

THE IOWA PLATFORM.

The New York Sun is so friendly to the trusts that it might be called an organ of the trusts, not an excuse finder, or apologist, but a defender. It therefore takes no stock in the recently developed opposition, or pretended opposition, to trusts by Republican politicians and never fails to make some remarks when a Republican convention takes a whack at them.

In writing yesterday of the tariff and trust planks in the Iowa Republican platform adopted in the late State convention, we asserted that it was a practical admission of the Democratic contention that the high tariff fosters and stimulates trusts. But it was more than that; it was a practical endorsement of that contention. The Sun being now an orthodox Republican paper, and a very zealous and vigorous one, will not be suspected of misrepresenting its Republican friends, or of trying to put them in a false position by showing how they are climbing over the fence and getting upon Democratic ground. It shows this up pretty clearly as to the Republicans of Iowa, and other States where they have proclaimed themselves in favor of tariff revision and trust curbing, when, in discussing the Iowa platform, it says:

About a fortnight before the adjournment of Congress there was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means a trust-tariff bill which seems to respond pretty nearly to the suggestion contained in the Iowa Republican platform.

This is House bill No. 15,109. It puts on the free list all articles and commodities manufactured and produced in the United States by a trust or trusts, and reduces the rate of duty on any article or commodity manufactured in the United States more cheaply than in the United States.

In order that there may be no doubt of the pertinence of this measure we give its text in full. "Be it enacted, etc., That when it is shown to the satisfaction of the President and Secretary of the Treasury that articles and commodities manufactured and produced in the United States by a trust or trusts, the importation of such articles and commodities into the United States shall be free of duty until, in the opinion of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, such manufacture or production shall have ceased.

"Section 2. That when it is shown to the satisfaction of the President and Secretary of the Treasury that any article or commodity which is manufactured in the United States is sold in a foreign country more cheaply than the price at which the same article or commodity is sold in the United States, the rate of duty on such article or commodity shall be reduced by the President and Secretary of the Treasury fifty per centum of the rate of duty on such article, or so much as to prevent the continuance of such irregularity and injustice, and remove the indirect tariff bounty which produces the same."

This is quite in line with the Dea Moines resolution favoring "an modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent the growing shelter to monopoly." The bill was prepared and introduced with that avowed purpose.

A careful examination of the record however, fails to discover the name of any Republican Congressman from Iowa as author of this House bill No. 15,109. It was introduced by Mr. Hedges. Mr. Bumpale did not frame it. Mr. Haugen and Mr. Cousins were not consulted. Mr. Hull will plead not guilty. Mr. Hepburn can prove an alibi. There is no evidence connecting it in the remotest manner with the legislative activity of Mr. Walter I. Smith, Mr. Jas. Ferry Connor or Mr. Thomas. It came from no member of the solidly Republican Iowa delegation in the House; and it certainly did not proceed from the initiative of either Senator Allison or Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver.

If the truth must be told, this trust-tariff bill, which seems to be the practical remedy for the theoretical suggestion advanced by the Iowa Republicans, was conceived and proposed by no other person than the Hon. James D. Richards, of Tennessee, the leader of the Democratic minority, and so far as Democratic opinion can be said to be formed and established on any subject, that measure represents that form and that establishment.

The Sun seems to take it for granted that these Iowa Republican tariff manipulators were in earnest and meant what they said, whereas they were simply playing politics to keep in the current of popular sentiment; but perhaps it doesn't like even that kind of bunco politics which makes so many admissions and encourages the growth of the anti-trust, anti-trust sentiment, which may become even more formidable than it is now. It evidently regards this kind of thing as boding no good to the beneficiaries of the protective tariff or to its trust beneficiaries, when the Republicans agree with the Democrats who oppose the high tariff and trusts and help them in opening the eyes of the people to these monstrous swindles, as Mr. Farquhar, whom we quoted yesterday, characterized the protective tariff.

Every one of them to vote for tariff reduction and for laws regulating and restraining trusts.

But the Sun looked up the record and found where that solid Republican delegation in Congress stood upon the tariff and trust question in the past session of Congress.

Every one of them was mum on the bill introduced by Mr. Richardson, although every one of them endorsed it if he did not vote in the convention for a platform which was practical endorsement of the Richardson bill. But they and the Republican organs of the State will take good care not to let their constituents know that such a bill was introduced in Congress, and that it was buried by the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and that these tariff revisionists and trust curbers made no effort to prevent it from being buried. They were not in favor of tariff reduction then nor of tacking the trusts, and they wouldn't be in favor of it now, if it wasn't for the strong and growing public sentiment in favor of it, and the public declarations of prominent Republicans who were not controlled by the beneficiaries of protection or the trusts. They are not doing so much talking on that line now as they did when Congress was in session, for the elections are coming on and they don't want to "hurt the party." But the talking they have done has started the people to thinking and talking, and the Republican politicians will have a large amount of tariff revision, trust regulating faking to do to keep their following in line to support these monstrous brands.

WORKING CHILDREN IN MILLS.

Much ado has been made by some Northern papers and by some people who have visited Southern cotton mills about the employment of children in the mills. This has also been the subject of discussion in Southern papers. With all the talk about it we occasionally find a statement with facts and figures that gives some idea as to the number of children so employed.

The following which we clip from the Atlanta Journal gives some of these facts and figures:

Alabama was behind Georgia and Carolina in catching the impulse to develop the textile possibilities of the south.

Her almost unrivalled stores of iron and coal had almost as much of Alabama's attention that she was slow to progress to any remarkable extent in cotton manufacturing. In the last few years, however, there has been much cotton mill constructions in that state. Some of the Alabama mills make as fine grades of goods as are turned out anywhere in the south.

There is a marked tendency there toward a still further advance in fine cotton manufacture, and the general outlook for the cotton mills of that state is very encouraging. In Alabama, as in several other Southern States, the question of child labor in cotton mills is causing much discussion in the legislature. It has organized a movement whose object it is to secure legislation on this question has recently published a pamphlet entitled "Child Labor in Cotton Mills," written by Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, the committee's chairman. According to his figures the number of children employed in Southern cotton mills increased 40 per cent during the decade ending in 1880, and 106.5 per cent between 1880 and 1890. Between 1890 and 1900 the increase was less than 27 per cent. Of the 45,444 textile operatives in North Carolina, 7,996 are under 14 years of age, while the average wage of the mills has decreased from \$1.29 to 99 cents per day in the State.

In 29 places in the South the daily wage is as low as 9 cents a day for 12 hours of work. It is estimated that there are at least 22,000 children in Southern cotton mills of whom between 9,000 and 10,000 are under 12 years of age.

A fact which has provoked much comment is that the mills having the largest proportion of very young children at work are owned and directed by northern men who come from the States which have the best laws for the employment of child labor in mills. They seem determined to make the most of their opportunities where no limitations upon child labor have been established.

These figures may or may not be correct. As to that we do not know, but we do know that many of the Southern mill owners would gladly dispense with the labor of children if that were practicable. Some of them say that they would not work children at all but for the fact that many parents insist upon taking their children into the mills as a condition to going in themselves. Their labor being needed the employers yield.

DISCUSSING SILK.

A recent issue of the Chattanooga Tradesman discusses the question of silk culture and silk mills in the South. It does not encourage the movement for silk culture, which it asserts will be impracticable and unprofitable, but it thinks the establishment of silk mills a good idea and one that ought to be followed up.

It is doubtless correct about that, for the silk mills that have been established in North Carolina, where we have about all there are in the South, have proved profitable. But our Chattanooga contemporary doesn't give any reasons why silk culture is not practicable and may not be successful and profitable. Experiments made in South Carolina have proved successful and a number of persons who tried this year, in this State, with eggs furnished by the State Department of Agriculture, report that they have succeeded very well. One of them in Asheville, whose name has escaped us, succeeded so well that he has no doubt that the industry may become a permanent and a profitable one.

Of course a new industry like that, about the practical operations of which our people know so little, should be entered upon in a small way and enlarged gradually as success becomes more familiar with it, just as new beginners must do generally. By going slow, studying as they go, and not undertaking too much there is no reason that silk culture could not be made a profitable addition to the industries of the average farm, when there are young people or others who have the spare time to attend to it. Now that a movement in this direction has been made it should not be abandoned without a fair trial because some one who probably doesn't know anything about it says it will not pay.

BOOK NOTICES.

The August number of Frank Lee's Monthly leads off with a most interesting paper on "The Birds of Farthest South." (Illustrated) followed by a number of entertaining stories and miscellaneous matter, handsome illustrated. Address the Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-147 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The August number of St. Nicholas presents a fine list of contents which the young reader will enjoy, while the illustrations are, as usual, numerous and excellent. The reader is not only entertained but benefited by the articles that appear in this publication. Published by The Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The August number of The North American Review leads off with an interesting article on "Cuba's Claim upon the United States" by Senator Platt, the drafter of the Platt Amendment. This is followed by a number of other valuable papers on political, economic and other subjects by prominent persons. Address North American Review, Franklin Square, New York.

The Cosmopolitan for August presents an excellent and varied list of contents, embracing five complete stories. It leads off with a sketch of "London Society," with pictures of noted leaders and beauties, followed by a continuation of "Captains of Industry" and much other matter that the reader will find interesting, and all well illustrated. Address the Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Close observers will not fail to notice that the Pennsylvania riots, which are the beginning of the end of the great strike, did not come until considerable coal had been unloaded on the consumer at \$10 per ton.—Richmond Dispatch, Dem.

One of the wonders of the world is Great Britain's withdrawal of her alleged claim to those islands of the coast of Honduras. Maybe the little brush with the Boers had educated the claim department of the British government to be somewhat less precipitate.—Norfolk Landmark, Dem.

Secretary Shaw imparts the wild and woolly flavor of the West to some of his deliverances on the engrossing subject of tourists' baggage. He is determined, as he declares, to break down absurd and meaningless distinctions in this much mooted matter, and illustrates his purpose to give the most liberal interpretation to the law by declaring that he would admit free of duty a hundred dollars' worth of baggage, if it came in trunks as prize baggage. In this picturesque fashion does the Iowa financier enunciate his sensible ruling.—Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.

Talking about prosperity and protective tariffs, statistics prove that there has been an increase of 25 to 10ths per cent in the number of wage-earners in the country within the past ten years, and an increase of but 23 to 10ths in the total of wages paid. To put it in another way, the percentage of the total value of products which the wage-earners receive, has decreased from 20 to 10ths to 17 to 10ths per cent. When to this is added the fact that the necessities of life have increased in cost from 25 to 100 per cent, it is no wonder the wage-earner is asking: "What has protection for me?"—Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.

Old Soldier's Experience. M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

DISCUSSING SILK.

Aberdeen Telegram: Grapes and Elberts peaches are being marketed in this section now in large quantities.

Henderson Gold Leaf: The outlook for a good tobacco year is altogether promising. A large crop has been made.

Raleigh Post: Mr. George Poindexter, one of Winston's oldest citizens, dropped dead in the street Wednesday afternoon, caused by heart disease.

Sanford Express: A large force of hands has recently been put to work on the Raleigh and Western Railroad which extends from Colon to Cammock. There is talk of extending the road to Ashboro.

Herald: Mr. J. W. Walter, Mayor of Cleveland to winship, made a splendid crop of small grain this season. He harvested 218 bushels of rye from twelve acres, four acres of which were sown about Christmas.

Wilson News: The peach crop is a very satisfactory one in this section, notwithstanding the extreme dry weather and unfavorable season. It is being marketed through Peach, this year are of the large, sound variety, and are very round and smooth.

Robert Lawline, colored, was shot three times, and died at the jail in this city, after being held near Lemon Springs, Moore county, Sunday week. Thompson also shot at another man and woman, while trying to escape after killing Rawlin.

Wilson News: The peach crop is a very satisfactory one in this section, notwithstanding the extreme dry weather and unfavorable season. It is being marketed through Peach, this year are of the large, sound variety, and are very round and smooth.

Kinston Free Press: Mr. R. E. Davis, who lives in Trent township, lost a barn of tobacco five Sunday. While he was in the barn he cut the wire that led to a tank of water and on returning found the barn ablaze. Loss about \$150.

Mr. H. Pridden has a curiosity in his farm which is a young child who has been in good running order ever since. The case is silver but the works are of brass. He says that his brother, Mr. E. S. Pridden, of near LaGrange, has an old clock which has done five score of years service.

I WINKLING.

"Do calls his office a 'dental parlor,' isn't that ridiculous?" "It is, indeed. He should call it a 'drawing room.'"—Philadelphia Press.

What do you expect to be when you grow up, little man? asked the visitor. "Twenty-one, sir, was the bright one's reply."—Yonkers Statesman.

Worldly Wisdom—Father—"In choosing a wife, one should never judge by her looks alone. I've known a girl who's prettier than the least money."—Fuch.

Blobs—Why was the engagement between Harduppe and Miss Gotrox broken off? "Slobs—Her father found out she was in the family."—Philadelphia Record.

Jimmy—Why did yer algid him? "Pat—He said, 'Is it not enough for yer?—right after me girl had touched me for four ice creams an' i' tree sodas!'"

"Don think that brevity is the soul of wit?" "Well," answered the man who is always thinking about money, "the biographers of some of the brightest characters in our history are very short."—Washington Star.

"Merciful heavens!" she exclaimed on her first visit to the dairy, "why do you crowd the cows so close together in the stalls?" "Their milk comes better."—Denver Times.

"Ay! I need to shave myself, but I made but a poor job of it." "I warrant 't was the Widow Young who made the mistake," she replied, "she said a word about such a thing!" "Oh! Of course not; but thou art not the first man who's had to shave yourself."—Fuch.

Mrs. Subbub (engaging cook) "I'm sure you and I will get along together first-rate, but I want to tell you right now that my husband is a very hard man to please." The Cook—"Oh! Of course not; but thou art not the first man who's had to shave yourself."—Fuch.

Having formally organized," said the president of the new woman's club, "we must now discuss the aim of our organization. 'What are our objects?' 'It's a good one," cried the rude man who really had no business there. "A woman's aim is notoriously bad."

The Boss Tronbie-Laura—"I understand the match between Helen and young Gotrox is off." Belle—"What was the trouble, I wonder?" Laura—"She insisted on \$50 a week for her alleged claim to those islands of the coast of Honduras."

Nonsense! said Mr. Crook, I don't see why I should take any notice of the opinions of such a creature. It meant nothing. What ejaculated his friend, Otton. Why the man called you a blithering idiot. Exactly, and it has been remedied for you. I will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while soothing with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for children with Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

Stout Gen—I haven't an appetite for anything. Lean Gen—An' I ain't got anything for a bloomin' appetite.

"Grisseld," said the visiting relative, "you ought not to try to sing when you're aching with the chills." "I haven't got the chills, auntie," replied the church choir soprano, "I am trifling on my tremolo."—Chicago

A COLE OF SIGNALS

(Original) People tell me that because I am thirty-eight, unmarried and wear spectacles I should not be interested in young lovers. Nevertheless I am interested in them and always expect to be.

We live on a short block flanked by two long ones. From my bedroom window, in the rear, I can look out on the rear of two rows of houses opposite one another. This morning I saw a young man stand at a window of a window of the third house to the right. Presently a beautiful girl appeared and waved her handkerchief to him.

I am not curious at all. My brother Bob says I am inordinately so, but I'm not. Nevertheless, it being plain that the wave of the handkerchief was a signal, a sign, a message or something of the kind, I naturally wondered what it could be. I wished that it had appeared in the line in the way, for I was obliged to keep watch at the window all the afternoon and evening for fear of missing the next message. Nothing appeared till after dark, when a candle was left burning on the sill of the young lady's window—I shall call it No. 3 and the other house No. 7—for half an hour. It went out suddenly, and I went to bed.

The first signal had passed about 9 o'clock. Therefore the next morning I began my watch a few minutes before 9. As the clock struck the hour the gentleman and the lady appeared at their respective windows and they each held up a piece of paste-board on which was written in large letters:

Tark at 11 p. m. This was surely the time and place of an elopement. The man had soon been seen looking serious, and an elopement is a serious matter, and I was not surprised that this young couple appreciated the importance of the step they were about to take. I carried out my messages, but for fear of missing one I kept my place at my window all day. After dark I was about to give it up when a red light was put in the girl's window.

That means that someone has happened on the elopement tonight. Red is a danger signal. I shall look anxiously for another cipher message in the morning.

I lay awake half the night wondering what had happened. I wished that I could see them. It might be they needed a confidant to make arrangements they could not make themselves. I resolved that if they did not carry out their plans I would try to take them myself.

They're going to try it again. They'll meet at some place at this evening's design by the word "Tark." But what does "Haze O" mean? Why, that the danger which threatened them before has been eliminated. How stupid of me not to see it at once! Tonight will tell me for sure the window will show a light.

I was not mistaken. The window did show a light—not one, but two, and they were both red.

In the morning I awaited the cipher message anxiously. It came later than usual, and the poor girl looked dreadfully worried when she gave it. On the pastboard were the words:

Tark 10. The man, too, looked worried, but, then, disappearing from the window, he returned presently and held up a placard:

O. K. this end; tonight sure.

"Haze O" and "Haze O" meaning "Tark" on the end and wraps I went around the corner and rang the bell at No. 3. The girl who had been displaying cipher messages came to the door.

"May I speak with you a moment?" "Certainly. Come in."

We went into a drawing room, and I mustered courage to open the delectable subject.

"Haze O" said, "I am so glad to see you, but I have reason to believe that you love a gentleman who lives in one of the houses whose rear faces yours."

"The man, too, looked worried, but, then, disappearing from the window, he returned presently and held up a placard: O. K. this end; tonight sure."

"Excuse me," she interrupted, "have you had the measles?" "The measles? Why, no. What has that to do with the matter?"

"Only that my two children are down with it, and if you should take it it might go hard with you. It always does with elderly people."

"And the signals?" I gasped. "They were to keep my husband, who remained at home with our other children, informed. We took this house that we might separate the sick from the well."

Then she explained the signals. The sane and the handkerchief merely meant encouragement; "Tark at 11 p. m." that their boy Terkington, who had not surely shown the disease, had broken out at 11 p. m. The white and red lights were the only signals that could be given at night to say "bet" or "worse." "Tark at Haze O" meant that, according to the scale agreed upon, Terkington was doing well. Hazel covered two red lights, Terkington was "O. K. this end; tonight sure" meant that the children at home were well and a grandmother, who had been delayed, would arrive.

I retired disappointed. The sane and the handkerchief merely meant encouragement; "Tark at 11 p. m." that their boy Terkington, who had not surely shown the disease, had broken out at 11 p. m. The white and red lights were the only signals that could be given at night to say "bet" or "worse." "Tark at Haze O" meant that, according to the scale agreed upon, Terkington was doing well. Hazel covered two red lights, Terkington was "O. K. this end; tonight sure" meant that the children at home were well and a grandmother, who had been delayed, would arrive.

Both in Hard Luck.

PIMPLES

And other eruptions which mar the skin are more than a disfigurement and are more than a positive detriment to the business interests and social success of the man they mark.



The role motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less medicine. He gains. You lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for Golden Medical Discovery.

I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in a case of scabies, and cured it," writes Mr. W. D. Shamblin of Kenby, Cherokee, N. C. "I took five bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, and they were gone when I commenced using your Golden Medical Discovery, and they were gone when I commenced using your Golden Medical Discovery, and they were gone when I commenced using your Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

Willie (aged six)—Say, pop, 'spos some bandits caught ma. Would you pay a ransom to get her back? His Pa—After they had her for a week they would pay me to take her back.—Chicago Journal.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices Current, in making up small orders higher prices will be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the Star will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including sections for Sugar, Coffee, Flour, etc.

FREE

A BOTTLE OF

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Cures Bladder and Kidney Troubles

After All Else Fails.

Send no money, simply write and try Stuart's Gin and Buchu at our expense. A personal trial is better than a thousand testimonials.

Stout Gen—I haven't an appetite for anything. Lean Gen—An' I ain't got anything for a bloomin' appetite.

For Art's Sake. "Grisseld," said the visiting relative, "you ought not to try to sing when you're aching with the chills." "I haven't got the chills, auntie," replied the church choir soprano, "I am trifling on my tremolo."—Chicago

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, featuring an image of the medicine bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, August 6. SPIRITS-TURPENTINE—Market steady at 42c per gallon.

ROBIN—Market steady at \$1.10 per barrel for strained and \$1.15 per barrel for good strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.40 per barrel for hard, \$2.50 for dip, and \$3.50 for virgin.

Receipts same day last year—83 casks spirits turpentine, 155 barrels rosin, 195 barrels tar, 81 barrels crude turpentine.

Market firm on a basis of 8 1/2c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 7 1/2c, Good ordinary 7 1/4c, Low middling 8 1/4c, Middling 8 1/2c, Good middling 9 1-16, Cotton same day last year, market firm at 8 1/2c for middling.

Receipts—61 bales; same day last year, 55.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. PRIME, 27c; extra, 28c; fancy, 29c. per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. VIRGINIA—Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c. Spanish, 77c @ 80c.

WILMINGTON—Firm, 80 1/2c per bushel for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15 @ 16c per pound; shoulders, 10 @ 12 1/2c; sides, 10 @ 12c.

CHICKENS—Firm in Groceries, 27 1/2 @ 30c; springs, 12 1/2 @ 20c. TURKEYS—No sale.

TAALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2c per pound. SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60 @ 70c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

NEW YORK, August 5.—Money on call was steady at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 per cent. The market closing at 3 1/4 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 @ 5 per cent. Short time paper, 5 @ 6 per cent. The actual business in bankers' bills at 4 1/2 for demand and at 4 5/8 for sixty days. The posted rates were 4 1/2 for demand, 4 5/8 for sixty days.

Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 3 1/2, registered, 4 1/2; 4's, refunding 2 1/2, coupon, 10 1/2; 107 U. S. 5's, registered, 10 1/2; do coupon, 10 5/8; U. S. 4's, new registered, 10 1/2; 1882, do coupon, ext int, 13 1/4; U. S. 4's, 1881, do coupon, 10 1/2; do, preferred, 10 1/2; U. S. 4's, 1882, do coupon, 10 1/2; do, preferred, 10 1/2; U. S. 4's, 1883, do coupon, 10 1/2; do, preferred, 10 1/2.

People's Gas 10 1/2; Sugar 13 1/2; Tennessee Coal and Iron 6 1/2; U. S. Leather 13; do, pref, 8 1/2; Western Union 13; do, pref, 8 1/2; do, 10; do, pref, 8 1/2; National B. of Mech and 18 1/2; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 6 1/2; do, preferred, 13 1/2; Standard Oil, 67 @ 67 1/2.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Seaboard An. L. 126 1/2; Chesapeake & Potomac, 126 1/2; B. & O. 132 1/2; B. & O., preferred, 126 1/2; bonds, 96 1/2 @ 96 1/4.

FOREIGN MARKET

ARRIVED. Clwyde steamship, Onida, H. G. Smallbones. Cleared. Clwyde steamship, Onida, H. G. Smallbones. MARINE DIRECTORY. List of vessels in the port of Wilmington, N. C. August 6.

SOHOONERS. Jeanie Lippitt, 663 tons, Chase, George Harris, Son & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday. C. C. Railroad—5 casks spirits turpentine, 14 barrels tar, 80 barrels crude turpentine.

W. & W. Railroad—61 bales cotton, 13 casks spirits turpentine, 10 barrels tar, 23 barrels tar, 6 barrels crude turpentine.

W. C. & A. Railroad—15 casks spirits turpentine, 12 barrels tar, 10 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—31 casks spirits turpentine, 15 barrels tar, 30 barrels crude turpentine.

Consolidated—Net receipts 6,696 bales; exports to Great Britain 421 bales; exports to France 21 bales; exports to the Continent 13,463 bales.

August 5.—Galveston, cotton was quiet at 9 1/2c, net receipts 377 bales. Norfolk, steady at 9 1/2c, net receipts 77 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 9 1/2c, net receipts 1 bales; Boston, quiet at 8 1/2c, net receipts 1 bale.

Wilmington, firm at 8 1/2c, net receipts 161 bales; Philadelphia, no receipts; New York, 8 1/2c, net receipts 15 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 8 1/2c, net receipts 703 bales.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Flour was a shade lower; white patents \$3 70 @ \$3 80; Minnesota patents \$3 50 @ \$3 60; Rye flour was steady; \$3 50 @ \$3 60; 35 to 38 c; Wheat—Spot steady; \$1 10 @ \$1 15; May closed 73 1/2c; 2 closed—c; September 73 1/2c; December 73 1/2c. Corn—Spot steady; \$