

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Mondays, at \$1.00 per week, \$5.00 for six months, \$10.00 for one year, in advance.

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, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.00; three weeks, \$9.50; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$70.00.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., 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 one week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, one-half 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 be returned to the sender at the risk of the author's withdrawal.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

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 until 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 cents.

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

Payables 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 communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise in any other manner, or 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 at the risk 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 proprietors' hands, and is responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1891

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the South not very long ago, said that the tide of immigration which had been pouring into the Northern States for half a century or more, spreading in all directions, save Southward, had so blended the nationalities that the prestrain American blood was hard to find on the Northern side of the line, and when one looked for the typical American he had to come South to find him.

He meant more than this and was conveying the idea that while the manners, customs, methods and modes of thought have all been affected more or less by contact with alien manners, customs, methods and modes of thought, in the South there has been none of this, that the Southern people are quite as much American in these as they were half a century ago, when no one questioned their unadulterated Americanism.

This was not a discovery by Mr. Depew; it was what every intelligent person who knows anything about the South knows, but it was the recognition and concession of a fact that many on the other side of the line, especially of Mr. Depew's school of anti-Southern politics, would not be disposed to concede.

But it is a fact nevertheless, which very few even of our national statesmen and law-makers have duly pondered upon, and to which in a great measure is due the South's dazzling courage, her willingness to do and to dare in the face of odds that would appal people of less nerve and dash in the defence of a principle, her self-poise in triumph and fortitude in adversity, her recuperative powers, her amazing vitality, her marvellous vim, with the bright spirit of hope and self-confidence, which never in the darkest hour desert her.

No other people on the face of the earth but the typical American could have done what the Southern people did from the day that six millions of them, with no contingents to draw upon, threw down the gauntlet in the defence of a principle, to eighteen millions of nervy, brawny, brainy people, who had the world besides to draw from, until having passed through the fire, they stood amid the ruins overcome but not

crushed, with not one jot of abatement in the heroic spirit that made them famous in conflict, and that equanimity in defeat which commanded the admiration of the foe as their heroism in battle had done before.

And that, typical Americanism is now engaged in laying the foundations of the grandest and most irresistible power on this continent, not a political power simply, for that is not what it is aiming at, but industrial and commercial, when her genius, her perseverance and her pluck shall have established the varied and multitudinous industries which must come to fully utilize her natural resources, and her harbors are filled with the vessels of all nations bearing the products of those industries to the markets of the world. The typical American of the South is at the front in the grand march of progress, and he has come not only to keep up with the procession but to lead it and to stay at the front. This is not only the opinion of Mr. Depew but of a good many other observant gentlemen on the other side of the line.

MINOR MENTION.

The cable dispatches from England in reference to the Behring sea matter show that the President is running that business himself without the assistance of Secretary Blaine. It seems that Lord Salisbury made a proposition to Mr. Blaine that the two Governments mutually agree to prohibit the catching of seals in the open sea for a stated period pending the controversy, a proposition which Mr. Blaine pocketed, it is said because its acceptance would interfere with the operations of his friend Elkins and others who have bought the privilege of catching seals in the sea grounds. The first the President knew about this proposition he learned from the dispatches in the San Francisco papers on his arrival in that city, and he immediately telegraphed Secretary Foster to revoke the order issued just before he left Washington authorizing the Elkins Company to continue operations during the summer. When this telegram was received Secretary Blaine immediately started for New York to see his friend Elkins, and to be seen laid up there with the gout ever since. In the meantime the President after his return seems to have taken the matter into his own hands which will result, probably, in the agreement suggested by Lord Salisbury.

Within the past few weeks we have seen several announcements in some of our State exchanges where some citizen had been informed that he or she was the heir to an immense estate in England or Germany, generally England, where there are a dozen or so of these estates which have been doing business for years, and there is rarely ever less than millions waiting for some one to come and get them. All the person so advised has to do is enclose a certain amount of cash to pay the lawyer for fixing up the papers and securing the big wad of money. When the fee is sent that's the last the heir ever hears of the estate. It is astonishing notwithstanding the numerous exposures that have been made of those frauds that they can still humbug so many people and that the sharpers always find some innocent ready to fall into their baited trap. They have got thousands upon thousands of dollars from simple minded people in this country, and no living man has yet seen any living American who ever got one dollar out of these mythical estates. The money isn't there and if it was the American "heirs" couldn't get it.

Ex-Congressman Ewart, Republican of this State, seems to think the jig is up with the Republican party, and he says the Alliance is going to do it. While in Washington, a few days ago on his return from New York, he was interviewed on the situation and delivered himself thus: "If the Alliance places a ticket in the field next year, and it looks that way now, the Democrats will carry several Western States. In the South every Alliance man is a Democrat, although every Democrat is not by any means an Alliance man, and in an election the Alliance men will vote the Democratic ticket every time. But in the West the Alliance men will vote the straight Alliance ticket, and the result will be that the Democrats will gain what the Republicans lose, and that would mean their election. The Alliance is going to prove a dangerous contestant to both parties in the future, and I am inclined to the opinion that they may carry one or two Western States. "While in New York I heard some quiet talk about Cleveland, and in my judgment he will be the next President. I don't see how they can beat him for the nomination. In the South, whenever his name is mentioned, the people shout themselves hoarse. I understand there is considerable opposition to him in New York, but I believe he can win without New York, and on a hard-

money platform he can carry New York. If the Farmers' Alliance were out of the way, I would not hesitate to say that the Republicans would win next year, but at the present outlook conditions are most favorable for Democratic success."

STATE TOPICS.

Governor Holt has issued a proclamation, as invited to do by the real estate convention which assembled in Raleigh recently, urging the people of the respective counties of the State and the county authorities to co-operate, with a view to securing a creditable collection of the products of their counties to form part of the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. He urges the importance of this action by the citizens, as the amount appropriated by the State is not sufficient to defray the expense of such a collection as would do the State justice, and also defray the expense of arranging and caring for the exhibit when on the grounds. It is to be hoped that there is public spirit and State pride enough in North Carolina to respond promptly to the Governor's proclamation.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If they are truly represented the most of the 80,000 Alliance men in Virginia are Democrats, says the New York Tribune. To say that these Alliance men are white men is about equivalent to saying that they are Democrats, for the number of white Republicans in Virginia is small. So also it is in every Southern State.—Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

Before ex-Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, who has been ousted because he was not a naturalized citizen, was elected governor he held various offices, county and municipal, and the question is raised as to the legality of papers, &c., bearing his official signature and official acts done by him. His acts are probably valid as those of an officer de facto, but the Supreme Court may also take this question under advisement. Wash. Star Ind.

WHERE POKER RULES.

The Hot Springs the Most Thorough Gambling Resort in America. Pittsburg Dispatch. Almost any man at the Hot Springs would rather hold four aces than be President. Some men come here for their health, to get cured of rheumatism, to rest and change the subject; others come here to get away from snowstorms and climatic kicks, or from red liquor and the nicotine fiend, and others for no reason discoverable except their ability to pay hotel bills. But there is hardly a man who does not play poker when he gets here. Some play it for their health. Some don't. Here and there some dear old folks settle down in a corner for a game of whist, and in the evening the ladies—heaven bless them!—make whist an excuse for conversation. The quiet and harmless joys of cribbage, I own, I have tasted, and euche, progressive and straight, is played in solemn state in the big hotel parlors once a week or oftener. But when a man takes a deck of cards in sober earnest here the poker is the result. In the Arkansas Club, the principle gambling house here, faro, perhaps, is first favorite; but I understand that more money is lost and won even there at poker, and the roulette wheel can not whirl fast enough to keep pace with the "ante" of the national game.

Nearly all the buildings in town are two stories high. The ground floor is a saloon or store, and the second floor a gambling shop of some sort. The architects have planned with an eye to poker. In nearly every second floor room in the business part of the city, often in daytime and always at night men are constantly shuffling and dealing cards. In all the hotels card playing is incessant. Poker is the game, and the stakes vary with the place, and the player. You can find negro waiters who are content with 2-cent ante, and from there mount to the game without a limit, at which only a wealthy man can afford to lose.

There are all sorts and sizes of gamblers here. The aristocrat who frequents Phil Daly's when he is east and can tell you curious tales of Monte Carlo or of Carlsbad in its palmy days; a dignified old man, with gray hair and a piercing eye, and a grip like a vise, not a gambler in looks, but a professional paymaster all the same, survives here still. He is not so often met here as he used to be, if the stories of the veterans are true.

Emperor William will not go to his castle near Metz. Metz is said to be too dangerous a place for him now in consequence of the extreme irritation caused by the maintenance of the rigorous passport measure. It is also reported that his majesty has received several threatening letters from different parts of Alsace-Lorraine.

A THIEVING FOWL.

Discovery of a Valuable Diamond in the Claw of a Quiet Old Hen. St. Paul Globe.

Some time ago the household of a gentleman well known in commercial circles of Cravenhurst, Ont., was very much upset by the loss of a valuable diamond ring belonging to a guest—a lady from New York. Suspicion at once fell on a servant, who was employed as housemaid, but upon her continued and earnest denial of the theft she was retained, as the gentleman, from a sense of justice, did not wish to discharge her on mere suspicion. A few days after the ring disappeared, it was found under the lady's window, with the solitary stone, however, missing, having been pried out of the setting.

It was supposed that the thief had removed the diamond to keep it from being identified. The mystery was solved, however, recently, in a most unexpected manner, for in cleaning a chicken for dinner the cook discovered a small round object in the craw, which, on being cleaned, was found to be the missing diamond.

The supposition now is that the ring fell from the lady's hand while she was in bed, and the clothes being shaken next morning, it fell from them into the yard, where it was found by the hen, which, pecking the stone from the setting, swallowed it.

SAVED BY A MOUSE.

The Remarkable Presence of Wit of a Louisville Girl.

A young society man, who moves in the younger circles, told the town talker of the Louisville Commercial something out of the usual run the other day. He said that he attempted to kiss a pretty girl, and just as he got his arm around her slender waist and was about to kiss her she said that if he dared she would scream.

Not wishing to have a scene which such an action would cause, he withdrew his arm and resumed his seat at the other end of the sofa. "Oh, I thought you were a braver man than that," she said.

She, however, obstinately refused to let him kiss her, but she likewise threatened to scream if he should attempt it.

He thought he would profit by his former experience, and paid no attention to the warning. He kissed her—she screamed. Her mother came in and demanded an explanation.

The girl came to his rescue, however, and said a mouse was in the room, and she had screamed as it ran across the floor.

Furthermore, by saying that the young man had gallantly tried to catch the mouse, she explained his blushes to the mother's satisfaction.

TESTING A TRUNK.

A Pale-faced Man Who Had Not Lost the Grip of His Old Trade. New York World.

A slim-faced man with a grave-yard cough was inspecting some trunks in front of a Grand street store yesterday, when the proprietor of the place appeared and asked: "Looking for a trunk, sir?"

"Yes." "Here's the best \$4 trunk ever made, and I'm the only that sells 'em at less than \$5."

"No good," replied the pale-faced man with a sorrowful shake of his head. "One of these trunks wouldn't stand the journey from here to Poughkeepsie."

"What! I'll warrant 'em to go around the world! Take hold of one and bang it about and convince yourself."

"Do you give me leave to wrangle with one?" "Of course I do! Take right hold."

The man with the grave-yard cough drew in a full breath called out: "Sche-neck-ta-day," as if warning a car-load of passengers, and then reached for the trunk. "Rip!" went one of the handles—"rip!" went the other, and as he stood it on end and upset it and flopped it back again on a hinge busted loose and the cover split in two. With a twist of the wrist he gave it a slam-bang, which completed the wreck, and with a bow to the trunk-man, he joined the crowd and disappeared.

"Upon my son!" gasped the proprietor as he viewed the ruins, "but I made a big mistake in him! He's a baggage master instead of a dying traveller."

FATHER OF ALL DAMS.

A Mighty Work of Concrete in South Australia.

What is said to be the largest dam in the world has just been completed for the South Australian Government at Beetaloo. It is a concrete dam, and in its construction about 60,000 cubic yards of cement concrete were required. It is 580 feet in length, 14 feet in width at the top and 110 feet high.

The stone and sand used in its construction were obtained in the neighborhood of the dam, but the cement had to be imported from Europe, machinery being employed to mix and deposit the whole of the concrete.

The capacity of the reservoir made by this huge piece of engineering skill is 800,000,000 gallons, the expense of the work being \$2,480,000, of which amount \$585,000 was spent in the construction of the dam.

PERSONAL.

The late Gen. Crook was known among the Indians as "the whittling medicine man."

Cyrus Small, superintendent of the Boston police, has just entered upon the fortieth year of his service in that department.

There is probably no better imitator on the American stage than Harry Gilfoil traveling with Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" Company.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the World's Fair lady managers, who sailed for Europe with her husband last week, is one of Chicago's handsomest women.

Baron Hirsch is an Austrian by birth, but is best known in France. The foundation of his fortune was laid as a railway contractor with the Turkish government.

When the Scotch-Irish Congregational opened in Louisville, Ky., the other day, there were on the platform eleven college professors, five editors, four supreme court judges, fifteen distinguished divines and no end of great bankers and merchants.

Ouida is growing old and her works of late lack much of the eloquence that used to make them so attractive. She never was a beauty, though in her prime she possessed her striking points—her "amber hair," of precisely the shade which she used to describe in her earliest novels, a pair of exquisite little feet.

Wilbur W. Smith, a Connecticut veteran, now postmaster of Seymour, in that State, has just recovered the sword that he lost at Chancellorsville in 1863, where he was captured. He was a lieutenant in the Twentieth Connecticut regiment and was sent to Libby prison. Now, after the lapse of twenty-eight years, his sword has been returned to him through the kindness of T. M. Caserly, Warrenton, N. C., who accidentally discovered it in possession of one of the officers of the Warrenton Guards.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The failure of Mr. Blaine's mind is far less pronounced than the friends of certain ambitious persons may be supposed to wish.—N. Y. World, Dem.

Politicians who predict that the immediate dissolution of the third party should join the weather bureau forecast, where any sort of a prediction goes.—Wash. Star, Ind.

Secretary Blaine is to be congratulated. His indorsement for President in 1892 by the New York Herald turns out to be nothing more than a soap advertisement after all.—Chicago Mail, Ind.

Senator Colquitt is in New York, calling on Senator Hill, and feeling the public pulse up and down the Hudson river. Senator Colquitt is doing some political missionary work on his own account. Whether Governor Hill has read Senator Colquitt's letter on silver, is not stated. Possibly the Georgia senator is showing the beauties of free silver to the Sage of Elmira in an attractive way. It was noted that Senator Colquitt did not call on Mr. Cleveland.—August Chronicle, Dem.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Only 150 Rolls Matting

The Cheapest and Best Assortment in the City.

A FULL LINE OF MEN AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.

Underwear.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

SOL BEAR,

ap 19 of 20 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Turpentine Operators.

I Have One of the BEST TRACTS

OF TURPENTINE LAND

In the South. Located on Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad in WEST FLORIDA. Offered to Practical Turpentine men for investigation. Will sell or lease an interest and operate. Address: E. F. PORTER, Pittsburg, Kan. my 27 3t

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, May 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 35 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1 20 per bbl for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained.

PEANUTS—Farmer's stock selling at 40 to 75 cents per bushel.

COTTON—Quiet. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 5 1/2 cts 3/4 lb Good Ordinary..... 6 15-16 " " Low Middling..... 7 11-16 " " Middling..... 8 1/2 " " Good Middling..... 9 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 10 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 375 casks Rosin..... 1,376 bbls Tar..... 123 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 87 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, May 29.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and firm at 48 1/2@49. Commercial bills 48 3/4@48 7/8. Money easy at 2 1/2% per cent, closing offers at 2 1/4 per cent. Government securities dull but steady to firm; four per cents 119; four and a half per cents 101. State securities dull and featureless; North Carolina sixes 123 1/2; four 100; Richmond and West Point Terminals 10 1/2; Western Union 8 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Evening.—Cotton—Easy, middling 8 1/2; low middling 8 1/4; good ordinary 7 1/2; net receipts at this port to-day 800 bales; gross 4,205 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,251 bales; to France—bales; to the Continent—bales; forwarded 1,185 bales; sales 219 bales, all to spinners; stock 163,229 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 3,940 bales; gross 27,871 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,634 bales; to France 1,481 bales; to the Continent 2,394 bales; forwarded 3,613 bales; sales 1,405 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 8,732 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,843 bales; to the Continent—bales; stock 307,773 bales.

Consolidated net receipts 32,898 bales; exports to Great Britain 29,121 bales; to France 1,431 bales; to the Continent 11,889 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 6,735,813 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,099,750 bales; to France 538,359 bales; to the Continent 1,789,195 bales; to the channel 15,856 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 500 bales; gross receipts 4,205 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales of 59,000 bales at quotations: June 8.55@8.56; July 8.06; August 7.88@7.87; September 8.33@8.34; October 8.88@8.89; November 8.93@8.94; December 8.98@8.99; January 9.05@9.06; February 9.12@9.13; March 9.19@9.21.

Southern flour dull but steady. Wheat firmer, with a fair business, chiefly for export; No. 2 red \$1.12 in store and at elevator; No. 1 red \$1.13; and heavy No. 4 1/2@4 1/2 up, advanced 1/4@1/2 on large clearances for the week and covering over the holiday; afterwards full deliveries on contracts broke the market 1/4@1/2, closing steady and within 1/4@1/2 of last night's figures; No. 2 red June 1.13; July 1.08 1/2; August 1.05 1/2; Corn—opened firmer, 2 1/2 closed 2 1/2; and moderately active; No. 2 66@67c at elevator and 67@67 1/2c afloat; ungraded mixed 65@65c; options very dull, and on lighter offerings advanced 1/4@1/2c, with the close steady; July 62 1/2; July 61 1/2; August 60 1/2@60 3/4; Oats—lower and quiet; options dull, low and heavy; May 49 1/2@49 3/4; June 48 1/2; July 48 1/2; No. 2 white July 49 1/2@51c; spot No. 2, 49 1/2@50 1/2c. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee—options opened steady and unchanged at 15 points up and closed steady at 5@15 points up; July 17 3/8; August 16 1/8; spot Rio dull; fair cargoes 20c. Sugar dull but steady; refined in fair demand. Molasses—foreign dull; New Orleans firm and quiet. Rice steady and quiet. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined at New York \$7 20; at Philadelphia and Baltimore \$6 85@7 15; in bulk 64@66 1/2. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude, off grade, 24 1/2@25 1/2c. Rosin steady and quiet; strained common to good \$1 60. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 38@38 1/2c. Pork quiet and steady. Peanuts firm; fancy hand-picked 4 1/2c; farmers 3 1/2@3 3/4c. Beef firm and quiet; beef hams firm and dull; tierced beef inactive and steady. Cattle in light demand and steady; middles steady and quiet. Lard firmer and quiet; Western steam \$6 55; city \$6 60; June \$6 55 asked; July \$6 62; August \$6 73; refined quiet; Continent \$6 45@6 60; S. A. \$7 45. Freights to Liverpool firm and in fair demand; cotton 3-32d; grain 2d.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, but prices changed. Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1 02 1/2@1 03 1/2; No. 3 red \$1 02 1/2@1 04 1/2. Corn—No. 2, 56 1/2@56 3/4c. Oats—No. 2, 47 1/2c. Mess pork, per bbl, \$10 70@10 75. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$6 80. Short rib sides \$5 80@5 90. Dry salted shoulders \$5 00@5 05. Short clear \$6 35@6 35. Whiskey \$1 16.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, May \$1 04 1/2, 1 05 1/2, 1 03 1/2; June \$1 03 1/2, 1 03 1/2, 1 02 1/2; July \$1 00 1/2, 1 01 1/2, 1 00 1/2. Corn—No. 2, May 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 56 1/2; June 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 54 1/2. Oats—No. 2, May 48 1/2, 48 1/2, 47 1/2; June 45 1/2, 45 1/2, 45c; July 43 1/2, 43 1/2, 43 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl—May \$10 75, 10 85, 10 82 1/2; September \$10 95, 11 10, 11 05. Lard, per 100 lbs—July \$6 35, 6 40, 6 40; September \$6 60, 6 65, 6 65. Short ribs per 100 lbs—May \$5 92 1/2, 6 00, 6 00; September \$6 17 1/2, 6 27 1/2, 6 25.

BATON ROUGE, May 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red on spot \$1 14; southern white steady; Fultz \$1 10; Longberry, \$1 12@1 15. Corn—southern steady; white 67c; yellow 69c; cents.

COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

May 29.—Galveston, easy at 8 1/2c—net receipts 1,617 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 1/2c—net receipts 325 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 1/2c—net receipts 964

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 29, noon.—Cotton dull and prices generally in buyers' favor. American middling 4 3/4d. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,100 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 1,500 were American.

Futures easy—June and July delivery 4 40-44, 4 43-44; August and September delivery 4 40-44, 4 43-44; October delivery 4 35-44; November delivery 4 33-44; December and January delivery 4 31-44.

Tenders of cotton to-day 400 bales new stock.