

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily...

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, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$80.00.

Notices under head of "City Items" 50 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 in Weekly in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, one-third 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 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 "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 following matter, or to occupy a 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, without notice, will be charged as usual.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, 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 and 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, and the name of the newspaper in which 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 running, he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1891

CONVICT LABOR.

The recent trouble in the mining region of Tennessee, growing out of the introduction of convict labor leased from the State by two of the companies operating mines, has again called attention to the subject of convict labor and how it should be employed.

In many of the States, and perhaps in all of them, there are, or have been, laws providing for the hiring out of convicts, the object being to make the penitentiaries as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

Where they are not hired out they are put to work in the penitentiaries, making boots and shoes, buckets, barrels, wagons, and other things which find a ready sale.

Sometimes these penitentiary shops are leased by companies which employ convicts altogether, which they get at a very low figure. But public sentiment has become so strong not only against this but against the State employing its convicts to compete with honest labor, and it has been so generally denounced by the labor organizations of the country that there is now much less of it done than there once was.

North Carolina comes as near handling her convicts so as to make them self-sustaining without giving grounds for offence to the men who earn their living by manual labor, as any State we know of, for here those who are hired out are hired to grade railroads, thus encouraging the building of railroads; others are employed in digging ditches to drain swamps the land of which when drained may be utilized for agricultural purposes; others are employed on the State farms where a considerable portion if not all the provisions used in the penitentiary are raised, while some are employed in making brick and others in making shoes. But there are not enough of either of these employed to seriously interfere with other labor.

There are ways, however, by which the convicts of every State, without coming into opposition with other labor, may not only be made self-sustaining but profitable in the end, if not now. Some of the Northern States, and nearly if not all of the Southern States, have swamp lands, much of which can be drained and would be valuable when drained. North Carolina has about 3,000 square miles, less what she has put up and sold for a ridiculously insignificant price. Drained, or the timber on it utilized, it would have brought dollars per acre where it brought cents.

Florida practically gave away millions of acres, out of which enterprising Northern men will realize millions of dollars.

There is no State North or South which does not need better public

roads than it has, while in many of them, North Carolina among the number, the public roads are a public scandal.

Isn't there a field in this for the profitable use of convict labor?

Wouldn't every mile of macadamized road constructed add something to the value of the land through which it ran, from which the State would derive increased taxes?

Wouldn't it also result in the cultivation of more land, adding to the production and the wealth of the people?

Wouldn't it result, also, in the opening up of more of the forest area and mineral lands, making them productive of more wealth to the people and the State?

Turnpikes running from the principal cities to the borders of the State would be the next thing to railroads, and as feeders to the railroads would be of incalculable value. All this could be done within a reasonable time, and by proper management at a very small outlay of money. There is not a county through which these turnpikes would run which would not freely guarantee to feed and provide housing for the convicts employed on the work within the county borders, and thus the State would be at no expense in providing for their support.

There was during the last session of the Legislature of Missouri a bill before it providing for the employment of the State's convicts in the construction of two or more great turnpikes, (called boulevards in the bill) to run clear through the State, one north and south, the other east and west. It was favorably considered in one House, but whether it finally passed or not we do not know.

There was also a bill before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, proposing to appropriate \$6,000,000 for the improvement of the public roads. Whether this passed or not we do not know, but it seemed to meet with favor and was strongly supported by some of the leading papers in the State. This shows, whether these bills passed or not, that there are people in those States who realize the value and importance of good public highways, which are, next to railroads, the great internal developers. The State which has good railroad facilities and good country roads is on the highway to prosperity; the State which has good railroads, with poor country roads is half equipped; the State that has neither is in a bad fix, in these days of push and progress.

We have here pointed out two of the ways in which State convicts might be employed without coming into competition with other labor, and at the same time be a source of profit to the people and to the State. There are others, to which we may hereafter refer.

MINOR MENTION.

Texas is a great State, an empire within herself, and one whose possibilities cannot be estimated or conceived because she is yet, with all her wonderful progress, but on the threshold of her development. But a few years ago her great and about her only industry which attracted attention was cattle and sheep raising, her immense and cheap pasture range making this a profitable and inviting business. She had not even attained a respectable standing as an agricultural State although classed as such. While the cattle and sheep raising industry is still a great one, it is not the only great one, for she is bounding to the front both as an agricultural and manufacturing State and is destined to reach the front rank in both. Ten years ago her population was a million and a half, now it is about two millions and a half. Then the assessed valuation of her property was \$200 per capita; now, with her increased population, it amounts to \$350 per capita, or nearly double. The value of her agricultural products this year is estimated at \$300,000,000 and yet not one-sixth of her arable land is under cultivation. The products of her mines, forests, and manufactures it is estimated will amount to \$50,000,000 more, making this year's products worth \$350,000,000, which would make a product of \$500 per capita to every man in the State, estimating the men at one-fifth of the population. She exports much of her wheat and other grain direct to Europe from Galveston, which means the building up of her shipping interests. In addition to all this she has vast deposits of iron and coal underlying 25,000,000 acres, a tract large enough to embrace three-fourths of North Carolina, where iron and other manufacturing towns are springing up which promise to become great centers of industry. She has other minerals, large quarries of various kinds of

building stones, and to supply her lumber it is estimated that she has in her forests 70,000,000,000 feet of timber standing. With such progress, such an output, such resources, and such possibilities, no one will dispute that Texas is a great State. But Texas occupies only one remote corner of the South.

In some of his speeches while in the South trying to build up a third party, Congressman Simpson, of Kansas, denounced Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and his tariff bill, and declared that he was going to Ohio in the Fall and would do all he could to help defeat McKinley. If Mr. Simpson and others who are co-operating with him in this third party blunder were level-headed patriotic citizens they would join forces heartily with the Democracy and help it to wipe out McKinleyism and scores of other abuses, of which the toiling millions of this country have been justly complaining, against which the Democratic party has been honestly, patriotically contending for years. Now with a stupidity, if not treachery, almost inconceivable, when the Democracy has secured control of one House of the Congress, with fair prospects of securing the Presidency and in the near future the other House of the Congress, these malcontents become vociferous for a new party, run the risk of losing all they have gained and of defeating forever the objects which they profess to have at heart. If they get every vote they expect to get they couldn't elect a President next year. If they get every vote they expect to get they couldn't elect a majority of Representatives in Congress, and if they hold together and get every vote they expect to get it would be many years before they could count a majority of United States Senators. In view of these facts there is something worse than mere stupidity in this movement.

Mr. Cleveland didn't get in much politics in his speech at the Sandwich banquet, Saturday, but he did get in some right good hard sense in what he did say. He has the happy faculty, however, of doing that. One of the penalties of a high and responsible position is to encounter criticism, sometimes severe and unjust, as Mr. Cleveland says, but instead of complaining at this, as some do, he deems it a cause of congratulation to the people that their public servants are so closely watched and held to accountability, and that it is better for them and for the people whom they serve that their critics should be too severe rather than too lax. He indulged at some length, with much point and a dash of humor, in discussing the uses to which ex-Presidents should be put, or rather the various uses to which various people think they should be put, but unfortunately he didn't settle that question and ex-Presidents still remain in statu quo, and will be expected to talk on everything, keep their mouths shut on everything, take an active part in politics, take no part in politics, attend country fairs, &c., as advertisements, not attend country fairs, &c., to simply exist or not simply exist, as usual. There is one thing, however, which he did show, which is that it is his opinion that an ex-President should be permitted to lead a quiet life like any other private citizen if he wants to and should be respected as any other private citizen if he behaves himself, and does not forfeit respect.

STATE TOPICS.

Road-making, and rock-crushing machines are now in use in several counties in this State and seem to give much satisfaction. The road machines, drawn by horses, will do the work of twenty men and do it better, cutting evenly and leveling up nicely, while the rock crushers will crush rocks to the size of walnuts as fast as a couple of men can shovel them in. One of these has recently been purchased by Wake county to be used in crushing rock for the public roads, and they are making big calculations upon it. Mecklenburg county has had one in use for some time, with which and the force of convicts she has employed she is making good macadamized roads and will have when the work is completed one of the best systems of roads to be found anywhere in this section of terra firma. And it isn't costing her very much money, either. If other counties adjoining Mecklenburg would co-operate, these roads might be extended and eventually become great turnpikes.

Think of Henry M. Stanley meandering all over the central region of the "Dark Continent" breaking his leg trying to climb some elevated ground in little Switzerland.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Tennessee should be ashamed of its convict-labor system. The leasing of convicts to greedy contractors is a stigma upon any State, and in Tennessee, particularly, the abuse of the system has become intolerable.—N. Y. Advertiser, Ind.

To the earliest of the fabulists, Æsop, a splendid statue was erected by the Greeks. When the fabulists of the present day are valued at the same rate the circulation, campaign and tin-plate liars will receive their due.—Phil. Times, Ind.

Between Cleveland and Harrison in their Presidential race, Caterer John Chamberlain says that he "played Harrison for a place" in the vernacular of the race course. Many others did the same thing. They played Harrison for a place and got the place.—Savannah News, Dem.

HOW FISH HOOKS ARE MADE.

Some Points of Interest to Anglers Concerning the Manufacture of Their Weapons.

The making of fish hooks is not merely a trade in itself; anglers consider that it is properly speaking an art. In England the best ones are made, because all manufacturers of steel excel in that country, where every product of that material, from razors down, is beyond compare. Hooks of the first quality are made from the very best cast-steel wire, which is turned out in coils of Sheffield and Birmingham.

The first process is to cut the wire into lengths suitable for the hooks to be made. Ordinary sizes are chopped off by the quantity with a machine, but the big ones for use in catching sharks and other big sea fishes are cut singly with a hammer and chisel. After the lengths of wire have been cut off, another operator takes them and turns up the bars by cutting into the yet soft metal with a knife upon an anvil. Next the straight pieces are taken in hand by a workman who files the points to keenness. Where the best hooks are concerned each one is manipulated separately, being held in pincers while the necessary sharpness is given by a few dexterous strokes. Common hooks are pointed with one file, but the finer sorts require the application of two or three of different degrees of coarseness.

The points once made, another workman takes the bits of wire in hand, bending them round in a curved piece of steel, so that each one shall have the characteristic flexure which makes the type of hook desired. The process of forming the instrument is now completed, save for the shank, which may either be a loop at the end of the wire or a flattening at the extremity. The flattening is done by one sharp blow with a hammer upon an anvil.

The final process is the tempering of the hooks to harden them, and when all these operations have been completed they are scoured in revolving barrels driven by steam power and filled with water and soft soap. When the friction has worn them bright they are dried in another revolving barrel containing sawdust.

In old times fishermen made their own hooks, using very much the same methods as are now practiced on a large scale in the factories. It is a very curious fact that during the bronze age, when metals had first come into use, fish hooks had the same forms as now, even to the shanks and curves. The famous "Limerick" and "Shaughnessy" bends are absolute reproductions of those preferred in that early epoch.

POLITICAL POINTS.

If Foraker persists in thrusting his Senatorial claims into the Ohio campaign he will about neutralize any advantage that the Republicans may derive from the fact that the Democratic party in Hamilton county is controlled chiefly by thieves.—New York Advertiser, Dem.

Savage warfare is declared in Ohio between Firebrand Foraker and Senator Sherman. Besides this interesting little scrap Mr. Foraker enjoys the cordial animosity of President Harrison. Between the two great politicians they are liable to lay the impetuous young man out cold in the next round.—Savannah News, Dem.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, thinks the Vice Presidency "not a position that any man would hanker for." If there really be one position in the entire fabric of the Federal Government that doesn't enkindle hankering in the political breast, the extraordinary fact will merit publicity in this season of general news dullness.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Alliance at the South can do great good if it will limit the cotton acreage to ten acres to each horse or mule. Let the rest of the land be devoted to raising bread and meat.—Raleigh News and Observer.

Keep politics out of the church; keep them out of your Masonic and Odd Fellow Orders—keep them out of the Alliance, and every other good organization. Don't go wild and make right and just subservient to partyism.—Henderson Tomahawk.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huttman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

PERSONAL.

Two nieces, of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, live on Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in a house that occupies the highest point of land in the city.

James M. Berrie, the young Scotchman whose stories have attracted much attention, is 30 years old. He was born at Kierriemuir and graduated at Edinburgh University, where he distinguished himself in English literature.

Mrs. Mary White Martinot, the mother of the actress, Sadie Martinot, has patented in seven countries a steam washing machine, a foot bath and an ice cream freezer and a clothes dryer, and she makes her models with her own hands. She has taken a dozen first prizes, and her inventions altogether have proved a great success.

Signor Mascagni, the composer Cavalleria Rusticana, which has caused a furor in Berlin and other cities of the continent, is described as a remarkably handsome man, 26 years of age. His skin is dark bronze, his eyes are black and melancholy in expression and his forehead is broad and high. He is six feet high. His face is beardless.

Hannibal Hamlin wore to the very last the full-dress suit of black broadcloth with expansive shirt front that formed in ante-bellum days the distinctive attire of public men. It was the style of suit that Webster and Clay were always clad in when they addressed the Senate, and it has survived in a few isolated instances, of which Hamlin's was probably the most conspicuous.

Jules Verne published his first novel when he was 35 years old. Since then he has written an average of two books a year, and is now the author of sixty volumes of more or less fascinating interest. Writing a book with Verne is a work of prodigious toil. Before putting a single line to paper he mentally prepares all his material, makes his maps, lays out his routes and reflects upon his work for months. Then when the story has been written, he corrects it at least ten times before giving the final proofs to the printer.

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 sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 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."

Furniture!

Biggest Stock EVER IN THE CITY. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND THE VERY Lowest Prices. COME, SEE AND BE CONVINCED AT Sneed & Co., S. E. Cor. 2nd and Market Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW MATTRESSES

Manufactured to Order. OLD MATTRESSES Renovated and Re-made. W. M. Cumming. N. B.—MOSQUITO NETS FOR SALE. jy 14 st

Island Beach Hotel,

AT THE HAMMOCKS, WILMINGTON, N. C. IS NOW THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WATERING PLACE on the coast. ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS. Fishing, Boating, and Surf Bathing delightful. PIC-NIC AND CRABS A SPECIALTY. More attractions this season than ever. Music by the finest Orchestra. WILL HUNTER, Proprietor. Also of Hotel Gregory, Goldsboro, N. C., where the accommodations are unsurpassed. my 24 3m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO, N. C. REFURNISHED AND REFITTED. NEAT and clean. First class in every respect. Rates \$2.00 per day. F. L. CASTEX, Proprietor. nov 11 st

Valuable Properties

OF ALL DESCRIPTION FOR SALE IN THE WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., 8 miles Electric Street R. R. Population 1882, 4,194, 175 Factories. Population 1890, 16,471. Tobacco center, Railroad center, paved streets. The future metropolis of the South. C. T. HUMPHREY, Real Estate Agent. ma 28 16

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 83 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales at quotations.

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

TAR.—Steady at \$1 55 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at \$1 15 for Hard, and \$2 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Dull.

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

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 00 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 143 casks Rosin..... 402 bbls Tar..... 19 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 18 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—Evening.—Sterling exchange dull but steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Commercial bills 48 3/4 @ 48 1/2. Money easy at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent. closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 117 1/2; four and a half per cents 100 1/2 bid. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sires 124; fours 98; Richmond and West Point Terminal —; Western Union 79 1/2.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Evening.—Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 145 bales; quiet, with sales before reported of 150 bales for spinning and 200 bales; middling uplands 8; middling Orleans 8 7/16; net receipts at all U. S. ports 1,929 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,478 bales; exports to France — bales; to the Continent 1,889 bales; stock at all United States ports 284,791 bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,870 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; sales of 57,500 bales at quotations: July 27 55 @ 56; August 7 55 @ 56; September 7 51 @ 52; October 7 48 @ 49; November 7 44 @ 45; December 7 40 @ 41; January 7 36 @ 37; February 7 32 @ 33; March 7 28 @ 29; April 7 24 @ 25; May 7 20 @ 21; June 7 16 @ 17.

Southern flour quoted strong and quiet; common to fair extra \$3 75 @ 3 85; good to choice do. \$4 25 @ 4 35. Wheat higher and moderate active for export; No. 3 red \$1 00 @ 1 01 1/2 in store and at elevator; ungraded red 96 1/2 @ 97 1/2; options 1 1/2 @ 2c higher on better cables, unfavorable weather, shorts covering and reduced offerings, closing barely steady after fairly active dealing; No. 2 red July 1 01 1/2; August 98 1/2; September 95; December 91 1/2. Corn higher, with a moderate business, partly export; No. 2, 71 1/2 @ 71 3/4 at elevator; ungraded mixed 67 1/2 @ 68; options 3/4 @ 3/8 c higher on frightened shorts covering, a light movement and higher Western markets, closing firm; July 71 1/2; August 70; September 67 1/2; December 58 1/2. Oats quiet and unchanged; options fairly active and stronger; July 41; August 35 1/2; September 35 1/2; spot No. 2, 41 @ 42; mixed Western 38 @ 39. Hops quiet and weak at 18 @ 21. Coffee.—options opened irregular and closed quiet and steady at 5 points up to 15 down; July 17 20; August 16 25 @ 16 40; September 15 30 @ 15 40; spot Rio dull and nominal; fair cargoes 19c; No. 7, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4. Sugar—raw dull and nominal; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 1/2; refined dull and weak; standard A 4 1/2-16; cut-loaf 5 1/2; granulated 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans fairly active and firm; common to fancy 25 @ 26. Rice firm, with a good demand; domestic, fair to extra, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Japan 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Petroleum dull and lower; refined at New York \$6 80 @ 6 95; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$6 75 @ 7 00; in bulk \$4 40 @ 4 45. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady; crude, off grade, 25 @ 26; yellow 33 @ 36. Rosin dull and weak; strained, common to good, \$5 25 @ 5 40. Spirits turpentine dull and offered at 35 1/2 @ 36. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 30 @ 31c. Pork strong and active; new mess 1 1/2 75 @ 1 35; extra prime \$1 50 @ 1 11 1/2. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4; farmers' 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2. Beef hams dull and easy; \$18 00 @ 18 50; tierced beef dull and quiet; city extra India mess \$19 00 @ 21 00. Cattle meats strong but dull; pickled bellies 7 1/2; shoulders 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; hams 11c; middles strong with a fair demand; short clear, September \$7 03 1/2. Lard in fair demand and strong; Western steam \$6 90; city \$7 25; options —July \$6 00; September \$7 02 @ 7 05; October \$7 14; refined dull and strong. Freights to Liverpool fairly active but steady; cotton 6-64d; grain 1 1/4 d.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, reported unchanged. Wheat—No. 3 spring 92 1/2; No. 2 red 91 1/2; No. 2, 94 @ 94 1/2. Oats—No. 2, 37c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$11 00 @ 11 63 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$7 00. Short rib sides \$6 90 @ 7 95. Dry salted shoulders \$7 00 @ 7 75; short clear \$7 25 @ 7 35. —Whiskey \$1 16.

The leading futures ranged as follows —opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 3, July 88 1/2 @ 89, 91 1/2; September 85 1/2 @ 86, 88 1/2; December 83 1/2 @ 84, 85 1/2 @ 86, 87 1/2 @ 88, 89 1/2 @ 90, 91 1/2 @ 92. Oats—No. 2, July 36 1/2 @ 37, 37 1/2; August 27 1/2 @ 28, 29 1/2; September 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4, 29, 27 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl.—September \$11 45, 11 80, 11 70; October \$11 55, 11 85, 11 75. Lard, per 100 lbs.—September \$6 67 1/2, 6 85, 6 82 1/2; October \$6 80, 6 97 1/2, 6 93 1/2. Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—September \$6 92 1/2, 7 05, 7 02 1/2; October \$7 05, 7 17, 7 13 1/2.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Four steady; western superior \$3 50 @ 3 75. Wheat—southern firmer; Fultz 90 @ 98 cents; Longberry 93 @ 98 cents. Corn—southern white steady at 78 cents; yellow dull at 72 @ 73 cents; spot No. 2 white 76 cts.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

July 27.—Galveston, quiet at 7 11-16 net. receipts 4 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7 1/2c—net receipts 208 bales; Baltimore, weak at 8c—net receipts 587 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 1/2c—net receipts 41 bales; Savannah, easy at 7 9-10c—net receipts 49 bales; New Orleans, easy at 7 1/2c—net receipts 53 bales; Mobile, easy at 7 1/2c—net receipts 53 bales; Memphis, nominal at 7 1/2c—net receipts 195 bales; Augusta, dull at 7 1/2c—net receipts 43 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7 1/2c—net receipts 38 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, noon.—Cotton dull, with prices generally in buyers favor. American middling 4 1/2-16. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 3,300 bales, all of which were American.

Futures easy.—July and August delivery 4 16-64 @ 15-64; August and September delivery 4 18-64 @ 17-64; October and November delivery 4 20-64 @ 21-64; December and January delivery 4 22-64 @ 23-64; February and March delivery 4 24-64 @ 25-64.

Tenders none. P. M.—July 4 15-64d, seller; July and August 4 15-64d, seller; August and September 4 15-64 @ 16-64d; October, November and December 4 20-64 @ 21-64d; December and January 4 24-64 @ 25-64d; February and March 4 28-64d, buyer; February and March 4 33-64d, 4 38-64d. Futures closed easy.

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