

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers on week days at 13 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, 50 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, \$5.00; two weeks, \$9.00; three weeks, \$12.00; one month, \$15.00; two months, \$27.00; three months, \$38.00; six months, \$65.00; twelve months, \$120.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Weddings, 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 once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fifths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every 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, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements in which specified number of insertions is made will be continued "until filled," 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 charged transient rates for time actually published.

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 charges 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. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the paper he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1891

OUT OF THE RUTS.

There are portions of the old world where the ground is ploughed and seed sown now just as it was done two thousand years ago. Where the railroads and the telegraph have not gone as missionaries of progress and civilization the countries are practically the same that they were two thousand years or more ago. They are in the ruts so deep that they never will and never can get out of them by themselves.

ern North Carolina, all raised on land once devoted to cotton.

The manufacturer who makes a line of goods which is made by many has much competition, and must be satisfied with small profits. So the farmer who raises what the thousands of other farmers raise must run the risk of an overstocked market and be content with what he can get out of it. The manufacturer who makes something for which there is a demand and which few make stands a fair chance of realizing something for his goods, and so the farmer who raises something for which there is a demand and which few others raise stands a fair chance of realizing something for the product of his acres. There are men in Eastern North Carolina who have realized more money from a few acres of Irish potatoes, strawberries or tobacco, than their neighbors who have stuck in the rut and stuck to cotton will realize from fifty acres of cotton. Of course if everybody got to raising tobacco, Irish potatoes and strawberries, &c., this would not be so for the market would be overstocked and the chance for profit destroyed.

There are dozens of things for which there is a ready market which Southern farmers could raise without danger of glutting the market and upon which they could realize many times as much money as they can from cotton. There is nut culture, which very few have thought of; the blackberry, which cultivated and improved would become very popular; hops, for which there is always a market; ramie, for which there is a growing demand; figs, which grow luxuriantly and which dried would find a ready market; grapes, for raisins, and prunes, to be dried; and even the scarcely noticed persimmon which grows wild in our forests for the exclusive use of the "possum which appreciates it. Some years ago a Guilford county man as an experiment dried a barrel of persimmons thinking that he might possibly find sale for them in Greensboro. Failing in this, at the suggestion of a friend, he shipped the barrel to a merchant in St. Louis, who sold them as North Carolina dates, and after deducting his commission remitted the Guilford county man \$20. We do not intend to glorify the persimmon, of which the "possum has a monopoly, but we refer to it in connection with other things to show the use that may be made of some things which apparently escape attention, and how they may be made profitable. He who will make money at farming or anything else of a productive character must get out of the ruts and study the laws of demand and supply.

MINOR MENTION.

The New York World is booming Mr. Cleveland for Governor of New York, and gives as a reason, the principal reason, that his nomination and election would settle the question of his popularity in his own State, the pivotal one, remove that as one of the debatable questions, and at the same time remove the only obstacle in the way of his nomination for the Presidency. This is not an original suggestion, for it was talked of several months ago. While at first sight there might seem to be something in this suggestion there isn't, for New York is one of those States that can come nearer foiling the astute politician and spoiling the figures of the forecasters than any other State between the two big ponds. She ought to be and is on a fair square test, without any crookedness, a Democratic State, but that is the trouble. You don't know when the kicking will begin and when and where the crookedness will get in its work. If carrying the State for Governor would give any assurance that the same man could carry it as a candidate for the Presidency the contention of the World would be all right, but it don't. When Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor he carried the State by the phenomenal majority of about 100,000, and when he ran for President he got through by the skin of his teeth with a little 1,200. When he ran the second time, after his clean and unexceptionable administration, though he had a majority of nearly 100,000 of the popular vote in the country at large, he lost New York by 13,002. The small majority by which Mr. Cleveland carried it the first time and the large majority by which he lost it the second time does not give encouraging assurance that he could carry it the third time even if he should be elected Governor, although there is no doubt of it if the Democrats will quit their factional squabbling and stand together.

The absurdity and cruelty of certain features of the protective tariff

CURRENT COMMENT.

James G. Blaine was once able to carry a hod of mortar or a load of bricks to help along a building operation, and didn't think was losing any dignity when he did so. It was only when he had to shoulder the Harrison administration that his knees gave way.—Philadelphia Times, Ind.

Miss Frances Willard has been writing to fashion editors begging them to cease giving representation to wash waists for the admiration of their readers. But the fashion editors are journalists enough to reply that they cater to the public taste and do not feel that they have a mission either to reform the world or to reform the waists of their subscribers.—New York Advertiser, Dem.

When President Harrison shall go, on August 19th, to assist the patriotic people of Vermont in celebrating the completion of the tall monument erected to commemorate the Revolutionary battle at Bennington he will not be very far from Bar Harbor. After he shall have got through with John Stark he might come to an understanding with James Gillespie Blaine. As things are going on now some of our most active, enterprising and wide awake Republican contemporaries do not in fact, appear to know whether they are whistling or singing.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR TOWER.

M. Eiffel, the Famous Frenchman Wants to Build One. M. Eiffel, the tower man of Paris, whose 1,000-foot tower was the feature at the Paris Exposition, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, cabled to President Baker, of the World's Fair, that he desired to make a proposition to the exposition company for the erection of a tower on the grounds. President Baker cabled the answer that he would be glad to receive and entertain such a proposition.

President Baker was attending a meeting of the ways and means committee Tuesday noon when a messenger boy entered bearing the cablegram. "We have received no outline of M. Eiffel's plans," commented the chief executive, "but it is evident he wants to erect a tower, and we are just as anxious to have the great attraction."

Said another member of the Columbian executive committee: "It took Eiffel eighteen months to build his tower, and before that it took him six months to get the plans ready, or two years in all. In Chicago we have but twenty-one months before the World's Fair opens. The French rolling mills are just as good as Carnegie's. Therefore I think it doubtful if we can build the tower in time. M. Eiffel himself, however, with his experience, ought to be able to do it if any man can."

STATE TOPICS.

The city of Winston is to have a forty-three thousand dollar municipal building, to be erected at once. There is no more progressive city of its population anywhere than Winston, nor is there anywhere that we know of a population more thoroughly in accord on all matters involving the interests of the community, or the prosperity of the place. They are liberal and tax themselves freely for public improvements because they are level-headed enough to know that every dollar invested in that way yields double or more to the investors. This is the principle they act upon when they vote their thousands to public improvements. It may be said in this connection that while Winston is a hustler, there is not a more solid town anywhere, and what is more, her people have got their wealth by honest industry and strict attention to business.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY CAVE.

A Farmer Strikes an Underground Wonder While Digging a Well. Austin Mallory, a farmer living near Franklin, Ky., some time since started to dig a well on his premises. The well diggers had not gone more than six feet when they encountered a stratum of rock.

They went down fifty feet and with no indication that the rock was giving out. They were soon to be rewarded, however. All preparations for an unusually heavy blast had been made, the fuse was touched off and the men were drawn out to await results. After the smoke of the explosion had cleared out they had struck a cave. Three or four ventured in. Their eyes were dazzled with splendors rivaling in magnificence the fanciful scenes described in the lore of the Orient. Wandering about the explorers came upon a small river of crystal clearness, in whose waters strange-looking fish disported. A pool of water was also found, which, so far as they could sound, was bottomless. On the banks of the stream were found the wreckage of what had once undoubtedly been an Indian canoe, drifted there doubtless from some other water course. The adventurers explored the cave for a considerable distance in each direction, but found no limit or reduction of dimensions. It is unquestionably the greatest subterranean curiosity, excepting the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Marquis Prospero Marsigli, the wealthy Italian nobleman who recently died in Bologna, bequeathed 180,000 lire to the pope to say masses for the repose of his soul.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, has appeared in the newspaper field as a contributor of scientific articles, somewhat after the style of the ex-astronomer royal.

Robt. T. Baker, of New Bedford, Mass., read the Bible through for the first time in 1898. Since that date he has read it ninety-nine times. It usually takes him two months to read it from beginning to end.

Like Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt pleads guilty to nervousness before the rising of the curtain. "I am always nervous," she says, "because I am intensely afraid of falling below my previous standard of acting."

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is so deeply afflicted by the proceedings taken against him by the administration of the Panama Canal Company, that his mental health gives cause for great anxiety to his family and his physicians.

Representative Culberson, of Texas, is one of the great judicial minds of the House. He is large and somewhat phlegmatic in body. No one ever accused him of being anxious for routine work, but he made a good judge down in Texas.

Inventor Kelly is passing the summer very pleasantly with his wife and daughter at one of the most fashionable hotels in Atlantic City. His expenses are defrayed by the wealthy Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who seems to retain confidence in the inventor's windy promises.

It is said that Mme. Boulanger and her daughter have abandoned their recently cherished purpose of entering a convent "in order to lighten the burden of exile borne by the general."

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 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."

La Grippe Again. During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in La Grippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at R. K. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

Come and See Us. WE CAN SURPRISE YOU. OUR PRICES ARE Very Low. WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR Fall Goods. BIG REDUCTION IN MATTINGS, CARPETS AND RUGS. Williams & Robinson.

A CURIOUS MISSILE. A Gold Button Extracted From a Wound in a Man's Leg. Philadelphia Times. A curious missile was recently cut out of the limb of a prominent citizen of Mount Sterling, who was wounded in that member in the first battle of Manassas. This citizen, Major James Morrison, has suffered from periodical breaking out of the wound, which was situated in the calf, but, though probed for several times, all attempts to find the ball proved unsuccessful. On last Friday, however, the doctors succeeded in discovering and removing the irritating body, when it was found to be no bullet, but a small gold button. This was cleaned and was found to be inscribed with the legend "E. to R. Mizpah" in small German lettering.

The button is perfectly round and about the size of a buckshot, having a small link attached, by which it was caught to a garment or watch chain on which it was in all probability worn as a charm. In all likelihood it was hastily crammed into the owner's musket when out of ammunition and in an emergency. Major Morrison naturally prizes this memento which he has carried for thirty-one years, but says he will return it to the man who fired it if he still lives and can relate the circumstances which were such as to impress the major and cannot have failed to have remained in the mind of his assailant.

The button was in all probability the loving gift of some fair young sweetheart or faithful wife to her beloved boy in blue, who will be glad to recover the pretty trifle, which in none the worse for its long hiding in the Major's leg, though the latter is decidedly the better for its removal, and is rapidly healing since the operation.

Read advertisement of Otterburn Lithia Water in this paper. Unequaled for Dyspepsia and all diseases of kidney and bladder. Price within reach of all.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 83 1/2 cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROBIN.—Market dull at \$1 05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at \$1 25 for Hard, and \$3 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. COTTON.—Quiet.

Ordinary..... 4 1/2 cts #10
Good Ordinary..... 6 1-16 " #10
Low Middling..... 6 13-16 " #10
Middling..... 7 1/2 " #10
Good Middling..... 8 1/2 " #10

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

NEW YORK, August 13.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Commercial bills 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money easy at 1 1/2 % per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 110 1/2; four and a half per cents 100 1/2. State securities entirely neglected: North Carolina sixes 12 1/2; four fives; Richmond and West Point Terminal 11 1/2; Western Union 7 1/2.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Evening.—Cotton quiet, with sales to-day of 127 bales; middling uplands 8c; middling Orleans 8 7/16c; net receipts at all U. S. ports 1,515 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,863 bales; exports to France 8,145; to the Continent 4,723 bales; stock at all United States ports 901,485 bales. Cotton.—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 26 bales. Futures closed quiet, with sales to-day of 72,200 bales at quotations: August 7.65 @ 7.68c; September 7.79 @ 7.80c; October 7.92 @ 7.93c; November 8.08 @ 8.04c; December 8.14 @ 8.15c; January 8.24 @ 8.25c; February 8.35 @ 8.36c; March 8.45 @ 8.46c; April 8.55 @ 8.56c; May 8.65 @ 8.66c; June 8.75 @ 8.76c.

Southern flour stronger and quiet; common to fair extra \$3 90 @ 4.00; good to choice do. \$4 40 @ 4.55. Wheat unsettled and fairly active; closing easier; No. 2 red \$1 04 1/2 @ 1.05 at elevator and \$1 06 1/2 @ 1.07 1/2 at mill; options opened 1 1/2 % up on strong cables, active export buying and large clearances, declined 1 1/2 % @ 1 1/4 % on weak private cables, bringing large selling orders, closing weak at 1 1/4 % @ 1 1/2 % under yesterday; No. 2 red August \$1 04 1/2; September \$1 04 1/2; October \$1 04 1/2; November \$1 05 1/2; December \$1 06 1/2. Corn stronger and quiet, closing irregular; No. 2, 76 1/2 @ 76 3/4 at elevator and 76 1/2 @ 76 3/4 at mill; ungraded mixed 73 @ 73 1/2; options varied with wheat, opening 1 1/2 % up, declining 1/2 % @ 3/4 % and closing easy at unchanged prices to 3/4 % decline against the close of yesterday; August 7 1/2; September 6 3/4; October 6 1/2; December 5 3/4. Oats dull, opened firm and closed easy; options, low, lower and weak; August 33 1/2; September 33 1/2; October 33 1/2; spot prices—No. 2 34 1/2 @ 34c; No. 2, 43 @ 44c; do. white 40c; mixed Western 41 @ 42c; Hops easy and quiet. Coffee—options opened steady and unchanged to 10 points up and closed firm; August 20 points up; August 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4; September 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4; December 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4; spot Rio quiet and firm; fair cargoes 19c; No. 7, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4. Sugar—raw firm and quiet. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and quiet; common to fancy 28 @ 29c. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum firm and quiet; crude in barrels at 47 1/2 @ 48c; refined in bulk \$3 80 @ 3 85; Philadelphia and Baltimore \$6 55 @ 6 70; do. in bulk \$4 20 @ 4 25. Cotton seed oil strong. Rosin steady and quiet. Spirits turpentine firm and quiet at 30 @ 37c. Wood steady and quiet. Pork dull. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; farmers' 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2. Beef dull but firm; beef hams quiet and easy; tierced beef firm. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet and weak; short clear, September, \$9 90. Lard lower and easy, with a moderate demand; Western steam \$6 83 1/2 @ 6 85; city steam \$6 80; September \$6 83 @ 6 84; October \$6 83 @ 6 84; November \$7 04; refined lard Continent \$6 80 @ 6 85. A. A. \$7 60. Freight—Liverpool irregular, with a moderate demand; cotton 8-33d; grain 2d.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 96 @ 96 1/2; No. 3 spring 93c; No. 2 spring 96c. Corn—No. 2, 61 1/2 @ 61 3/4. Oats—No. 2, 27 1/2 @ 28c; No. 2 white 32 1/2 @ 33c; No. 3 white 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2; No. 2 rye 93 @ 94c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$9 87 1/2 @ 9 88. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 50. Short rib sides \$6 50 @ 6 55. Dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$6 20 @ 6 25; short clear sides (boxed) \$7 15 @ 7 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows:—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, August 96 @ 96 1/2; 96 1/2; September 94 @ 94 1/2; 94 1/2; December 90 @ 90 1/2; 90 1/2; 90 1/2. Corn—No. 2, August 61 1/2 @ 61 3/4; 61 3/4; 61 3/4; September 59 1/2 @ 59 3/4; 59 3/4; 59 3/4; October 54 1/2 @ 54 3/4; 54 3/4; 54 3/4. Oats—No. 2, August 28 1/2 @ 28 3/4; 28 3/4; 28 3/4; September 28 1/2 @ 28 3/4; 28 3/4; 28 3/4. Mess pork, per bbl., September \$10 40, 10 43 1/2, 10 47 1/2; October \$10 65, 10 68, 10 70. Lard, per 100 lbs.—September \$6 68, 6 67 1/2, 6 53 1/2; October \$6 75, 6 77 1/2, 6 62 1/2; Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—September \$6 07 1/2, 6 07, 6 00; October \$6 83 1/2, 6 85, 6 70.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; spot \$1 04 @ 1 04 1/2; southern wheat strong; Fultz \$1 00 @ 1 05; Longberry \$1 02 @ 1 06. Corn—southern firm; white 65 @ 70 cents; yellow 70 @ 71 cents.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13, noon.—Cotton, business moderate at easier prices. American middling 4 1/2 d. Sales today 10,000 bales, of which 8,700 were American; for speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 100 bales, all of which were American.

Cuttures easy.—August and September delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; September and October delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; October and November 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; November and December delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; December and January delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; January and February delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; February and March delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2.

P. M.—August 4 26-64; August and September 4 26-64 @ 27-64; Sep-

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13, noon.—Cotton, business moderate at easier prices. American middling 4 1/2 d. Sales today 10,000 bales, of which 8,700 were American; for speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 100 bales, all of which were American.

Cuttures easy.—August and September delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; September and October delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; October and November 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; November and December delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; December and January delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; January and February delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; February and March delivery 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2.

P. M.—August 4 26-64; August and September 4 26-64 @ 27-64; Sep-