

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily every 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 at the rate of 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 year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square four days, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.00; five days, \$3.00; 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; one year, \$70.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, etc., 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, two-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and soberly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in any 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, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 20 cents will pay for simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements, one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements for following matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charge 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 advertising rates.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge on 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 published, he will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1891

DOES IDLENESS CAUSE IT?

Mr. David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University in California, has written an article on "Agricultural Depression and Waste of Time" for the October number of The Forum, in which he substantiates the position that the depression complained of by farmers is due more to waste of time and idleness by them than to any other cause.

We don't know whether Mr. Jordan has ever given much time to plowing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, &c., but he is evidently one of those peculiarly constituted men who thinks he has made a complete diagnosis of the farmer's trouble, and thereupon proceeds to prescribe for him thus, in effect, "work more, and stick closer to it." That has the merit of brevity, at least, but not of originality, for there are about forty thousand advisers who think they have made the same discovery and who prescribe the same remedy, so that the learned gentleman who is going to preside over the big institution where the California and other young ideas will learn how to shoot big guns, so to speak, hasn't made any discovery at all, but has simply stumbled into the path that these forty thousand other wise men have discovered and meandered over before he happened to strike it.

The fact is it has become sort of fashionable among some writers and talkers, who set themselves up as public lecturers or educators, to tell the farmer that all this agricultural depression of which he complains is his fault, and that if he got up and hustled, and crowded about twenty-four hours into sixteen that he would prosper right along, the old farm would boom, and he and the old woman and the boys and the girls would be "as happy as big sunflowers." As a general thing, about all the familiarity these gentlemen have with farming they have acquired from the speeches and reports of eminent farmers like Uncle Jerry Rusk, and from looking through the car windows as they spin through the country and take in the farms at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was one of these, very likely, who was admiring a field of sorghum, which he thought very fine corn, who was informed by a farmer sitting near him that it might be very fine corn if it didn't have a constitutional objection to growing here.

It may appear an entirely satisfactory reason to these writers and perhaps conclusive to some of their readers when they find the cause of agricultural depression in the idleness and the thriftlessness of the farmers, but it is not true all the same. In individual cases, it is doubtless true, and it may apply to a great many individuals, but in general application it is not true, for as

a calling, there is no more industrious, or harder working body of men in the United States than the men whose wheat, corn and cotton fields feed and cloth the 65,000,000 of people in this country and help to feed and clothe the populations of some of the countries on the other side of the sea. The farmers of the Northern and Western States, work more hours in a day, and stick closer to it from the time the melting frost unlocks the soil in the spring time until the frost locks it as winter comes along, than any other body of toilers in the land, and it is simply nonsense to say that as a body they are, in the depression which their business suffers, only reaping the fruits of their own idleness. And so in the South. As a body the farmers work as faithfully and as hard as the men of any industrial pursuit.

If this has anything to do with it the depression from which the farmers suffer is caused not by too little, but, strange as it may sound, by too much work. It is caused by the low prices, ordinarily, for the products of the farm, low prices caused by raising to much for the market which our farmers have to supply. If there were less raised there would be a more active demand and better prices, the price increasing in proportion to the shortness of the supply, so that if the farmer didn't work half as much as he does, and didn't raise half as much as he does, he could get as good or better pay for one half his labor than he has since this depression era began, gotten for all of it. The farmer commits errors, there is no doubt of that; he, with some exceptions, pursues methods that are not remunerative, there is no doubt of that; he gets into ruts that it seems very hard to get out of, there is no doubt of that; but if he does not prosper and is not getting rich, idleness is not the cause. There are too many farmers in this country raising food and cotton for the number of people there are to feed and to clothe, and the result is an overstocked market and consequent low prices, and then on top of this, out of these low prices the farmer is required to pay heavy tribute to the protected manufacturers for the various things he needs and has to buy. That's where the trouble is, and not in too much idleness.

MINOR MENTION.

One of the cases which will come before the present term of the U. S. Supreme Court involves the legality of the McKinley tariff act, growing out of alterations in the act and omissions by the engrossing clerk, which were not discovered until after the act was signed by the President and promulgated. One of the alterations affected the tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and it is on this issue is made. The bill, as it passed Congress, provided that the internal revenue tax on tobacco should be reduced and that where old tax-paid stock was still unsold in the hands of the manufacturer at the time the law went into effect the manufacturer would be allowed a rebate of the difference between the old tax and the new. The engrossing clerk left out this entire clause, and otherwise changed the meaning and effect of the act. Before the adjournment of Congress the omission was discovered, and a special act was passed to remedy the defect, but the other changes were not discovered until Congress had adjourned. Manufacturers and dealers whose interests are affected have appealed to the Supreme Court to decide whether an engrossing clerk can by omissions or otherwise change the meaning of an act affecting the business interests of the country and thus defeat the intentions of Congress and the presumed will of the people as expressed by their representatives.

The Washington correspondents say that President Harrison will in his forthcoming message to Congress make sweeping recommendation for reciprocity, which looks as if Mr. Harrison had started out with the deliberate purpose to steal Blaine's thunder. But Blaine has the bulge on him in that, for the reading public knows pretty well that neither Mr. Harrison, nor McKinley, nor T. B. Reed, nor any of the other high tariff boomers took much stock in reciprocity, and that it was only by persistent endeavors that Mr. Blaine got them up to the point of giving it respectful consideration. He smashed a silk beaver and did a good deal of animated talk which they feared would give trouble before he succeeded in getting his reciprocity proviso incorporated into the McKinley bill, and it wouldn't be there to-day if he hadn't scared them into putting it

in. They found, however, that it took, that Blaine and reciprocity were becoming watchwords in the Republican camp, and then they all began to tumble to the reciprocity side and to greater reciprocity boomers than Blaine himself. In the meantime Blaine does not lose any opportunity that presents to let the public understand that that is his property.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress in session at Omaha last week contained about 150 delegates from the different Western States on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The object of the meeting was to consider commercial and other matters pertaining to the West. Among the resolutions passed was one favoring liberal appropriations for the improvement of the Gulf harbors, and one favoring the free coinage of silver, limiting it to the product of the American mines. This latter resolution is significant, because there was nothing of a political character about the convention, it being composed of business men of different callings and of different political parties, and therefore more likely to reflect the sentiments of the States or districts which they represented. The resolution was discussed, but finally passed by a vote of 102 to 45, showing a vote of over two to one for it, which would be about the same proportion of the votes in the respective States from which the delegates came if the question were submitted to the people.

STATE TOPICS.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered a decision of interest to physicians and also to vendors of proprietary medicines. At the Spring term, 1891, of the Superior Court of Washington county, action was brought against L. W. VanDoran for the statutory offense created by chapter 181 of the laws of 1889. The indictment charged him with unlawfully practicing and attempting to practice medicine and surgery, without having procured as required by law, a license from the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina, or showing a diploma issued by a regular Medical College prior to the 7th day of March 1885, nor made oath that he was practicing medicine or surgery in the State prior to the 7th day of March, 1885, and not having obtained from the clerk a certificate of registration. On trial he pleaded that he had a diploma from a College in Chicago which he had lost, and that he did not come legally under the classification of physician in this State, as he prescribed only proprietary remedies prepared and sold by himself. It was shown that on several occasions he had diagnosed cases, claiming to be a physician, had prescribed for them and had agreed to effect cures for a stipulated sum. He was convicted and took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which sustained the decision of the lower court and held the opinion that when a vendor of proprietary medicines diagnoses a case and prescribes for it that act in the eye of the law constitutes him a physician, and brings him within pale of the statute.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"No other country," writes the President, "surpasses us in the inventive genius of its citizens, or in the business sagacity of its capitalists." If we are so very smart, how is it that we must be forever dependent upon an exorbitant tariff? How is it that our industries must always be infants?—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

Sham reciprocity had nothing to do with the removal of the French and Italian embargoes upon the American hog. France and Italy have no exports of sugar, coffee, tea or hides to be threatened with McKinley tariff retaliation. The removal of the prohibitions of those Governments upon American pork has been due solely to the necessity of the French and Italian masses for cheaper and more abundant supplies of meat.—Phil. Record, Dem.

But for Pat Egan, nitrate jobbery and political "standing-in" from Washington to Santiago, there would be peace and good will to-day between the United States and the liberty-loving people of Chili. Through Egan our Government was placed in sympathetic relationship with Dictator Balmaceda. For this our unarmed sailors are stabbed and killed by mobs in Valparaiso. Call Egan home, and put a stop to this misunderstanding.—N. Y. Advertiser, Ind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A RECKLESS HUSBAND.

Foiled in an Attempt to Get His Wife Killed. New York Tribune.

He was a bashful little man, but his wife made up in weight and confidence a fair average of the family. They had driven out on St. Patrick's Day to see the parade. He was for hiring a quiet old horse and a comfortable buggy, she insisted on taking a dog-carted and russet-colored harness.

On their way from the house to one of the streets through which the loyal sons of St. Patrick were going to march the horse gave John considerable trouble to hold him in. "What's the matter with you, John?" she said sharply. "Let the horse go a little, can't you? He won't run away. You're not afraid of him, are you? If you are, I'll drive myself."

John flushed uncomfortably, braced himself firmly and let the horse out. He had several narrow escapes, but arrived safe. "I told you so," said she. "A little nerve is a good thing, especially in a man."

John picked out a sheltered spot, a little way from the line of march, and pulled up there. "Why, John, what are you stopping here for? We can't see anything here. Drive right up beside the line."

John bit his lip and drove close up. "You'd better not go so close with that horse," said a policeman; "he's frisky and may get scared by the banners. It would be wiser to pull out a little."

John had just opened his lips to say that he thought so, too, when his wife interfered with: "Now, John, don't let that policeman bully you. Have a little spirit. Stay right where you are. We're just as much right here as any one else. Stand up for your rights like a man!"

So John stood. When three men bearing the huge banner in front of the procession approached the horse he grew restive and tried to back the buggy into the crowd, but when the band came crashing along he went fairly wild, stood up on his hind legs, almost turned around in the shafts, and it took the united efforts of three men at his head to keep him from wrecking the whole rig and running away. This caused considerable excitement, but shrill above all the row was heard the wife, now thoroughly frightened, crying: "Oh, drive away from that band, John. Get him out of here quick. You're always so rash with a horse. Why must you come so close? I do believe you would like to see me killed! Oh! Oh!"

Then that brutal husband drove away from there.

MAKING DANGEROUS TESTS.

An English Lieutenant and Four Seamen Risk Their Lives in an Experiment.

Experiments were made in a creek in Portsmouth harbor, England, the other day with a protected boom invented by the naval committee. The boom consisted of six wooden baulks, one foot square and forty feet long, arranged with the ends toward the enemy. The spaces between the beams were too narrow to permit a torpedo vessel to pass through. The obstacle was solidified by ten steel hawsers intertwined among the beams and tautly attached to barges on either side. To prevent the impact of a torpedo boat from dipping the boom and enabling it to glide over, another 6-inch hawser was suspended six feet above the boom. The beams were armed with steel points and powerful spikes shaped like bulls' horns. One of the swiftest torpedo boats in the British navy, the one lately commanded by Prince George, was selected to attempt to pass the boom. The torpedo boat was encased in a superstructure rising in the centre and sloping towards the extremities in order to carry the elevated hawser over the hull and prevent the smashing of the funnel and torpedo gear. The funnel was constructed so as to fall back if struck.

A host of admiralty officials and naval officers were present to witness the experiments. The torpedo boat selected, carrying a lieutenant and four seamen, whose lives were insured by the admiralty dashed forward at the speed of fourteen knots an hour, striking the boom in the center. The boat mounted the first fence striking the boom amidships, but the anchor gear became entangled with the overhead hawser and stopped the boat. Even then the boat could have discharged torpedoes, but she was fatally crippled and remained fixed to the beam. The bow compartments filled with water, the boat having impinged upon the iron horns and the bottom of the starboard side was ripped open. The engines being stopped the boat, and immediately rolled over on its starboard side. The crew then abandoned her and she soon sank.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Jas. C. Blaine, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Dr. Helen Denmore have each subscribed \$100 to the World's fund for Mrs. Maybrick.

—H. A. Meyer, Republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, is only 21 years old. He is a native of the city and a successful grocerman.

—Maj. John Williams, of Energy, Miss., was immersed last week, sitting in a chair while two Baptist clergymen put him under the water. The major is in his 95th year.

—The widow of Wirt Dexter, the great Chicago lawyer, is to marry the octogenarian, Gordon McKee, for whom his wife recently secured a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

—Lord Lytton will not remain much longer in Paris as British ambassador. The city does not agree with him, he has earned a pension of the first class, and there are other reasons for his retirement.

—Some criticism has been made of the Prince of Wales for shooting in gloves and calling him a butterfly sportsman. The English press are indignant at the accusation and say he is by far the finest shot in the royal family and can hold his own in any country.

—Michael Moore, of Brooklyn, is the oldest second lieutenant on the army list. He was for years a musician, was made a lieutenant in 1869, and two years later was retired. He now draws three-fourths pay (\$108 a month), and is supposed to be not less than 91 years old.

—The Mr. Atkinson who created the sensation in the Methodist Conference Thursday is a Tory member of Parliament and the officer of his county. He appeared at the White House reception in the uniform of an English county officer—red coat and blue trousers, and as much gilt lace as the most decorated of the diplomatic corps is allowed.

—The composer Offenbach was credited with possessing the "evil eye," and even now the people of Eretat believe that the will he built there is subject to this diabolical charm. It is certain that every tenant of the house since Offenbach died has met with sudden death or financial disaster. Consequently the villa, though one of the most desirable seaside homes in France, remains unoccupied and shunned by the townspeople.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—If you have to pay a bounty to sugar-growers from the United States Treasury, besides paying for the sugar itself, where does "free sugar" come in?—Buffalo Times, Dem.

—Can anybody mention a solitary instance of the increase in the wages of the workmen, or manufacturing employees of any Hampshire or New England, resulting from the operation of the McKinley bill? Not one! Yet the promise of such increase was the principal ground upon which the measure was justified before the people by its authors.—Concord Patriot, Dem.

—Some of the McKinley apostles let their tongues get the better of their heads. One of them in a single effort the other day asserted that the tariff affords the manufacturer better competition, lowers the price of goods to the consumer and at the same time increases the imports. What more could any rational man want?—St. Paul Globe, 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 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 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

WINTER GOODS.

5-A HORSE BLANKETS.

YOU WANT 'EM. WE'VE GOT 'EM. WOOL, PLUSH AND FUR LAP ROBES.

LARGEST STOCK—LOWEST PRICES.

H. L. FENNEL,

THE HORSE MILLINER, 14 & 16 South Front St.

British Vice Consulate,

WILMINGTON, N. C., 21st Oct., 1891.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION of the Board of Survey in the matter of the free in No. 2 hold of British Steamer "Virginia," on the night of the 12th inst., and at the request of the several interests involved therein, I shall offer at public auction next Monday, at 12 o'clock noon, at the foot of Walnut street, between Messrs. Croly & Morris, Auctioneers, about one hundred bales Compressed Cotton more or less damaged by fire and water, and account of whom it may concern.

JAMES SPRUNT, British Vice Consul.

Miller & Haar's MUSIC HOUSE.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO furnish any one with Musical Instruments and Music merchandise. We are sole Agents in this section of the State, for the finest Pianos made—"The Chas. M. Sill Co." of Baltimore, Md. We also sell the "Davies & Sons" of New York, "Loring & Blake's" Patent Organs handled extensively.

Tuning and repairing of all Instruments a specialty. The only place in the city that deals exclusively in Musical merchandise is at MILLER & HAAR'S, oct 4 th su we 122 Market street.

Hear Me!

I HAVE FITTED UP MY SHOP IN FIRST-Class Style and I expect to do nothing but first-class work. I have given the 10 cents shaving a fair trial and find that it will not work, and I have advanced to my old price 15 cents a shave, eight for \$1.00. Respectfully, A. PREMPERT, oct 18 th su we, No. 73 Front St.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 33 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

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

TAR.—Firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS.—Farmers' stock quoted at 40 to 55 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

COTTON.—Quiet at quotations.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Ordinary 5 1/2 cts # b, Good Ordinary 6 1/2 " " # b, Low Middling 7 " " " # b, Middling 7 1/2 " " " # b, Good Middling 8 " " " # b.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Cotton 1,027 bales, Spirits Turpentine 140 casks, Rosin 488 bbls, Tar 302 bbls, Crude Turpentine 60 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, October 27.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Commercial bills 47 1/2 @ 48. Money easy at 3 @ 4 per cent, closing offered at 4 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 116 1/2; four and a half per cents 121. State securities dull and featureless: North Carolina sixes 120; 90's; Richmond and West Point Terminal 14; Western Union 8 1/2.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Evening.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 70 bales; middling uplands 8 1/2; middling Orleans 8 1/2-16c; net receipts at all U. S. ports 76,189 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,256 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,000 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 1,124,887 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 4,257 bales; gross receipts 13,849 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 133,400 bales at quotations: October 8.10 @ 8.12; November 8.17 @ 8.18; December 8.31 @ 8.32; January 8.47 @ 8.48; February 8.92 @ 8.93; March 8.77 @ 8.78; April 8.80 @ 8.81; May 9.01 @ 9.02; June 9.11 @ 9.12; July 9.21 @ 9.22; August 9.29 @ 9.30.

Southern flour dull and moderately active. Wheat unsettled, lower and moderately active for export and milling; No. 2 red \$1 02 1/2 @ 1 02 3/4 in store and at elevator; No. 3, red 99 @ 99 1/2; options opened unchanged; declined 3/4 @ 3/8 on realizing; advanced 1/4 @ 1/2 with corn, declined 1/2 @ 1 on cash cables, an increase in amount on passage and continent, and large receipts at the West; closed 3/4 @ 3/8 under last night and weak; No. 2 red October \$1 02 1/2; November \$1 03; December \$1 04 1/2. Corn higher, firm and quiet; No. 2, 71 @ 72c at elevator and 72 @ 73c at options; excited on near deliveries, an active covering of shorts and light supplies; October advanced 4c, November 2 1/2c, closing easy at 3 1/2c over yesterday on October, 1 1/2c on November and 1 1/2c @ 3c on other months; October 73c; November 65 1/2c; May 52 1/2c. Oats—Options fairly active and easier; October and November 38 1/2c; May 37 1/2c; spot No. 2, 36 1/2 @ 38c; mixed Western 35 @ 36c. Coffee—Options closed steady and 10 to 15 points down; October \$11 60 @ 11 65; November \$11 15 @ 11 25; December \$11 00 @ 11 10; spot Rio firmer and quiet; No. 2, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; Sugar—raw in demand and quiet; refined firmer and more active; cubes 1 1/2c. Molasses—New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice firm and quiet. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined in New York \$6 25 @ 6 40; in bulk \$5 85 @ 6 00. Cotton seed oil weak and dull; crude 26 @ 26 1/2c. Rosin dull but steady; strained, common to good \$1 32 @ 1 37 1/2. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 38 1/2 @ 37c. Pork quiet and steady. Peanuts steady. Beef quiet; beef hams quiet and steady; tierced beef dull. Cut meats dull but steady; middles weak and dull; short clear, November, \$8 90. Lard lower and quiet; Western steam \$6 47 1/2; city steam \$6 20; November \$6 38; January \$6 60. Freight to Liverpool strong and active; grain 6d; cotton 15-64d.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 92 1/2c; No. 3 red 93 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 29 1/2c. Mess pork, per bbl, \$8 82 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$6 10. Short rib sides, \$6 30 @ 6 50. Dry salted shoulders, \$5 85 @ 5 90. Short clear sides \$6 85 @ 6 90. Whiskey \$1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Opening—highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2, October 93 1/2, 94, 92 1/2; December 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 94; May \$1 00 1/2, 1 01 1/2, 1 00 3/4. Corn—No. 2, October 50 1/2, 50, 57 1/2; November 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 51 1/2; May 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 42 1/2. Oats—No. 2, November 29 1/2, 29 1/2, 29 1/2; May 31 1/2, 31 1/2, 31 1/2. Mess pork, per bbl, December \$8 60, 8 65, 8 7 1/2; January \$11 20, 11 20, 11 07 1/2. Lard, per 100 lbs.—November \$6 15, 6 15, 6 07 1/2; January \$6 30, 6 30, 6 22 1/2. Short ribs, per 100 lbs.—October \$6 00, 6 00, 5 90; January 5 80, 6 22 1/2, 5 87 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red firm on spot and October \$1 01 1/2 @ 1 01 1/2; southern wheat steady; Fultz 96 @ 1 05; Longberry \$1 00 @ 1 05. Corn—southern easier; white 55 @ 70c; new yellow 53 @ 64c; old 64c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

October 27.—Galveston, easy at 8c—net receipts 11,475 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 1/2c—net receipts 4,900 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8 1/2c—net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet and easy at 8 1/2c—net receipts 1,171 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 7 1/2c—net receipts 1,027 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 1/2c—net receipts 784 bales; Savannah, dull but steady at 7 1/2c—net receipts 4,484 bales; New Orleans, easy at 8c—net receipts 37,103 bales; Mobile, quiet at 8c—net receipts 2,488 bales; Memphis, easy at 8 1/2c—net receipts 4,231 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 1/2c—net receipts 1,386 bales; Charleston, steady at 7 1/2c—net receipts 3,734 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27, noon.—Cotton dull, with prices generally in buyers' favor. American middling 4 1/4. Sales

to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,100 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 35,000 bales, American 27,000 (ales).

Futures flat—October delivery 4 1/4-64; November and December delivery 4 1/4-64; January and February delivery 4 1/4-64; March and April delivery 4 1/4-64; May and June delivery 4 1/4-64.

4 P. M.—October 4 27-64 @ 38-64