FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

Insurgents Defeated by Government Forces After a Desperate Engagement.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Oct. 23, via Galveston, Texas.—The Colombian government formally announces that General Pompilio Gutierrez defeated October 5th near Ambalem (on the Magdalena river, west of Bogota) insurgent forces from the departments of Tolima and Condinamarca, united under General Marin and Gen. Duran, after a desperate engagement lasting three hours.

According to the official announcement the insurgents retreated after losing one hundred killed, among whom was Gen. Vincente Lombana and several captured, together with a large supply of ammunition. The government loss exceeded fifty.

BODY FOUND.

Remains of Aaron Weil, of Norfolk, Who Disappeared Ten Days Ago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., October 23.—Aaron Weil, a seemingly prosperous dry goods merchant of this city, disappeared ten days ago and every effort to locate him proved fruitless, until his body was discovered floating in the harbor to-night near the Bay Line pier. On his person was a watch, pocketbook and Royal Arcanum pamphlets. Crabs had badly eaten the features and identification was made by a photograph of the man's wife that was in the back of the watch.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

Representatives of Southern Factories Perfect a Permanent Organization.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 23.—Representatives of the furniture manufacturers of the South assembled here to-day and perfected a permanent organization, to be known as the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association. The organization includes almost all furniture manufacturers in the South, and it proposes to establish a permanent exhibit at some central point to display products of the mills.

Moody's Vote of Thanks.

Possibly the most novel response ever made to a request to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was that made by Mr. Moody during his first visit to England.

He had attended a meeting at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks was assigned to him and the announcement made:

"Our American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, will now move a vote of thanks to the noble earl who has presided on this occasion."

The whole thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. English formalities might or might not have come gracefully from his lips had he attempted them, but he did not. With an utter disregard of conventionality he burst upon the audience with the bold announcement:

"The speaker has made two mistakes. To begin with, I'm not the Rev. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday school worker. And then I'm not your American cousin. By the grace of God I'm your brother, interested with you in our Father's work for his children.

"And now about this vote of thanks to the 'noble earl for being our chairman this evening.' I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois, he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty, and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all round."

That opening fairly took the breath away from Mr. Moody's hearers. Such a talk could not be gauged by any known standard. Mr. Moody carried his English audiences with him from that beginning to his latest labors.—Youth's Companion.

The Astor Butcher Trust.

From the northern end of Chatham square starts the Bowery, and a few steps from its commencement is the building now used as a German theater, which was once the Old Bowery. Before the Bowery theater and previous to the Revolution the same site occupied by a building which has a place in history because Washington slept in it. This was the Bull's Head tavern. Being close by the city slaughter houses, all the butchers who came to town stopped at this inn, making it the first commercial inn of its day. During the Revolution Henry Astor, brother of John Jacob Astor, owned the Bull's Head tavern. He leased it to Richard Varian. But Varian went privateering and left the inn to be conducted by his wife.

Astor was a butcher and conducted his business in the Fly market in Maiden lane. He incurred the enmity of all the butchers in the town by conceiving the brilliant idea of riding far out along the Bowery lane, meeting the drovers as they brought their cattle to town and buying their stock, which he sold to the other butchers at his own price. As the lane was really the only road to the city, Astor in this way formed a trust and prospered for many years. The inn, too, prospered until 1826, when it gave place to the Bowery theater.—Home Journal.

He Rose Rapidly.

In speaking of the late Ballard Smith the Louisville Courier-Journal says that when he first sought a position in a newspaper office after graduating from Dartmouth college he entered the sanctum with an air of condescension. He wore a silk tile and a velvet jacket. He said he would like to be dramatic editor, but he was given a place on the local staff. In less than six months he was made city editor. After that his rise in journalism was rapid.

Probably.

"That Baltimore woman who gave her pet monkey a first class funeral must have been greatly attached to the animal."

"Yes; it probably gave her a regular monkey wrench to part with it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she had heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

WAS ALWAYS COOL AND COURAGEOUS.

Schley's Demeanor in Battle Described by Witnesses in the Court of Inquiry.

TRIAL NEARING ITS CLOSE.

Admiral Schley is Expected to Take the Witness Stand To-day—He Will be Last of Witnesses to be Heard on His Side of Controversy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Admiral Schley is expected to take the witness stand in the naval court of inquiry which is investigating his conduct in the Spanish war some time during the day to-morrow. This announcement is justified by the progress made to day in the examination of witnesses called to testify in the admiral's behalf. Eight witnesses were heard to-day, and there are only three more names on the list preceding the name of the admiral himself. Of these three only Captain Clark of the Oregon is expected to testify at any length. It is not probable that the admiral will be called before the afternoon session. He will be the last of the witnesses to be heard in support of his side of the controversy. It is now considered probable that he will be on the stand two or three days.

It is not yet possible to say whether any witnesses will be called in rebuttal by the court, but it seems probable that a few persons may be summoned for this purpose. The testimony to-day led Judge Advocate Lemly and Mr. Hanna to decide upon the calling of at least one rebutting witness if he can be found. This is Sylvester Scovel, a correspondent whose testimony is desired in connection with the incident of the meeting of the press boat Somers M. Smith, by the scout boat St. Paul. It is also probable that an effort will be made to rebut other portions of the testimony given in Admiral Schley's behalf, including Lieut. Sears' denial of a conversation concerning Admiral Schley, which the Lieutenant is alleged to have taken part in on board the Massachusetts on May 31st.

Three of the Oregon's officers testified to-day and all of them expressed the opinion that the Oregon and the Brooklyn were practically equidistant from the Colon when that vessel went ashore. Some of them, however, were inclined to think that the Brooklyn was a shade nearer the Spanish ship.

Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, a boatswain on the Brooklyn, gave a graphic account of the battle of July 3rd. The witness said:

"Probably fifteen minutes after we started the Spanish ships had nearly all gotten out. There were three of them. I stood near enough to touch Commodore Schley at that time, within five feet of him. The Spanish ships had gotten out and the Viscaya, the second ship, had turned towards us and we were about to cross the line of fire of our own ships. At that time the order was given to port the helm. I heard Commodore Schley say 'port,' and the ship started to swing to starboard. The helm was put over hard aport and she swung around on her heel. The fire from our batteries never ceased from the time we started to turn until the end of the battle, when the Colon went ashore. The guns were constantly being fired. The Texas was on our starboard hand and she was fully a third of a mile from us. There was never any question in my mind about striking her. We did not cross her bow. We were slightly ahead of her and turned in that way entirely ahead of her. After swinging around we lined up parallel with the Spanish fleet. In a few minutes the Teresa went ashore on fire. Soon after the Oquendo followed and then we sided up with the Viscaya and kept with her for ten or twelve miles. At this time there was no ship to be seen astern except the Oregon which was about half a mile from us. On this run with the Viscaya Ellis was killed. There were fourteen or fifteen of us standing together.

"The commodore asked in a matter-of-fact tone, 'What is the range?' Ellis raised the stadimeter to his eye and as he did so a shell took his head off. As he fell to the deck, dead, young McCauley said, 'Let's throw it overboard.' The commodore said, 'No, don't throw that body overboard. He died like a brave man and I am going to bury him like one.' He ordered me to look out for the body. I had it wrapped in blankets, laid in the shade, and that evening it was gotten ready for burial. The Viscaya was putting up the best fight of any ship there. She fought well and the big shells were going over us and a great many of us ducked. These shells sounded like half a dozen railroad trains under way. As they were heard going through the air, down would go a head, but Commodore Schley's head never bent."

There was a great outburst of applause in the court room as in a dramatic way the witness recited this incident. Admiral Dewey for the first time during the sessions of the court found it necessary to pound his gavel on the table and admonish the audience against such demonstrations. Continuing his story the witness said:

"He was as calm, cool and collected as he is at this moment. His only thought was for his men. He called constantly as the different events occurred, saying, 'Do the bullies below know this; do they know that, that this ship has gone ashore and that ship has gone ashore?' His whole thought seemed to be that he wanted the men below to know as much about it as those of us on deck."

During the chase of the Colon witness said that Captain Cook had put his head out of the conning tower and said to the commodore: "Don't you think we'd better close in a little?" "And," said the witness parenthetically, "I thought so myself." "But," he went on, "the commodore replied, 'No, don't you see that point ahead? Just as soon as that fellow starts to come out I'm going to head him off. I'll get him yet. Damn him, I'll follow him to Spain if I have to.'"

This testimony was given in clear and distinct tones and was heard distinctly throughout the large court room. It was received with a burst of applause, but the demonstration was quickly suppressed by Admiral Dewey, whose words of reprobation to the audience were followed by a word of admonition from Mr. Rayner to the witness. The admiral rose and raised his hands in deprecation of the demonstration, his face was flushed, and he said, "Stop! Stop! Let's have none of that."

"Give us the facts, simply," said Mr. Rayner.

"These are the facts," replied the witness.

Taking the witness, Captain Lemly cross-examined him about all the points covered by his testimony. In response to one of his questions, Mr. Hill said that he had not heard any conversation between Commodore Schley and Lieutenent Commander Hodgson about the Brooklyn's helm or the Texas during the engagement of July 3rd.

The court asked "Did the Texas stop and back during the Brooklyn's turn?"

"No, sir; I saw the Texas distinctly when the turn began, and during the turn, and she did not make any slack water and she did not stop."

"Did you hear any conversation between Commodore Schley and any other officer during the early part of the engagement of July 3rd?"

"I heard none before or during the turn. There was no officer with the commodore on my side of the ship."

Lieutenant Ackerman who was in command of the after 13-inch turret and the after 8-inch turrets of the Oregon gave a running account of that engagement. Describing the beginning of the action he said:

"We closed up the hatches and laid out fire hose and immediately turned the guns on the entrance to the harbor." He said that as the ships came out signal was made through the telephone in the conning tower to fire at will. "The range indicators," the witness went on, "gradually fell until I think my first shot was fired at a range of 3,200 or 3,300 yards."

He had, he said, at that time fired five shots from the 13-inch guns, but soon afterwards the Spanish ships drew so far ahead he could no longer train his guns upon them. The witness described the Oregon's passage between the Texas and the Iowa. "As we passed between the Iowa and the Texas," said the witness, "those ships seemed to be practically at anchor. We were going very fast then, and forced draught was covering our quarter deck an inch or more deep with cinders, many of them red hot. Water was running from every hydrant we had to keep the decks from burning. At that time the fire of the enemy and of our own ships was very heavy. The water was whipped up in all directions; shots flew overboard. I think it was the most exciting time of the whole engagement."

Witness described firing on the Colon, and after luncheon continued his narrative saying that when the Colon's flag went down the men on the Oregon ceased firing. The Brooklyn bore at that time two points on the Oregon's port bow and was about a mile distant, said the witness. He described the sending of boats to the Colon from the Brooklyn which, he said, seemed to take a long time. At this time the Texas and the Vixen arrived. The New York also arrived and when she came up went in very near to the Colon. After this the Oregon returned under orders eastward on a false alarm.

"We had already," he said, "prepared to send a prize crew aboard."

He spoke of the firing of the Brooklyn, saying: "At the time I was aloft on the signal yard I saw them fire from the Brooklyn with her starboard forward eight-inch guns, and I noticed her shots appeared to fall short. In fact, toward the end of the chase, I saw no shots from the Brooklyn that reached the Colon."

Captain Lemly asked:

"Do you know whether there were any instructions from the Brooklyn, by signal probably, if at all, with regard to opening fire with the 13-inch guns at the latter part of the action?"

"I never heard of such instructions," the witness replied.

"The guns had not been fired for some time, had they?"

"Not since we had passed the Viscaya."

"Hence, you were not in range?"

"No, sir."

"How did the Brooklyn bear?"

"I should judge she was about between two and three points, nearer two points, forward on the port beam and certainly a mile away."

"How did she appear to be heading relative to the Oregon and the Spanish vessels?"

"There was only one vessel left at that time, the Colon, and I think her course was slightly divergent from that of the Oregon, which led to the opinion that she was heading for the headland beyond the Colon with the intention of cutting off that vessel."

"Which vessel, the Brooklyn or the Oregon, was nearer the Colon when it went ashore?"

"That is very difficult to say. Practically the two vessels were on the same circle. Probably the Brooklyn was a short distance nearer, but the difference was hardly appreciable. The Brooklyn, however, was 9,000 yards or more from the Colon. This I know from our bearing and range."

In response to a question from the court, the witness said that he knew of the receipt of no signal from the Brooklyn until well after the chase had begun, when he had understood that the Brooklyn had signalled to close up.

Lieut. Ackerman was succeeded on the stand by F. T. Applegate, who was a gunner on the Brooklyn. The witness said:

"Before the battle the guns and the auxiliary machinery attending them were in excellent condition. After the battle we found all of the five-inch guns on the starboard side broken in some part, or the lifting gear of the guns carried away. The bores of the guns were pitted and the muzzles of two of the guns were so swollen they had to be removed from the ship."

"Can you tell me anything about the ammunition expended on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle?"

"We used up 566 five-inch shells, 164 eight-inch, 1,200 six-pounders and 400 one-pounders."

"During the battle was there any time within your observation that some of the guns of the Brooklyn could not have been trained on the enemy?"

"No, sir."

"Some of them were always in use?"

"Some were always in use during the complete turn."

"Did you see Commodore Schley during the action?"

"Several times and spoke to him."

"What impression did his conduct, manner and bearing convey to you?"

"He seemed to be cool, calm and collected and one who inspired confidence."

The next witness was Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, who was watch and division officer on the Oregon. He described the Oregon's passing the Iowa, saying that vessel was at one time on the inside. He said that when the Teresa began to burn Captain Clark said: "One is on fire; look out for the next."

He said the Brooklyn had stopped about a mile and a half from the Colon to the westward, while the Oregon had stopped about a mile from that ship to the eastward. The New York, he said, came up about an hour after the Colon's flag went down.

The witness said he had not seen the Brooklyn until the Viscaya caught fire. He saw none of the Spanish ships leave their course, except the flagship Teresa, which veered somewhat toward the American ships.

Lieut. Eberle was cross-examined by Mr. Hanna, who asked:

"Do you recall any signals from the Brooklyn to the Oregon at about the time the Viscaya went ashore?"

"After the Viscaya went ashore the Brooklyn signalled 'well done, Oregon.' After that she signalled 'One of my compartments is full of water.' She made another signal 'She seems of Italian build,' and Captain Clark told the signal officer to make signal 'She may have been built in Italy, but she will land on the coast of Cuba.' We could not see the men of the Brooklyn and it was not therefore sent."

Lieut. R. C. Johnston, signal officer on the Oregon, described the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Oregon during the chase of the Colon, saying that he thought the two were about equal distance from the last of the Spanish ships, when she went ashore. He also said that he had seen no effort to ram on the part of any of the Spanish ships.

Maj. Paul St. C. Murphy, who commanded the marines on the Brooklyn, said he had seen Commodore Schley during the day of the battle of July 3rd and that his manner and conduct "impressed me as it seems to have impressed every one on the Brooklyn—as that of a brave and resolute officer. He inspired the utmost confidence throughout the ship."

Major Murphy was followed by Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Harlow, executive officer of the Vixen.

The court adjourned for the day while Commander Harlow was on the stand.

HOMICIDE AT WAYCROSS.

Hugh B. Ashcraft Stabbed to Death by Jack Williams.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WAYCROSS, GA., Oct. 23.—At 10 o'clock last night Jack Williams, a plumber, and Hugh B. Ashcraft, a Plant system engineer, got into a difficulty on Reynolds street. Williams stabbed Ashcraft in the stomach from the effects of which he died in half an hour. Coroner's jury began the investigation at 1 o'clock, concluding at daylight this morning, charging Williams with the murder. Williams and his brother Ed., a printer, were placed in jail.

ONE THOUGHT.

Though time may dig the grave of creeds
And dogmas wither in the sod,
My soul will keep the thought it needs,
Its swerveless faith in God.

No matter how the world began
Nor where the march of science goes,
My trust in something more than man
Shall help me bear life's woes.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Woman's Home Companion.

ABSENTMINDEDNESS.

Absurdities Into Which Victims of the Habit Have Fallen.

When lapses of memory become habitual, the person is properly called absentminded. The Chicago Tribune relates the following absurdities into which some victims of this disease have fallen:

A bridegroom of 24 hours left his wife, strolled around to his mother-in-law's house and asked her if her daughter was at home. This came from force of habit. He had been calling there daily for some time, and it probably occurred to him that he had not paid his usual visit.

A Chicago bank president is unable to account for three-quarters of an hour of his life. He went into a restaurant as usual and ordered his lunch. Nearly an hour later he found himself in his office chair and suddenly remembered the order.

He went back across the street and asked if the luncheon was ready. The clerk informed him that he had eaten, paid the bill and gone away some 15 minutes before, that he had put his hat on as he went out and that he (the clerk) had not noticed anything peculiar in his actions.

The bank president congratulates himself that he can be trusted to behave like an ordinary mortal even when he doesn't happen to have his mind with him.

An editor of a daily paper has laid himself open to unkind remarks by trying to take up a collection in his office. Happening to want a small coin, he turned to his fellow worker and asked for a quarter.

"Haven't got it, but here's a dollar," the man replied as he tossed it over. The editor put the dollar in his pocket and immediately turned to a special writer at the next desk and said:

"Miss ——, could you lend me a quarter?" Then, seeing the man from whom he had got the dollar grin, he added hastily: "Oh, never mind. I just got a dollar from Brown."

In analyzing his conduct he said that Brown's reply that he did not have a quarter was apparently the only part of the transaction that made any impression upon him. But he is under suspicion in that office and will probably never be able to live it down.

HOW ZULU WOMEN SEW.

They Use Skewers For Needles and Giraffe Sinews For Thread.

The skill of the Zulus of South Africa in sewing fur is a household word in South Africa, and some of the other tribes compete with them. The needle employed is widely different from that used by the ordinary needlewomen. In the first place, it has no eye; in the second, it is like a skewer, pointed at one end and thick at the other.

The thread is not of cotton, but is made of the sinews of various animals, the best being made from the sinews in the neck of a giraffe. It is stiff, inelastic, with a great tendency to "kink" and tangle itself up with anything near it. Before being used it is steeped in hot water until it is quite soft and is then beaten between two smooth stones, which causes it to separate into filaments, which can thus be obtained of any length and thickness. Thus the seamstress has a considerable amount of labor before she commences with the real work in hand.

Finally she squats on the ground (for no native stands to work or do anything else who can possibly help it) and, taking her needle, bores two holes in the edges of the rug or garment on which she is working. The thread is then pushed through with the butt of the needle, drawn tight, and two more holes are made with a like result, the skewer progressing very slowly, but fast enough for a country where time is of no value whatever.

The skin upon which the seamstress is working is damped with water before she commences, and as the damp thread and hide dry out they bring the work very closely together.

Purify the Blood

By taking the old reliable Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.); cures ulcers, scrofula, eczema, pimples, itching skin, aching bones, boils, carbuncles. If you are all run down take B. B. B. It will give life, vitality and strength to the blood. B. B. B. makes the blood pure and rich. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. †

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. Full size, 50 cents; Trial size, 10 cents; at Druggists, or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH — ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES — COLD IN HEAD — HAY-FEVER — ELY BROS. NEW YORK

sep 15 tf sa tu th

TRAIN HELD UP BY TWO ROBBERS.

Plucky Express Messenger Fought the Thieves and Drove Them Off.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.

Express Car Dynamited and Riddled With Holes—Robbers Plundered the Mail Car and Escaped — Rewards Offered—No Clue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EUGENE, ORE., Oct. 23.—The north bound Southern Pacific overland express, due here at 3:42 A. M., was held up by robbers near Walker's station, fifteen miles south of here, at 3 o'clock this morning, and the express car badly damaged but the robbers secured little booty.

Two men boarded the train at Cottage Grove as the train pulled out. After passing Walkers, which is four miles from Cottage Grove, they climbed over the tender and covered Engineer Nichols and the fireman and his helper with revolvers. The robbers ordered the train stopped after which the fireman and helper were compelled to uncouple the train between the express car and the first coach. Engineer Nichols was then ordered to pull ahead, the fireman and helper being left behind. After going a short distance the train was stopped and the robbers proceeded to the express car, taking with them the engineer. The express car was blown open with dynamite and Express Messenger Charles was ordered out, but he refused to go, and with his shot gun commanded the situation inside the car. The robbers told him to come out or he would be blown up with the car but he replied, "blow ahead." A fusilade of bullets followed, riddling the car, but the messenger who was uninjured kept up a continuous firing inside which held the robbers at bay. A charge of dynamite was then thrown into the car with a burning fuse, but Charles grabbed it and threw it outside where it exploded. Next the robbers compelled the engineer to crawl up to the opening inside the car, hoping to use him as a protection from the messenger's shots, but the messenger kept up a steady fire over the engineer's head and still held the robbers at bay. The robbers then gave up their efforts to secure the express treasure and went for the mail. They secured the registered mail, then cut the engine from the rest of the train and ordered Engineer Nichols to pull ahead. They ran to Adkin's Point, in the outskirts of Eugene, where they disembarked and ordered the engineer to return and get his train. The train arrived here at 7:30, about four hours late. The news was wired from Sagingw and officers were out in search of the robbers early this morning, but as yet have secured no trace of them. They are handicapped by having no description of the men. Posses from both Lave and Douglas counties are searching for the bandits.

The Messenger's Story.

PORTLAND, ORE., October 23.—The Southern Pacific train which was held up near Eugene this morning, arrived here this evening. The express car is badly shattered but it was brought in with the train.

"The first intimation I had of any thing wrong," said C. F. Charles, the express messenger, "was when the train began to slow up near Walker's station. It was 2:45 o'clock, as near as I remember. Shortly after the train came to a standstill and I was ordered to open the door. I refused to move.

"Open up this car or we will blow you to hell," commanded one of the robbers. I made no response and was given a salute with dynamite. The first charge blew open one of the doors and knocked me down. My overalls were blown into shreds and my legs scratched somewhat, but otherwise I was unhurt. Further commands to open up and threats followed, but without avail. I made no reply, knowing that the object of the robbers was to locate me in the car and then try to put me out of the way either by dynamite or bullets. I changed my station to the other end of the car. A second shot blew open the door at the other end of the car. The third shot failed to go off, as I had removed my shoes and quietly walked over to the dynamite and detached the fuse. Two more shots exploded, each of them blowing a hole in the floor of the car. All told, four shots went off in the car, two failed to explode and one I prevented from exploding by removing the fuse. All efforts to compel me to open up or leave the car failing the engineer was sent in through the opening blown into the side. I ordered him to get out and fired a shot over his head with my shot gun. The entire ceremony lasted about forty minutes. The engineer retired after I fired the shot and ordered him to leave, and I was not molested further.

Reward Offered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23. — The Southern Pacific Company has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of each of the robbers implicated in the Eugene, Ore., hold up.

EUGENE, ORE., Oct. 23.—Officers who have been searching for the train robbers to-day have been unable to secure any trace of the men. Their tracks show that they started toward Eugene after leaving the engine. There is absolutely no clue to their identity.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 28, 1898.

Dr. C. J. MOFFETT—My Dear Sir: Justice to you demands that I should give you my experience with your excellent medicine TEETHINA. Our little girl, just thirteen months old, has had much trouble teething. Every remedy was exhausted in the shape of prescriptions from family physicians. Her bowels continued to pass off pure blood and burning fever continued for days at a time. Her life was almost despaired of. Her mother determined to try TEETHINA, and in a day or two there was a great change—new life had returned—the bowels were regular, and, thanks to TEETHINA, the little babe is now doing well. Yours, etc., D. W. McIVER, Editor and Proprietor Tuskegee (Ala.) News. †

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23, 4 P. M.—Cotton: Spot, small business done; prices firm; American middling 4⅜d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,500 bales American. Receipts 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling (l. m. c.) October (g. o. c.) 4 30-64@4 31-64d seller; October and November 4 20-64@4 21-64d seller; November and December 4 17-64d seller; December and January 4 16-64d seller; January and February 4 15-64d buyer; February and March 4 15-64d seller; March and April 4 14-64@4 15-64d seller; April and May 4 14-64d buyer; May and June 4 14-64d buyer; June and July 4 13-64@4 14-64d buyer; July and August 4 13-64@4 14-64d seller.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Flour firm and more active, but not quotably higher; rye flour firm. Wheat—Spot market firm; No. 2 red 79⅜c; options opened easy and closed firm and ¼@⅜c net higher; May closed 79⅝c; October 75½c, December 76⅝c. Corn—Spot strong; No. 2, 62⅜ at elevator and 61¾c f. o. b. afloat; options opened active and strong and closed strong at ½@1½c net advance; May closed 62⅝c; October 61½c; December 61¾c Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 41c; options active and higher with other markets. Beef firm. Lard steady; western steamed $9 50. Pork steady. Rice steady. Coffee—Spot Rio weak; No 7 invoice 7c; mild quiet. Sugar—Raw firm. Butter steady; creamery 15@22½c; State dairy 14@21c. Cheese steady; fancy large white 9¼@9¾c; fancy small white 10@10¼. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 21½@22c. Potatoes quiet; Jerseys $1 50@2 00; New York $1 25@2 00; Long Island $2 25@2 50; Jersey sweets $1 50@2 00. Cabbage quiet; Long Island Flat Dutch, per 100, $3 00@5 00. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¼@4½c; other domestic 2½@3c. Cotton seed oil remained inactive and was barely steady, without change; prime crude barrels nominal; prime summer yellow 40c; off summer yellow 38½@39c; prime white 44c; prime winter yellow 44; prime meal $25 00. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 15c.

— Winston *Sentinel:* Policeman Penry had a lively race about 2 o'clock Sunday morning after Grover Cleveland Jarvis, a white boy who appeared on the streets wearing nothing but a shirt and socks. Jarvis outran the officer and got away. His clothes, including a suit and pair of shoes, were found on Fifth street near the Reynolds factory Sunday morning. Jarvis claims that he did not know what he was doing until he reached the old cotton gin in Salem.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles 10c at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet at 8⅜c; net receipts 499 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 8⅜c; middling gulf 8⅝c; sales 1,206 bales.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; October 7.77, November 7.77, December 7.82, January 7.81, February 7.77, March 7.75, April 7.74, May 7.74, June 7.71, July 7.70.

C. H. Alexander, charged with arson in having employed a man to burn a building in Dallas, Texas, in December, 1895, upon which there was $15,000 insurance, was found guilty, the punishment being fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

CASTORIA. For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6¾@	7
Standard	7½@	7¾
Burlaps	6 @	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	9 @	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔	9 @	9½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	9 @	9½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	19 @	9½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 35 @	1 45
Second-hand machine	1 35 @	1 45
New New York, each	@	1 50
New City, each	@	1 50
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	22 @	28
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	72½
Virginia Meal	72½@	75
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	1 25 @	1 30
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	11 @	12½
Rio	8 @	11
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s	@	0
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	7 75
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	6 @	10
" Extra	4 00 @	5 00
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 25
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	3 60 @	3 85
First Patent	4 25 @	4 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	8 @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	78 @	80
Mixed Corn	76 @	78
Oats, from store (mixed)	@	50
Oats, Rust Proof	@	70
Cow Peas	85 @	90
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green salted	4 @	5
Dry flint	10 @	11
Dry salt	9 @	10
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s		
No 1 Timothy	1 00 @	1 05
Rice Straw	40 @	50
Eastern	90 @	95
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	90
N. C. Crop	75 @	80
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	3 @	3¼
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	12½@	14
Dairy Cream	13 @	13½
Half cream	10 @	12½
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	9 @	12½
North Carolina	10 @	12½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	16 00
Rump	@	16 00
Prime	@	15 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	11 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	@	1 25
Liverpool	95 @	1 10
American	95 @	1 05
On 125 ℔ Sacks	50 @	60
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝@	5¾
Standard A	5⅛@	5⅛
White Extra C	4½@	5
Extra C, Golden	4⅜@	15
C Yellow	4 @	4½
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	32
Barbadoes, in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	29 @	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	29 @	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	17 @	27
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 50d basis	2 40 @	2 50
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	8 00 @	9 00
Common mill	4 00 @	5 00
Fair mill	5 00 @	6 50
Prime mill	6 50 @	7 50
Extra mill	8 00 @	8 50
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	6 25 @	7 00
" " Sap	5 50 @	6 00
5x20 Heart	3 50 @	4 00
" Sap	2 50 @	3 00
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00 @	2 10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, October 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 35½c per gallon bid for machine made casks and 34½c per gallon bid for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90c per barrel bid for strained and 95c per barrel bid for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.30 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.10 per barrel for hard, $2.00 for dip, and —— for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 39@38½c; rosin steady at $1 15@1.20; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	70
Rosin	365
Tar	168
Crude turpentine	10

Receipts same day last year—43 casks spirits turpentine, 300 bbls rosin, 119 bbls tar, 76 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 9-16	c