The Weekly Star.

NUT CULTURE.

The Pecan is the Nut of the Future.

Vick's Magazine.

Learned men of the present day are much exercised about the kind of food necessary to produce the greatest amount of muscular health and strength, and nuts of all kinds have been pronounced by their par excellence as an article of diet. Besides the beauty of the nut trees and the astronomic utility of their fruits, nut plantations seem to be rapidly making fortunes for those who have been sage enough to invest in them.

Chief Van Dieman, of the department of agriculture, predicts that the cultivation of nuts will soon be one of the greatest and most profitable industries in the United States. The large returns from individual trees and immense profits from established orchards, have stimulated the interest, and our foremost enterprising fruit growers are planting nut trees largely for market purposes; others who enjoy nuts during the winter are realizing that they may be had in abundance for the mere trouble of planting.

The pecan is a nut of the future, Dr. Van Dieman thinks, but he forecasts large returns from walnuts, chestnuts, pine and hazel nuts, almonds, filberts, etc. "A grower in Florida has now a grove of 4000 pecan trees, 6 years old; when they begin to bear their product will be worth $100,000 yearly at wholesale." Is this is counting the chickens too soon. "Mr. C. H. Danlels has a pecan tree which bears annually from 14 to fifteen bushels of nuts, which sell readily at wholesale for $4 or $5 a bushel. Col. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., who has made a wide reputation as a successful cultivator says: 'I planted those large paper-shell pecan nuts when I was 57 years old, and now, at 69, I tell you they help me live. I got 117 pounds from one tree last fall, sold 105 pounds for $105, and planted the remainder of them, and have raised a lot of young trees, which are for sale.' Pecan culture, planting the large nuts, 'I consider one of the safest and best paying industries I can engage in.'" This combined cloud of witnesses and figures certainly does make orange-growing and tobacco-raising seem much less inspiting.

The pecan forests of Texas furnish large quanties of rich nuts to the market of New Orleans, whence they are shipped to Europe, where they are said to bring a higher price than any other nut. This Hicoria pecan is a native tree growing from Southern Indiana to the Gulf of Mexico; valuable new varieties are being obtained which are propagated by grafting and sold for fancy prices. Hicoria pecan is known in botanies as Carya olive-formis, the genus was first named Hicoria, and the right of priority of name has recently been recognized. It is a beautiful, symmetrical and rapid growing tree, with gigantic, light green foliage, much lower than that of any other species. Its nuts are oblong, smooth and thin-shelled, with sweet and delicious kernels. There is a fine specimen tree in the grounds of the Capitol at Washington. The trees are generally planted forty-eight to the acre, covering the fresh nuts as soon as they are to grow in the fall, the rule in planting all nut trees.

WAVES PUT TO WORK.

Starkenberg Exhibits His Clever Invention in New York.

The little waves which beat against the Battery wall, New York, on Monday were harnessed to a little contrivance which kept a fanch fly wheel spinning all day. The inventor of the little machine is Mr. Starkenberg.

Starkenberg's machine, says the Mirror, is practically a clock which the motion of the waves keeps wound. Within an upright wooden tube, the lower end is always submerged, is a float which rises and falls with the waves. To the center of the float is attached a narrow belt that passes over a drum on a shaft at the top of the tube, and thence down into the tube; with a light weight on its other end to take up the slack as the float rises and falls. As the drum were fast to the shaft the latter would revolve alternately in both directions. The means by which the shaft is made to revolve continually in one direction constitutes the inventor's claim to originality and practicability.

The drum is made fast to a sleeve, upon which are four pawls, so that when the float falls, engage with a ratchet notches on the shaft. A balance wheel on another shaft added to the first one keep the motion regular. There is an automatic pawless contrivance which keeps the pawls clear of the shaft except when the float falls, and they do their work. This is the most importatnt, and the machine is thereby rendered simpler and durable. Any number of these floats could be attached to the shaft.

THREE INCH SLATE.

Last Reported Big Find in Colorado.

It is said that the richest silver mine ever made has been struck on Ivy Mountain, Colorado, near Ouray. It is a three inch vein of almost pure silver. John C. Stewart is the lucky proprietor, and he has exhibited specimens weighing one and three pounds a piece, almost pure native silver. Ivy Mountain is about 7 northwest of Caribou and across from Caribou hill, from which through the old Caribou, Nye, Belcher, Poorman, and others, millions have been produced. Here is located one of the finest and richest mining districts in Colorado. Many years ago some prospectors found a few large pieces of float rock at the foot of Pomeroy Mountain composed of almost solid native silver. Since that time prospectors have been constantly searching for the mine from where this rich float came, but the whole country there is covered with a slide of loose rock and earth about 50 feet deep, and prospecting could only be done by cross-cutting. This, it appears, has really been done and the original mine discovered.

Watkin James, who is a keeper at Carnegie's Homestead mill, near Pittsburg, claims to have married the widow of Henry M. Stanley, and hence became stepfather of the explorer.

HELPS FOR MOTHERS.

Advice Which Will Aid Them in Managing Infants in Hot Weather.

Phil. North American.

A code of special rules for the management of infants during the hot season has been prepared for distribution by the Board of Health. An abstract of them follows:

Bathe the child once a day in lukewarm water, as its health depends much on cleanliness.

Avoid tight bandaging and let the clothing be such that the child may have free play with its limbs.

The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle and be put to bed at regular hours.

Avoid patent medicines. If the child is ill call in a physician.

Give the child plenty of fresh air and keep it away from excessive heat. Take it frequently to the Park.

Keep your house clean, cool and well aired.

Breast milk is the only proper food for infants, but if they must be brought up by hand let them have an exclusive milk diet. Goat's milk is the best, and cow's milk next.

Be sure the milk is unskimmed, and sweeten each bottleful with a lump of sugar. In very hot weather the milk may be given quite cold. Lime water should be added if the milk disagrees. Condensed milk often is of good service.

Keep the nursing bottle perfectly clean.

Don't wean the child in hot weather—it possible not until after the second sammer.

SUPERSTITIOUS WOMEN.

Some of the Charms They Wear and the Reasons They Give.

Chicago Times.

Dorothy Maddox, writing from Bar Harbor, says that if you want to find out your dearest friend's extravagances and superstitious fancies at one and the same time just catch her as the soft white combing jacket is slipping away from the snowy shoulders.

Corset hooks of silver and gold, with here and there a jewel, gleam beneath a perfect cascade of delicate laces, and if she is up to the latest thing in charms she is sure to have tucked away in one corner of the sweet bodice a tiny silk bag which holds a sachet made of the balms and flowers of China. This is suspended by a ribbon from the throat, and about the subtle perfume there is supposed to linger an influence which is said to ward off ill luck of all kinds.

And this pretty little fiction brings to mind an experience of mine as strange as it was startling. Not a week ago I met with a charming young woman, a friend of mutual who in a moment of confidence gave the friends, history of a small trifle which she wore concealed beneath he bodice.

"This," she said, "I always carry in case of an emergency," and she handed me a tiny vial.

"In it," she continued, "is a poison—swift, sure and deadly. I wear it about my person in fear of an accident and should I at any time be in a position when help is impossible and death by torture my fate, I shall be prepared to end my sufferings in a twinkling."

Well, thought I, here is something new under the sun and in spite of its gruesomeness in its way decidedly sensible. How many poor victims to accident by land and sea would again and again have given a fortune for such a swift relief from a horrible death

PFALSGRAFF ON BLAIR.

He Thinks Too Much Consideration Is Shown the Ex-Senator.

New York Advertiser.

When the reporter of the *Morning Advertiser* dropped into Jacob Pfalsgraff's saloon last evening to imbibe, to drink in, as it were, the foam as it floated upon the current of events—not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith—he found the proprietor willing to impart some views on national affairs.

After shaking some sawdust out of his carpet slippers, placed there by sportive customers, Mr. Pfalsgraff said:

"Vhen I read me py der *Zeitung* dat Sendor Blair could vent to Russia as Minister py der United States ov he been 'villing to standt der rigors of der climate,' dot make me mad like horse-kicking.

"I dink me, py cracious, dot id been bedder ov we fix oop some soft und easy climates for dot feller. He been made der Minister py der Chinese; mit eight tousand tollar, und he been swipen der spondulicks all der time, und didn't gone to China, neider. Maype der rigors ov drawin' his salary vas begun to leave its traces on dot poor feller!

"I expose he vould some climate like to haf dot vos fur-lined und steam heated before he vould gonsent to go to Russia on aggoundt der vedder ain't id? Maype he like pooty vell to haf der Russian climate brought oafer to Ni York und varmed for him, don't it?"

"Maype I don't spreaken der English langvage so goot like usual on aggoundt I been oxcited, budt I toldt you pooty gwick dot I dook mighdty schmall shares ov stock in dot high-priced Ni Humpsher stadesman, py Jiminy crickets."

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine made me feel like a new man." J. W Gardner, hardware merchant, same town says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite, and felt like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Health seekers should go to Sparkling Catawba Springs. Beautifully located, in Catawba county, 1,000 feet above sea-level, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains. Scenery magnificent. Waters possess medicinal properties of the highest order. Board only $30.00 per month. Read advertisement in the paper, and write Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son, proprietors, for descriptive pamphlets. ↓

The Director of the Mint yesterday announced that the government having completed purchase of the amount of silver bullion required by law for the current month; no further purchases will be mrde until September 2nd.

IS SARA AN AMERICAN?

Said to Be the Daughter of a Rochester Plasterer.

Washington Star.

Pendleton, Ore., contains a nephew of the actress Sara Bernhardt. The most interesting feature of this fact is that the nephew, J. H. Keables, has just discovered his relationship, and that the discovery leads to the history of the illustrious Sara's origin, differing materially from that given in her biographies.

Keables received a letter on Wednesday from his mother, now Mrs. L. E. Bell, who lives at White River, Tulare county, Cal. She states that her niece, Miss Mary Munn, received a letter from Sara Bernhardt, in which the actress discloses the fact that she is the identical girl, Mrs. Bell's younger sister, who ran away from her home in New York State thirty-nine years ago.

According to Mr. Keable's story Sara was then a sprightly young girl ten years old, and was just developing a temper for which she has since become noted.

Her true name is Sara King and she was born on American soil. Her father, Kingsley King, was of French and Jewish descent and a plasterer by occupation, living in Rochester, N. Y.

Sara's mother was dead and she and other children lived with an aunt, her father's sister, Mrs. Mary Finsfield, in Rochester. One day a remark displeased her and she left the house.

This was not an unusual occurrence and no attention was paid to it for the time being. Sara did not return, however, and her fate had been a mystery for thirty-nine succeeding years, during which time she had been referred to by nephews and their nieces as their "lost Aunt Sara."

She was mourned as one dead and the surprise which her own disclosure has occasioned may be imagined.

"We would have been glad to hear of our aunt if she had been a dish washer in a chop house," said Mr. Keables. "The fact that she is the world famous actress, of course, is an additional source of pleasure."

Bernhardt can no longer be called a French actress if this be true. She has several relatives, including two sisters and a brother, in the United States, whom she will doubtless visit when she returns from Australia.

A PETRIFIED HORSE.

The Unique Curiosity Recently Found in Indian Territory.

Philadelphia Times.

There was recently taken from a small creek near Stringtown, I. T., a genuine curiosity in the shape of a petrified horse, which had, beyond doubt, been lying in the bed of the stream for many years. The creek, which is known as Mason's ford, has been dwindling away for some time, owing to the failure of the springs by which it is fed, and is now but a shallow rivulet, and a number of Indian relics, human bones, etc., have been taken from its bed.

The horse was nearly covered by a deposit of sand and loose limestone and was discovered only by chance, some boys wading in the creek catching sight of a portion of one leg. Examining this, it was found to have turned entirely into stone, which led to the whole being dug out and carried to shore. The horse, a large, white one, seems to be the work of a cunning sculptor, so completely has the pretrification been, even the hairs of the mane and tail being converted into stone.

In the neck and piercing one of the largest veins is an arrow, in all probability the cause of its death, and which probably struck it as it stood on the banks of the creek, into which it rolled in its death agony. Its sides still show the marks of a saddle, and its flanks are cut as by spurs used with desperation, but no brand or other mark gives a clue to its rider.

In removing it from the stream one hoof was unfortunately broken off, but with this exception it is perfect. It is now on exhibition in Stringtown, but is shortly to be presented to the Smithsonian Institution though several agents for dime museums have endeavored to secure it for their enterprises.

200,000 OF THEM.

Origin of the Beneficent Order of the King's Daughters.

New York Recorder.

Although the King's Daughters have a membership of 200,000 there are thousands of men and women who have never heard of the society.

The creed of the organization is expressed in the lines of Canon Kingsley:

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever,
Do noble things, not dream them all day long,
And so make life, and death and that For Ever,
One grand, sweet song.

The Order was founded by ten women in this city on January 13, 1886. A little company of women met on that day at the residence of Mrs. F. Bottome, in Gramercy Park.

Of the various names proposed for the order the one suggested by Mrs. Irving was most favorably received. The new Order was therefore called the King's Daughters. At this first meeting a badge of purple ribbon was selected to be worn with or without the Maltese cross, upon which were the initials I. H. N.

There are now circles of these good workers in twenty-three States.

— So you didn't find it difficult, after all, to get married?"

"No; there's something harder than getting married."

"Ah, getting a divorce, you mean?"

"No; I mean getting the furniture."—*Drake's Magazine.*

— Sympathetic lad guest—Don't be unhappy about the rain, dear Mrs. Bounderson: it will soon be over, and your garden will be lovelier than ever! Little Mrs. Goldmore Bounderson (who is giving her first garden party)—Yes, but I'm afraid it will keep my most desirable guests from coming.—*Puck.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A FEARFUL FIRE.

A LARGE PART OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE DESTROYED.

Fifty-five Houses Burned—Loss About Half a Million Dollars—Insurance Light.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 19.—Jackville has had one of the biggest fires in her history.

At 11:55 last night an alarm was turned in and the firemen were on hand in a few seconds to find the fire in the three-story crockery house of R. W. Knight in the centre of the business portion of the city. The heat ignited the Hubbard block, the largest building in the city, four stories high and containing Hubbard's hardware store, the Western Union telegraph office, the Southern Savings and Trust Co., Jacksonville Light Infantry armory, and the Telephone central office. Thence it jumped across the street to the Seminole club house, three stories high, and communicated to the Smith building and Maltier building. In the Smith building a large amount of dynamite had been stored. This exploded and started a fire a block away to the northwest. The sound was not heard, but the effect of the explosion was seen fifty miles away. In the city the effect was stunning. Men fell in the streets and many were injured. Plate glass for four and five squares was shattered, and the sidewalks covered with broken glass.

The firemen could have stopped the fire at this point, but for the explosion that rendered them about helpless. Residences, stores and hotels broke into flames and the fire became a terrible conflagration, and was not stopped until after daylight, in the middle of the square bounded by Church, Ashley, Laura and Maine streets.

The larger buildings burned are R. W. Knight's crockery store, the Hubbard block, Swindell block, Smith building, Freemont Hotel, Hotel Placide, the Ritzwelder residence, Chelsea House, St. Joseph's Academy, Litton House, Murray & Baker's carriage repository, and nearly all the buildings from and including Simmons & Scott's shoe store, to and including the Mallowell Bros. grocery store, corner of Church and Main streets. Total number of buildings of all kinds burnt is fifty-five and the total loss about half a million dollars. Insurance is not obtainable just now. It will be small compared with the total loss at least. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Nettleton Gives Information in Regard to Four Per Cent. Bonds—Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone Cannot Draw His Salary.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Acting Secretary Nettleton received a letter today propounding the following questions:

First. What is the engagement of government as to the payment of its four and one half per cent. bonds. Are they due on September 1, or simply then redeemable?

Second. If only redeemable at that rate why is the government under any moral or legal obligation or business necessity of considering them (except at its own convenience under its option) until they do fall due?

In reply, Nettleton said that four and one-half per cent. bonds are by their terms redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of September next. The government proposes, he said, to continue at 2 per cent. such of these bonds as may be presented by holders for that purpose and to pay the remainder because it is considered undesirable in public interest to continue paying four and one-half per cent. after date of their redeemability.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—E. G. Rathbone, who was recently appointed to the newly created office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, has been notified by the disbursing clerk of the Postoffice Department that he cannot draw any salary for his services until he has been confirmed by the Senate. This action is taken in accordance with the recent opinion of First Comptroller Matthews, of the Treasury, that persons appointed during the recess of Congress to newly created offices are not entitled to compensation until they shall have been confirmed by the Senate. Rathbone has also been requested to refund to the Government one month's salary, amounting to $497, which he had already drawn for the month of July. The opinion of Comptroller Matthews applies also to the cases of Assistant Secretary Crounz, of the Treasury Department, and to members of the Court of Private Land Claims.

THE GEORGIA ALLIANCE.

Col. Livingston Endorsed and His Reelection Assured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 19.—The State Alliance met in annual session here. Great interest centered in this meeting as it was understood a fight would be made on President Livingston.

The morning session was devoted to routine work of organization. The only breeze was over an effort on the part of one of the delegates to inject what promised to be a fight on Livingston, but this was ruled out of order and the convention sustained the ruling.

Governor Northern, who is considered the leader of the anti-Livingston forces, endeavored to have the decision of the chair overruled,

At the afternoon session this was reopened in the shape of a resolution for postponement of the election of officers until charges could be preferred against Livingston and investigated. This was unanimously voted down. A resolution endorsing Livingston was then passed, with but one dissenting vote. A resolution providing that no Alliance man should vote for any man for Speaker of the National House of Representatives who is not in full accord with Alliance principles, was tabled. This was intended as a blow at Crisp, and it is not believed that the resolution will be taken from the table.

To-morrow the election of officers takes place.

Col. Livingston's re-election is conceded.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The German Minister of Finance Petitions the Emperor to Suspend Duties on Corn.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, August 19.—Herr Miquel Minister of Finance, has sent a petition direct to the Emperor asking the latter to suspend the duties on corn for three months. Herr Miquel has been compelled to take this step according to his friends, by reason of the fact that Chancellor Von Caprivi has declined to enter into any further discussion of the question of suspending duties on corn at Cabinest meetings.

Differences between Von Caprivi and Herr Miquel, the man who is supposed to be the Emperor's favorite, seem to increase day by day, and have now undoubtedly reached such an acute stage that the end, it would seem, must be the fall of one or the other of them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The steamship Zelandia arrived to-day seven days from Honolulu. Queen Lilinokolone had about completed her tour of Islands, and was on her way to Honolula when then the steamer left.

CHCAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Fluctuations in Prices of Grain and Provisions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—As usual of late, there was high tension at the opening of the wheat market this morning, and because of the prospect of the squeeze in corn and cold wave in the Northwest, there was a good bulge for the first half hour. Cables were very conflicting. Sales of August wheat were principally between 1.01 and 1.03; September 99¾c and 1.02; Dec. opened about up around $1.03⅛, touched $1.04, seesawed between that price and $1.01⅝ before one o'clock. The market took another bound at the close and sold at the highest point for the day and closed strong at $1.04, or 1⅜c up from last night. August closed at $1.02⅞.

Leading interest on 'Change at the opening was in corn. Talk of large biddings which does not come out—on any advance yet made has caused more pronounced feeling about a September deal. This put the trade on their mettle at the opening. Most general belief is that Hutchinson has a hand in holding long corn off the market, and with farmers holding actual stuff back, a squeeze would be very natural. The market started very flighty. September was quoted by many around 67¼c, while sales were quickly made all the way from 67c to 68c. There was a drop to 67⅛c and a second bulge at the end of the hour to 68⅛c. From this there was a sharp decline with the break in wheat, carrying September to 66⅛c. It then became a game of see-saw. The market became very active and strong at the close, and again sold close to top figures. September closed 2⅛c over last night.

Considerable strength was apparent in oats at the start, when prices were ⅛@¼c higher. August advanced to 38⅛c and May to 32⅞c. Then the market broke to 28c for August and 32¾c for May. The decline was due to the slump in wheat and tree selling. The market afterward rallied ¼@⅜c under fair buying. There was quite a bulge just before the close,

Provisions were only moderately active and fairly firm, without much business. Pork was active and prices were irrregular. The market opened stronger at 7½@10c advance, and a further appreciation of 12½@15c was gained. Later prices receded 7½@10c, and closed comparatively steady. Lard had fair demand, prices ruled 5@7½c higher on the whole range and the market closed steady at medium figures. Short ribs were fairly active, though prices were somewhat irregular. The close was rather steady to firm.

VIRGINIA FARMERS.

Proceedings of the State Alliance Convention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—During the session of the Farmers' Alliance to-day newspaper reporters were not allowed near the doors leading to the hall of the House of Delegates. It was charged that news had been published of the previous day's proceedings which should not have been published. The chairman of the Press Committee gave out the following:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it both patriotic and judicious to pay our taxes in money and not in coupons, and we hereby earnestly beseech tax-payers in the larger cities not to sacrifice our State upon the altar of commercial cupidity." Adopted.

The committee to whom was referred so much of President's Page's address as treated of the debt, submitted its report to the Convention which was adopted. This report declares that the Alliance fully appreciates the importance of settling the State debt, providing it can be done without in any way increasing the present rate of taxation; that the tax payers of Virginia have some rights that bondholders ought to respect; that the committee is satisfied that certain people in Virginia had made impressions on boldholders of the condition of the State not true, which in their judgment had destared settlement of the debt.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Major Mann Page, President; J. B. Beverly, Vice President. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined. J. J. Silverly was elected thereto.

COTTON.

The New York Futures Market Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The *Sun's* cotton circular says:

Futures opened with little or no change, soon took a bonyant turn, and so continued till near the close, partially receded, and closed steady at 10 to 12 points advance from yesterday's closing prices. The bears to-day had an example of the danger to which they are exposed, and to which for the next two months or more they must be exposed even if the outcome is finally in their favor. There were reports of ravages by worms from Texas, Mississippi and Georgia, and although they are probably of very little consequence, it is impossible at the current low prices to prevent them from exerting an influence upon values. Some weakness was shown in the last hour under selling to realize, but prices receded very little. The weather was generally very favorable to crop prospects, frequent showers being regarded with much favor. Spot cotton was quiet.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed at a Railroad Crossing.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A carriage containing H. C. Mulligan, Green Bush, and J. F. Hickey, of Troy, delegates to the Firemen's Convention at Herkimer, with John Lawton of that village at driver, was struck last night by the Central Hudson's Niagara Falls Express, west bound, due at Herkimer at 2 a. m., while crossing the track a short distance from the depot in that village. Mulligan and Lawton were instantly killed. Hickey was badly hurt but was living at last reports, though little hope of his recovery was entertained. He is Captain of the Eddy Steamer Company of Troy.

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Food Report.*

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aug 21 W4t

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 33⅛ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

RQSIN—Market dull at $1 05 per bbl. for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Quiet,

Ordinary	4¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened quiet at 33 cents per gallon. Sales of 50 casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1 05 per bbl. for Strained and $1 10 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Nothing doing:

Ordinary	4¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 32½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl for Strained and $1 05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Nothing doing:

Ordinary	4¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 32½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. for Strained and $1 05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 65 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Quiet:

Ordinary	4¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 32½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl for Strained and $1 05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Quiet:

Ordinary	4¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 32½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl. for Strained and $1 05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 70 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Distillers quote the market dull at $1 25 for Hard, and $1 10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Nothing doing:

Ordinary	4⅞	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1 16	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	8⅛	" "

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended August 14, 1891.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
34	1,673	9,883	747	429

RECEIPTS.

For week ended August 15, 1890.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
36	2,390	9,318	999	696

EXPORTS.

For week ended August 14, 1891.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	31	1,249	00	741	713
Foreign	00	190	4,900	000	000
	31	1,439	4,920	741	713

EXPORTS.

For week ended August 15, 1890.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	26	931	3,120	1,392	758
Foreign	00	1,174	2,874	000	000
	26	2,105	5,995	1,392	758

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Aug. 14, 1891.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	2,553	300	2,853
Spirits	4,933	496	5,429
Rosin	19,885	3,098	22,983
Tar	2,031	50	2,081
Crude	3,667	00	3,667

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Aug. 15, 1890.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
228	6,471	52,873	4,034	988

QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 14, 1891.		Aug. 15, 1890.	
Cotton	7⅜	Cotton	11⅜
Spirits	33	Spirits	37½
Rosin	$1 05 @1 10	Rosin	95 @ 1 00
Tar	1 65 @	Tar	1 45 @
Crude	1 25 @2 10	Crude	1 25 @ 2 35

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton

By Telegraph to the Morniag Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1891	1890
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	8,310	3,728
Total receipts to this date	6,904,117	5,775,728
Exports for the week	12,891	7,754
Total exports to this date	5,723,384	4,858,507
Stock in all United States ports	203,093	51,891
Stock at all interior towns	21,767	1,423
Stock in Liverpool	958,000	684,000
American afloat for Great Britain	15,000	20,000

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—Spirits turpentine steady at 33½ cents. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34c. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20@1 25.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 19—Evening.—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 484½@486½. Commercial bills 483@485. Money easy at 2@3 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent. Government securities dull but steady; four per cents 117½; four and a half per cents 100⅞. State securities dull but firm; North Carolina sixes 122; fours 97½; Richmond and West Point Terminal 12⅛; Western Union 81.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Evening.—Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 103 bales; middling uplands 7 15-16c; middling Orleans 8⅜c; net receipts at all U. S. ports 2,971 bales; exports to Great Britain 843 bales; exports to France — bales; to the Continent 327 bales; stock at all United States ports 211,047 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 736 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales of 65,500 bales at quotations: August 7.78c; September 7.87c; October 8.01c; November 8.12c; December 8.23c; January 8.34c; February 8.45c; March 8.56c; April 8.67c; May 8.77c; June 8.87c; July 8.95c.

Southern flour firm and quiet. Wheat moderately active and unsettled, closing higher; No. 2 red $1 09¾ at elevator; ungraded red $1 07¼@1 09; options opened ½@⅞c up on better cables and foreign buying, advanced ⅜@½c, declined 1⅛@1½c on weaker cables, efforts to sell on foreign account and local scalping, advanced 1⅝@2c and closed firm and at 1¼@1½c over yesterday on late cables reporting that Russia would impose a tax on all grain exports; No. 2 red August $1 11⅜; September $1 11¼; December $1 13½. Corn higher, quie tand scarce; No. 2, 82c at elevator; ungraded mixed 77@88c: options varied frequently, wholly through manipulation; closing steady and 1@1½c up for the day; August 78¾c; September 74¾c; October 72c. Oats moderately active and stronger; options fairly active and firmer; August 35c; September 34¾c; October 35c; No. 2 spot 35⅛@35½; mixed Western 33@37c. Coffee—options opened steady and 5@15 points down, and closed firm and unchanged to 15 points up; August $16 50@16 65; September $15 90@16 05; December $13 55@13 65; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes 19c; No. 7, 17@17⅛c. Sugar—raw firm and in demand; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 7-16@3½c; refined more active and firmer; cut loaf and crushed 5½c standard A 4 5-16c; confectioners' A 4¼c; granulated 4⅜@4⅛c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans steady and quiet. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum steady and quiet; refined at New York $6 50@6 65; Philadelphia and Baltimore $6 45@6 60; in bulk $4 10@4 15. Cotton seed oil strong and quiet. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 35¾@36¾c. Pork dull but steady. Peanuts quiet. Beef firm and quiet; beef hams dull but steady; tierced beef quiet and firm. Cut meats quiet and steady; middles quiet and firm. Lard stronger and moderately active; Western steam $6 95 bid; city steam $6 25@6 30; options—September $6 92 bid; October $7 03: January $7 41. Freights to Liverpool moderately firm and moderately active; cotton 15-32d; grain 3d asked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 02½@1 03½; No. 2 red $1 02½@1 03. Corn—No. 2, 68c. Oats—No. 2, 28¾c. Mess pork, per bbl., $10 25@10 30. Lard, per 100lbs., $6 62½@6 65. Short rib sides $6 65@6 70. Dry salted shoulders $6 25@6 30; short clear sides $7 25@7 33. Whiskey $1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, August $1 02½, 1 03½, 1 03@1 03½; September $1 01¾@1 02, 1 02⅛, 1 02½; December $1 03½, 1 04⅛, 1 04. Corn—No. 2 August 65½, 69½, 68½c; September 67@68½, 68⅝, 67½c; October 60@61½, 61¾, 61½c. Oats—No. 2, August 28½, 28¾, 27¾c; September 29@29¼, 29½, 29⅜c; May 32½@32¾, 33⅜, 33½c. Mess pork, per bbl—September $10 30, 10 37½, 10 30; October $10 35, 10 50, 10 42½; January $13 35; 13 35, 13 25. Lard, per 100 lbs—September $6 60, 6 65, 6 65; October $6 70, 6 77½, 6 75; January $7 12½, 7 13½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—September $6 67½, 6 72½, 6 65; October $6 82½, 6 85, 6 77½; January $6 97½, 7 02½, 6 95.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour firm. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red on spot $1 08⅞@1 09; month $1 08¾@1 09; September $1 08⅞@1 09; October $1 09⅜@1 09⅝; December $1 11¼ asked; steamer No. 2 red $1 03⅜@1 03½; southern white steady; Fultz $1