

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, published daily except on Sundays, at \$5.00 per month, \$15.00 for three months, \$50.00 for six months, \$100.00 for a year. Delivered to city subscribers every other day 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per copy, 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, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 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, 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 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 in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements in which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "ill forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, and 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 transit rates for the time actually published.

Payments 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 the space or advertising anything, or to require their regular business without extra charge at check rates.

Remittances must be made by Cash, 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 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1891

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

In discussing the causes of money stringency in the South and West we have asserted that it was due in a great measure to the protective tariff system, which levies tribute on purchasers for the benefit of the manufacturers, and robs the agricultural sections to enrich the manufacturing sections. The figures of Mr. Porter's census bear us out in this assertion, and they also show that the constant demand of the protected manufacturers for more protection, on the plea that it is necessary for the preservation of the industries which they represent, is simply a craving for more plunder based on a fraudulent plea.

Mr. J. S. Moore, one of the ablest and best equipped writers on tariff questions in this country, has been studying the figures in the last census and gives the result in a letter to the New York Times. He finds that the eight manufacturing States—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont have increased their wealth within the past decade \$1,931,416,790; Pennsylvania alone having increased hers \$909,382,016 and Massachusetts hers \$569,377,824. These are highly protected States, and the States from which comes the oft recurring wail for more protection.

Farming is a subordinate industry in all of them, manufacturing of some kind being the leading industry. They show an increase of wealth amounting to nearly \$2,000,000,000 more than they had ten years ago. The farmers of those States are not much better off than the farmers of the West are, for the census shows that while some of the purely agricultural counties show a slight increase of population, many of them barely hold their own and some have diminished the gain in population in all being mainly in the cities which have drawn from the country, the increase in the rural districts being comparatively small. We know, also, that hundreds of farms in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been sold by the sheriff to satisfy executions on mortgages which the farmers could not meet. These two facts—the small increase or absolute decrease of population and the sheriff's sales show beyond question that the farmers are not prosperous and that this increased wealth does not belong in part to them, but wholly to the manufacturers and others.

Then taking the five great agricultural States of the West—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin, which ought to be prosperous if any agricultural States are, it is found, as reported by the same census, that they have increased their wealth in the past decade \$591,601,051 but a

little over the increase in Massachusetts alone, and but a little over a quarter of the aggregate increase of the eight manufacturing States mentioned. Here are five great States, centrally located, each containing large and some very large cities, with excellent transportation facilities by rail and water to these and other markets, with fertile soil that yields generously to cultivation and yet they show an increase of less than \$600,000,000 to the nearly \$2,000,000,000 shown by the eight manufacturing States named, some of which cannot raise farm products enough to feed their own population.

There is another significant fact in this connection. The farming industry has been for years depressed in all of the Western States, in some more than in others. Thousands of the farms are mortgaged, and in some of them, notably in Ohio, the farm lands are not assessed at as much as they were ten years ago. This shows that the bulk of the increase of wealth in those States has been in the cities, where some manufacturing industries have been established.

Now, it may be asked, where did all this increased wealth for those manufacturing States come from if not out of the non-manufacturing States whose people buy the goods which they make and upon which they put any price they choose because they are protected from competition by the tariff. Is it a wonder that there is a scarcity of money in the agricultural sections which are thus bled for the benefit of the manufacturing sections, and is there any honesty in or defence of a system which thus robs one section to enrich another, or one industry to enrich another? It is worse than ordinary robbery, for it is plundering the poor to make richer the already rich.

MINOR MENTION.

The farmer is getting some object lessons in the home market these days and is learning, if he keeps his eyes and ears open, how the home market prices for what he has to sell are governed by the foreign market, and how the home market responds and plays see-saw with the foreign market. As the foreign market for grain, cotton, pork, or anything else which is exported, goes up or down so the home market goes up or down, showing that the foreign buyer not only makes the prices for his own markets but at the same time makes the prices for our home markets, and as a result while our home markets are sometimes lower, for what the farmer has to sell, than the foreign market it is never higher. The farmer has to compete in foreign markets with the world and not only in foreign markets but, indirectly, in his home market, while the protected manufacturer from whom he is compelled to buy what he needs, is protected by the tariff from competition and can therefore make his own prices. The result of this is that the farmer is compelled to sell in the cheapest market where he has nothing to do with fixing the prices, and to buy in the "dearest market, (at home) where he has nothing to do with fixing the prices, either, but must pay the price the seller puts upon his wares. Is it surprising that the farmer, under these conditions, suffers when he is thus ground from both sides? And yet there are men who aspire to be teachers and leaders who say that the tariff is a minor question with farmers. What nonsense.

The Republican campaigners in the West have been trying to make capital for their party out of the removal by the German Government of the embargo on American pork. They represent that this is one of the results of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley tariff. But Secretary Rusk puts a quietus on this claim, and has the honesty and candor to say that reciprocity has nothing to do with it, but that American pork is admitted into Germany simply in pursuance of an agreement on the part of this Government that pork intended for Germany shall be inspected and a certificate given that it is free from taint and healthful. It is then admitted but pays the tariff just as it did before its importation was restricted or prohibited. The cause for restrictions assigned was that American pork was frequently infested with trichinae and therefore dangerous to health and life. It was to overcome this objection, whether well founded or not, that Secretary Rusk on the part of this Government began the negotiations which finally resulted in the establishment of the inspection system and the modification of the restrictions on the part of Germany.

The New York Republican State

Convention dodged on the silver question but the Democratic Convention came up in a manly way Wednesday and met it squarely. It takes position against the coinage of any dollar which is not the equivalent of every other dollar in intrinsic value, which is practically the position taken by Mr. Cleveland in his letter and also by Gov. Hill who is not in favor of free coinage until an international standard of values shall have been agreed upon, which will probably never be. Eastern Democrats are quite as much sticklers for the "honest dollar" as the Eastern Republicans are, and are much more candid in their declarations to that effect, so that this is really more a question of section than of party, the West and the South favoring free coinage, the Center and the East opposed to it. These are the lines upon which it will be fought out and decided at last.

STATE TOPICS.

The board of managers of the North Carolina exhibit at the World's Fair will meet at Raleigh some time in October, one object, among others, being to see if some plan can be devised for raising the \$25,000 appropriated by the Legislature, which it was provided was to come out of that portion of the refunded land tax which might remain in the hands of the State unclaimed, but which it is now evident cannot come from this source, as the refunded amount will be all claimed and paid out long before the Fair opens. This makes it necessary, if North Carolina is to be represented, to raise the money from some other source, to erect the necessary buildings and arrange and care for the State's exhibit. A number of counties have made appropriations to defray the expense of the exhibits they may make, on the presumption, of course, that the State would have a building and make the necessary arrangements for an exhibit. There is no one who questions that North Carolina should be represented there, and if represented at all, creditably, and it seems to us that there should not be much trouble in securing a voluntary contribution of \$25,000 from wealthy and progressive citizens who have State pride enough to want to see North Carolina show up well in comparison with other States. We also believe that there is State pride and business enterprise enough among our large lumber dealers and planing mill men to furnish the lumber and shape the material for a building out of North Carolina timber, from ground to turret, which would be not only an excellent advertisement of North Carolina timber, but also an excellent advertisement for the enterprising and public spirited men who furnished it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The big Kansas wheat crop is not going to our Pan-American reciprocity friends. The Kansans would have to make some more mortgages if they had to wait for reciprocity.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

The good people of England are greatly disturbed over the rumor that the Prince of Wales has not abdicated his position of High Baccharatus. They are thinking of petitioning for an act of Parliament giving them the right to select the Prince's companions.—New York Advertiser.

September is opening up in a most lively way in business. There is a general hustle in the air. When you see such corn as that now growing all over Henrico you may know that a brisk business time is upon us. Rich, dark green, towering like church steeples and holding great bursting ears, one gets the impression after going through these fields that Henrico alone could undertake the job of feeding Russia.—Richmond State, Dem.

Canada and the United States are now tied together under the ground as well as on top of it by strong bars of steel. The St. Clair tunnel, under the St. Clair river between Sarnia on the Canadian side and Port Huron on the Michigan side, will be opened for business this week. This tunnel is a great cast-iron tubular structure piercing a bed of blue clay under the river bed for the whole distance from side to side. It is the only tunnel of the kind ever built, and marks a distinct engineering triumph for its projectors.—Phil. Record, Dem.

LIVED OVER A CENTURY.

A Maine Woman Who Attributes Her Longevity to a Lack of Corsets. Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, who is now entering upon her 104th year, and is still hale and hearty, attributes her longevity and good physical condition to the fact that she never wore a corset. The hale old lady celebrated the anniversary of her 103d birthday the other day at her home in East Millstone, Me. She was conceded to be one of the "youngest" in the party, so lively

and sociable was she. On that occasion she did not hesitate to make it known that her disobedience of fashionable decrees, and especially those that ordain the corset, was the cause of her hale old age. "If our girls would abandon the corset," said she, "they would live longer and be healthier. I always hated corsets and would never wear them." She was married in 1810, and during her fifty-five years of married life she gave birth to eight children. The old lady says she thinks she will live to see her 125th.

BREAD OUT OF SAWDUST.

When It Can Be Made Mankind Will Be Happy and Rich. Washington Star.

A Star reporter was informed that the Department of Agriculture is interested in a plan for making bread out of sawdust.

Absurd? By no means. Scientists believe that there is no good reason why the thing should not be entirely practicable. Everybody knows that starch is a substance extremely nutritious; in fact, it is nearly all nutriment. Well, starch and sawdust are the same thing. Sawdust, which is "cellulose," is of precisely the same chemical composition as starch. The two are expressed by the same chemical formula, C₆H₁₀O₅—that is six parts of carbon, ten parts of hydrogen and five parts of oxygen. These are the simple ingredients of either starch or sawdust. Scientific experimenters have been trying for a long time to find out a way to transform the one into the other. If they should succeed the discovery would be away ahead of the philosopher's stone in point of value. An inexhaustible source of food supply would at once be rendered available in the forests, the grass and even in straw and chaff.

Hitherto chemistry has occupied itself almost wholly with taking things apart, in order to find out what they are made of, but now the science is directing its attention to putting elements together for the production of useful substances. Already it has succeeded in the artificial preparation of indigo, alizarin, uric acid and many other compounds. The aniline colors, obtained from coal tar and yet rivaling the most brilliant tints of the rainbow, are similarly produced. So complex are some of them that their names, which give full accounts of their composition, have to be regular seven-league words, one beautiful dye being known as "Hexamethylmethoxytriimidodiphenylcarbinol." From coal tar in like manner are derived many valuable anti-fever medicines and soporifics.

The prospects of this new science of putting elements together seem infinite, and the era of bliss may yet dawn which has been prophesied by the illustrious naturalist Frederick Cohn, who says that all struggles for existence among men arising from want of food will be done away with when chemistry shall have learned to make starch from carbonic acid and water. Plants grow by doing just that, and it may, therefore, be said that farmers have been engaged since time immemorial in this very chemical industry. It would scarcely be so surprising, then, if the farms of the country should be replaced at some time in the future by chemical laboratories.

A FLORIDA LAKE GONE.

Dry Land Where Steamboats Ran and Aligators Played. Atlanta Constitution.

A very peculiar spectacle was to be seen on the outskirts of Gainesville last week. Alachua lake, a sheet of water from ten to fifteen miles in length and covering some 40,000 acres of land, is no more. On its banks were lying thousands of dead fish, dead alligators floated ghastly in pools in black water and the atmosphere was heavy with noxious gases.

Men and boys were there in throngs, crowding around the pools left by the receding waters, and with hoes and rakes dragging to shore hundreds of fish which had sought their depths for refuge. The waters were fairly alive with their stragglers for existence.

Except for a small stream known as Payne's creek, flowing from Newman's lake into the sink, the two main basins of the sink and a few stagnant pools, no water is now to be seen where a few years ago steamers were plowing their way.

This is the second time since 1823 that a similar occurrence has taken place. At that time, the earliest in which there is any record of that part of the country, the bed of the lake was a large prairie, Payne's prairie, having in it a body of water called the sink and a small creek.

In 1868 heavy rains filled up the prairie, but the water disappeared after a short time and the prairie was again dry land.

In 1879, after a series of heavy rains, the sink overflowed and the creek swelled to the dimensions of a lake.

During several years the water increased till a larger lake was formed, and for fully fifteen years sufficient depth of water stood over the prairie to allow of small steamers.

During the last two years, however, the waters have been gradually lowering, and about three weeks ago they commenced going down with surprising rapidity, the lake falling about eight feet in ten days, until now nothing is left of Alachua Lake but the memory of it.

The sink is considered the cause of this change. There is evidently an underground passage connected with it, and for some reason not understood this underground passage

has been acting as a drain until all the water in the lake has been drawn out.

The Fall Trade. New York Sun.

The managers of the commercial establishments in this city speak with knowledge to the effect that when the big crops of the year are sold and paid for the crop raisers will be able to indulge more freely than usual in the buying of dry goods, clothing, household furniture, personal decorations, farm machinery and all kinds of merchandise. In fact, and in other words, the fall trade of New York ought to be heavy this year.

PERSONAL.

Gladstone is distinctly unpopular with the Prince of Wales since his onslaught on gambling in high places.

Dr. J. C. Chinn, who died in Lexington recently, was the oldest physician in Kentucky, having been born in 1797.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has donated property valued at \$100,000 to the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children of Albany, N. Y.

William Hayward, the oldest jockey on the turf, now has a stable of his own at Eatontown, N. J., and is worth \$60,000. The horses he rode won more than \$1,000,000 in stakes and purses.

Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore millionaire, was 88 years old Saturday, and does not know what it is to be sick. Mr. Pratt went to Baltimore from Massachusetts sixty years ago with a capital of \$150 in his pocket.

A grandson of Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri's great Senator, lives in Neosho, Mo. He is a smart young lawyer and is ambitious to become a member of the Court of Appeals of the St. Louis district.

Gen. Trochu was recently reported very ill. But there was no truth in the story, and he was described as remarking upon opening his morning paper after hearing of the rumor, "Now let me see if I am dead to-day."

Miss Ida Hewitt, daughter of Col. Hewitt, of West Virginia, is the only woman railroad engineer in the United States. The road on which she operates is the Cairo and Kanawha Valley Railroad—a narrow gauge line connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio.

L. S. Thurston, who is traveling about the country, is said to be the greatest man in Hawaii to-day and the leader of the best element in the native political parties. He was a member of the executive committee of the successful revolution against the king in 1887.

Barrett Browning, son of Robert and Elizabeth Browning, lives in a palace in Venice and is a painter as well as a sculptor. His home is filled with the furniture and books which his illustrious father and mother used, and on the walls hang their portraits taken at different periods in their lives.

Advice to Mothers.

FOOTING 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."

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised drugist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drugstore.

Have You a Daughter to Educate.

Have you wisely and carefully selected the school she will attend? Her whole future depends upon your choice. Send for a catalogue and twelve elegant photographs.

Norfolk College FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORFOLK, VA.

Growth: 1887-'88, 214 pupils; '88-'89, 251; '89-'90, 300; '90-'91, 351.

The Finest Advantages for the Least Money.

Highest collegiate course in the State. \$11,000 expended annually to secure the best teachers. School of Art; School of Education and Oratory; Conservatory advantages in music.

Climate same as Old Point Comfort.

Board, furnished room, gas, heat, English tuition, Latin, Greek, Oral French, Class Education, Callisthenics and Drawing, only \$42.50 PER QUARTER.

Write and inform yourself about this, one of the leading educational institutions of the South.

J. A. I. CASSEY, D. D., PRINCIPAL.

Cape Fear Academy

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 21. Boys Carefully Prepared for Business or College.

Faculty of Three Male Teachers. Please enter sons at beginning of session. See catalogues in Book Stores. W. CATTLET, Principal, sep 21m 120 North Fifth street.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 17. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened steady at 84 1/2 cents per gallon, with some sales, and closed quiet. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1.10 for Good Strained. TAR—Firm at \$1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market dull at \$1.00 for Hard, and \$2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. PEANUTS—Market steady for Farmer's stock at 45 to 55 cents per bushel. COTTON—Dull at quotations:

Ordinary..... 5 1/2 lbs cts 7 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 6 1/2 " " " Low Middling..... 7 1/2 " " " Middling..... 7 13-16 " " " Good Middling..... 8 5-16 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 868 bales Spitts Turpentine..... 282 casks Rosin..... 1,187 bbls Tar..... 308 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 191 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial.

NEW YORK, September 17—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and heavy at 48 1/2@48 3/4. Commercial bills 48 1/2@48 3/4. Money easy at 9 1/4 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 117; four and a half per cents — State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 12 1/2; fours 97 1/2; Richmond and West Point Terminal 14 1/2; Western Union 84 1/2.

NEW YORK, September 17—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales to-day 21,000 bales; middling uplands 8 1/2c; middling Orleans 8 15-16c; net receipts at all United States ports 26,662 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,741 bales; exports to France — bales; to the Continent 1,488 bales; stock at all United States ports 370,988 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,644 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 181,900 bales at quotations: September 8.22@8.25; October 8.29@8.30; November 8.49@8.50; December 8.65@8.66; January 8.81@8.82; February 8.95@8.96; March 9.07@9.08; April 9.19@9.20; May 9.29@9.30; June 9.37@9.39; July 9.45@9.46; August 9.51@9.52.

Southern flour quiet and steady. Wheat higher and firm, with a fair business; No. 2 red \$1.02 1/2 @ 1.04 in store and at elevator; No. 3 red \$1.01; options advanced 1 1/2c on firmer cables, increasing foreign orders, both for options and actual wheat, declined 1/2@1 1/2c on large receipts, closing steady; fairly active and 1 1/2@1 1/2c over yesterday; No. 2 red, September \$1.03 1/2; October \$1.07 1/2; December \$1.08 1/2. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2, 66 at elevator; No. 2 white 64 1/2; options sold off 1/2@2 1/2c on large receipts and fine crop weather, advanced 1/2@3/4c as a reaction, and closed 1/2@3/4c over a yesterday; fairly active and 1 1/2@1 1/2c over yesterday; No. 2 red, September \$1.03 1/2; October \$1.07 1/2; December \$1.08 1/2. 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Corn quiet and lower; No. 2, 66 at elevator; No. 2 white 64 1/2; options sold off 1/2@2 1/2c on large receipts and fine crop weather, advanced 1/2@3/4c as a reaction, and closed 1/2@3/4c over a yesterday; fairly active and 1 1/2@1 1/2c over yesterday; No.