NOW FOR CHICAGO TRAVEL

ONE-FARE SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS READY TO START.

LOW RATES TO THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR—ARRANGEMENTS OF DIFFERENT ROADS—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT.

This week the trunk line railroads will have fully under way the programme for running special excursion trains to the World's Fair at rates which will place a visit to that wonderful exhibition of art and industry within reach of thousands of persons who otherwise would be debarred from the valuable and pleasurable experience. The trains will make the journey from New-York to Chicago within thirty hours, and tickets will cost only half the regular rate of fare. This reduction is sweeping enough to attest the determination of the railroads to make a visit to the great Exposition popular, and it gives cheaper travel than has been offered to the public in normal times. Lower rates have sometimes been made when the railroads were engaged in ruinous warfare, but on such occasions no special care was given to the comfort of passengers. These rate wars are destructive of profits to the stockholders of the roads, and unsatisfactory in the end to the travelling public. The new excursion scheme is expected to be a material benefit to the people and a patronage is looked for that will redound to the prosperity of the railways.

All of the roads are straining every nerve in rivalry to produce the most favorable impression upon passengers. Particular efforts will be made to assure travellers a comfortable and enjoyable trip, and to make it safe and pleasant for families or women travelling alone to avail themselves of the low cost of transportation. All of the roads will have special agents to accompany the excursions to look after the needs of the pleasure-seekers. The cars to be provided will be first-class in every respect, and the flat has gone forth against uncomfortable crowding. The roads have divided up the time among themselves, and at least two different routes will be available to travellers on three days of each week during the summer season. By this arrangement the traveller may choose his own line, and the weighing of the special advantages and attractions of each route will doubtless leave little room for discrimination. Each road has some particular feature that will find advocates, but with eight great lines leading out of the city there should be no difficulty in a passenger making a selection with entire satisfaction to himself. The trains will leave at convenient hours, and will arrive in Chicago at an afternoon hour that will permit travellers to choose their lodging place and get settled for the night with convenience. Word has come from Chicago that accommodations may be secured without fear of suffering extortion.

The special excursion trains, making the run in thirty hours, will take little more time than the regular full-fare trains. The actual running speed on the road will be about the same as the regular trains, but the longer time required is for the purpose of allowing comfortable stops for the enjoyment of meals on the journey. The one-fare tickets will not be valid on trains with dining-cars or sleeping-cars. But every measure will be taken to afford a comfortable and enjoyable journey, and a good limit—ten days—is given for the return trip. Full particulars of the excursions will be advertised by the roads, but The Tribune gives for the convenience of its readers some of the details regarding the arrangements made by several of the New-York roads. The first trains will be run to-day by the Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio.

The first excursion train on the New-York Central will leave New-York on Saturday, July 29, running by way of Niagara Falls and Detroit. The next train will start on August 2, and will be run by way of Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. The third train will leave here on August 8, taking the Niagara Falls and Detroit route, and the fourth train will start on August 14, running by way of Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. This arrangement will give passengers the choice between the route on the north side of Lake Erie and the route on the south side, but in other respects the excursions will be the same. Tickets will be sold at half rates from New-York and all stations on the line of the New-York Central. The first train will leave the Grand Central Station at 11 a. m. and will arrive in Chicago at 4 p. m. on the following day, running through in thirty hours. Stops for meals will be made at Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Detroit and Niles. If it is found on experience that more convenient stops may be made the change will be carried out on the succeeding excursions. E. J. Richards, assistant general passenger agent of the New-York Central, said yesterday: "These trains will be equipped with baggage cars and new first-class vestibule coaches, with lavatories, and will run through solid if the number of passengers warrant it. We have arranged to furnish special cars for the use of organizations and societies of any sort that may combine for the trip, giving one car for every forty-five persons. No overcrowding will be permitted and as each train will be in charge of special agents of the company, travellers may rest assured that every attention will be given to their wants." The convenience of the Central's station in this city is expected to appeal to many New-Yorkers, while the densely populated country through which the Central runs will doubtless give up a rich harvest of patrons. It is asserted that the Central's roadbed was never in a finer condition for the smooth, comfortable running of cars and the Hudson River and Mohawk Valley offer lovely attractions of scenery to draw travellers to this route.

General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, is making every preparation to hold up the high standard of his road on these special World's Fair excursions. New and first-class coaches are promised for the equipment, and ample accommodations will be given on every train. Special coaches will be assigned to families and women without escort. The trains will be under the personal supervision of the excursion manager and other representatives of the passenger department. "Every one," said Mr. Roberts, "may feel assured that his or her comfort and pleasure will receive as strict attention as is given in the regular Pullman car trains." The World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau, which is vouched for by the Erie management, will have its agents accompany the excursion to furnish accommodations in Chicago to all who desire them, assign rooms, take charge of baggage, etc.

The Erie promises solid trains, to run through without change. The trains will stop west of Salamanca only for meals and to change engines. The first excursion train will leave Jersey City to-day, the ferryboats starting from Twenty-third-st., New-York, at 10:10 a. m. and Chambers-st. at 10:15 a. m., and the train will arrive in Chicago to-morrow at 4:15 p. m. Stops for meals will be made as follows: Port Jervis, N. Y., for lunch; Hornellsville, N. Y., for supper; Marion Junction, Ohio, for breakfast, and Huntington, Ind., for dinner. The stops for meals will be of sufficient length to insure the comfort of the passengers, and ample notice will be given of time of departure of the train from the dining station. The Erie will run similar excursion trains on August 5, 9 and 15.

The West Shore Railroad will run its first one-fare excursion on Wednesday next. The train will leave the foot of West Forty-second-st. at 10 a. m., and will reach Chicago late the next afternoon. The rates will be $17 for the round trip, going by way of Buffalo and Cleveland, connecting at Buffalo with the "Nickel Plate" (New-York, Chicago and St. Louis), or $18 by way of Niagara Falls and Detroit, the Grand Trunk of Canada being used from Niagara Falls to Detroit, and the Wabash from Detroit to Chicago. A special agent will accompany each excursion, and every convenience will be afforded for a comfortable and pleasurable journey. C. E. Lambert, general passenger agent of the West Shore, said: "For some time past we have been looking forward to the time when the vast class of commercial people who desire to visit the World's Fair may do so at the least possible expense and with the greatest amount of comfort. To this end our entire passenger equipment has been rebuilt and upholstered, fitted with toilet service, high-back, easy seats and everything that makes travelling comfortable. Our cars have been brought up to the highest standard and the trains will be the most modern ever run. We challenge comparison of our route with any other, and no detail will be neglected that is likely to contribute to the comfort of our patrons."

The dates already arranged, subsequent to the first West Shore excursion on July 26, are August 1, 7 and 19.

The following announcement is made by the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose popularity will doubtless assure it its full share of the total patronage of the special excursion trains:

"In order to afford an opportunity to the public to visit the World's Fair the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to run a series of popular excursions from New-York to Chicago; the round trip from New-York will be $20, and proportionate rates will prevail from other stations. The parties will be carried on special trains composed of the newest and best standard passenger coaches containing all modern conveniences. The special trains will leave New-York at 9 in the morning and arrive in Chicago at 5:20 the next afternoon, stopping at the principal stations on the New-York division.

"The first excursion is fixed for July 25. Others are fixed for July 31, August 12 and 16, and another series to be run at the same rate and under the same conditions will be announced later. The return coupons of these tickets will be good within ten days, and will be accepted for passage only on trains leaving Chicago at 3:15 p. m. and 11.30 p. m."

MUSIC AT CHAUTAUQUA.

INTERESTING CONCERTS AND LECTURES.

DR. DUNCAN'S WORK ON THE GROUNDS—THE INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY—LECTURES BY DR. ELY AND PROFESSOR SCOTT.

Music has entered largely into the public entertainments at Chautauqua this season. The Ladies' Ariel Quartet, a choir of 200 voices under the direction of L. S. Leason, piano, violin and organ recitals and an orchestra have all contributed. Promenade band concerts are given at twilight each day at the pier house, in one of the small parks or on the veranda of the new amphitheatre overlooking the ravine. The accompanying illustration shows a part of this side of the new structure, which has been already described in The Tribune. In the amphitheatre I. V. Flagler, Chautauqua organist for the last nine years, has given a number of musical lectures and organ recitals, which have been heard with great satisfaction. Mr. Flagler has given these musical lectures during the last season in all the principal cities of the country. They are popular and entertaining. The best concert of the season drew a large audience on Thursday evening. Roger's Orchestra rendered several operatic selections, and William Barth, of New-York, contributed largely to the entertainment with several mandolin solos. Two numbers enthusiastically received were a piano solo by Mrs. J. Harry Wheeler, and the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore." The chorus work was good, and Miss Jenny Lind Lewis's part of Leonora was well sung. Bernhard Listeman, the Boston violinist, played with brilliancy, and a flute solo by J. B. Martin was rendered with skill. A series of piano recitals will be given by William H. Sherwood during the season. The Chautauqua School of Music is a regularly organized institution, with a full corps of instructors in its various departments.

DR. W. A. DUNCAN.

A VIEW OF THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

The improvements made in Chautauqua since last year add greatly to the enjoyment of visitors. The Board of Managers, of which Lewis Miller is president, is ably represented by Dr. W. A. Duncan, who has the supervision of the assembly buildings and grounds, and directs all the work. The new sewerage system includes seven miles of pipes, this part of the work costing $15,000. The disposal works, which are on the most approved plan, cost $15,000. The reservoir in its finished condition represents an outlay of $10,000. A new engine-house is now being pushed to completion, cement walks are rapidly going down, a new fountain is in process of erection on the hotel grounds and Dr. Duncan's plans are laid for better roads. Dr. Duncan has been officially related to Chautauqua throughout its entire history. During the ten years in which he has been its secretary and business manager the pier building, arcade, college, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle headquarters, the class building, Normal Hall, College Hall, the gymnasium, the Kellogg Memorial and 300 of the best cottages have been erected, and thirty-five acres have been added to the tract. Dr. Duncan five years ago founded a Chautauqua Assembly at Albany, Ga., of which he is superintendent of instruction, and where he conducts a session of four weeks each spring. He has also been for fifteen years chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Sunday-School Association, is field secretary of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publication Society which has its office in Boston, and was for fourteen years president and member of the Board of Education in Syracuse. In 1881 Dr. Duncan conceived the idea of home Sunday-school classes and this movement has made great advance, the report of last year for this State alone showing a membership of nearly 7,000.

The Chautauqua programme for this year is marked by an absence of highly popular features, such as the dramatic national pageant and the experiments in chemistry last year, and is largely given over to considerations of social questions. The University Settlements Conference comprised a remarkable series of meetings, covering a wide range of theoretical and practical work. Discussions of this sort at Chautauqua are carried on in a liberal and independent spirit, and plain facts are occasionally brought out in a strong light. Robert A. Woods, of Andover House, Boston, did not hesitate to say that many churches move out of downtown districts, not because the neighborhood is depopulated, but because too many persons of one kind have moved in. The Rev. George H. Hodges, of Pittsburg, in these discussions dealt vigorously with the Church in its failure to do its whole duty by the people in its vicinity. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, in an address on "The College Woman and the Family," allowed fully for the duties of a daughter in the home and in polite society, but insisted on her duties as a citizen of the world and a child of the race. Miss Addams compared the repression and perversion of a woman's enthusiasm and emotional capacity to the state described in Dante's "Inferno," where the individual seeks his own good before the good of his fellowmen, and instead of attaining it falls into a state of pain and unhappiness. Professor Charles Horswell, in a recent Sunday morning Bible study, distributed copies of the Gospel of Peter discovered in an Egyptian Christian cemetery six years ago, and proclaimed the liberal spirit of Chautauqua by saying that here, on a Christian Sabbath, seventeen centuries after the suppression of this so-called heretical Gospel, it is promulgated under the sanction of an orthodox bishop.

The most remarkable occurrence of the week just ended has been the organization of the Institute of Christian Sociology. When it is remembered that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was informally organized by Miss Willard, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller and a few other women on the veranda of President Lewis Miller's cottage in Chautauqua, it is not beyond possibility and reason to see a great future for this new movement. Dr. Josiah Strong, in his opening address, said that for centuries the Christian Church has accepted only one-half of Christ's teaching. The kingdom of Christ was to be established on earth, and the Church has been devoting its energies to helping men to get ready to live in heaven. Christianity had already adapted itself to three great changes, to the apologetic age when doctrines were being formulated, to the ecclesiastical age and to the Reformation. Man was now feeling after the right relations of man to his fellows. The Rev. James A. Brand, of Oberlin, Ohio, and Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Wisconsin University, both made earnest addresses, in which they emphasized the duty of the Christian minister to social problems. The objects of the Institute, as stated in the constitution adopted last week, are to claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice, and to study in common how to apply the truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time. Dr. G. D. Herron, of Iowa University, was appointed principal of instruction and organization. The methods of work will be through the publication of leaflets, monographs and treatises which relate to Christian sociology, and the recommendation of courses of reading. It is intended to present the principles of the Institute in churches and other public places, but especially in schools, colleges and theological seminaries, as opportunity may offer, to provide for the preaching of sermons and the delivery of addresses on sociological topics by members of the Institute, especially on the first Sunday in May and the Sunday before Labor Day. It is proposed to establish libraries, scholarships, fellowships, lectureships and professorships to the extent that funds are provided. The formation of local institutes is provided for by the constitution. Membership in the Institute is open to any person in sympathy with its objects. There are no dues, each person being free to make annual contributions in proportion to his interest in the work and his financial ability. At the organization meeting letters were read from a large number of prominent ministers who were unable to be present, expressing their hearty interest in the movement. In the council of fifty, elected in accordance with the provision of the constitution, are Chancellor McDowell, Denver University; the Rev. James A. Brand, Oberlin, Ohio; Dr. Lyman Abbott, President J. W. Bashford, Ohio Wesleyan University; The Rev. Philip Moxom, Boston; Bishop John H. Vincent, Washington Gladden, the Rev. Tupper B. Kirby, Denver; T. D. Foster, Ottumwa, Iowa; Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Washington; the Rev. Sidney Strong, Cincinnati; the Rev. Josiah Strong, New-York; President W. F. Slocum, Columbia College; Charles Beardsley, Burlington; William E. Dodge, New-York; President George A. Gates, Iowa College; Professor Jesse Macy, Iowa College; William H. Tolman, New-York; the Rev. J. H. Garrison, St. Louis; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, Kansas City; the Rev. S. M. Crothers, St. Paul; the Rev. Dr. Duncan, Denver; Chancellor James H. Canfield, University of Nebraska; the Rev. F. T. Chamberlain, Philadelphia; President Seth Low, Columbia College; President W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College, and Professor A. W. Small, Chicago University.

Dr. Richard T. Ely, who was elected president of the Institute, has for eight years taught political economy and social science in the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. His work here this year includes a classroom course in social science, which opens with an account of the industrial revolution and a sketch of the historical development of socialism. A critical examination of the nature of modern socialism is made in lectures now being given. It will be attempted by analysis to separate the strong from the weak features of this projected industrial transformation. In later lectures practical social reform as distinguished from socialism will be discussed. The course of public lectures just begun by Dr. Ely will be devoted to a discussion of fundamental institutions underlying the distribution of wealth. Private property and inheritance will be specially considered, and an effort made to show that private property is a social trust. This view will be used as an argument against socialism. Dr. Ely was born in Chautauqua County, at Ripley, thirty-five years ago; he went from the State normal school at Fredonia to Dartmouth for a year, and then to Columbia College, where he received the second fellowship in letters ever bestowed by that institution. After his graduation, in 1876, he continued his studies at Kiel, Halle and Heidelberg, in Germany, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter university fourteen years ago. He afterward became a pupil in the University of Geneva, and then in Berlin of Professor Adolph Wagner and Dr. Ernst Engel, chief of the Royal Statistic Bureau of Prussia. In 1881 Dr. Ely was appointed professor of political economy in Johns Hopkins University, resigning that position last year to become director of the School of Economics, Political science and History in Wisconsin University. Dr. Ely has contributed largely to periodical literature, and is the author of a large number of books. Among them are "An Introduction to Political Economy," "Taxation in American states and Cities," "Problems of To-day," "French and German Socialism," and a new book, "Outlines of Economics," is soon to appear.

There are to be courses of college lectures by Professor W. A. Scott, on "The Development of Economic Thought," "Production and Consumption," "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange" and "Economic Problems of the Present Day."

Professor Scott is one of the most promising of the younger economists of the country. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester and of Johns Hopkins. He was formerly a professor in the University of South Dakota, and is now of the University of Wisconsin. In addition to his college work he has made a reputation in the West by his University Extension lectures.

Other public lectures on social and economic questions this season include: "How Not to Help the Poor," President J. H. Finley, July 17; "How to Help the Poor," President J. H. Finley, July 19; "The Higher Education of Women," Mrs. Alice F. Palmer, July 22; "The Distribution of Wealth" (four lectures), Dr. R. T. Ely, July 24-27; "Liquor Legislation," Dr. W. D. Bloss, July 31; "The Impending Crisis," Dr. W. H. Roode, August 1; "The City Centre Idea," paper sent by W. T. Stead, August 3; "Causes for Existence of Present Economic Problems," Professor W. A. Scott, August 7; "Monopolies," Professor Scott, August 9; "Bi-Metallism," Professor Scott, August 10; "The Reign of the Demagogue," John Temple Graves, August 11; "Labor Organizations," Professor Scott, August 14; "The Single Tax," Professor Scott, August 12; "Institutional Churches," the Rev. R. H. Conwell, August 14; "The Sweating System," Mrs. Florence Kelly, August 17; "Workingmen and the Churches," T. J. Morgan, August 17; "Churches and the Workingmen," Professor Charles R. Henderson, August 18; the "Public School Question," the Rev. Joseph Cook, August 22.

SERMONS AT THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 23 (Special).—Among the arrivals last night were Mrs. M. Mooney, of Troy; Mrs. Furey, wife of Paymaster Furey, of the Navy, and Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore. High mass was celebrated in St. John's Church this morning, at which all the members of the Summer School were present. The officers of the mass were the Rev. D. J. McMahon, celebrant; the Very Rev. James E. Duffy, of St. John's Church, East Albany, deacon, and the Rev. James F. Mooney, of Buffalo, sub-deacon. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Thomas McMillan, chairman of the Board of Studies, and the Rev. Thomas P. Joynt, of New-London, Conn., in whose parish the Summer School held its session last year. The preacher was the Rev. James H. Mitchell, chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn. The subject of the sermon was "Three Types of Christian Virtue." This evening Dr. McMahon preached on the effects of Catholic teaching on character. The congregational singing of English hymns introduced here by the Paulist Fathers has been taken up enthusiastically and forms a marked feature of all the services.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT MT. GRETNA.

Mt. Gretna, Penn., July 23 (Special).—The usual quiet of Sunday prevailed at the Chautauqua to-day. The Rev. T. E. Heckert, of Lebanon, preached at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon the Sunday-school exercises were held. The Christian Endeavor Society, which was organized recently, held a meeting in the evening, consisting of consecration, praise and prayer service. During the coming week Dr. Starr will continue his interesting talks on the World's Fair. He will also complete his course of lectures on anthropology. George Donaldson, the famous missionary traveller, will arrive to-morrow, when he and his wife will begin the lectures on travels through Turkey, India, Egypt and Canada. This is the Chautauqua's last week, and the programme is of an advanced character, suitable to those about completing the courses of study.

THREE DIED FROM YELLOW FEVER.

The schooner Mystery, of St. John's, N. B., Captain Griffiths, arrived yesterday, fifty-nine days from Natal, Brazil. She reports having lost her former captain and two sailors from yellow fever. The captain, Meyer by name, and David Lisburn, one of the sailors, died before leaving Natal, and the other sailor, Edward Sleagaard, a Swede, died and was buried at sea May 28. The Mystery was detained at Delaware Breakwater and was disinfected before being allowed to proceed to New-York. All on board are well.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

New-York, July 22, 1893.

Beans, bbls	80	Oil cake, pkgs	300
Cotton, bales	183	Oil, lard, bbls	65
Eggs, bbls	156	Oil, lubr., bbls	170
Eggs, cases	3,828	Oleo stock, pkgs	63
Flour, pkgs	24,785	Peanuts, bags	504
Cornmeal, bbls	1,084	Pork, pkgs	100
Cornmeal, bags	1,627	Beef, pkgs	5
Wheat, bush	197,775	Cutmeats, pkgs	4,983
Corn, bush	50,100	Lard, pkgs	805
Oats, bush	60,150	Lard, kegs	197
Malt, bush	27,300	Butter, pkgs	5,087
Oatmeal, bbls	149	Cheese, pkgs	3,200
Grease, pkgs	31	Starch, pkgs	100
Grass-seed, bags	500	Tallow, pkgs	204
Hops, bales	118	Tow, bales	70
Lead, pgs	1,626	Tobacco, hhds	639
Leather, sides	16,911	Tobacco, pkgs	256
Rosin, bbls	92	Whiskey, bbls	285

EXPORTS TO-DAY.

Wheat, bush	128,443	Refined p'tm, gals	541,350
Corn, bush	5,400	Lubricating oils, gals	51,880
Oats, bush	313	Pork, bbls	487
Peas, bush	511	Beef, bbls	211
Beans, bush	2,010	Beef, tcs	84
Flour, bbls	3,131	Bacon, lb	259,250
Flour, sacks	14,983	Hams, lb	32,800
Cornmeal, bbls	883	Lard, lb	47,700
Bran, lb	600	Grease, lb	19,700
Whiskey, gals	590	Butter, lb	73,850
Spirits turp., gals	660	Cheese, lb	900,840

CASH QUOTATIONS TO-DAY.

Iron, No 1 foundry, Penn	$14 50
Iron, Alabama, gray forge	8 25
Steel rails	29 00
Copper, lake ingot	10¼
Lead	3 40
Tin, spot	19 10
Coal, stove	4 15
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅛
Coffee, No 7	17
Flour, Minneapolis patents	4 10
Wheat, No 2 red winter	70¾
Wheat, No 2 red	47¾
Corn, No 2 mixed	35½
Oats, No 2 mixed	30
Rye, No 2 Western	58
Molasses, prime N O	27½
Turpentine	38
Pork, mess	18 00
Lard, prime Western	9 90
Pickled hams	11
Hogs, dressed	8¼
Rice, prime Carolina	3½
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Beef, family	11 00
Beef hams	18 50
Tallow, prime city	5
Butter, fancy creamery	21
Cheese, fancy	9
Eggs, best Western	14½

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, July 22, 1893.

COTTON—The market for cotton at New-York opened higher by 3 points on better cables than were expected and by the Chronicle's crop report, which was quite as bad as looked for. Later the market was weak under liquidation, caused by reports of rains in Texas, including rains in the southerly portion of the State, where the drouth has been most pronounced and prolonged. Trade was not active, as there is a disposition still to distrust the financial situation, and the trade outlook cannot be called good, with the mills in New-England working toward partial time or shutting down altogether, and the visible supply not decreasing as fast as the bulls have relied upon. The visible figures this week are 2,681,077 bales, against 2,779,493 bales and 3,001,147 bales last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now practically as large as it was a week ago, and but 350,000 bales less than it was a year ago, after two years of enormous crops.

Market closed easy. Transferable orders issued at 785. Total sales, 59,800 bales.

Opening, range and close to-day, and closing bids the previous night and last year, follow:

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing today.	Last night.	Last year.
July	...	...	...	7.80@7.84	7.80	6.99
August	7.90	7.91	7.83	7.83@7.84	7.88	7.04
September	8.01	8.01	7.90	7.93@7.94	7.98	7.12
October	8.11	8.12	8.04	8.04@8.05	8.08	7.22
November	8.21	8.21	8.14	8.13@8.14	8.18	7.31
December	8.31	8.31	8.23	8.23@8.24	8.27	7.40
January	8.39	8.39	8.32	8.31@8.32	8.37	7.49
February	8.49	8.49	8.48	8.39@8.41	8.45	7.57
March	8.56	8.56	8.48	8.48@8.49	8.54	7.67

There were no sales of spot cotton to-day. The following quotations are, therefore, quite nominal:

	Uplands.	Gulf.	Stained.
Ordinary	5⅛	5⅜	...
Strict Ordinary	6	6¼	...
Good Ordinary	6⅞	7⅛	5¾
Strict Good Ordinary	7 3-16	7 7-16	6⅛
Low Middling	7 9-16	7 13-16	6⅞
Strict Low Middling	7 13-16	8 1-16	...
Middling	8⅛	8⅜	7 11-16
Good Middling	8 5-16	8 9-16	...
Strict Good Middling	8½	8¾	...
Middling Fair	8¾	9⅛	...
Fair	9⅛	9⅝	...

New-York receipts, 183; gross, 183; exports, 1,000; forwarded, 131; stock, 149,072. The port receipts of cotton for the last week were 11,001 bales, and since September 1, 5,040,549, against 7,070,448 last year. The port stocks are 319,715, against 491,775 last year. Exports for the week were 34,841 bales, and since September 1, 4,223,255, against 5,750,185 last year. There was a supposed lack night 36,779. Receipts at interior towns for the week were 4,561; since September 1, 3,465,397. The net overland movement since September 1 has been 867,259. The takings by Northern spinners since September 1 have been 1,988,031, against 2,156,011 last year. The statistical position as made up by this morning's "Chronicle" is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	2,681,077	2,750,493	3,001,147
Of which American	2,189,837	2,274,293	2,535,817
Crop in sight	6,491,543	6,474,502	8,956,048
Came in sight during week	13,944	22,441	44,601
Plantation deliveries	594	16,448	5,068

Closing cables: Liverpool—Spot cotton steady. American middlings, 4½; sales, 7,000; receipts, 8,000, including 1,000 American. Futures opened steady at 1-64 advance; closed quiet and steady at 1-64 advance as compared with closing prices of yesterday. Closing Liverpool quotations—July, 4.25@4.26; July-August, 4.25@4.26; August-September, 4.25@4.23; September-October, 4.26@4.27; October-November, 4.28@4.29; November-December, 4.29@4.30; December-January, 4.31@4.32; January-February, 4.32@4.33; February-March, 4.34@4.35; March-April, 4.36@4.37.

COFFEE—The coffee market at New-York opened about steady and then sold off 5@10 points under disappointing European advices, with September exceptionally steady on buying for local and Baltimore account. The outlook for market for coffee is dull. It seems impossible to interest speculation. The visible supply for the United States is now 427,236 bags, including in stocks 200,236 bags and afloat 227,000 bags. Sales, 9,750 bags. Option quotation follow:

	Sales, bags.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closed today.	Last year bgs.
July	...	...	...	16.00@16.10	12.15
August	...	...	...	15.90@15.95	12.20
September	3,000	15.90	15.85	15.80@15.85	12.35
October	00	15.80	15.70	15.65@15.70	12.40
November	250	15.60	15.60	15.60@15.65	12.30
December	3,750	15.50	15.45	15.45@15.55	12.30
January	500	15.30	15.30	15.15@15.25	12.30
February	...	...	...	15.05@15.15	12.30
March	2,000	15.20	15.00	15.00@15.10	12.35
April	...	...	...	15.00@15.00	12.35
May	500	15.15	15.15	14.85@14.95	12.35

Rio market inactive. No 7 coffee, Exchange standard, 14½@50; good seconds, 14@15c, and 11 7-16 for exchange. Receipts, 11,000 bags; clearances for United States, 8,000 bags, and for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 170,000 bags; Santos market quiet; good average Santos, 14@50; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 1,100,000 bags. Havre 4@5c francs lower in some cases; London 3@6d lower; Hamburg unchanged to 1 lower. Total stock of Brazilian coffee in the United States to-day is 200,236 bags, total visible supply of Brazil coffee afloat and in the United States, 427,236 bags; afloat from Rio, Santos, etc., 227,000 bags; total stock in New-York, 148,087 bags, warehouse and afloat, 1,061,000 bags; stock, New-Orleans, 21,267 bags; yesterday, 1,000 bags; stock in Baltimore, 30,852 bags. The market for Rio spot is inactive and unsettled with the tendency in buyers' favor. Mild coffee ruled dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market showed some irregularity and less activity, with exporters still holding interest but standing out for concessions, which buyers are unwilling to allow in view of the increased activity in the wheat and flour on export account. The sales comprise about 9,000 pkgs today, including of winter wheat flour 3,500 bbls patents at quotations; 300 bbls clears at $3@3 15; 650 bbls extra No 1 at $2 70, and of spring wheat flours, 2,500 sacks at $2 55@2 65. The market for Southern flour was moderately active and firmer, with sales of 400 sacks at $2 45. Rye flour—The market for rye flour has been dull at about former quotations, with sales of 225 bbls at $3 10@$3 30. We quote:

	Spring. Sacks.	Barrels.	Winter. Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1 60@$1 70	...@...	$1 05@$1 75	...@...
Fine	1 70@ 1 75	...@...	1 80@ 1 90	2 00@ 2 10
Superfine	1 75@ 1 85	...@...	2 00@ 2 10	2 15@ 2 30
Ex No 2	1 90@ 2 05	2 10@ 2 25	2 15@ 2 30	2 35@ 2 50
Ex No 1	2 10@ 2 30	2 35@ 2 50	2 40@ 2 50	2 60@ 2 75
Clear	2 30@ 2 65	2 50@ 3 00	2 60@ 2 90	2 75@ 3 10
Straight	2 75@ 3 40	3 50@ 3 75	2 90@ 3 15	3 15@ 3 35
Michigan				
straight	...@...	...@...	...@...	3 20@ 3 35
Patent	3 25@ 3 60	3 65@ 4 15	...@...	3 60@ 3 75
West India grades				3 35@ 3 95
Patents				4 25@ 4 50
Rye flour				3 00@ 3 30
Mixed				2 75@ 3 00

CORNMEAL—The market is steady. Sales, 300 bbls. Quotations were: Yellow Western, $2 60@$2 75, per bbl; choice, bbls, $1 55@$1 25. BAG MEAL—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Quotations: Fine white, $1 05@$1 10; fine yellow, $1 08@$1 10; coarse, 90@97c.

FEED—Market quiet but firm. Quotations of Western in car lots: 40-lb, 75c; 60-lb, 75c; 80-lb, 75c; 100-lb, 85c; sharps, 90@95; rye feed, 75c; hominy chop, 80@85c; cottonseed meal, $1 20@$1 25 per 100 lb; in meal, $1 45@$1 50. Sales, 5,000 sacks of city at 80c, in bags.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market for wheat at New-York to-day has been exceedingly dull from start to finish. Prices have scarcely varied throughout the session and the transactions have been very small and confined almost entirely to local interbanking. The exports from New-York for the week have been very heavy, promising to foot up for the six days something over a million bush. The exports of flour have been increasing rapidly from the four ports, while Bradstreet's exports foot up 5,077,000 bush, the largest for this season. The exports for the three weeks just ended amount to 13,000,000 bush and bring in a total of 19,000,000 bush for the month. The fact that this large business has failed to influence the market for futures and inspire speculative interest only goes to show how deep-seated is the fear of a lack of funds with which to handle the moving crop; and at the same time reflects a distrust as to the outcome of the extra session of Congress, which will not adjourn before some of our crops are ready for market. The export demand has had considerable influence on cash wheat, however, the cash grain being strong as compared with options and held at a premium on July. Export orders for cash wheat to-day seemed to be rather scarce; the outward movement is checked by the scarcity of ocean tonnage for prompt loading. The continued hot weather in the northwest checked selling for short account to-day, although lately the temperature seems to be falling a little. Cables to-day have been very dull and featureless. The whole market for wheat closes quiet, with, however, a fairly steady undertone. The late market in wheat was very dull, prices being influenced by the reports of more hail, particularly in Nebraska, and the cooler weather, which are unwilling to allow in view of the increased activity in the wheat and flour on export account. The sales comprise about 9,000 pkgs today, including of winter wheat flour 3,500 bbls patents at quotations; 300 bbls clears at $3@$3 15; 650 bbls extra No 1 at $2 70, and of spring wheat flours, 2,500 sacks at $2 55@2 65. The market for Southern flour was moderately active and firmer, with sales of 400 sacks at $2 45. Rye flour—The market for rye flour has been dull at about former quotations, with sales of 225 bbls at $3 10@$3 30. We quote:

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