TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Dec more Waest and May Corn and Oats

Closed Higher-Provisions Firm at Better Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star CHICAGO, October 19 .- With practically all the figures and news incident on Monday, bearish wheat advanced today but failed, however, to retain the full increasement. The start was not a strong one. The easy tone very soon diparted on information that India and Australia were both buyers, Liverpool and San Francisco confirming this intelligence. December wheat opened from 61% to 68%c., advanced to 70@70%c. decimed to a d closed at 691/6c,-1/6c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was

1c higher early, closing unchanged. Corn-The receipts of corn were 1 609 cars, 509 more than estimated. With this increased movement there was an inclination by holders at the opening to dispose of their property, more so because of the tendency of wheat to decline. When the finer grains rallied however, prices more than recovered the loss, retaining most of the appreciation until the close. May corn opened from 27% @27 14. advanced to 28 14. closing a 27%c-%c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was firm and 1/4c bigher.

Oats reflected the tone of wheat and corn. May cats closed &c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were steady. Provisions-There was a sharp demand and a higher market for hogs a the yards, and agreeable thereto provisions opened strong and exhibited much firmness. The close was 82%c higher for January pork and 221/c higher for

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

January hard and January ribs.

New York's Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, October 12 -The Sun says: Cotton spot prices here were unchanged. Liverpool was unchanged on the spor futures there advanced, reacted and cond very steady at a net advance

of 116 Cargo points. The exports from the ports were 19,-860 bales. Fatures-prices here declined 2 to 8 points but rallied and advanced closing very steady at a net advance o 10 to 13 points. The much-talked of Neill estimate was issued to day and was of a yery bearish nature; but, nevertheless, prices advanced right in the face of it. To be sure it had a temporarily depressing effect, but the decline was oals silket and on good buying for Liverpool. New Orleans and local prices railied and advanced slightly. Shorts covering assisted the rise.

The crop movement this week is expected to show some falling off and to-day the receipts at the ports were over 4 000 bales, smaller than they were on the same day last week.

BANK FAILURES.

At Tyler, Texas, and Eddy, New Mexico-A State Bank in Ohio Closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12 .-Comptroller Eckels has directed Bank Examiner Garrison to assume charge of the City Nation Bank of Tyler, Texas. which failed Saturday. The bank bo a capital of \$100,000 and capital s of \$220,000.

The First Nationa Bank of Eddy,

roller Eckels has placed Bank Examiner Lazar in charge. The bank had \$50,000 and \$10,000 surplus at its last reports and owed depositers \$79,000. Its assets were stated at \$160,000,

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 19.-E. M. Clemmens, cashier of the Cedarville State Bank, has disappeared and the bank is closed pending an examination A shotage of \$1,000 is already found. He left a letter to his wife saying he was going to Mexico but assigning no

GOLD-BUG DEMOCRATS.

Justice Officent Decides Against the Use of "National Democratic Party" on Official Ballot. Telegraph to the Morning Star,

NEW YORK, October 12 -- Supreme Court Justice Clement, in Brooklyn this morning, decided that the name "National Democratic party" is substantially the same under the election law as "Democratic party."

Justice Clement directed all parties interested to enter the formal order, go before the appellate division as soon as possible and try to have his decision reviewed by that division to-morrow Justice Clement's decision practically nullifies the decision of Secretary of State Palmer on Saturday, in which he allows the State candidates of the so-called "National Democratic party to have a space on the official

NAVAL STORES MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, October 12.-Spirits turpentine firm at 29@29%c. firm; str | ed common to good \$1 77%

SAVANNAH, October 12 .-- Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26 1c; sales 490 casks: closed firm at 26%c, with additional sales of 100 at 26%c, and 225 casks at 26%c; receipts 666 casks. Rosin opened firm and unchanged; sales 847 barrels; closed firm at an advance of 5c on G. 21/2 on F and 5c on E, with sales of 787 barrels, receipts 2 900 barrels. A. B. C. D. \$1 50, E F \$1 55, G. H. I \$1 60 K \$1 65 M \$1 85, N \$2 05, W G

CHARLESTON, October 19.- Spirits turpentine was firm at 25c; sales 100 bales. Rosin firm; sales - ba prices: A. B \$1 80@1 35, C, D \$1 35, E.F \$1 40@1 45, G \$1 45@1 50, H \$1 50@1 55, I \$1 55@1 60, K \$1 55@1 60, M \$1 60@ @1 65.N \$1 80@1 85, W G \$1 95@3 00, W



A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.

BRYAN IN MINNESOTA

MADE THREE SPEECHES AT MINNE APOLIS

To Large and Enthusiastic Gatherings the Peop e-The Financial Issue, Free Silver and Other Important Matters Disqussed. By Telegraph to the Moraing Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 19 .-Perfect Indian summer weather, neither too cool nor too warm, aided the Min neapolis supporters of Wm. J. Bryan tonight to undo the efforts of their brethren of St. Paul in giving a rousing welcome to the Democratic bearer. Like their political friends of their sister city they had arranged for no less than four speeches by Mr. Bryan, and fortune was with them again in this, for the Chicago nominee felt strong of voice and body, after his two days of rest, and was able to speak with his old time vigor. Minnesota women do not have the right of suffrage, except in school elections, but a special meeting for the benefit of as many of them as could crowd into the Lyceum Theatre was addressed by Mr. Bryan. That was the unique feature of the Minpeapolis demonstration. The principal address by the nominee, however, was delivered at the Exposition building and the others in the open air at Bridge Square, on the Mississippi river front, adjacent to the Exposition Hall and again at Yale place. The hot fight being waged for free coinage in this State served to intensify the interest in Bryan's coming, and ardent silver men of Minneapolis did their utmost to make themselves felt and heard from the time he entered the city until he went to bed on the special car in which he will travel to Daluth to-morrow to give aid to Congressman Charles A. Towne, a silver man and Protection Republican, who is

making a fight for re-election. Mrs. Bryan reached the West Hotel in Indianapolis, accompanied by Congressmen Towne, John W. Tomlinson. of Alabama and others prominent in the silver cause, at 4 o'clock. A big crowd had gathered in front of the West Hotel, and Mr. Bryan was cheered to the echo. He and Mrs. Bryan went almost immediately to the home of State Senator S. B. Howard, editor of the Penny Press, and had dinner there

Crowds began to gather about the Exosition building a couple of hours before the hour set for Bryan's appearance there at 7.30 o'clock. The people came in flocks and droves, and filled every seat in the big Auditorium. No overcrowding was allowed, and soon after the hall filled and the doors were closed, not quickly enough, however, to keep out about a thousand of those who were willing to stand if they could do so and hear. Two hundred old soldiers composing the Veterans' Bryan Club of Minneapolis, formed the escort of the candidate from the West Hotel to the

Auditorium. When they arrived at the entrance to he building with their charge an exciting scene was taking place there. Those who had been unable to obtain admittance had become a struggling excited mob. Women were shrieking and men were shouting; they could move neither forward to with so much assurance, out nor in. It was only by the combined efforts of the police and those with them, that Mr. Bryan was forced through the crowded masses of humanity and enabled to enter the building.

When the excitement had ceased

Mayor Winslow called the meeting to order and introduced E. C. Merchand, who presented to the candidate aninkstand, sixteen parts silver and one gold, on behalf of laboring of Minneapolis. When Mr. Bryan

rose to reply, another demonstration occurred and throughout his speech there was frequent outbreakings of applause. It was supposed that he would have something to say about Arch-bishop Ireland's letter against the Chicago ticket and platform, but he made no reference to it. He did, however, talk about another distinguished Minnesotan, Hon. W. D. Washburn, on the basis of a letter received from the ex-Senator, and groans and cheers were frequent during his reply to the Wealthy miller. The emotional, excited throng outside the Exposition building had become tired of pushing, shoving and elbowing, and had drifted off in arguments to the adjacent bridge square to join the great crowd already gathered there: It was there where Mr. Bryan delivered his second address from a balcony of the Exposition building. His audience was estimated at 15,000.

The meeting at the Lyceum came next. Mrs. Bryan was there. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. C. M. Schaefer, whose husband's father was the law partner for twenty-one years of Mr. Bryan's father at Salem, Iil. When she presented the candidate, ladies shricked and waved an emotional welcome. The last address was at Yale Place, where

another big crowd had gathered. The speech of the evening was delivered at the Auditorium. There was little now in it except the answer to Sentor Washburn. He said: "In going over the coutry I often re-

ceive letters asking me to answer certain questions. I do not always pay attention to them because I desire to make my own speeches instead of having it outlined for me by some one who may not have as much interest in the cause as I have. (Applause.) But I received a letter from so distinguished a citizen that I think I am justified in making some reference to it. I have received a letter, dated October 12, and signed by W. D. Washburn, who is, I understand, an ex-Senator from this State. (Hisses and groans) Now, my friends, please refrain from any manifestation of ill

to-day to a reporter of the Southern Associated Press regarding the probable will. This is an educational campaign, object of the National Executive Comand those who advocate free coinage are mittee meeting called by Chairman prepared to meet any arguments pre-Butler for to-morrow: ented by their adversaries. (Applause.) "Senator Butler did not mention any In the letter he asks me certain quesspecial object for which the meeting was tions about my vote and action in the called, but I expect something sensa-House of Representatives on the tariff tional will happen. You can put it bill, for which I refer him to the Condown for certain, however, that nothing gressional Record. But when he asks will be done in the way of removing Mr. me to enter into a discussion of the tariff Watson from the ticket or ask him to mestion. I tell bim this is a quesion do so. The Executive Committe has no before the American people which is far more important to the people. (Ap-plause.) This is a question which can power of removal: it can only call together the full National Committee, which has plenary power. All the membe settled now; the tariff question can bers of the committee will be here tomorbe settled any time. (Applause.) If he wants me to discuss tariff I tell him to row except, probably, John S. Dore, of Fresno, Cal, who may not be able to join with me in a prohibitory duty on get here the first day on account of the loreign financial policies, and then I will brief notice and the distance from his discuss the rest of the schedule. (Cheers) home. The committee is divided on the Or if he is not willing to discriminate against that foreign product by a prohib-Watson question, and the course taken by Chairman Butler has also met with itory duty, I will ask him to wait until opposition within the committee. There he has settled the money question by international agreement and then submit the tariff question to international agreement. (Applause.) I am not going to discuss the tariff question, because I am going to discuss the paramount issue of this committee. s talk that he wants vindication at the hands of the committee. I have been keeping a middle course and matters may reach a climax at the committee of this campaign, made so by three po-litical parties, and considered so by Re-publicans who are afraid to discuss it and try to discuss the tariff question instead. (Applause.) But there is a part

of this letter which I think you ought to

hear, and I am not going to deny you any good thing. (Laughter.) He says:

sume, very largely of laboring men aud

wage-earners of a high order. This

class of people, like others dominated by human selfishness so far as their own

interests are concerned, probably prefer to receive their wages in dollars worth

100 cents, rather than those worth only 58 cents.' (Groans.) I shall take for my text the words "Like others dominated by human selfishness so far as

their own interests are concerned."
"Laboring men, I want to ask you why

FUSION IN ILLINOIS. Democrats and Populists Pail to Come to

Agreement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. lition between the Democratic and Populist parties in the 15th, 18th, 19th and 174.80. 38th, 88th and 40th, 48d, 44th, 45th and 46th Senatorial districts, is deciared off, owing to some disagreement. Both parties will run tickets independent of each other in these districts. Chairman Tau-

That Joyful Feeling With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and sirength and internal cleaniness, which follows the use of Syrup of -Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

COERCING EMPLOYES.

help other people? (Laughter and applause.) I want to know why it is that

these gold bogs are so sorry that every one else will be influenced by personal in-

terests and so positive that personal in-

terest cannot affect it. (Applause.) Why is it? I will tell you why, if a man be-

lieves a thing is good for himself, and also good for others, he will admit

that it is good for himself. If he thinks

a thing good for himself, but bad for

others he will never admit that

deny that a thing is good for themselves

the advacates of the gold standard, and

"But there is another thing I want

you to notice about Mr. Washburn's let-

ter. I believe that Mr. Washburn is a

large employe of labor. Now if he is

dominated by selfishness why is he

worrying so much about baving to pay

his employes in 58 cent dollars. (Ap-

plause) If his employes are so much

afraid that they are going to suffer per-

sonal loss because of free coinage, why

don't Mr. Washburn rejoice if domi-

nated by human selfishness. (Laugh-

ter.) Oh, no: he desires to pose before

his employes as one who is willing to

deny himself the advantage of paying in

chean dollars in order that his employes

may not lose by free coinage. What

reason have you to believe that he is less dominated by human

selfishness than his employes are?

Mr. Washburn complains of the Wilson

bill. I arrived late this afternoon and I

received through the mail or rather in an

envalope an extract from a speech which

Mr. Washburn delivered in the Senate of

the United States on the 11th of July

1893. I have not had time to compare

this speech with the record, and I tell

you so because I do not use authorities

generally without compairing them and

being sure that they are accurate. But

on this occasion I will tell you how I got

this extract, and I will read it; and if

Mr. Washburn is in the room, I will in-

vite him to say whether this is his

speech or not, and if it is not, I will not

ask you to accept it. Is Mr. Washburn

in the room? (A voice: "He's dead.")

Now. I am in earnest in this matter and

do not want to do any man an injustice.

can verily now, and have heard no re-

verified until I am done with it, but I

want to say to you that if what I quote

turns out not to be Mr. Washburn's

speech, then I want to ask you to with

draw it entirely and not consider it in

connection with what I have been say-

ing. [Great cheering]
In this extract, I had that Mr. Wash-

burn gives the price of wheat, beginning

with 1835 and running down to 1890.

and that he used these words: "The

hopes of the producer have been turned

to ashes. The grain dealer, the miller

and the business man have been disap-

pointed. The balance of trade in favor

of this country, that every one looked

has been a blow to the general estimate.

Gold is still leaving the country, and

there is but little life or spirit in general

business, while I think there is a general

1890, we do not see better times.'

isappointment that, with the tariff of

"Now, if these words are correct, then

Senator Washburn tells you that there

was general disappointment that the

tariff of 1890 was not followed by better

times (applause and cheers), and again,

he said: 'Mr. President, the people of

the country were startled, as our country

certainly was, when the statement made

n an article in one of the magazines a

ew weeks since that one half of the

property and wealth of the country

"And he says: 'The millionaires, ten millionaires, the forty millionaires, or

the hundred millionaires, almost with-

out exception have neither created or

earned their wealth. The royal road to

wealth has been through illegitimate

speculation, stock and grain gambling.

market working, railroad working, trusts

and the whole family of iniquities that

have been developed under the nefari-

ous methods of the exchange of this

pressing his alarm that half the property of the country was owned by 86,000

persons, and that the millionaires, al-

most without exception, have neither

created nor earned their wealth, and

that the royal road to wealth has been

through illegitimate speculation, stock

and grain gambling, market working.

railroad working and the whole family

of inequities that have been developed

under the nefarious methods of the ex-

changes of this country? Ought the Senator to be surprised if we are alarm-

ed at the same things that scared him

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's speech

was devoted to a reiteration of his

former arguments on the money ques-

POPULIST CONVENTION.

To Meet in Chicago To-day-Called b

Chairman Butler-Divided on the Ques-

tion of Removing Watson From the

Ticket-Butler's Course also Meets

With Opposition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

of the Populist National Committe, said

CHICAGO, October 12. - Chairman

our years ago?"

"Now, my friends, is this Senator ex-

were owned by 86,000 people."

I have asked if he is here, so that he

If he is not here, it cannot be

good for himself (cheers)

AN ARDENT ADVOCATE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Dugald Crawford, a Leading Merchant of St. Louis, Discharged Twelve of His Employes Because They Were in Favor of Free Bilver Coinage.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

that is the rule that I lay down, and ST. Louis October 19 .- Mr. Dugald you can examine it and apply it to every Crawford, sole owner of one of the day life. You will find that men never largest department stores in St. Louis f they also believe it is good for others, is an ardent advocate of the gold stand-It is only when they believe that they prosper by others adversity that you hear them standing up an ddenying that ard. Recently he caused a canvass of his employes to be made and found they have any pecuniary benefit. [Apmany of them free silver men. Saturday he called twelve heads of depart-Mr. Bryan then spoke of the reasons ments before him and told them they which laboring men, farmers and busiwere no longer in his employ, explainness men gave for wanting bimetallism, ing that he did not want any anarchists comparing their reasons with those of

to breathe the air of his establishment. "Spread the news throughout the city," said Mr. Crawford, let it be known as far and near as you choose, that you are discharged because you are in favor free coinage of silver."

The publication of the above story esterday with a mass of confirmatory interviews, caused much commotion The labor unions took the matter up at their weekly meetings, and Mr. Crawford was excoriated. The indignation crystalized in the appointment of a committee from various unions, who will call an indignation meeting for some evening this week, to give expression to the workings mens views on the matter. Mr. Crawlord is a very wealthy man, an ex-president of the Caledonian Society, and a leader in social and busi-

Chairman Cook, of the Democratic tate Committee, last night, stated that Mr. Crawford's action was with the ofences punished by State laws for "in timidating, coercing or unduly influencing the choice of a voter."

A fund of \$1.500 has been subscribed by two leading Democrats to prosecute the case, and information will probably by filed to-day. Nothing in the campaign has so far stirred up such a comnotion in this city.

The twelve employes of Crawford's dry goods establishment, who were dis charged iast Saturday because they championed the free coinage of silver, had a meeting to-day. They decided to stand together and fight the case. Later the discharged employes went to the State Democratic headquiters, where they related the circumstances of their dismissal from the firm's employ. They were referred to Attorney Johnson, for further action in the courts. Mr. John son declines to state what measures he will take until he had given the case a thorough study.

NORFOLK, VA., October 18 .- The parque Henry A. Litchfield, Captain Oliver, the twenty-fourth day out from Brunswick. Ga., for New York, went ashore on Pleasure Hoise beach, inside the capes, about 5 o'clock a. m. to-day. None of the crew were lost and the cargo of lumber is sate, but it is thought the vessel cannot be floated.

NORFOLK, VA., October 19 .- The West India cyclone that swept up the and at no time did the velocity of the There was no damage in this city from the wind. The high tides that inun-dated the streets about the water front also considerably damaged the bases of wharf-stored cotton. The railway yards were all flooded.

At Virginia Beach the surf made great inroads; several cottage bulkheads were washed away. Storm-bound craft filled Hampton Roads. The wires still being down to Hatteras, the news of any coastwise disasters cannot be gotten as vet. The light-house keeper at Cape Henry was driven from his home, which was badly damaged.

The steamer Howard, of the Merchants and Miners' line, in from Boston, was six hours late this morning, had a very temptuous voyage down the coast yesterday and last night. At times great fear of a disaster was felt by the passengers, but she rode the storm out with perfect safety. The Howard reports the Cape Charles lightship adrift fourteen miles about southeast of Cape Henry. Owing to the high tide the Norfolk, Carolina & Sonthern trains were unable to come in at Pinner's Point, and had to pass over the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line into Portsmouth with their

The Dismal Swamp Canal was badly damaged, and its banks was honeycombed in places.

NEWS OF THE NAVY. Admiral Bunce's Squadron Leave Hampton Roads for a Cruise at Sea-Movements

of Vessels of Admiral Selfridge's Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, October 19.-Admiral Bunce's squadron, consisting of the flagship New York, the battleship Indiana and the cruisers Columbia, Maine, Texas and Montgomery, sailed from Hampton Roads to-day for a cruise at sea, the departure having been delayed on account of the hurricane along the coast.

Admiral Selfridge cabled the Navy Department this morning from Smyrna that the cruiser Marblehead had joined the flagship Minneapolis at that port. The San Francisco is expected at the same rendezvous to-night, and the Cincinnati and Bancroft should reach there

to-morrow. The flagship Philadelphia of the Pa-Washburn at the Chicago headquarters cific squadron accompanied by the Bennington, has left Port Angels, Washington, for Victoria, B. C. The flagship Olympia, of the Asiatic station sailed from Yokohama to-day for Robe, Japan. The homeward cruiser of the Castine from Montevideo, Uraguay, began Saturday. Her first stop will be made at Bahia, Brazil.

> HORRIBLE HOMICIDE. Honeymoon Eaded by the Wife Killing

Her Husband.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SAVANNAH, Ga., October 19. - A special to the Morning News from Clyde, Ga., says: A horrible homicide took place three miles from this town vesterday. Three months ago a young white man by the name of Tommie Long married Miss Roxie Tillman, of Chatham. He brought his wife to live at his father's at this place. It seems the honeymoon was short, for yesterday about 1:80 p. m., she killed him, splitting his head open with an axe. The coronor has been sent for to investigate the case. She made a confession saying that she killed him in self-defence, There were no eve witnesses.

The issue of standard silver doilars from United States mints and Treasury offices for the week ended October 10th was \$1,207.085; and for the corresponding period last year was \$1,429,242. The

The Westminster Gasette publishes a rumor that the British cruiser Talbot has foundered at sea. The Talbot is a new steel cruiser of 5,600 tons, 600 horse power, carries 11 guns and has a speed of 1914 knots.

THE WAY TO CURE catarrh is to purify the blocd, and the surest, sefest, best way to purify the blood is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Parifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to

THE GULF STORM.

Heavy Northeasterly Gales on the New England Coast-High Tides at Notfolk Caused Damage-The Surf Made Great Inroads at Virginis Beach.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star, Boston, October 12.-Heavy northeasterly gale which reached this city yesterday steadily increased during the night, bids fair to continue throughout the day. The steamers Gale City from Savannah, Indian from Philadelphia, and the H. F. Dimock from New York, were all due here this morning but have not yet arrived. The Dimock is anchored off Nobska, Vineyard Sound, and will probably not venture over the shoals to-day as the wind is blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour there and a very heavy sea is running. No vessels have left port since Satur-

day night and there will probably be no sailing to-day. Telegraphic communication with the stations at Hull and Highland Light became interrupted during the night and there is little prospects of getting reports from those points to-day.

CAPE CHARLES, VA., October 12 -The recent storm did considerable damage along the coast. The beach at this place was washed badly; about fifteen feet was carried away vesterday. The tides of yesterday and to-day were higher than they have been for many Communications are cut off from

Cobb's Island, and it is feared the island

has been almost submerged. The cable between Smith's and Cobo's Islands has en disabled since Saturday evening. SAVANNA, Ga, October 19.-The steamship Chattahoochee, Captain Savage, from Boston, arrived here today twenty hours overdue. She was struck by the severe hurricane Sunday morning, 8, o'clock, off Frying Pan lightship, and was tossed in the heavy seas for several hours. She escaped without serious damage, howerever. Several of her stormshutters were blown off and a part of her rail was broken. A valuable horse on board was dashed from his stable during the storm and was instantly killed.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

The Republican County Clerk of Chicago Arrested-Charged With Issuarce of Regist ation Certificates to

Minors.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, October 19 .- County Clerk Phillip Kopf was arrested this morning and taken before Judge Payne on a charge of endorsing fraudulent registration. The specific charge against Knopl s the issuance of over 2,000 registration certificates to minors, without a direct eder from a court or any recognized uthority. The arrest caused great exitement in political circles.

Knopf was placed under \$1,000 bond to appear before Judge Payne to morrow morning and answer to a charge of malteasance in office. His arrest was made on an affidavit of Morris Cohen. who has charge of naturalization matcoast yesterday barely grazed Norfolk, ters for the Democratic Central Committee. Fally 2 000 final certificates of the clerk's signatures and the seal of the County Court, are in the possession of the committee. No charge is made that these papers have been misused, but the opportunity for making citizens without the usual formalities of court procedure apparent. These certificates were found lying on a desk in the County Commissioner's office, where Judge Woods had been holding a court of naturalization.

Knopf was arrested on affidavits charging him with signing and sealing the certificates dated October 8, 1896, and eing wilfully and corruptly guilty of malfeasance in office. The offence is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and reoval from office.

Knopf admits having signed and sealed the papers without an order from the court, but says it was done simply or convenience sake and that such ection is common practice. Knopf has been prominent in Repub ican politics for many years.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight for the Bantsm-Weight Chemptor ship Between Pelmer, of London, and Murphy, of Boston-The English-By Cable to the Morning Star,

LONDON, October 19 .- The fight beween Pedlar Palmer, of London, and Johnnie Murphy, of Boston, for the bantam-weight championship of the world took place to-night at the National Sporting Club and was won by Palmer. Both men were in excellent condition, and each weighing in at 114% pounds. Palmer was a good favorite in the betting, at odds of nine to four. The Englishman was much the quicker in his deliveries, and bustled Murphy around the ring in a lively style. In the first two rounds Murphy failed to land a single good blow. Nevertheless he stood up bravely and took punish ment pluckily, as Palmer rained blows upon him with his right and left. The plucky Yankee boy was heartily applauded. In the twice but did no apparent damage to his opponent. Murphy started in the fourth round with mad vantage, but he was terribly slow. Round after round Palmer rushed Murphy about the ring. but the American did not show that he had been punished much until the end of the twelfth round. Then he went to his corner very tired. Before time was called, however, he pulled himself to gether and made a splendid fight in the thirteenth round. Despite his pluck he was too terribly battered to recover per-manently, and Palmer had the battle in hand to the finish. At the end of the twentieth round Palmer was declared the winner on points. Murphy was not knocked out. Palmer's seconds were Baxter and Fitzpatrick, while Craig and Solly Smith acted in a similar capacity for Murphy.

WARM WIRELETS. Treasury balances: Coin, \$127,234,271;

currency, \$59,677,067. The Treasury gold reserve declined yesterday to \$128,996,116. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$818.100. A Boston dispatch says that all attempts to effect a compromise between the Music Hall and Faneuil Hall Democratic State conventions have failed.

There was a slight improvement vesterday in the condition of Senator Blackburn, who is threatened with pneumonia, but he will hardly make any more campaign speeches. Ambassador Eustis, in a cablegram

informs the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C., that P. J. P. Tynan will be relesed. It is thought that Tynan will all for America by to The Scranton Steel Works, of the Lackawanna Iron Company, idle for nearly three months, resumed work in al departments vesterday. Over 1,200 employees are benefited by the order.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

AMERICANS HAVE GREAT COURAGE.

sibilities In Long Distance Electric Power Transmis The feasibility of power transmission by means of electricity over distances of limited extent had been clearly demonstrated in the long years of experience with the direct current, but transmission by means of the direct current speedily reached a limit beyond which, for econom ical reasons, it became inadvisable to go. Yet it was transmitted over very long distances. How best to effect this becam the urgent question of the hour.

The direct current was perforce discard ed, and the alternating current called into requisition. Attainment of an scon al solution was by no means easy. Difficulty after difficulty arose, requiring countless experiments to elucidate, and alteration after alteration in machinery was made, involving the expenditure of vast sums. By successive and painful stages a solution was finally reached, and today the long distance transmission of power by electricity is an established economic fact of a potentiality which seems limited in its comprehensiveness only by the exhaustion of the available natural forces of the earth.

Indeed everything points to a corner i water powers, speculative enterprise keeping steady step with honest industrial initiative and generally a little in advance. Waterfall and cataract have suddenly as sumed a greater interest to their owners than that imparted by their merely scenic features. Hitherto unutilized water powers have become in sanguine imagination possible gold mines in future and the climination of the domestic coal heap and relegation of the steam engine to the oblivion which awaits the discarded have become articles of faith with water power proprie-

By far the greatest number of the long distance transmission installations of the world are situated in the United States. The American seems endowed with the courage of temerity and is willing fto adopt a new thing with promise only where other nationalities demand assurance or proof. A possibility has a special attraction for the American mind, and the risk of its realization is willingly run. It is this spirit that has covered the United States with electric lighting stations, spread a network of electric car lines over every city of any importance in its boundarie and initiated the supersession of the steam locomotive itself from its main line railways .- John McGhie in Cassier's Maga-

SPLIT HAIRS.

What to Do to Restore the Ends That Are Thus Damaged. Volumes have been written about the

care of the roots of the hair and the scalp, while little has been said about the other ends. A Psyche knot, a Grecian coil, a Roman twist or any other coiffure ceas to be a thing of beauty if bristling with dry or split hair ends.

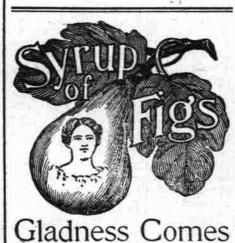
With some women the ends of the hair split into two parts, but with others it divides into so many that the end of each hair looks like a miniature paintbrush. In some cases the hairs not only split at the ends, but several inches farther up fine slivers seem to be chipped from the main stem. When hairs are injured in this way, they cease to grow longer.

To restore split hairs to a more healthy state it is necessary to cut off every hair above the place where it is split or chipped. To out each hair seems a herculean task, but it can be simplified in this manner: Divide the hair into two, three or four parts, according to its thickness; then braid each part as closely to the head and as tightly as possible. Tie each braid an inch or so from the end with thread or around it to keep the braid from loosen-

one hand and with the other rub the braid the wrong way-that is, toward the head -and most of the hairs which do not extend the whole length of the braid will spring out like the quills of a porcupine. With scissors clip these outstanding bairs, being careful not to cut the smooth strands of the braid. Then clip the split ends below where the braid is fastened Unless the hair is very much split and broken you can do the clipping yourself, but if it is uneven and split close to the scalp it will be better to have some one else

This clipping should be done once in two weeks or oftener until all the split ends have been cut. Then the hair will feel as smooth and soft and fine as that which grows close to the scalp. - New York Press.

Napoleon's Change of Manner. There was something seriously amiss with the central figure. He was often sullen and morose, often violent and even bysterical. To calm his nervous agitation the court physician ordered warm baths, which he spent hours in taking. Then again he was irregular in his habits, being often somnolent during the daysime, but as frequently breaking his rest at midnight to set the pens of his secretaries scampering to keep pace with the flow of his speech. With old friends he was coarse and severe. Even the brutal Vandamme confessed that he trembled before that "devil of a man," while Lannes was the only human being who still dared to use the familiar "thou" in addressing his old comrade. To the face of his generals the emperor was merely cold. Behind their backs he sneered, saying, for instance, of Davout that he might give him never so much renown, he would not be able to carry it; of Ney that he was disposed to ingratitude and turbulence; of Bessieres. Oudinot and Victor that they were mere mediocrities.—"Life of Napoleon," Professor Sloane, in Century.



With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you pur chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

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