

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sundays, at \$3.00 per year for six months, \$1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 3 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, 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, \$7.00; three weeks, \$9.50; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$70.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, 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, 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 other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 30 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 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 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 their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge 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 proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1892.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

There is one industry for which there is a fine opening in the South, to which there has been but little attention given, and yet it is one to which this section presents many advantages, and one which would grow to great proportions if it got a fair start. We refer to the manufacture of paper. In the beginning it would be necessary to compete with an industry which is already firmly established in the North, but this it has been necessary to do in all the manufacturing industries established in the South; in cotton manufacturing, in iron making, and in others, in which it was once thought the South could not succeed in competition with the long established manufacturing on the other side of the line.

The fallacy of this opinion has been demonstrated by cold facts, for the South has not only made headway, held the field and become a successful competitor, but in some lines of cotton goods and of iron has driven her competitors to the wall. She is doing more of this every year, and is not only doing this but she is building more cotton mills and iron mills than any other section of the country. She has been enabled to do this simply because she presents advantages to these industries in the abundance and cheapness of the raw materials, water power, or fuel (when steam is used), general climate, longer seasons for work, ect., which the less favored North cannot offer.

The South presents all the inducements to the paper manufacturing industry that she presented to the cotton manufacturing and iron manufacturing industry, and it should succeed here for the same reasons that they have succeeded.

The great bulk of the paper in ordinary use is made out of old rags (cotton), straw and soft woods. There are millions of pounds of old rags shipped from the South every year to Northern mills to be used for this purpose, which, if the industry were established here, would find a market at home. It would also give a home market for all of the unsalable or damaged cotton, which it does not pay to ship. It would also utilize the cotton stalk which would then have a marketable value as well as the lint and seed, and would give a demand for the millions of acres of cotton wood trees and other soft woods which now grow to maturity and decay, profiting no one.

On the other hand there would be a large and an annually growing market in the South, for the paper manufactured here, provided it were sold as cheaply as Northern-made paper, which now mainly supplies the Southern demand, and there is no reason why it should not be, if sufficient capital were invested in the

skills to enable them to work to the advantage that ample capital always gives. With such capital and the superior advantages presented, to some of which we have referred above, Southern mills ought to be able to compete with Northern mills, as Southern cotton manufacturers and iron manufacturers have done and are doing in certain lines of their production.

There are some paper mills in the South which do good work and may have made some money, but they have been at a disadvantage in competing with their stronger rivals of the North for the want of capital to carry on the business on an extensive scale.

In a recent issue of the New York Commercial Bulletin we find an extract taken by its Washington correspondent from an address prepared by the Secretary of the Chicago Paper Trade Club, and read before the National Board of Trade, which met in that city last week, which is interesting as showing the rapid growth of the paper-making industry in this country and the colossal proportions it has attained, as revealed by the following figures:

"Mr. Waggoner figures that the production in 1850 was 70,000 tons, estimated value \$30,000,000; in 1860 it was 170,000 tons, valued at \$30,000,000; in 1870, 320,000 tons, with a value of \$50,000,000; in 1881 the product was 675,000 tons, value \$75,000,000, and in 1891 all reports point to a product of 1,500,000 tons, with a value of \$175,000,000. The percentage of product increase being for each decade, respectively, 14, 59, 110 and 175 per cent., and of value 50, 60, 50 and 100 per cent. The pig iron product for 1850 was 564,000 tons, valued at \$13,500,000, and in 1890 9,600,000 tons, valued at \$170,000,000, showing an increase of product in 40 years of 1,600 per cent., and of value 1,350 per cent. The value of this product has been estimated as follows: Paper, \$175,000,000; pulp, \$31,000,000; total of \$206,000,000, an increase in paper proper over 1881 of 125 per cent., of pulp nearly 500 per cent., in value an increase on paper of 133 per cent. and on pulp of 500 per cent. During the year 1890, according to a late census report, the production of pig iron was 9,600,000 tons, with an estimated value of about \$170,000,000, an increase of production of 225 per cent. and of value about 100 per cent. Of this product, of fine papers there was about 900,000 tons, or 6 per cent.; of book or news, 600,000 tons, or 40 per cent.; of wrapping of all kinds, 240,000 tons, or 9 per cent.; of straw board, 216,000 tons, or over 14 per cent.; of manila, 230,000 tons, or over 15 per cent.; the remainder, nearly 9 per cent., is made up of blotting, building, sheathing, hanging, twine and miscellaneous.

The number of mills in 1891 was a little over 1,100, of which 230 were pulp mills. The amount of capital invested in the paper industry in the United States has largely increased, owing to the use of much and costly machinery. It is believed, however, by those who have given the subject thought, that not less than \$175,000,000 is invested in the paper and pulp mill plants; that the mills give employment to about 75,000 persons, to whom wages amounting to \$55,000,000 are annually paid.

Surely, in a great and growing industry like this, Southern capital might safely venture.

MINOR MENTION.

The more the plan of attacking the McKinley tariff in sections, as agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee, is studied the more favorably it is regarded, both from a practical and a political standpoint. It is much easier to shout protection in a general way than to defend it in detail when the reasons, facts and figures must be presented to defend the imposition of a high protective tariff on specified articles. It is easier to get down to the marrow of the question when the discussion is restricted in this way than when it is spread over a multitude of articles taken in bulk. For illustration let us take wool. The advocates of a high tariff, to justify their position would be compelled to show that under the high tariff the production of wool had increased and that the business was prospering, neither of which they could show; but the advocates of free wool could show the contrary, both by the testimony of the woolen manufacturers and by the figures of the census and of the Department of Agriculture, which show that instead of increasing under the high tariff the production of wool has actually diminished to such an extent that it has almost ceased to be an industry in some sections of the country where it formerly flourished. Viewing it from a practical standpoint there are some members of Congress who on general principles are protectionists, who would not vote for a general reduction of tariff, but who would vote for free wool because their constituents are in favor of free wool. So with some other raw materials, which manufacturers are interested in getting as cheaply as possible, and which the people are interested in because it means cheaper goods to them. The attack

in sections is the common sense, practical way of bringing the protectionists up to the mark and making them defend their position with facts and figures, not with spread-eagle declamation about American industries.

The enthusiastic reception given Mr. Cleveland on his arrival at Atlanta Tuesday on his return from Louisiana, is a pretty strong indication of popular sentiment in Georgia, and also in the other Southern States. The demonstration, although impromptu, as Mr. Cleveland's coming was not generally known until within an hour of the arrival of the train, is significant, as Gov. Hill was also the recipient of a popular ovation on the occasion of his visit to that city when the Grady monument was unveiled and this was construed by his friends as an evidence of his great popularity in Georgia and in the South. It may now be said by Mr. Cleveland's friends that the enthusiastic reception given to him Tuesday offsets the warm greeting given to Gov. Hill on the previous occasion. There is no denying the fact that Gov. Hill stands well in the South and that he has many warm friends among Southern Democrats, but it is also useless to deny the fact that there is not among all the men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency one whose presence or the mention of whose name evokes more cordial enthusiasm than Grover Cleveland.

Hon. Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, who was the mover for the call of the Democratic caucus of the House, to consider the silver coinage question, will not push the call, in which he has acted wisely. In a matter of that kind, where there is a well defined difference of opinion within the party, it is always better to give full freedom of discussion rather than stifle it by the imperious action of the majority. If there be merit in a proposition discussion will show it, and will also show its weak points. The more the silver coinage question is thought of and discussed the more general becomes the conviction that it would be suicidal for the Democratic party to assume sponsorship for it. From a political standpoint there is another good reason why the caucus call might be indefinitely postponed, which is that the Senate Committee on Finance has decided to take up the silver question, and it is said, will report adversely upon Senator Stewart's free coinage bill. This opens the ball in the Senate, and even the free coinage Democrats in the House can afford to wait to see how it progresses in the Senate before they force the issue in the House, if they feel disposed to force it.

Every part of the country that has been robbed by Pittsburg under the tariff taxation laws will be rejoiced to learn that she has become so pious as to fine a citizen who sold newspapers on Sunday. It would be a big thing for the tariff iniquity if there were no newspapers on any day.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.

We do not join in the cry from the South for the repeal of the law prohibiting ex-Confederates from holding commissions in the United States army. The demand should come from the North. While the law exists the country will be deprived in emergencies of the services of some of its best and bravest citizens; but it is not their place to ask its repeal. They can, with dignity, remain silent until patriotism and common-sense shall return to the mind of the North.—Columbia State, Dem.

The practical question which confronts the average farmer in the South now is simply whether he shall plant and cultivate a full cotton crop this year, which will scarcely repay the cost of production, if that; or whether he shall try to raise the supplies he will need for his farm and family next fall and winter, and which he certainly can raise more cheaply than he can buy them with cotton of his own production. This is a question each farmer can answer for himself—without regard to conventions or anybody else—and it appears to admit of but one safe answer.—Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

Now Try This. It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from Mr. C. Wood Davis, Goddard, Kansas, a copy of his valuable and suggestive work on Food Production and Consumption, which shows great industry and close research of agricultural statistics. As a work for conference reference it is very valuable. In addition to this the work contains several other papers on kindred subjects. Students of physical culture will find much to interest and instruct them in a little volume called *Delectable Physical Culture*, by Carrica Le Favre, published by the Fowler & Wells Co., 775 Broadway, New York.

Mineral is the title of a monthly publication issued by the Goldwaites, 1323 Nassau street, New York. It is devoted strictly to minerals, and gives much valuable information about them. The leading article in the *North American Review*, for February, is "How to Attack the Tariff," by Hon. Wm. M. Springer, which is followed by a number of other interesting papers by noted American and European writers. Address, North American Review, No. 8 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The February number of that excellent periodical, the *Atlantic Monthly*, presents a full and capital list of contents, covering the range of literature, science, art and politics, by writers of reputation. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 11 East Seventeenth St., New York.

Not only the sportsman, but the general reader will find much to interest him in *Outing* for February. It is handsomely illustrated. Address *Outing*, 239-841 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for February is an album. Nearly every page has illustrations of the pretty stories it contains. Published by The Russell Publishing Co., 186 Summer St., Boston.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Gov. Ira J. Chase, of Indiana, a friend of President Harrison, has been in Washington to collect a war claim for his State, amounting to \$750,000. With the President's State making a grab for \$750,000 on an old moss-grown war claim and Watch Dog Holman, of that State, introducing a new pension bill to extract a few millions from the treasury, the prospects are that Indiana may have to be restrained.—New York Morning Advertiser, Dem.

The pious New England Republicans are holding meetings to denounce lottery gambling in Louisiana, but they continue to capture the shekels of the rural Westerner and Southerner in the fine game of "Protection," and to store them away by the thousand in their fat savings banks, with the clear conscience and bland smile of Ah Sin himself. In deciding the rights and wrongs of some games, it appears a good deal depends on whether you are on the winning or the losing side.—Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

PERSONAL.

Bernhardt has given up the practice of taking a siesta in her coffin.

Emperor William will spend part of next summer at Aix la Chapelle.

Francisco Linafesta, the recently elected President of Guatemala, has written much excellent poetry.

When Patti saw Niagara Falls she said that she was so full of awe-struck wonder that she felt inclined to shout.

Miller Uri has completed the portrait of Carolina Gibbons which he has been painting for the Catholic University in Washington.

Justice Bradley was not endowed with very robust health, and it is said that he escaped being a downright invalid only by his will power.

Arabi Pasha, the exiled Egyptian mischief-maker, lives on the island Ceylon amid cocoanut groves haunted by squirrels and magpie-robins.

Ossip Schubin, whose clever novels are having such a vogue in Austria, is not a man, as generally supposed, but a young woman who writes under that name. Her real name is Lola Kirchner, and she leads a retired life in a Bohemian village.

Brigham Young did not possess the fabulous wealth that was credited to him. He left just \$1,200,000 when he died, and this sum was divided according to the strictest laws of equity among eighteen wives and their children. Amelia Folsom, Brigham's favorite spouse, is still alive, and is a most charming woman.

Florence Blythe, aged 16, of San Francisco, who lately came, by way of the very toughest kind of litigation, into an estate worth nearly \$4,000,000, has asked the court for an allowance of \$1,000 a month, or in all about \$108,000, dating from her father's death in April, 1888. The girl pleaded that she needed about \$1,000 a month for her maintenance and education. The court finally allowed her a back allowance of \$300 a month, or about \$90,000, and a future allowance of \$800.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for: Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pain 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.

HOW TO GET TO FLORIDA.

Ell Perkins Had Been There and Found Out. Ell Perkins' Syndicate Letter. There was a blizzard up North and the New Englander was in a hurry to snuff the roses at Charleston and Savannah and see the alligators and pick oranges in Florida. "I've studied these guide books till I'm blind," he said. "I wish some old traveller would tell me in a word how to go South easy."

"I'll tell you," I said; "I've been there a thousand times." "Well, how?" "Why, just throw that guide book away. There isn't, and never has been, nor ever will be, but one great straight coast line to Florida, Havana, New Orleans, Galveston and Mexico."

"What's that?" "Why, the 'Atlantic Coast Line.' Now, you just go into any ticket office in New York or Boston and ask for that coast line ticket. Then pin it onto your coat, jump onto the Pennsylvania road and you'll be in St. Augustine picking oranges or at Tampa, Florida, walking onto a Havana steamer in twenty-four hours."

"What will I see on the way?" "Why you'll slide through Washington and see Arlington Heights, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, where Hooker and Burnside tried to cross the Rappahannock. You'll glide through Richmond, see Petersburg and the Wilderness fortifications. You'll see Goldsboro and be within a few miles of Appomattox and then drop down to Wilmington on the ocean. On you'll go, sniffing the ocean breezes all the way to Charleston with its palmettos, and Savannah with its beautiful live oaks and hanging moss. You are in the tropics from Wilmington down to Jacksonville, Palatka and St. Augustine, or around on the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans and Galveston."

"And no trouble at all?" "Not a bit. You step into the Pullman at Jersey City and walk out of it in Florida. The coast line is a great system. All roads wait for it and you can't get left. It don't run up to the sterile red hills, but down through the green everglades. It is the Sea Island cotton line, the rice and the palmetto line. It is the antipodes, and that is what the live Yankee is looking after."

"Does the Coast line make time?" "Why, it destroys time. It kills it dead. Trains on time? Well, when the Atlantic Coast train pulls into Jacksonville over the Plant system, you will see the mayor and common council standing there waiting to set their watches by the train, and if the train is five minutes late the whole State of Florida waits for it."

LESS COTTON.

Resolutions Passed by a Meeting of Planters, Merchants and Other Business Men at Raleigh Monday.

WHEREAS, The present depressed condition of agriculture in our midst is clearly traceable, in part, to the neglect on the part of our farmers to raise sufficient food supplies to make the farm self-sustaining, and

WHEREAS, This condition of affairs has been brought about in part by the over-production of cotton and consequently the lowering of values until the present market prices for cotton will not pay the cost of production, and

WHEREAS, It is clear to every man that a radical change in the farming system will better our condition.

Therefore, we, the undersigned committee, consisting of farmers, merchants and business men, do hereby

1. Resolve, That we earnestly recommend and appeal to every farmer in Wake county, whether he be an Allianceman or non-Allianceman, tenant or landlord, to reduce the acreage in cotton to at least 20 per cent., and to plant and raise as far as possible a sufficient quantity of home supplies to make the farm self-sustaining.

2. We commend and appeal to every supply merchant in Wake county to encourage in every possible way the carrying out of this plan, and so far as is consistent with their interest to refuse, if necessary, to make advances to parties who intend to continue the present system of planting all cotton to the neglect of the more important products of the farm.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Feb. 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market dull at 81 cents per gallon, with some sales at 80 1/2 cents.

ROBIN—Market steady at \$1.05 per bbl. for Strained and \$1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—Firm at \$1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at \$1.00 for Hard, and \$1.90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 85 to 90 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

COTTON—Dull at quotations: Ordinary..... 4 1/2 cts 7 lb Good Ordinary..... 5 5-16 " " Low-Middling..... 6 5-16 " " Middling..... 6 7-16 " " Good Middling..... 7 1-16 " "

RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 340 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 93 casks Rosin..... 587 bbls Tar..... 385 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 00 bbls

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

NEW YORK, February 3.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and firm; posted rates 485 1/2@487 1/2. Commercial bills 484@486 1/2. Money is easy at 1 1/2@2, closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cent 116 1/2. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina issues 125; four 98; Richmond and West Point Terminal 12 1/2; Western Union 86 1/2.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales of 130 bales; middling uplands 7-16; middling Orleans 7-18-16; net receipts at all United States ports 22,084 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,700 bales; to France 5,810 bales; to the Continent 11,660 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 1,210,243 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 2,238 bales; gross receipts 2,223 bales. Futures closed steady; sales of 152,600 bales; February 6.93@6.94; March 6.98@6.99; April 7.07 7.28; May 7.17@7.18; June 7.27@7.28; July 7.37@7.38; August 7.46@7.47; September 7.54@7.55; October 7.64@7.65.

Wheat dull, lower and weak; No. 3 red 99 1/2@99 3/4 in store and at elevator and \$1.00@1.01 1/2 afloat; options closed weak and 1/2@3/4 under yesterday; No. 2 red February 99 1/2; No. 2, 49 1/2@49 3/4 at elevator and 50 1/2@51 1/2 afloat; options closed weak at 1/2 up to 1/4 down; February 49 1/2; March 49 1/2; May 48 1/2. Oats dull and weaker; options dull but steady; February 35 1/2; May 36 1/2; spot No. 2, 38c; mixed Western 34 1/2@36 1/2. Coffee—options opened weak and 20 to 25 points down, and closed steady and 5 to 10 points down; February \$13.00@13.15; March \$13.70@13.80; May \$13.40@13.50; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 14 1/2@14 3/4. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses—New Orleans steady and quiet; common to fancy 28@30c. Rice easy and quiet. Petroleum steady; refined at New York 65 1/2; at Philadelphia and Baltimore 65 1/2@66; do. in bulk 63 1/2. Cotton seed oil @12 1/2; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 14 1/2@14 3/4. Sugar quiet and steady. 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