing pro-

cess. "Fifteen and a half—sixteen! This thing won't weigh her. See! Sixteen is the last notch and she jerks it up like a feather. Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a hundred dollars she weighs over twenty pounds Millie!" he shouted, rushing into the next room, "she's the biggest baby in the country! Weighs over sixteen pounds!"

"What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother. "On the old steelyard in the kitchen."

"The figures on that are only ounces," she replied, quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."

PERSONAL.

Munkaczky has been forced to forego his summer holiday and return to his studio for a rather disagreeable reason. The famous ceiling which he painted for the museum at Vienna was found, on being placed in position, to be too small by three or four feet.

Chief Simon Pokagon, who was educated to be a Catholic priest, has just sent six more remnants of his once powerful Pottowatomie tribe to a Kansas Indian College. He says his people in Michi are being entirely annihilated in half a century.

J. D. Harney, a leading Alliance representative in the Kansas Legislature, says he will hang rather than vote for Ingalls for the Senate, and Mrs. Lease, queen of the grangers, gently observes that she will devoutly pray for permission to pull on the other end of the rope on any Alliance—that will vote for the Senator's re-election.

M. L. Mulhall, the well-known statistician, says that a good statistician should know three or four modern languages, possess an easy income and good digestion, be able to study eight hours daily without sense of fatigue, have no political tendencies, pursue his labors regardless of all around him, and never leave off any subject till he has worked out the result.

The late Rear-Admiral Steadman was an exceedingly courteous and amiable gentleman. It was always his custom to take one or more of his officers with him when making social visits in port, and whether in port or at sea, he invited some officer to dine with him every week. One of his intimate friends says: "When he found he was in error he never hesitated to make reparation at once. I have known him on the quarter-deck, in the presence of officers and men, to apologize to a junior officer."

POLITICAL POINTS.

It does look as though the people had felled the bosses, first lengthwise, then crosswise, and then dropped them in the hole.—Elmira Gazette, Dem.

The way that Reed and Blaine continue to occupy public attention, is enough to convince Mr. Harrison that he is not in it.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, Dem.

Dr. Blaine thinks he has discovered a reciprocity lymph which, if properly injected into the present tariff, will arrest the ravages of the McKinley, bacillus and probably save the life of the Republican party.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.

The surplus of about \$100,000,000 a year bequeathed by Cleveland to Harrison is rapidly going, and Washington dispatches predict that a deficit estimated at \$37,000,000 will start the country in the face at the end of the fiscal year, June 30 next. About the costliest mistake this country ever made was that of letting the Harrison-Reed-McKinley combination break into the Treasury. A reasonably sized war would have been cheaper.—Buffalo Courier, Dem.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robert R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Drug Wits.

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 Ear 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 t

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet. Sales of receipts at 37 cents per gallon.

ROBIN—Market strong at \$1 10 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 55 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.—Quoted quiet at 8 1/2 cents for Middling. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 8 1/2
Good Ordinary..... 9-16
Low Middling..... 8-16
Middling..... 8 1/2
Good Middling..... 9 1/4

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 657 bales
Spirits Turpentine..... 170 casks
Rosin..... 1,127 bbls
Tar..... 120 bbls
Crude Turpentine..... 56 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money easy at 3 1/2 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cent 121; four and a half per cent 104. State securities steady; North Carolina six per cent 121; four 97.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Evening—Cotton steady, sales to-day of 204 bales; middling uplands 9-7-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 1/2 cents; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 30,100 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,439 bales; exports to France..... bales; exports to the Continent 4,800 bales; stock at all United States ports 651,858 bales.

Corn—Net receipts..... bales; gross receipts 5,018 bales. Futures closed steady; sales to-day of 125,700 bales at the following quotations: November 9.22c and nominal; December 9.20 @ 9.22c; Jan'y 9.28 @ 9.34c; February 9.43 @ 9.44c; March 9.51 @ 9.52c; April 9.59 @ 9.60c; May 9.67 @ 9.68c; June 9.76 @ 9.77c; July 9.83 @ 9.84c; August 9.87 @ 9.88c; September 9.87 @ 9.89c.

Southern flour firm and quiet. Wheat unsettled, closing 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c; No. 2 red 1 1/8 @ 1 1/4 c; elevator; options moderately active and 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2