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Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Spectacles copied forwarded when desired.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President: GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

For Vice-President: ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

For Presidential Electors at Large: ALFRED M. WADELL, of New Hanover County.

FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange County.

District Electors: 1st DIST.—GEORGE H. BROWN, of Beaufort.

2d DIST.—JOHN E. WOODARD, of Wilson.

3d DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.

4th DIST.—EDWARD W. FOU, Jr., of Johnston.

5th DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.

6th DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.

7th DIST.—L. CAMPBELL CALDWELL, of Iredell.

8th DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.

9th DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

State Democratic Ticket.

For Governor: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake County.

For Lieutenant-Governor: THOMAS M. HOLT, of Alamance County.

For Secretary of State: WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake County.

For State Treasurer: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake County.

For State Auditor: GEORGE W. SANDERLIN, of Wayne County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction: SIDNEY M. FINGER, of Catawba County.

For Attorney-General: THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Brunswick County.

For Judges Supreme Court: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin County.

JAMES K. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort County.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke County.

For Congress—Sixth District: ALFRED ROWLAND, of Robeson County.

The papers in the Raleigh District are publishing a letter of Representative and candidate John Nichols, that puts him in an ugly position.

He wrote on 16th April, 1887, to Mr. L. C. Van Noppen, of Durham, that there would be no vacancy at West Point, we take it, until 1888.

He promises that he "will give due notice and let all the young men have an equal chance." Thirty-four days after this letter was written he gave his own son the appointment.

There was no examination or notice given as promised. John will have hard work to get rid of that little job. John's letter is read by Mr. Strudwick, one of the Democratic Electors at Large. Why is it that tricky politicians will write letters.

John ought to take warning at the misfortunes of Jim Blaine of Maine.

Durham is preparing for its big Tobacco Exposition that begins on the 10th of October, and lasts for three days.

There will be big premiums, plenty of speaking and a big crowd. We see it announced that Senators Ransom and Vance, and perhaps Hon. S. S. Cox, the cleverest of all Northern Democrats in all senses, Senator Daniel, of Va., and Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, will be present and make addresses.

During the last four nights Pastor Tuttle has been having interesting and largely attended Bible Readings at Fifth Street M. E. Church. He is getting his church in order, as his term of the pastorate expires in a little over two months. He has done a great work for Wilmington and Methodism. His health is very delicate at present. Last week he was in bed again for five days.

Col. Henry Waterston, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is a good campaigner as well as a brilliant and able editor. He has been canvassing in Connecticut. He thinks Tariff Reform is prospering. He says that the trend of public opinion especially among the workmen, is strongly in that direction, and that Connecticut is absolutely certain for the Democracy.

Judge "Pig-Ron" Kelley has been in the U. S. House thirty years. And still he is for Monopoly and Grab.

DOCKERY AND SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

The Republican candidate for the suffrages of the people of North Carolina, Col. Dockery, has a record, and neither he nor his henchmen nor his organs can blot it out. No doubt he would be glad to get rid of some portions of his ugly and repellent record, but it remains stamped in ineffaceable colors. His record as to the Special Tax bonds is too plain to be misunderstood, and too damaging to be approved or admired. What is that record?

The Raleigh political papers are showing it up and we avail ourselves of what is brought out that writers like the anonymous ignoramus signing himself "Truth," may not be able to charge with "Truth" that the Star slanders Col. Dockery. He voted in the State Constitutional Convention every time opportunity offered to fasten the Special Tax bonds upon the people.

On October 4, 1875, an ordinance to repudiate these bonds came up. Finally, upon a motion of Mr. Jarvis to take away all power to pay these bonds from the Legislature, Dockery voted against it. To be particular, now quoting from the proceedings as copied from the Journal of the Convention in the Raleigh News-Observer:

"Mr. Young moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion did not prevail—yeas 18; nays 69. Dockery voted yeas. He voted to lay the whole matter on the table."

"Mr. McCabe moved that the Convention now adjourn. Lays—yeas 25; nays 46. Dockery voted yeas. The question was put on Jarvis's motion to strike out the words 'more than five per cent' and the amendment prevailed. The effect of this was to take from the Legislature the power to pay or adjust the special tax bonds. The vote was—yeas 43; nays 28. Dockery voted in the negative."

"The substitute offered by Durham was not adopted, and the question recurred on the ordinance as amended. The question was put on the passage of that part of the ordinance which designates the class of debts which the State shall never assume or pay, and it passed the second time. The question then recurred on the passage of that part of the ordinance which prohibits the General Assembly from levying any tax or raising any money to pay the new bonds, without first submitting the matter to the qualified voters, and this part of the ordinance was rejected, yeas 47, nays 59. Dockery voted yeas."

Now for a candidate for the high office of Governor that is indeed a very bad record. Dockery voted as he felt—he voted so as to preserve to Legislatures to come the power to levy taxes upon the people for the payment of these infamous, rascally bonds.

It Dockery could have had his way—and his votes in the Convention show precisely what that way was, the people of North Carolina might have to pay the huge debt by act of Legislature. The Democrats, however, killed the Radical snake in 1879. The News-Observer says:

"Dockery voted to lay on the table. He voted to adjourn. He voted against Jarvis's amendment that the legislature should have no power to levy taxes to pay or to adjust the special tax bonds. He voted against the measure on its passage and it was defeated. In 1879 the Democratic legislature passed the Constitution in that particular, however, and adopted by the people on November 24, 1880. 'No thanks to Dockery! Nor to Morton!'"

So "Truth" and all such friends and defenders of Dockery's bad political record cannot avoid the issue by denial. He voted against an amendment that forbade the Legislature to pay these bonds without the consent of the tax-payers. Mark that.

Now what would the payment of these bonds entail upon the people if the Supreme Court of the United States was to affirm the decision of Jeffries Bond? We have seen large estimates of what the debt would amount to, principal and interest, and they were several tens of millions. The Raleigh Chronicle discusses these bonds at much length. We copy what it says of what the payment of these bonds means to the people. It says:

"It is decided that these special taxes have to be paid. It will require that the people of the State shall give to the bondholders more than one-sixth of all the personal and real property stocks and bonds in the State. The total valuation of all the property in North Carolina is about two hundred million dollars. It would require that we give to Morton, Blane & Co., every acre of land, every square foot of personal property, including slaves and rabbits dogs, in twenty-five of our smaller counties with Wake and Mecklenburg in the State. The property in North Carolina was equally divided. In order to pay these special taxes Mr. Morton would say to every seventh man in the State 'I will give you everything you have. It belongs to me, and the man would have to part with his all. But every man would have to give up one-seventh of all he has and would go into the pockets of Mr. Levi P. Morton and his associates.'"

Our readers know that a suit was brought some time ago by Morton & Co., of New York, to recover some \$3,000,000, as we have seen it stated, of these bonds. One of the suits Morton brought through one A. H. Temple, a citizen of North Carolina. Bond held that a suit could be brought against a State by one of its citizens. If the Supreme Court of the United States should confirm Bond's decision, it will be a great blow to our State. There is no doubt of this. The Chronicle says:

"It is a trial that should declare the bonds genuine and order us to pay them it would be but enforcing Radical legislation. A Radical administration would give effect to their former work. What a sight it would be to see a Federal Marshal, backed up by a lot of blue-coated Federal soldiers, selling the males and plows of the men, and the best trays of the women to get money to pay Mr. Morton's bonds! Would he be much less of a night in the country while that sort of thing was going on?"

Col. Dockery's record clearly shows where he stood with reference to these bonds in 1875. He

evidently favored their payment then. His corrupt party had made these very bonds their choice, their favorite bonds by special enactment. Dockery is always in full sympathy with his party. He has been so for twenty odd years. He glories in being so in this year 1888. It is not hard to believe that Dockery now favors their payment. When has he said otherwise? When has he shown that he repented of his foolish vote in 1875—votes that were hostile to the true interests of the people? We have no doubt that at heart he favors their payment, and that he will rejoice if Bond's decision holds good. We have no idea that the old politician has shed his skin or repented of his sins against the white people of North Carolina. He glories now in being the leader of "the nigger party."

Rev. Dr. Robert S. Moran, whose death was briefly mentioned yesterday, was of Irish parentage and birth. He came to this country when young and was educated at the Methodist School of the Prophets at Middletown, Connecticut. After being connected with a New York Conference for some years he came to North Carolina, we believe, about 1856, and joined the N. C. Conference, M. E. Southern Church. He at once became a prominent figure in that religious body, and in a few years his fame as a preacher went throughout the State. He was a thorough theologian, one of the ablest we ever knew. He was a fine oratorical scholar and a close student. He was endowed with noble natural powers which had been steadily and systematically trained and developed. He had a style of composition that was eminently literary. He had an imagination that was almost splendid at times, and a logical faculty of exceeding fulness and acuteness. He was eminently a thinker, and yet, a rhetorician. He had a rich, full, sonorous voice, and he commanded his powers with readiness. When at his very best, he was a great preacher. About 1874 or 1875 we heard him preach a sermon in the Baptist Church at Raleigh (the last we ever heard him deliver) that was superlative in its excellence. It was one of the nine or ten truly great sermons we have heard in our sixty years. It was majestic in the sweep of thought, wonderfully felicitous in a noble diction, and was delivered with an ardor and energy that was thoroughly captivating.

Dr. Moran was one of the most conscientious, upright, independent men we have known. He had great courage and manliness that were very praiseworthy and engaging. He was not afraid to think as he pleased and to say what he thought. He was at times incapable of a small act, and he held in love those who were many and open and honorable.

We knew him well—indeed, intimately. He was the most intellectual Methodist minister we have ever known personally and one of the noblest. Rev. Dr. Deems said to us a long time ago: "I knew Bishop Bacon intimately. I know Moran intimately. They are very much alike in the structure of their minds, but I think Moran has the higher intellect."

A great man has gone to his rest. He, no doubt, died in the love and favor of his Redeemer. Ireland has sent to America many gifted sons, but few have equalled Robert S. Moran in the vigor, compass and splendor of his abilities. He was for four years, we think, pastor of the old Front Street Methodist Church, and this writer has no doubt that he was the ablest of all its ministers. We have a melancholy pleasure in paying this brief tribute to the memory of a friend and to one of the most gifted of all men we have known. He is gone. "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord, Jesus Christ." We suppose he was about 58 years of age.

INTIMIDATION—RACE PERSECUTIONS. In the South the negro vote has been united all along and on several causes. One of the chief ones is the fear of their own race. It is known to all that in most communities a negro who would vote for a Democrat is in peril. The roughs of his own race are merciless persecutors. They will maim or kill to prevent a negro from exercising the freeman's right to vote as he chooses. For twenty-odd years these persecutions have continued. But you will hear none of the bellers in Congress in their denunciations of the Southern whites denouncing in turn the blacks for their persecutions and thus preventing a free expression of opinion and choice. They have many ways to deter and intimidate in addition to beating and pelting. They can boycott as well as maim. Recently in New York a colored Cleveland club was pelting with bricks by negroes while parading. The police had to hammer the roughs into good behavior. In 1883, the colored club in Charlotte county, Va., was stoned in the streets of Richmond. In this city in 1884, stones were thrown into a Democratic procession by negroes, and even the stand upon which Gov. Scales was speaking was stoned. The following shows that

the devil of intolerance and persecution is still at work among the negroes. It is from the New York Times, which publishes the subjoined dispatch:

"CHARLESTON, W. Va., September 18.—When the independent colored men of the State met in Convention here last week and placed a State ticket in the field, and endorsed Cleveland and Thurman, there were predictions of trouble for those leading the revolt against the Republicans. The prophecy seems to be a fair way to be fulfilled. E. A. Turner, the colored candidate for State Auditor, has been teaching school up at Wellsburg, Brooke county. An attempt to have him resign the nomination having failed, the Republican managers have by pleading and threats stampeded his scholars so that only four remain. His school is ruined and his occupation gone. He will have to seek employment elsewhere. Other threats and intimidations are being made against other prominent in the independent movement."

This is a free country. Men of both races are entitled to a free expression of opinion and a free ballot. Race persecutions should stop. Violators of law should be severely punished. In the North the Bosses carry out their plans differently. Republican Monopolists simply inform their employes that if they vote against their interests then the shops or furnaces or factories will be closed. Or, men are paid off and quietly dismissed. This is the worst kind of intimidation, for it brings fame to the door. If the Northern white man could vote as he preferred there would be very great changes in the election results in many States.

We hear truckers complain of dishonest dealers in the Northern cities. The truckers are often robbed by rascally produce dealers. The Philadelphia Record tells of the experience of a Delaware fruit grower, Byron Salisbury. He sold a car load of his luscious fruit and got in payment precisely one two-cents postage stamp. He sent his fruit to market. It came at a time when the market was glutted. He followed his fruit, called to see the dealer, who took him out to dinner, and after a drink the following occurred:

"After a few minutes conversation the merchant handed the grower a 2-cent postage stamp and asked for a receipt. 'What's this for?' gasped the Delawarean. 'That's your share of the profit,' blandly replied the commission merchant. 'You're in luck old man. It's a good thing. Then he handed Mr. Byron Salisbury a slip that read like this:

For harvesting crop, baskets, \$481 29  
Freight, etc., hauling, 980 09  
Commissions, 272 10  
Total, \$1,733 48  
Receipts from sales, 1,133 40  
Due to grower, 600 08  
"And the man gave me a postage stamp, and that settled the business," said Salisbury. "Do you know anybody that wants such a bill? Just send them around. I'll throw in the postage stamp."

Republican tinkering at a Tariff is a big farce—an arrant humbug. They cut down, when forced to do so by stern public sentiment, but they do it on the things that can best bear a tax. Like some Democrats they clamor for Free Whiskey and Free Smoke, but do not care much for cheap clothing, &c. When did the Republicans ever reduce the Tariff? The Republican Tariff Commission in 1882 reported in favor of a reduction of the War Tariff from 20 to 25 per cent. But what was done? In 1882 the average was 42.66 per cent. But in 1885 they had raised it to 45.86, and by 1877 they had got it up to the high figures of 47.10. The Mills bill would leave it above 40 per cent. This they oppose.

Judge Fowle is enthusiastic and hopeful. He talks of 50,000 man-jority for himself. We would rejoice if this great majority is secured. Our figures are much more moderate. It can be made 30,000, but will it be more than 15,000 or 20,000?

Professor Corlew, formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte Graded School, is now a waiter in a New York restaurant. He got into trouble at Charlotte—too much married or something of the sort—and left.

Gala Week Association. A meeting of the Gala Week Association was held last night at the Orton, the President Mr. F. W. Kernner in the chair, and Mr. J. C. Morrison secretary.

After a general expression of views as to a postponement, Mr. J. N. Seibell submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the backwardness of the crops and the late season, the meeting of the Gala Week Association be postponed from the last week in October to a period commencing November 12th, and lasting a week, inclusive.

The Finance Committee were instructed to proceed at once to raise the necessary funds to carry out arrangements for the entertainment.

Among the contributions received yesterday was one of \$2.38, from Mr. W. W. Shepherd, dealer in dry goods and groceries at Elizabethtown, N. C., who writes as follows:

Please and enclosed \$2.38, my receipts on the 22d, which please place to the credit of the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, and acknowledge same.

Yours truly, W. W. SHEPHERD.  
Sold by Auction. The bale of good middling cotton received from Messrs. Gibson & Co., of MeCall, S. C., and sold on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday, by auction, was bought by Messrs. Hall & Peasall at 104 cents per pound. Part of the proceeds will be given to the Jacksonville yellow fever sufferers.

Major W. A. Hearne. Major W. A. Hearne arrived in the city a few days since to take a position on the editorial staff of our neighbor the Messenger. Maj. Hearne is a capital newspaper man; he is a forceful, pleasant and logical writer and the Messenger is to be congratulated on securing his services. The Windsor Ledger, in speaking of his removal here, says:

Major William Allen Hearne will soon take a position on the editorial staff of the Wilmington Messenger. The Major a born editor and as a political writer he has few equals and no superior in the State. He is what few newspaper men are: an editor by profession and he adorns any paper that he is in charge of. He can edit any paper whatever its politics would be either than any old editor of the opposition political party. He is a Democrat, a Democratic paper published at Wilson. Since then he has been connected with the Messenger, he has been nearly every town of importance in the State. The Messenger, by obtaining his services, has done well for itself and an editor second to none in the State.

The New York Cotton Exchange has sent out the official statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the season of 1887-88, as made up by A. B. Shepperson, statistician of the Exchange.

The statement makes the crop the largest ever raised in this country, aggregating 7,046,888 bales, being 637,248 bales larger than the previous crop, and exceeding the great crop of 1882 by 928,748 bales. The total net weight of the bales runs out to be 31 pounds heavier than last season; the total receipts at the ports were 5,613,148 bales, the total net overland shipments to Northern mills and Canada were 1,001,261 bales, and the takings by Southern mills from the interior amounted to 433,134 bales.

The statistics of Southern cotton production are from reports received directly from the planters. The complete returns from fully 98 per cent of the Southern planters. The average weight of the bales runs out to be 31 pounds heavier than last season; the total receipts at the ports were 5,613,148 bales, the total net overland shipments to Northern mills and Canada were 1,001,261 bales, and the takings by Southern mills from the interior amounted to 433,134 bales.

The pine straw bagging for covering cotton manufactured by the Acme Company of this city meets with favor everywhere. In Savannah, where it was tested the other day, cotton factors were much pleased with it. The News of that city says it solves the question of a substitute for jute in the opinion of many, and adds:

Its color is about the only objection to it, so far as has been learned, but it is not showing to very good advantage. It is stronger than jute bagging, and it is of a more every desirable quality of jute bagging. As has been stated, the farmer is not so much interested in the bagging of cotton at a profit of 36 cents, even when he pays 14 cents a yard for it. It is not so much interested in the bagging of cotton at a profit of 36 cents, even when he pays 14 cents a yard for it. It is not so much interested in the bagging of cotton at a profit of 36 cents, even when he pays 14 cents a yard for it.

GREENSBORO. Greensboro, N. C., September 25.—Greensboro is thus early aglow with enthusiasm and decorated from center to circumference with flags and bunting and national colors in honor of the opening of the Farmers' Tournament to-morrow. An interesting programme has been issued for Wednesday and Thursday, and extensive and gorgeous preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of visitors, and a royal time is in store for those who are present. People are already pouring in from the rural districts, and the excitement and interest of the present points unmistakably to a crowd of no less than ten thousand people the first night of the season. The programme for the night, complimentary to the visiting guests, while Bogart & Griffith's Minstrels will entertain the remainder of the crowd to-morrow night with one of their most interesting and split-splitting entertainments at the Benbow Opera House.

YELLOW FEVER. No New Cases at Jackson, Miss.—Excitement at Selma.—The supposed case at Jacksonville.—The situation at Fernandina.

Jacksonville, September 28.—Only one new case reported today by the editor, and one death—that of Carl Johnson. This is one of the brightest and most pleasant days of the season, and is cool and refreshing. The hope is that the people continue, and the belief is becoming general that the epidemic will be confined to the city and not spread to other parts of the State.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met last night at their hall; President Watters being in the chair. Mr. Herbert McClammy was requested to make a report of the result of the meeting of the Democratic Association at Morehead City, which he did, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Herbert McClammy moved that the Secretary find out when Col. Waddell could speak here, but withdrew this in favor of a motion of Mr. J. Iredell Meares, that meetings in different parts of the city should be held the next thirty days, and that the invitation committee provide speakers for these occasions, and invite Col. Waddell to speak at one of these meetings. The motion was carried. Mr. Herbert McClammy reported in behalf of his committee that he had invited Hon. S. S. Cox, Alfred Rowland, and Senators Ransom and Vance to speak here, but had not received any answer yet.

The Club resolved to turn out with full ranks, under the command of Chief Marshal Morrison, at the Democratic Jubilee here on the night of October 12th, when Hon. H. F. N. Strudwick and Hon. W. K. Fotherwell will address the citizens of Wilmington.

The meeting was full of enthusiasm and altogether was a most pleasant one. It was thought a good plan to send the executive committee of the Club to consult with the County Executive Committee regarding the programme to be carried out between now and November, and it met with the hearty approval of all present, as the two committees can be of great service to each other.

It is consumptive, incurable. Read the following: Mr. C. H. Norris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now am on my third bottle, and able to venture the word 'cure.' It is the finest medicine ever made." See Middlewell, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have been in a Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample free at Wm. H. Green & Co.'s Drug Store.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate's Tariff Bill.—The Prospect for an Adjournment of Congress. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Finance Committee's Tariff bill has been reported by the sub-committee and will be referred to the full committee to-morrow morning. It will be withdrawn for a brief time from public view to give the minority an opportunity to frame its minority report, which Senator Stock is superintending at Fort Monroe. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the revenue about sixty-five millions. It is the present purpose of the majority to oppose any movement for an adjournment until the bill is passed, and if this shall not have happened long enough before the election, a recess will be proposed, beginning between the 30th and 28th of October.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Finance Committee met at half-past 10 to-day. There were present Senators Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hancock, Hearne, and Senator Jones made his appearance at 11 o'clock. The new Tariff bill was laid before the committee by Senator Allison, chairman of the sub-committee, and second complete copy was handed at the same time to Senator Harris. This was at once accurately sealed, addressed to Senator Beck, and forwarded by a trusty deputy sergeant-at-arms to Fort Monroe. The committee then formally began consideration of the bill.

A majority of the members were personally in favor of making it public at once, but it was decided in deference to ancient usage to await the action of the full committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Surgeon J. W. Ross and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin, of the Army, have been ordered to report to Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, for service in connection with the yellow fever epidemic. They have each had experience in the treatment of yellow fever cases, and each volunteered his services in the present instance. Surgeon Ross will be placed in charge of the general service at Fernandina, Fla., and Assistant Surgeon Martin will act as assistant to Surgeon General Hamilton in Washington for the present.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Mrs. Ernestine Brooker, one of the oldest and most trusted counters in the redemption division of the Treasury, was found \$844 short in her cash account, and charged with embezzlement after making good the deficiency. She was appointed in 1885 by President Johnson, and it was to count the money on mutilated notes sent to the Treasury for redemption. The matter has been laid before the U. S. District Attorney.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Stirring Appeal for Help for Yellow Fever Sufferers. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 25.—The Knights of Pythias request the publication of the following notice in the OFFICE OF SUPERIOR CHANCELLOR. K. OF P. OF THE WORLD, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 24. To the Knights of Pythias: The Grand Chancellor of the jurisdiction of Florida asks for relief for our suffering brethren at Jacksonville. Our brethren elsewhere in the South are largely in need of help. Yellow fever is making and hearts in their ranks, death is on every side, utter helplessness is their condition, and their diaidial aid is an absolute necessity. Every moment is a moment of peril. Let the response to this appeal be cordial and swift. Let the money be sent in full, and let it be sent to the Knights of Pythias, care of R. L. C. White, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Jacksonville, Fla. Signed, WILLIAM WARD, Supreme Chancellor.

GREENSBORO. Greensboro, N. C., September 25.—Greensboro is thus early aglow with enthusiasm and decorated from center to circumference with flags and bunting and national colors in honor of the opening of the Farmers' Tournament to-morrow. An interesting programme has been issued for Wednesday and Thursday, and extensive and gorgeous preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of visitors, and a royal time is in store for those who are present.

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FOREIGN.

Death of Gen. Buzsazi.—Ex-President Salomon of Hayti, dying. The last sacrament has been administered to him. Mr. Goblet to-day unveiled the monument to Captain Vogt, who was killed while defending the citadel in 1870. In his speech M. Goblet said France could not forget the lesson of the war. A blind police had let her own irreparable disaster, and unless she desired a repetition of those disasters, she must preserve her army. The unfortunate man who was killed while defending the citadel in 1870. In his speech M. Goblet said France could not forget the lesson of the war. A blind police had let her own irreparable disaster, and unless she desired a repetition of those disasters, she must preserve her army. The unfortunate man who was killed while defending the citadel in 1870.

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