The Weekly Star.

COMES OUT FOR CLEVELAND.

Bishop J. M. Brown Tells His Colored Brethren to Vote Thus.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 11.—There was a stir in the political circles here to-day when it became known that Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a resident of Washington, had announced his adherence to the Democratic party and advised all his Church to do the same.

Bishop Brown has been a strong factor in the Republican party's work among the negroes heretofore, and he has changed his politics because of the settled conviction that his race has nothing to hope from the Republican party. In conversation to-day he said he did not believe it was to the interest of the negro to ally himself solidly to any political party. Such a course destroyed his influence. So long as a party was sure of the negro vote that party would have no respect for the negro or the negro's wishes. The negro must begin to vote for that party from which he has most to expect.

Bishop Brown has written an open letter to the members of his Church, in which he discusses the question of which candidate the negro should support. He says:

"For nearly thirty years we have done all we could to make the Republican party successful. We have voted and some of our people have died for its progress. But now the question is being asked by a large number of us, how are we being benefited by our adherence to it? The chalice is put to our lips but it is made to vanish before one comfort comes to us.

Our men are sometimes nominated for office, their names sent to the Senate, but before the Senate has time to act the name is withdrawn.

He then contrasts this with Mr. Cleveland's course in nominating Mr. Mathews for Register of Deeds in Washington and his insistence on the nomination until he was shown that the Republican Senate would not confirm him. Of Mr. Cleveland he says:

Not long ago he spoke most kindly of our people and urged kind treatment toward colored citizens. I was told by a gentleman in New York—at one time Chief of the Indian Bureau, a man of wealth a social position, a Democrat, a Southerner by birth and education and an ex-slaveholder—that he had been assured by Mr. Cleveland that if elected President he would prove himself as true to the interests of colored men as any man who might be elected.

The question comes to us, what is our duty in casting our ballot, if we vote at all? For Mr. Cleveland or for the person who has no pronounced opinion for the colored man only on election day? It is not social equality we ask for, but we do ask that we be treated fairly.

I now appeal to you, dear brethren, to think before you act, and do not act so as to engulf us in other and more severe difficulties. If you cannot consistently vote for Mr. Cleveland, then stay away from the voting precinct. The time has come for us to act, and act decidedly.

JOHN M. BROWN.

Bishop Brown says he has talked with many intelligent negroes, and finds much feeling in the matter, all taking his view.

COLORED VOTERS FOR CLEVELAND.

Ex-Consul-General Astwood Tells Why He Won't Support Harrison.

New York World.

Henry C. C. Astwood, an active Republican all his life, for eight years Consul General to San Domingo, and one of the best known and most prominent colored men in the country, has come to New York to stump the State for Cleveland. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker and gives many excellent reasons why he has deserted the Republican party and joined issues with the Democrats.

"I was born and educated in the West Indies," he said yesterday, "and never was a slave. I came to this country after the war and settled in Louisiana, where I taught school. In 1876 Mr. Leonard, of Lake Providence, undertook to run for Congress. We had the Force bill in vogue then.

"On the face of the returns the Democrats carried the district, but I suggested to the Republicans a plan by which Ouchita might be counted out. This was adopted and the parishes were counted for Hayes. I begged the committee then to do something for my race. They informed me that the Government had decided to withdraw the troops from the South, and advised that the colored people make friends with the whites and get along as peaceably as possible. Since then I have continued to think that the best thing the black man could possibly do was to make friends with the white folk.

"Cleveland came in and we had fewer conflicts than ever. It was the best Administration for the colored race we have ever known.

"Harrison got into his head an ambition for re-election, and he began to placate the negro voters by giving them offices and making them delegates to the National Convention. I refused to have anything to do with his machine schemes, and favored the nomination of Blaine.

"I firmly believe that Cleveland will be elected, and I look upon his election as the salvation of the colored race. Looking at it from a commercial and business standpoint, I think Mr. Cleveland's views on the tariff best for this country. The Force bill is the most dangerous system we can have in this country.

"If Cleveland is elected his election will go further towards solving the difficult problems we have to contend with in the South. My colored friends are discussing this matter and I feel certain that Democrats will this year get from the colored race a vote that will surprise and dismay the Republican party.

Bucklen Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever, Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robert R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

"Salvation Oil cured me of a shoulder lameness and pain in my back, contracted playing ball last season. I tried several other remedies and all failed. Charles Mears, 122 Water St., Cleveland, O." †

STOOD BY THE GUNS.

DESPERATE FIGHT OF THE ELEVENTH OHIO BATTERY AT IUKA.

Stationed in a Front Pass It Repelled Several Charges and Succumbed Only When the Cannoneers Were Nearly All Killed or Wounded and the Chests Empty.

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ARTILLERY fighting looks easy when you reason from a theoretical point of view. With a battery in position, plenty of shot in the chest and men to do the work, what greater odds could be asked over an enemy coming on a charge? The muzzles of the cannons may be pointed so as to sweep the entire front and leave no path way unscathed by missiles. Behind their guns the artillerymen may stand and hurl large shot or pour canister into the ranks of the assailants almost at will. The opposing artillery is unable to fire upon a battery while a party is charging it for fear of hurting friends, and at the supreme moment it comes to a tussle between cannon and rifles or bayonets. The slashing shells one would suppose could outdo bullets, the showers of canister overmatch the bayonets. Sometimes it turns out so, but not always.

The first time that I saw an array of our cannon on the battlefield, I said to a comrade, "How can we help winning?" With more experience than I, he exclaimed, "It's all right if they'll stand," meaning the artillerymen. We were infantry, and I said cheerfully, "Of course they'll stand if we stand by them." I soon found out that I would prefer the other horn of the dilemma, to charge the enemy's guns rather than to stand by our own guns while repelling a charge, if that charge was worthy the name. The bloodiest experience of this kind during the civil war fell to the lot of the Eleventh Ohio battery, in the little fight at Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. It was an accidental battle and that partly accounts for the extraordinary exposure of the artillery.

Toward the close of the day Sanborn's brigade of Rosecrans' army was marching along a high road leading to the town, feeling the way in anticipation of striking a Confederate outpost. The route lay through a strip of woods that separated two wide clearings held by the enemy, and upon entering the pass Sanborn's column drew a heavy fire from Confederate riflemen and artillery. The place would have proven an ambush had Sanborn pushed ahead, but he halted his line and the enemy quickly attempted to crush it before it could prepare for battle. There was no time to lose and the nearest battery, which happened to be the Eleventh Ohio, was placed on a slight elevation at the edge of the wood, where it could sweep the roadway and also the nearest edges of the clearings on both sides of it. The position of the guns was an ideal one, a wide range to the right and left oblique and a slope along the whole front. Regiments of infantry were placed on each flank of the battery and in rear, and as far as it went the line of battle was perfect.

Looking at the plan on paper, most men of experience would choose a place behind those six cannon if they had to be in it at all. The troops took their stations under a heavy fire of shell and bullets, and were no sooner settled down to business than the Confederates charged three columns deep upon the crest where the battery stood. The Ohioans opened their guns with canister and the infantry on each side gave the assailants volley after volley of bullets. The charge was repulsed, and no doubt the men who had a hand in the work thought they could easily repel a second and even a third. The battery was still intact, its fighting force of 54 officers and men quite unharmed, and enough ammunition on hand to double load the guns for the next encounter.

There were other Union guns in position on the field, but the Confederates were bent upon silencing those of the Eleventh Ohio first. They reformed and dashed in again with vigorous yells. A dense thicket screened them at the start, then they fell below the bank of a ravine, finally emerging into full view at the distance of 100 yards from Sanborn's line. The Ohioans let go their double charges of canister, the infantry keeping company for a time with well aimed bullets. But while the

AT THE MUZZLES OF THE GUNS.

cannon, belching canister, were good for all the enemy could bring against them, their infantry supports only counted as man against man, and the enemy outnumbered them. Some in the rear and some on the left gave way.

The Confederates of course followed up and passed the flank of the battery. Quickly some companies of infantry from other points were hurried to the scene of danger, and the assailants were driven back with cheers of victory on their lips. However, they had carried confusion into Sanborn's ranks and upset the idea that the fight was to be all one way. Three Union colonels had been shot down while leading up detachments to save the threatened battery. Other troops that were called upon to rally around it found their hands full in holding their own. So the truth dawned upon Sanborn that the Ohioans and some scattered infantry companies next to the cannon must fight it out alone if the Confederates tried it again. They did try again in the most desperate rush of the day. One Confederate brigade had used itself up in the first two charges, and a fresh brigade then entered the lists.

The Ohio boys were no longer in the ideal situation for artillerymen. Their guns were in place, it is true; the enemy a good distance off, and there were sound men enough to load and fire. But the ammunition was running low on account of those rapid double loads, and besides the infantry supports were busy defending their own lines, and of course the battery hadn't escaped hard blows. Gunners had been killed and wounded; horses had been shot, and in their agony and fright were plunging about, dragging limbers and caissons hither and thither, tugging at their harness, rearing and kicking as a jam of terrified horses will. Yet there were cool heads in the little band of cannoneers, and when the third charging column showed its flanks in the clearing on each side of the pass a shower of canister tore through its ranks, and the line halted and wavered.

The colonel of a regiment that advanced across the cleared ground, the First Texas legion, saw with a quick eye that the battery had the best of the situation so long as its shot held out, and gave the order to charge the guns at all hazards. His men had already tasted the canister from the well handled pieces, but they moved forward in an oblique course, joined by parts of two regiments that were directly in front. They used the cold steel, and there was not much to oppose them except fitful doses of canister. They pressed on up to the muzzles of the guns and past them, the Ohioans beating them off with revolvers and saber bayonets. Some of the infantry captains near by wanted to go to the rescue, but excited runaway artillery teams dashed into their ranks, striking men down and breaking up the formation. Nearly all of the battery horses were disabled, and the guns couldn't be removed. So the cannoneers stood by to defend them literally with the last breath and the last drop of blood. It doesn't often come to that for all the historical gush and old soldier talk about such things, but with the Eleventh Ohio in Iuka Pass it did.

When the canister gave out and the Confederates had overrun the battery, bayoneting every man who refused to surrender—and all who could handle a weapon refused—a few of the more desperately stubborn, or perhaps those the least hurt, dragged themselves to the trails of three of the pieces and spiked them. Some were killed in the attempt to serve other guns the same way. The enemy did not enjoy their triumph long, for a fresh Union brigade with some of Sanborn's men retook the ground instantly, and there found the dead and dying cannoneers to the num-

SPIKING THE CANNON.

ber of 18 lying as they had fallen in defense of their guns. Bayonets had done the work. Out of 54 cannoneers, including officers, who handled the guns, 46 were disabled. The slaughter of the horses was equally great, 60 out of 72 being killed or disabled. Five drivers were wounded. Where was there better fighting, or even equal fighting, by any body of men during the war? It took a dozen hand to hand encounters for our crack batteries to score a list of victims equal to that of the Eleventh Ohio in the action fought just while the sun was going down, at Iuka. The battery expended 106 rounds of canister, and the Confederates that made the first two charges were frightfully punished for their temerity. With a few more rounds perhaps the brave cannoneers would have come off victors all through. The enemy recaptured the pieces in a fourth charge, but did not take them from the battlefield.

"Everything lost but honor," was the reflection of the surviving cannoneers. They might have quit with that, and no one could blame them. But they were not of that kind. There was one officer left, and with the drivers, the slightly wounded cannoneers and a few helpers lent from the infantry the battery was mustered a couple of weeks later in the intrenchments of Corinth. There were two days of battle. On the first day, Oct. 4, the Confederates—the same men who had been beaten off at Iuka—drove our advanced lines back to the breastworks around the town, expecting a clean sweep on the morrow. On the 5th they assaulted the works fearlessly, and in front of the Eleventh Ohio reached within fifty yards of the guns. No doubt the Ohio boys gave it to them a little hotter in memory of Iuka. At any rate they deluged them with canister, and when they got them on the run limbered up and chased them for miles, halting now and then to dose the fugitive ranks with a little more of the same sort.

After Corinth the battery remained with the army on the Mississippi. There was more marching than fighting for many months, but when Vicksburg was closely invested the boys got a chance to show their metal in another line of work. On the 19th of May, 1863, the battery was assigned to a hill in front of three active Confederate forts, of which Fort Hill was one. In order to reach the position the guns were moved down a steep incline under a concentrated fire from the enemy's forts. Then the cannon, with twelve horses to each and men tugging at the wheels, were rolled up the height to the shelter of the crest.

At a signal to advance the whole armament crossed the ridge into full view, and the enemy's forts again directed their hottest fire upon the little band. In the teeth of that fusillade the men stood their ground until they had hurled back over 500 rounds of shot, every discharge being aimed with coolness and precision. The battery fought through the campaign and afterward served in Arkansas, but never again met an enemy so reckless as that in front of the Iuka Pass.

The Eleventh Ohio was organized in Cincinnati in 1861 from recruits gathered in Athens, Butler, Hamilton, Vinton and Wyandotte counties. The men were specially equipped and made a fine appearance in camp parades. Mrs. Gen. Fremont presented the company with a silk guidon when it reported for duty at army headquarters in St. Louis.

Such incidents were common in those days, and certainly no one suspected that that little banner would some time float over the bloodiest single field battery contest on record. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Forgot to Mention It Before.

Despondent Patient—The medicines don't seem to have done me much good, doctor.

Family Physician (making out a large sized bill)—It's a very stubborn disease, madam—very stubborn. Takes time. My wife has been a constant sufferer from this same trouble, madam, for nine years. —Chicago Tribune.

THE HORNED TRAGOPAN.

The feathers of the crest, the chin and the back of the neck are black; the upper part of the breast, the neck and shoulders are light cinnamon, with a dash of carmine and purple, variegated by the white eyelike tips of the feathers; the wings and part of the back are rich amber, mottled with brown and also decorated with white spots. Little is known of the habits and manners of the tragopan; but from their strong legs and round wings it is thought that they do not not fly very much, but depend more on their swiftness of foot than on any power of flight they may possess.

In the breeding season the tragopan is to be seen at his best. His condition and plumage are then in the highest state of perfection, his beautiful wings and tail are expanded, his horns erected, his wattles inflated and glowing with bright colors.

There seems no reason why these birds should not flourish in other countries They live in a cold climate or temperate region, and soon die if taken into the hot plains of India. Their food consists of grain and seed, and their flesh is a delicacy, having much the same flavor as that of the pheasant.

Thermometer Bulbs.

It is well known to thermometer makers that the freshly blown glass bulb contracts slowly in volume for a very long time, and various processes have been invented for hastening this secular contraction. As the ordinary process of boiling in oil takes a very long time, some results which have recently been obtained in experiments undertaken in which the glass was heated in boiling sulphur are of interest. Industries states that the alteration of a bulb of soft German soda glass was studied at the temperature of sulphur vapor. At the commencement the bulb held 59.710 c. c., and after a quarter of an hour's immersion in sulphur vapor its volume was 59.574 c. c., showing a decrease of .136 c. c. The same bulb was then reheated for two hours at that temperature, and its volume had decreased by .056 c. c., and after a similar reheating its volume was 59.505, showing only a further decrease of .013, at which it remained practically steady. A long and tedious operation may be immensely shortened therefore by the use of boiling sulphur. The glass should be in contact with the vapor only, as it is blackened by contact with the liquid sulphur.

Tasting Electricity.

A weak current can be distinctly tasted, as can be easily shown by taking a silver coin and a bit of zinc, pinching them together at one end and putting the tongue between the passage ends. Practical Electricity advises, however, that before trying this one should have been assured by testing that the current is really weak.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He Will Not Attend the World's Fair Festivities in Chicago this Week.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth will not come to Chicago after all. In a letter received to-day by Secretary Culp, of the Committee on Ceremonies, Mr. Cleveland declined the invitation which the Exposition officials sent him, to take part in the various festivities of the week. He had been expected to participate in all the official and social events, and his coming was awaited by thousands of friends. Mr. Cleveland's refusal to come to Chicago at this time was not at all the result of political business engagements. He is not coming simply because he does not wish to gain any political advantage over an opponent who is detained by so sad a circumstance as that which keeps President Harrison from attending the dedication exercises. "I may be over sensitive and even morbid on the subject," reads the letter, "but I cannot allow myself to take political advantage of the opportunity afforded in the sad sickness that keeps President Harrison away from Chicago." Then the ex-President went on to say that ever since his trip to Chicago was first thought of, his political friends had figured an amount of good that would accrue to his campaign, and that he could not permit himself to take any such advantage as existing circumstances present.

A VIRGINIA SENSATION.

The Republican Nominee for Congress in the Second District Withdrawn.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., October 17.—A tremendous sensation was created in the Second Congressional district of Virginia this evening, by the announcement that George E. Bowden, who had served the district for two terms in Congress, and who had been regularly nominated by the Republican party convention, had withdrawn from the contest. The action of Bowden was the result of a decision recently reached by the National Republican Congressional Committee through the efforts of Mahone. The regular responsible Republicans of the district resenting this interference, are furious at the action of the committee, and it is believed that no satisfactory nomination can be made, and that the election of the Democratic nominee, D. Gardner Tyler, is therefore assured.

THE BLOWHARD LEASE.

The Thing with Neither Sex Nor Color Vents Its Spleen in a Chicago Paper—It says Weaver and Party Were Well Egged.

CHICAGO, October 17.—The *Inter-Ocean* this morning publishes a three-column interview with Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas orator and Third party organizer, in which she gives her experience during her late trip through the South. She thinks Gen. Weaver did as well as any one could under the circumstances, but she asserts that she does not like for Weaver to try to belittle the course of the Southerners. She says the outrages were not committed by young men and boys, but in many instances prominent men were leaders in the disturbances—in some cases organized party clubs; that instead of one egg being thrown at them, there were a great many eggs thrown, and not by boys, either. She declares that the indignities offered Gen. Weaver and party were not because of anything he said or had done, but because he was advocating the cause of a party that was threatening the local success of the Democratic party. She says she found the sectional feeling as "violent as ever the Republicans had depicted it." She stands by her party, but says that if the vote for Weaver is to elect Cleveland, it ought not to be given.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

In Tennessee Have Thrown Off Disguise and Acknowledge Themselves Black Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 17.—J. F. McDowell, one of the electors for the State at large of the People's party, in joint discussion with Congressman Enloe, at Paris, yesterday openly admitted that the Republican leaders in Tenessee and he, as Representative of the People's party, had made a combine and agreement by which, in county and Congressional districts where the Republicans have a majority, the People's party candidates shall not run, and where the Democratic party has a majority the Republican candidates will not run, but the People's party should. He said this in reply to a question as to why Congressmen Taylor and Houk, in East Tennessee, had People's party opponents, and all Democratic candidates for Congress had.

THE BORDEN TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Arrested in Richmond—His Statements.

RICHMOND, VA., October 17.—A young man giving the name of John Wood, who came here about two weeks ago and has been vending pop-corn on the exposition grounds, has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in, or connected in some way with the murder of Andrew J. Bordea and wife, in Fall River, Mass., August 4, 1892. The prisoner denied statements accredited to him, to the effect that he was well acquainted with Lizzie Borden, and used to meet her Sunday mornings on the streets of Fall River when she would be on the way to a drug store, to procure morphine, and be bound for the same place to get whiskey. When asked where he was at the time of the tragedy, he could not answer, but said that he was probably in New Jersey or Newark or Philadelphia. He said he knew Lizzie Borden by reason of having seen her in the streets of Fall River twice and again in church, but that he never spoke to her in his life. Wood told one of the officers who arrested him that he knew the girl well and that he and she were good friends.

The man for whom the prisoner worked states that the prisoner told him that he had taken Lizzie Borden to the theatre and to church a number of times. When first questioned as to how long he lived in Fall River the accused replied for a period of four months, but left there two years ago. He afterwards admitted that he resided there the earlier half of the present year, leaving about the 1st of July. When he first lived in the place where the crime was committed he was, according to his statement, in the employ of James Marshall, a hat manufacturer. He admits that he once went under a different name. Hood claims to be an Australian, and says that he has been around the world three times. He is about twenty-eight years old.

RALEIGH'S CENTENNIAL.

Grand Display of Fireworks—The Centennial Ball Friday Night.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 19.—An immense crowd witnessed the grand display of fireworks to-night, part of the Raleigh centennial. On Friday night will be the centennial ball, with costumes of olden times, participated in by many distinguished persons of the State.

FLORIDA ALLIANCE.

Annual State Grand Council—A Very Small Attendance—A Bitter Contest Against the Re-Election of President Baskins.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PENSACOLA, FLA., October 19.—The annual State Grand Council of the Florida Alliance is in session here. Only thirteen counties out of forty-five are represented. There is a bitter contest against the re-election of A. P. Baskins, President. Baskins was defeated as Third party candidate for Governor two weeks ago. As the small number present are largely Third party men they will most likely re-elect Baskin, which the minority say will ruin the Alliance in Florida.

AN ABORTION CASE.

Col. Morrow, Convicted at Columbia, S. C., Denied a New Trial.

By telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19.—Judge Wallace to-day refused a motion for a new trial of Col. Morrow, the horse-trainer, recently convicted of abortion. In doing so he said he believed Morrow guilty and the verdict a just one. Bail was fixed at $3,500, and it is generally believed Morrow will give this bail and leave the country.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28½ cents. Rosin firm—good strained $1 10@1 15.

POLITICAL SPEAKING.

The Hon. A. M. Waddell will address the people as follows:

Bunn's Level, Harnett county, Oct. 21
Dunn, Harnett county, at night, Oct. 21
Pittsboro, Chatham, Oct. 22.
Warrenton, Warren, Oct. 24.
Enfield, Halifax, Oct. 25.
Tarboro, Edgecombe, Oct. 26.
Selma, Johnston, Oct. 27.
Kelvyn, Wake, Oct. 28.
Chapel Hill, Orange, Oct. 29.
Roxboro, Person, Oct. 31.
Shelby, Cleveland, Nov. 3.
Lenoir, Caldwell, Nov. 4.
Taylorsville, Alexander, Nov. 5.

Elias Carr and T. J. Jarvis.

Trenton, Jones county, Thursday, October 20.
Richlands, Onslow county, Friday, October 21.
Hallsville, Duplin county, Saturday, October 22.
Roseboro, Sampson county, Monday, October 24.
Geddes' Gin, Cumberland county, Tuesday, October 25.
Broadway, Moore county, Wednesday, October 26.

APPOINTMENTS.

Iredell Meares, Esq., Will Address the People at Times and Places as Follows.

Mr. Iredell Meares, of New Hanover, will address the people on the political issues at the following times and places:

Prong, Columbus county, Oct. 21.
R. R. Lewis' Store, Columbus county, Oct. 12.
Lumberton, Robeson county, Oct. 24, at night.
Maxton, Robeson county, Oct. 25, at night.
Roberdell Factory, Richmond county, Oct. 26, at night.
Wadesboro, Anson county, Oct. 27, at night.
Southport, Brunswick county, November 2.
Union county on the 28th and 29th of October; places hereafter to be named.
Democratic papers please copy.

WALTER H. NEAL,
Ch'm Dem. Ex. Com. 6th Con. Dis.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Grand Democratic Rallies.

Hon. B. F. Grady, Democratic candidate for Congress, and John G. Shaw, Esq., Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in the Third Congressional district, will address the people on the issues of the day at the following times and places:

Tuscarora, Craven, Thursday, Oct. 20.
Newberne, Craven, (at night) Thursday, Oct. 20.
Vanceboro, Craven, Friday, Oct. 21.

At one or more places in each of the above counties other able and distinguished Democratic speakers will be present and address the people. An equal division of time will be given Republican and Third party candidates for Congress and Presidential electors in this district, and they have been challenged to meet the Democratic candidates at the above appointments for a joint discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign, and upon which the people will be called in November to pass judgment. Let them show their colors and give the people both sides of the question, that they may act intelligently.

By order of the committee.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, Chm'n.
J. S. BIZZELL, Secretary.
District papers please copy.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. S. B. Alexander and Mr. Sol. C. Weill's Appointments.

Hon. S. B. Alexander, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Sol. C. Weill, Democratic candidate for Elector, will address their fellow citizens upon the issues of the day at the following places and times:

UNION COUNTY.

Waxhaw, Thursday, Oct. 20th, 11 a. m.
Monroe, Thursday, Oct. 20th, 7½ p. m.
Unionville, Friday, Oct. 21st, 11 a. m.
Indian Trail, Friday, Oct. 21st, 7 p. m.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Monroe, Alexander's Gin House, Saturday, Oct. 22nd, 2 p. m.
Huntersville, Saturday, Oct. 22nd, 8 p. m.
Lodi, Berryhill Township, Monday, Oct. 24th, 2 p. m.
Long Creek Mill, Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 2 p. m.
Newell's Station, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 7 p. m.

W. H. NEAL,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JEROME DOWD, Secretary.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

A CARD.

MOORE'S CREEK, N. C., October 10th, 1892.

To the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Pender County:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of official notification that I was unanimously nominated by the late Republican Convention for the office of Sheriff of Pender County. This expression of their confidence in my integrity is gratifying; and especially so, as I have always been a Democrat. But as I have no political aspirations whatever, and my business engagements are of such a nature that I could not by any means accept the position, you will please allow me to respectfully decline the nomination thus tendered me.

Very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. WOODCOCK.

oct 20 1t D&W

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, October 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl. for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market quiet at 90 cents for Hard, and $1 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 60 to 75 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

NORFOLK MARKET — Steady. Prime, 2¾ cents; Strictly Prime, 2⅞ cents; Fancy 3 cents; Spanish, 2@2¾ cents.

COTTON—Quiet at quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, October 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quiet at 27¼ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl. for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market quiet at 90 cents for Hard, and $1 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 60 to 75 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

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COTTON—Quiet at quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, October 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 27¼ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl. for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at 90c for Hard, and $1 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 60 to 75 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

NORFOLK MARKET — Steady. Prime, 2¾ cents; Strictly Prime, 2⅞ cents; Fancy, 3 cents; Spanish, 2@2¾ cents.

COTTON—Quiet at quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6½	" "
Low Middling	7 3-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, October 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 27¼ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl. for Strained and $1 00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market quiet at 90 cents for Hard, and $1 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 60 to 75 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

NORFOLK MARKET — Steady. Prime, 2¾ cents; Strictly Prime, 2⅞ cents; Fancy, 3 cents; Spanish, 2@2¾ cents.

COTTON.—Firm at quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6½	" "
Low Middling	7 3-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Firm at 28¼ cents per gallon. Sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl for Strained and $1 00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Firm at $1 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market steady at 90 cents for Hard, and $1 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

PEANUTS—Farmers' stock quoted at 60 to 75 cents per bushel of 28 pounds. Market quiet.

NORFOLK MARKET — Steady. Prime, 2¾ cents; Strictly Prime, 2⅞ cents; Fancy, 3 cents; Spanish, 2@2¾ cents.

COTTON—Firm at a further advance in quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Candidates for Presidential Electors on the People's party ticket in South Carolina were put in the yield yesterday. They will poll a very light vote, the estimate being from 1,000 to 3,000 in the entire State.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW.

Wheat Lower Than for Many Years—Higher Prices for Provisions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The decline in the price of wheat to the lowest point yet reached on the crop, and lower than known for many years, was partly the result to-day of the World's Fair dedication. Traders who were long seemed afraid to carry their holdings over the holidays and began to liquidate, but there was little or no demand, and it was necessary to make constant concessions to find purchasers. The break amounted to 1½c. from which there was ¼c recovery. Corn is ⅝c off. Provisions show a gain of 5@12½c. Oats were quite active though weak in sympathy with wheat and corn, and assisted by liberal realizing by longs. There was also good short selling. May declined ⅞c, but rallied ¼@½c and closed steady.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended October 14, 1892.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
9,868	1,410	5,059	1,279	213

RECEIPTS.

For week ended October 16, 1891.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
10,171	945	2,568	809	216

EXPORTS.

For week ended October 14, 1892.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	317	484	841	1,030	1,067
Foreign	9,600	3,116	10,869	000	000
	9,917	3,600	11,710	1,030	1,067

EXPORTS.

For week ended October 16, 1891.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	3,311	654	80	1,192	369
Foreign	6,650	000	00	000	000
	8,961	654	80	1,192	369

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 14, 1892.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	13,485	4,499	17,984
Spirits	2,310	789	3,099
Rosin	43,354	3,800	47,154
Tar	4,266	700	4,966
Crude	1,376	00	1,376

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Oct. 16, 1891.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
10,177	2,964	41,397	671	2,474

QUOTATIONS.

	Oct. 14, 1892.	Oct 16, 1891
Cotton	7¾	7⅞
Spirits	27¼	34
Rosin	90@95	$1 05 @1 10
Tar	1 25	1 75 @
Crude	90c@1 55	1 00 @1 90

COMPARATVE STATEMENT.

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

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

	1892	1891
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	256,291	376,460
Total receipts to this date	849,455	981,556
Exports for the week	114,799	156,293
Total exports to this date	389,086	496,916
Stock in all United States ports	760,678	896,389
Stock at all interior towns	82,966	120,012
Stock in Liverpool	1,028,000	643,000
American afloat for Great Britain	165,000	190,000

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Sterling exchange quoted weaker; posted rates 484½@486½. Commercial bills 84½. Money firm at 4@7 per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities firm; four per cents 114¾c. State securities steady; North Carolina sixes 123; fours 93. Richmond and West Point Terminal 8¾; Western Union 98⅜.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8⅛ cts; middling Orleans 8 5-16 cents; sales to-day of 507 bales; total net receipts at all United States ports to-day 35,490 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,892 bales; to France 4,896 bales, to the Continent 6,059 bales; stock at all United States ports 839,990 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts —— bales; gross 4,177 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales of 206,500 bales at quotations; October 7.89@7.90c; November 7.92@7.03c; December 8.06@8.07c; January 8.19@8.20c; February 8.31@8.32c; March 8.41@1.43c; April 8.52@8