

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Sunday, at \$6.00 per year, \$3.00 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 one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$18.00; two months, \$32.00; three months, \$45.00; six months, \$75.00; twelve months, \$120.00. Ten lines of solid nonpareil type make one square.

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

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged 50 per cent for each insertion. Every other day, 75 per cent; daily rate, twice a week, 100 per cent.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly 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, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when paid for in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for simple announcements 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 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.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Note, or Express, or Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be accepted for the purpose.

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. When an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to a address.

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1891

NO DANGER FROM SILVER.

The opponents of free silver coinage have raised the hue and cry that it meant inflation to such an extent as would unsettle values, disturb business, and result in inevitable disaster. That was the position taken by the Republicans in Ohio in the last campaign, where they took issue with the Democrats on the free coinage plank in the Democratic platform. That is the position taken by the Republicans everywhere, when the question is discussed, and not only by Republicans, but by those Democrats who are opposed to free coinage.

During the campaign in Ohio, Senator Sherman and Secretary Foster both made speeches in Ohio, both played on the "honest dollar" string, and both took the position that the Ohio Democracy was ruinously wrong in its ideas about the currency.

Shortly after the election the New York Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting, passed resolutions which practically demanded a suspension of silver coinage, and the stoppage of the monthly purchase of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is now required to purchase under the law.

On the 17th inst. the Chamber of Commerce gave its annual dinner. Among the invited guests was General Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, who was down on the bills for a speech, and who made a speech which contained some facts and figures which are a conclusive answer to the contention of his party friends and others who say that the business of the country will be imperilled by coining the product of our mines into dollars, and these facts and figures also show that the great financiers of the country are not infallible in their theories and may be mistaken as well as other people. His speech was apparently intended as an answer to those resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, which had been forwarded to him.

"It is now agreed," he said, "on all sides, that gold alone furnishes too narrow a basis upon which to conduct the money affairs of the world. Fifteen years ago the people of the East, who were supposed to understand the question of finance, indulged in prophecy as to the evil that would follow under such a large coinage of silver dollars." He says he was of this opinion himself, because he thought those eminent Eastern financiers knew all about it, and that no one could reasonably doubt conclusions arrived at by such able men.

How have these doleful predictions been verified? Since then \$300,000,000 were coined and the circulation reaches \$400,000,000 of silver, to which has been added \$70,000,000

of Treasury notes paid out for about \$70,000,000 worth of silver bullion purchased at gold value and still the silver dollar is on a par with gold and nobody has been hurt. The point in this is that while those great Eastern financiers were contending that the coinage of \$4,000,000 a month would run gold away up or out of the country and silver away down, \$300,000,000 of new dollars have been coined and \$70,000,000 of notes paid out for bullion have been put into circulation and these eminent financiers have not yet discovered the wide-spread ruin they predicted.

Secretary Foster thinks that we can get along pretty well by pursuing the present plan, of purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly to be coined into dollars, which would take more than the whole present product of the American silver mines, which could be used for coinage purposes, the arts requiring at least twenty-five or thirty per cent of the product, but he thinks free coinage would be disastrous for that would flood the country with the silver of other nations, overstock it with silver and result in its depreciation, thus destroying the parity with gold which now exists.

This is another delusion. There is not a country on earth except, perhaps, Mexico, which does not need all the silver it has. As it is now, in order to comply with the letter of the law and coin the amount required by the silver coinage act it is necessary to import some silver because the American mines, after deducting what is used in the arts, do not furnish enough bullion for that purpose. But even if there should be a temporary rush of silver to this country would not the owners of the American silver mines the very moment their silver began to show signs of depreciation withhold it from the mints, and thus prevent the threatened over-stocking? They would certainly not be foolish enough to ruin their own business by over-stocking the markets and having more dollars coined than there is a demand for. They know what they are about too well for that. A little experiment with free coinage might demonstrate that M. Foster is as much mistaken in this as he confesses he was fifteen years ago.

MINOR MENTION.

According to the press dispatches from Indianapolis the third-party, sub-treasury boomers have succeeded in capturing the Alliance and at the same time in splitting it. Jerry Simpson was there in all his glory, and as far as can be judged from the reports of the proceedings he and others who are playing the Alliance for all it is worth got in their work. The convention seems to be practically in control of the Western delegates who are held well in hand and are showing up more effectually than they did in the late elections. The fact that Col. Polk was re-elected President because he was regarded as favorable to the third party scheme, and that J. H. Louks, of South Dakota, an avowed third party man, was elected Vice President, leaves little doubt of the influence that dominated the convention. The opposition to the third party, sub-treasury and other extreme measures advocated came mainly from the South, and the effort will now be made to entice or whip in the Southern Alliance men to follow the lead of these Western Republicans in Alliance disguise. It looks to us very much like a deliberate attempt to get the Southern Alliance men to commit themselves to the third party, and when that is done the majority of these Western third partites will walk up to the polls next year and vote the Republican ticket as they did in the last election in Ohio, Kansas and other States.

Fire-alarm Foraker is hard at work now to win Sherman's seat in the Senate, and publicly declares that he proposes to give Mr. Sherman the tussle of his life. He will doubtless give him a tussle, but Sherman, who is cool, calm and cunning, will be very likely to come out on top when the last ballot is taken, if not the first. Foraker has been to Washington lately working up his case, and had interviews with Mr. Harrison, Secretary Blaine and several other party magnates. He called to see Mr. Harrison just at the time he was starting off for his Maryland duck hunt, and as he was more interested in his duck hunting than he was in Foraker's senatorial aspirations, the interview was very brief and Foraker's disgust quite large-sized. He met with a more considerable reception from Mr. Blaine, but the result of that interview has not been imparted to the public. We do not know whether Harrison loves Sherman,

but he hates Foraker, and for all practical purposes, as far as his influence goes in the Sherman-Foraker contest, that is the next thing to loving Sherman. Secretary Foster makes 'no bones' about where he stands, and publicly declares that it would be a shame if the Ohio Republicans failed to return John Sherman to the Senate. Foraker and his friends think this an inexcusable piece of intermeddling on the part of a Cabinet officer, and will therefore whet their knives for Mr. Harrison.

We made reference a few days ago to the plans proposed in Virginia for the betterment of the public roads. The one which is attracting the most attention and the one most favorably thought of, contemplates an expenditure of \$1,098,869, to be raised by a special tax, and so divided as to distribute the burden so as to make it fall as lightly and as equally upon the people as possible. It provides for a State tax of half a mill on the dollar, a county tax of a tenth of a mill on the dollar, a personal road tax of fifty cents a year, a tax of fifty cents a year on each horse and mule in the State, and of fifty cents on all vehicles. It is contended that this is about as equitable a plan of taxation for that purpose as could be devised, and while it falls lightly upon all, the larger portion is paid by those who are most interested in good roads. That portion to be raised by the respective counties, which is about one-third of the total, they are left free to raise in the way that may seem best to them, and they are also to have control of it in accordance with the general plan, the idea being, we presume, that they may see that the money thus raised is expended within the counties in which it is raised.

STATE TOPICS.

The Census Bureau has just issued its bulletin giving the population of North Carolina by counties, and also of cities and towns with a population above 2,000. The total for the State is put at 1,617,947, an increase of 218,197 since 1880. Of the 96 counties in the State there are 31 with a population of over 20,000. The most populous of these are Buncombe, with 35,266; Cumberland, with 27,321; Forsyth, with 28,434; Guilford, with 28,052; Halifax, with 28,908; Johnston, with 27,239; Mecklenburg, with 42,673; Robeson, with 31,483; Wake, with 49,207; and Wayne, with 26,100. All of the others of the 31 referred to range in population between 25,000 and 20,000. Twelve counties show a decrease, some from emigration and some from having been divided. Twenty-three cities and towns are enumerated with populations ranging from 2,000 to 20,056, with which Wilmington leads, being followed by Raleigh with 12,678; Charlotte with 11,557; Asheville with 10,235, and Winston with 8,018. The most remarkable increase is in Asheville where the population is four times as large as it was in 1880, and in Winston where it is over three times as large.

CURRENT COMMENT.

President Harrison does not care whether there are 800 or 900 miles of saloons. The best whiskey comes from Scotland, and Andy Carnegie has a cellar full of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

Secretary Foster uses just the right words when he says that "the people of the country would look with wonder and amazement if the greatest Senator of the Union (Sherman) was not returned by the people of Ohio." This would be true, though they should send to the Senate to take his place a much better man in every way than Mr. Foraker.—Phil. Ledger, Ind.

Dictator Da Fonseca is now being held up as a devoted friend of the United States. A few days ago the Czar of Russia was being similarly posed. Previous to him Balmaceda had a turn. From such friends, lovers of liberty and of popular government, may the United States be forever deprived.—N. Y. Advertiser, Ind.

It is not certain whether the Brazilians can fight or not; but that they are adepts in drawing the long bow is easily demonstrated by the alleged news of the last few days. We boast in these days of universal civilization; yet here, in the last decade of the century, a petty despot at the equator is able to turn aside all channels of reliable intelligence and keep the world in ignorance as to the extent of his usurpations.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore, Tetter, 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 Druggists.

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.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

Prof. Morse Describes the Delightful Social Life of the People. Baltimore Sun.

Prof. Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., began last night at Peabody Institute a course of four illustrated lectures on Japan. He was for two years professor of zoology in the Imperial University in Tokio, and is widely known by the large and varied collection of Japanese pottery which he brought to this country, and which is now in the Museum of Arts in Boston.

The subject of his first discourse was "Social Life in Japan." He said, in part: "A marked feature of the Japanese is their uniform politeness. Country people, children and all classes are very polite to each other and to strangers. If rough manners are seen, it is in those parts longest open to foreigners. Life in the open streets of Japanese cities is in marked contrast with life in American crowds. In the densest outpourings of Japanese people under any circumstances any one may travel or move about without trouble, for it is considered discourteous for one person to touch, lean against or come in contact with another. The Japanese students in America have all ways been highly esteemed for their honorable and high-bred behavior in every respect. They have a strong sense of national and personal honor. It is considered rude to contradict or have a different opinion.

"In the country the daughters of the host wait on the table. In the cities the Geisha, or dancing girls, wait on the table. The Japanese are fond of chess and a game called 'Go,' which is played with checks. The common, bare-legged Cooley in the streets may be seen playing a more complicated game of chess than is played anywhere else in the world.

"The cultivated classes are exceedingly fond of making collections of all kinds, among which may be mentioned pottery, coins, autographs, swords, tiles for roofs, lacquer, old writings and books.

"New Year's Day is one of the greatest days on the island. Everybody calls, sweet wines and refreshments are offered, and fronts of houses are decorated with evergreens and bamboo. There is a marked absence of ostentation in manners as well as in dress. If a fee is given to a servant it is wrapped in paper and left where it will be found after the guest is gone. School children of wealthy parents are dressed poorly, so that poor children will not feel ashamed by comparison.

There is great toleration in religious matters and exceeding kindness to animals. Wild ducks and teal alight in the city lakes by thousands during their migrations. They are never disturbed. In a number of villages wild deer come down from the woods and go through the villages to find something to eat. They are not disturbed. No one in Japan goes out to kill game for sport. Hunters go out into the wilds to kill game for food, but the birds are not shot. They are caught in nets or with bird lime. Deer and other large game have to be shot. Professor Morse then described a walk he took through the village of Miyajima, during which he fed a wild deer with part of a watermelon he was eating.

"If a man is burnt out," he continued, "strangers go out of their way to trade with him for awhile until he gets well started again. The honesty of the people is marvelous. Cleanliness is also a national trait. Every town has enough baths for all and everybody bathes. Mechanics and working people bathe every day.

Prof. Morse made some satirical but good natured contrast between civilization here and in Japan. "It strikes a Japanese curiously enough when he comes to this country to see door-mats chained to steps, thermometers screwed to walls, dippers chained to fountains, and the requests to 'wipe your feet,' and 'keep off the grass.' There is no vandalism of any kind in Japan."

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 distressed 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 Wonder Worker.

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PERSONAL.

—Col' Maurice S. Leghorn, of Lynchburg, Va., while dressing an abscess on his leg last Friday, found a part of the ball with which he was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, nearly thirty years ago, while leading the Eleventh Virginia infantry into action.

—Prof. Garver, of Roanoke, sticks to it that he has partially discovered the language employed by monkeys in communicating with each other. He states that he will conduct a series of experiments with monkeys, dogs and cats, and prove to the world that animals have a language that can be understood by human beings.

—L. J. Parker, of Washington, has a head thirty-two inches in circumference. Years ago he was offered a yearly sum by a syndicate of doctors on the condition that they should have his remarkable head for an autopsy after his death. He accepted, has lived comfortably for years, and the purchasers have shuffled off the mortal coil, while Mr. Parker is well and healthy.

—Dr. Helene Druschkowitz, one of the first women in Austria to acquire the title of Ph. D., became suddenly insane a few days ago in Vienna. The unfortunate woman was graduated from the University of Zurich when only 20 years old. She has written a number of literary, historical and critical essays, and was a woman of considerable learning.

—Grevy generally spoke with little bitterness when criticising his opponents or men whom he disliked. He did not bridle his tongue, however, regarding Boulanger. "I had him about me," once said the late President, "eighteen years, and therefore I know what was in him. He understood only one thing; to make stupid mistakes. Had I not restrained him we should have had war."

—Capt. Charles King is about to leave off writing military stories for a while, and will take himself off to Europe for an extended trip of two or three months. It is Capt. King's idea to make a thorough study of military maneuvers of the English, French and German armies, the methods of training and perfecting the European soldiers, and analyzing the strength of foreign armies.

—Gladstone is admitted to be, in private life as well as in public, the greatest talker of the century. One of his admirers says of him, "In a drawing-room he is surrounded by a bevy of ladies and a crowd of gentlemen. One starts a question. It may be on Emerson's best poem, or it may be upon the origin of racing in England or the morality of card-playing. And upon them all Gladstone is good for a couple of columns at least."

POLITICAL POINTS.

—Now that it appears that Mr. Blaine is as hale and hearty as a three-year-old, it is beginning to leak out that he never was the inventor of reciprocity. S'mother man.—N. Y. Advertiser, Ind.

—Senator Sherman expressed his desire rather than his opinion when he declared that silver would be the issue in 1892. He and all other sensible Republicans realize the danger to the party in making the McKinley law an issue.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dem.

—One Pittsburg firm has assessed its laborers 15 cents each day to recover the funds advanced to the Ohio campaign. They have been paying \$150 per day for ten hours. They now demand the same hours for \$135 a day. When it is considered that McKinley passed his bill to protect labor, it is only fair that labor should pay the campaign costs.—Kansas City Times, Dem.

VALUE OF WAR DOGS.

Trained to Hunt for Wounded Soldiers on Battle Fields. Army and Navy Gazette.

In France, Italy, Germany and Australia, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the value of war dogs has been fully tested, and the idea has answered excellently with the outposts as well as with the patrol. But to the German army belongs the merit of having made use of the dog's sagacity for humane purposes in time of war, and it is probable that before long a number of fresh canine recruits will be permanently attached to German regiments, their office being to search for the wounded.

The Prussian Jagar battalions have already a number of such dogs on trial, all of them being thoroughly trained to seek out wounded soldiers in the field. The experiments so far have been carried out, my informant says, as follows: A number of men hide in a wood, or behind hedges, lying on the ground face downward and with orders not to move.

As soon as the dogs are let loose they begin the search. When they find one of these men they place their forepaws upon the prostrate body and begin to bark, an exercise which is continued till the bearers appear and carry the man off, whereupon the dogs start afresh.

Each company of the Lubben Jagar has about twelve of these dogs. Hunting dogs cannot be relied upon on account of their love of the chase, and therefore sheepdogs or Pomeranian Spitzhunde are chosen for the work.

R. L. HARRIS,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker, Corner Second and Princess Street. FURNITURE REPAIRED, CLEANED AND FURNISHED.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Orders from Country promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence over store, Oct. 11.

Cut Rates in Photographs.

CALL AT MY GALLERY FOR SPECIAL prices. First-class work in all that pertains to the photographic art. Nov 17 of H. CRONENBERG.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Nov. 20. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 31 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1 15 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at \$1 85 per bbl. of 180 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.—Steady at quotations: Ordinary..... 4 1/2 cts # lb Good Ordinary..... 6 1/2 " " Low Middling..... 6 13-16 " " Middling..... 7 1/4 " " Good Middling..... 7 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton. For week ended Nov. 20, 1891. Cotton. 9,244 Spirits. 213 Rosin. 1,219 Tar. 166 Crude. 11

Cotton. For week ended Nov. 11, 1891. Cotton. 7,482 Spirits. 844 Rosin. 8,334 Tar. 788 Crude. 810

EXPORTS. For week ended Nov. 20, 1891. Cotton. 428 Spirits. 21 Rosin. 510 Tar. 50 Crude. 107

EXPORTS. For week ended Nov. 21, 1890. Cotton. 478 Spirits. 21 Rosin. 510 Tar. 50 Crude. 107

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 20, 1891. Cotton. 428 Spirits. 21 Rosin. 510 Tar. 50 Crude. 107

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, Nov. 21, 1890. Cotton. 478 Spirits. 21 Rosin. 510 Tar. 50 Crude. 107

QUOTATIONS. Nov. 20, 1891. Cotton. 9 1/2 Rosin. 1 15 Tar. 1 85 Crude. 1 00

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

NEW YORK, November 20.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and easier; posted rates 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Commercial bills 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Money easy at 3 @ 4, closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities quoted dull but firm; four per cent 113 1/2; four and a half per cent 107 1/2; State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 121; fours 97 1/2; Richmond and West Point Terminal 12 1/2; Western Union 92 1/2.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling 8 1/2; low middling 7 1/2; good ordinary 7; net receipts at this port to-day 225 bales; gross 1,190 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,709 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 137 bales; sales 137 bales, all to spinners; stock 231,116 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 3,285 bales; gross 49,098 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,674 bales; to France 510 bales; to the Continent 11,774 bales; forwarded 17,904 bales; sales 1,177 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 49,049 bales; exports to Great Britain 43,978 bales; to France 471 bales; to the Continent — bales; stock 1,174,654 bales.

Consolidated net receipts 328,669 bales; exports to Great Britain 139,889 bales; to France 19,315 bales; to the Continent 78,958 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 3,126,610 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,103,153 bales; to France 187,077 bales; to the Continent 480,228 bales; to the channel — bales.

Cotton.—Net receipts 225 bales; gross receipts 1,190 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales to-day of 150,700 bales at quotations: November 7.76 @ 7.78; December 7.89 @ 7.84; January 8.01 @ 8.00; February 8.16 @ 8.10; March 8.30 @ 8.20; April 8.41 @ 8.32; May 8.51 @ 8.42; June 8.62 @ 8.53; July 8.72 @ 8.63; August 8.78 @ 8.69; September 7.70 @ 7.73.

Southern flour dull. Wheat dull but stronger; No. 2 red \$1 04 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2 in store and at elevator; options, more reports from Russia regarding its ukase advanced prices fully 1/2 @ 1 1/2 then declined 1/2 @ 1 1/2 on good weather West for the crop, and closed steady and 1/2 @ 1 1/2 up for the day; foreigners were sellers and cable acceptances were moderate; No. 2 red November \$1 04 1/2; December \$1 05 1/2; May \$1 10. Corn higher and quiet, with offerings light; No. 2, 70 @ 71c afloat; options closed steady at 1/2 @ 3/4 advance, chiefly on November through a pressure to cover by shorts and moderate receipts of contract grades; November 70c; December 58 1/2c; May 52 1/2c. Oats stronger, with a fair demand; options stronger and fairly active; November and December 30c; spot No. 2 39 1/2 @ 41c; mixed Western 38 @ 41c. Coffee—options opened steady and unchanged to 20 points up and closed barely steady and unchanged to 40 points down; November \$8 00; December \$12 25 @ 12 55; January \$11 90 @ 12 25; March \$11 80 @ 12 15; spot Rio quiet and easy; No. 7, 13 1/2c. Sugar—raw firm and in demand; refined firm and in demand; confectioner's A 4 1/2c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet and steady. Rice in fair demand and firm. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined in New York \$8 40. Cotton seed oil quiet; crude 24 @ 24 1/2; yellow 28 1/2 @ 29. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine dull and lower at 85 @ 85 1/2. Pork quiet and steady. Peanuts strong. Beef quiet. Middles weak; lard strong, November \$8 45 @ 8 5 1/2. Lard stronger, with a moderate demand; Western steam \$8 50; city \$8 00; December \$8 44 bid; January \$8 54 bid. Freight to Liverpool weak and quiet; cotton 3-16d asked; grain 5 1/2d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quoted unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 92 1/2 @ 92 1/2c. No. 2 red 92 1/2c. Corn—No.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

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