ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$250; four days, \$3 60; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$400. two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Tentines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements inserted in Local Folume

Advertisements inserted once a week in Dally will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of dally rate. Twice a week, two thirds of dally rate.

Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if accept able in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld. An extra charge will be made for double-colum: or triple-column advertisements.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Re spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. Amusement, Auction and Official advertiseme

one dollar per square for each insertion. Advertisements to follow reading matter, or occupy any special piace, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "Nev

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time sotually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be

tarly, according to contract. All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quar-

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the property will only be advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

## Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1887

EARLY SPECULATIONS.

The chairman of the National Republican Committee is one B. F Who he is and how so obscure a man got to be chairman we are not informed. He has called a meeting of his Committee, He was interviewed by the Philadelphia Press and he has told what he says he thinks of the political outlook. Whether this Jones knows more than any other Jones is more than we can say. He is reported as saying his party hope to carry five Southern States next year-namely, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Florida. It is safe to say, we believe, that Maryland is as safe to the Democracy as several other States not named. The Virginia papers say that their State will go largely Democratic next year. But this depends, we suppose, from what certain papers say, upon the abolition of Internal taxes-free drinks and free smokes.

Tennessee is growing less and less Democratic, but it is still safe for the Democrats. Florida is being filled with Northern men who are mainly Republicans and there may be reason for fearing a reversal there of the verdict in the past. As to West Virginia, it is an uncertain State, we in these and in other States. In North Carolina the Democrats will have to be very vigilant, very active and thoroughly united to carry the State. We might show certain elements of weakness if it was necessary to point them out. The chief source of trouble lies in the very injudicious and unwise promise of several years ago that if the Democracy got into power that the whiskey, beer, wine and tobacco tax should go. Of course there was no prospect of any such result. The moonshiners took heart and expected that law or no law under a reform Administration they would have a full swing and would be able to carry on their illicit business without molestation or the fear of it. This is unfortunate, as President Cleveland means business, and is not the man to favor rascality or violations of law. He is a Reformer you must remember.

North Carolina can be carried as Carolina Democracy should not be in harmony with the Congressional action of the party and the deliverances of the next National Convention. An active, enthusiastic Enthusiasm and harmony will secure bined. The Chinese Wall monster such a vote, or as far as it is ever should be lowered.

full. In no election is there a full vote. At least thirty or forty thousand, or more, electors remain from the polls.

A GREAT ROAD.

The excellent and intelligent gen tleman who edits the Pittsboro Home, Mr. H. H. Merritt, is a warm friend of the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Wilmington. He has shown this by his works-by his legislative course and his editorial labors. In a recent editorial he thus refers to what occurred several years back:

"In the Senate of '79-'80, when the further prosecution of the enterprise seemed to be blocked, we stood at the side of our friend, D. F. Caldwell, and urged the Senate to grant some aid for its relief. We tried to show the importance of the great valley that it would develop, and the mag nificent capabilities of a road running from the great Northwest diagonally across our State and terminating at Wilmington. We talked about the tons of freight that would go sweeping through our State every day from the first of January to the last of December. We spoke of the flourishing towns and villages that would spring up all along the line. We tried to picture what Wilmington would be when all the freight should be poured into her lap and she would become the coaling station for all vessels sailing on our South Atlantic 'coast. It was a hard fight, and aid was granted only by the deciding vote of Lieut. Gov. Robinson. But for the zeal of Senator Caldwell the bill would have failed."

Wilmington should certainly be grateful for the efforts of brother Merritt and his coadjutors in the good work. The city has not always responded to such demonstrations as it should have done, but there is a brighter outlook, and it is to be hoped that while efforts are making to the north and south of us to deflect the route and gobble up the trade, that Wilmington will be alert and in earn est. Mr. Merritt says:

"By all means let it be extended to our 'city by the sea." Let that city now realize its opportunity, and aid liberally in this work. So far as the State is concerned it matters little whether the road goes to this city or lower down to Southport; but it is a matter of vast importance to the city itself It will never have another such opportunity "When the road shall have been comple-

ted from Mt. Airy to the sea, we may rest assured that the other part of this grand trunk line will take care of itself. In a decade we may expect to see the immense freightage from the Northwest reaching the ocean by the shortest and most direct line through North Carolins."

The STAR has never faltered in its advocacy of the completion of this railroad from Wilmington to Mt. Airy. It has all along had a due perception of the importance of this road, not only to this city but to the State. It opens up a fine country, as we have shown in elaborate editoriale, and when all of the plans contemplated are carried out successfully there will be a very large area of country that will become tributary to some seaport. Shall it be Wilmington? Can our people afford to have this great line finding its ter minus by the sea at C harleston or Morehead and with no direct connection with Fayetteville? This road is a great one and it can be a great feader for Wilmington. Without it neither our city nor Southport can become a coaling station, which is very important.

It is very astonishing that any part of the Southern press should fail to insist upon a reduction of the present War Tariff. But it is a fact that there are a score or two of leading papers that are now advocating the continuance of the Republican War Tariff, with its inequalities, its un take it. There will be a hard contest fairness and its oppressions. But if Southern farmers are listening to the Protection charmer it is not so with the Northwestern farmers. Not long ago a convention of farmers was held. They came from six of the Northwestern States. Here is the resolution they adopted, and we com mend it to the attention of the farmers and business men of North Carolina. They resolve,

"That in the reduction in national taxes the burden should be removed from the necessaries in common use, and the absurd proposition to take the tax from spirits and tobacco in preference to necessaries demands earnest protest. We cannot readily believe that Congress will turn over to the people cheap whiskey and tobacco in preference to cheap salt, lumber, coal and clo-

What a tremendous sum is now raised yearly by taxation upon the American people! The figures for the last fiscal year run up to the enormous sum of \$371,000,000, or nearly five times as much as James Buchanan required when President. The War Tariff produced \$217,000,usual if there is ordinary wisdom dis- 000. Of this sum a great deal was played and the forces of the Democ- raised upon the poor man's necessaracy are united and well led. ries. The European countries are There will be rather uphill work wiser than our own. Great Britain if the platform of the North needed in 1886, \$425,000,000. She raised less than one-fourth by a Tariff. France required \$625,000,-000. One-tenth came from her custom houses. Germany only raised \$75,000,000 through her custom campaign with harmony in the party | houses. It will be seen that the will insure victory. Judge Russell United States raises by the War was right when he said that the Tariff nearly as much revenue as the tate is Democratic upon a full vote. three great European countries com-

Master Workman Powderly left the convention of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis in high satisfaction and felicitated himself that all was serene and hopeful, and that henceforth there would be no jars or threatened disintegration. Indeed he went so far as to say that the order would now rapidly increase, and he went so far as to put the figures at 300,000. But all this was crowing too soon. While he was indulging himself in pleasant visions of the future there was a rebellion right in the camp. Thirty-five delegates met in Chicago and issued a manifesto of a very serious kind. They bring many and grave charges against the officials and their management, and it is very clear that all is not so harmonious as it appeared to Mr. Powderly.

THE PERIODICALS. Chautauguan is a monthly devoted to

the educational interests of the country. It is edited and published at Bennettsville, S. C., by Mrs E. C. Alsbrook. It is neatly printed on excellent paper and contains 28 pages.

St. Nicholas for November 18 good. The pictures are excellent and the reading varied. Louisa M. Alcott, David Ker, R. M. Johnston, Frank Sherman, and other clever writers furnish the matter. Some of the articles are: "A Peasant Painter-Jules Bastien-Lepage," by Ripley Hitchcock, who gives the life story of the telented young French artist, with many beautiful examples of his art; "Elephants at Work," by John R. Corvell; the true story of Pocahontas, by E S. Brooks, who writes of her in his "Historic Girls" series as "Ma-ta-oka of Pow-ha-tan; The Girl of the Virginia Forests;" and "The Last Chance of Life," by David Ker, a characteristic episode in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Price \$3 a year. Century Co., publishers, New York.

The Forum for November presents the following discussions: I. Warfare Against Society, President F. A. P. Barnard, II Should Fortunes be Limited? Edward T. Peters, III. The Use and Abuse of the Veto Power, John D. Long. IV. Is the Negro Vote Suppressed? Senator A. H. Colquitt. V. The Panama Canal From Within, George C. Hurlbut. VI. Shall Utah Become a State? George Ticknor Curtia. VII Christianity and Communion, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Jr. VIII. What is the Object of Life? W. S. Lilly. IX. Books That Have Helped Me Brander Matthews, X. Avoidable Dangers of the Ocean, Lieut. V. L. Cottman. XI Caterpillar Critics, James Lane Allen. Price \$5 a year. The Forum Publishing Co , 97 5th Avenue, New York.

LEE.

From Col. Marshall's Address in Rich mond. Va.

But I must hasten on to what I re gard as the greatest exhibition of the heroic nature of Gen. Lee. have not time to speak of many incidents that came under my observation during the war illustrative of his character; and showing how he acquired his wonderful influence over the troops under his command.

I can best describe that influence by saying that such was the love and veneration of the men for him, that they came to look upon the cause as General Lee's cause, and they fought for it because they loved him. To them he represented cause, country

The wonderful influence of Napoleon over his soldiers, had for its foundation the love of military glory. It appealed to no nobler sentiment. It was as intense in wars of ambition, as in war for the defence of the

Napoleon was the idol of his solliers. Lee was the idol of his men.

There is hardly an incident in General Lee's life, great or small, when he was called upon to deal with the rights and the interests and the feelings of others, or to deal with matters affecting the public that does not present an illustration of some vir-

I shall not refer now to the many instances that occurred during the war in his intercourse with his own officers and soldiers, or with the civil and military officers of the Confederate Government. I shall only say that there was not an officer in his army who did not feel bound to him by ties stronger than those of discipline; and to whom his approval was not a sufficient recompense for any

The dignity and grandeur of General Lee never appeared to greater advantage, than on the occasion of the surrender at Appomattox. Others have described better than I can, his appearance in the interview with General Grant. Let me say, however, as the only Confederate witness of that scene, that had General Grant and the officers who attended him, studied beforehand how to conduct themselves, so as to spare as far as possible the feelings of their illustrious enemy, and show their generous sympathy for him in the supreme moment of his trial, they could not have seted their parts better than they did when they obeyed: the promptings of the noble heart of

the true American soldier. The scene was in no way theatrical. but in its simplicity it was dramatic in the extreme. It can only be painted by one who knows how to

depict victory without triumph.

As General Lee stood confronting General Grant, before they began to speak of the business they had in hand, a number of Federal officers were near General Grant, listening to the conversation, and some of them taking part in it, and had a stranger entered the room, ignorant of what was taking place, it would never have occurred to him that anything

was going on but a pleasant conversation among friends. General Lee was as calm and collected, as dignified and gracious as I ever saw him

in the hour of victory.

Through the pain and humiliation of his position, his great career about to close in defeat, and all that he had done about to be made unavailing, he saw the path of duty and he trod it with as firm a foot and as brave a heart and as lofty a mien as if it had been the way of triumph.

Perhaps the highest tribute that was ever paid to General Lee was paid by General Grant himself at Appomattox.

After the meeting at McLain's house, where the terms of surrender were agreed upon, General Grant requested another interview with General Lee.

Upon his return to his quarters, General Lee informed myself and other members of his staff that in his conversation with General Grant the latter had expressed the most earnest desire that peace should be instantly restored, and that not another drop of American blood should be shed. He then proposed to General Lee that the latter should forthwith meet Mr. Lincoln, and said that whatever terms of pacification Mr. Lincoln and General Lee might agree upon would be satisfactory to the reasonable people of the North and South, and should have his own earnest support. He told General Lee that his influence with the Southern people would secure their concurrence, and that Mr. Lincoln's council would be accepted by the whole North.

General Lee expressed the great pleasure which General Grant's noble and patriotic sentiments gave him, but declined to comply with his request, because he was an officer of the Confederate Army, and could do nothing inconsistent with his duty to the Confederate Government."

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Mr. Edgerton greatly mistakes the spirit of the Democratic reaction against the President's extremism in the matter of the Civil Service, if he supposes that the protesting Democrats mean to revive any of the odious features of the old spoils system, with its damnable rings at Washington, its vile assessments for party purposes and its abuse of the public service by the organization of a standing army of party workers composed of men in office. Nothing of the kind. opposed simply the purposed revolution of the Mugwamp Beaurocratic theory. We proposed that the Pres ident should restrict himself to the execution, in good faith, of an act, limited in its provisions and tentative in its character. That was all. But the tempest in the teapot which has broken over the departments should be quelled at once, and rigorously, unless the Administration looks for a nasty and damaging explosion next year.—Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

--- The Trust system, with which the people of the United States must soon grapple, is intimately related to a high protective tariff. The existence of such a tariff permits this system to be applied to protected industries, and even invites such a use of it. Manufacturers who deal in materials and products that are protected by heavy import duties can unite to form monopolies without fear of competition from abroad so long as their prices shall not be oarried above a certain level. Protected from foreign competition, they conspire to destroy all competition at home. When they have perfected their monopolistic union they can defy competition from either quarter, for the great power of a close Trust, pitilessly exercised, prevents the successful establishment of competing enterprises outside of its oircle. When scores of great protected industries shall have been Trusted in this country, (and the number of Trusts increase every month,) when there shall have been formed an Iron and Steel Trust, a Woollen Goods Trust, a Window-Glass Trust, and other monopolies which the tariff list will suggest, where will the consumer and those who are frozen out of honest industries find relief? Not in competition in the home market, for that will have been effectually throttled. And the tariff barrier will out off all hope of relief by competition from abroad .- N. Y. Times, Ind. Rep.

Supreme Court. Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Appeals from the fifth district were disposed of as follows:

Rigsbee vs. Town of Durham; argued by Messrs. Strudwick & Boone and Batchelor & Devereux for plaintiff, and Messrs. W. A. Guthrie and Graham & Ruffin for defendant. The argument in this case will be resumed this morning.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- One wave of Thurman's red andana makes Benny Foraker feel blue. -Phil. Times, Rep. Pro.

- We beg to suggest to the President of the United States that it is entirely within his prerogative to compel the mem-bers of the Civil Service Commission to keep the peace. - Wash. Post, Dem.

- The Randallite Georgia organs have never objected to free salt for the New England fishermen. Why should they object to free salt for the Georgia farmers?—Augusta Gazette, Dem.

- It has been some little time now since the Atlanta Constitution has done any "fooling" with the loaded end of the Senatorial question. But this is confidential. Don't mention it.—Augusta Ga-

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET STAR OFFICE, Oct. 28, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market pened firm at 324 cents per gallon, with out sales. Later, the receipts of the day were sold at 33 cents.

ROSIN-Market firm at 80 cents per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 20 per bbl of 280 ths., with sales of receipts at

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Distillers quote at \$1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip

and \$1 00 for Hard.

COTTON-Market quoted quiet and firm at 9 3-16 cents for Middling, with sales of 750 bales on this basis. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were as follows: Ordinary ...... 6 9-16 cents 7 10. Low Middling......8 13-16 " 

CORN-Quoted firm at 60 cents for yellow in bulk, and 62 cents in sacks; white is quoted at 62 cents in bulk, and 64 cents in sacks-for cargoes:

TIMBER-Market steady, with quotations as follows; Prime and Extra Shipping, firstclass heart, \$8 00@10 00 per M. feet; Extra \$6 00@7 50; Good Common Mill, \$3 00@ 5 00: Inferior to Ordinary, \$3 00@4 00. PEANUTS-Market firm. Prime 55@60

cents; Extra Prime 75@80 cents; Fancy 90 cents per bushel of 28 lbs. RICE-Market quiet. Fair quoted at 41 @4#c; Prime 5@5#c per pound. Rough

-70@80c for upland; 95c@\$1.05 for tidewater per bushel.

Cotton				baica
Spirits Turp	entine.	 	161	casks
Rosiu		 	457	bbls
Tar	ž		18	bbls
Crude Turpe	ntine.		00	bbls

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Financial. HEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Noon. -- Money easy at 3 per cent. Sterling exchange 481@4814 and 4854@4854. State bonds dull but steady. Government securities dull

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, Evening-Sterling exchange dull but firm at 4821@4861 Money easy at 34@7 per cent., closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securi ties dull but firm; four per cents 1264; three per cents 108‡. State bonds dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 121 asked;

Commercal

YORK, Oct. 28 -Noon. quiet and firm, with sales of 213 bales; middling uplands 9 11 16 cents; middling Orleans 9 13-16 cents; futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: October 9.89c; November 9.61c; December 9.58c; January 9.61c; February 9.69c; March 9 77c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat lower. Corn quiet and steady. Pork steady at \$14 00@14 50. Lard firm at \$6 871. Spirits turpentine firm at 851c. Rosin firm at \$1 20@1 25. Old mess pork steady at \$13 50@13 75. Freights steady. NEW YORK, Oct. 28. Evening.-Cotton

easier; sales of 325 bales; middling uplands 9 11-16c; middling Orleans 9 13-16c; net receipts at all ports 55,374 bales; exports to Great Britain 80,040 bales, to France — bales, to the continent 8,921 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 613,123 bales Weekly statement: consolidated net receipts 757 bales, gross receipts 56,419 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,856 bales, to France 1,507 bales, to the continent 9,665 bales; sales ,819 bales, all to spinners; stock in port of New York 72,990 bales. Southern flour firm. Wheat-options opened a trifle higher, afterwards declined 1@1c, later advanced 1@sc, closing steady; spot a shade better and moderately active; No. 2 red November 834@834c; May 894@904c. Corn spot advanced ic; options ics better and fairly active, closing steady; No. 2 October 53@53\c; November 52\@52\c; May 53\ @53\c. Oata \@\c higher and more active; No. 2 October 83\@33 9-16c; November 33\c @33 7-16c; May 354@354c; No. 2 on spot 334c. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee —fair Rio on spot \$18 691; options fairly active, closing firm at 20@30 points advance; No.7 Rio October \$16 25; November \$15 95@16 40; December \$16 10@16 40 May \$15 90@16 15. Sugar tirm and moderately active; refined active and strong Molasses quiet and steady; black strap 19c Rice firm. Cotton seed oil-crude 35c; refined 43c. Rosin dull at \$1 17+@1 25. Spirits turpentine firm at 36c. Hides firm and quiet. Wool quiet and easy. Pork very steady; old mess \$18 50@18 75; new mess \$14 00@14 50. Beef steady; beef hams dull; tiereed beef quiet. Cut meats dull and weak; middles dull and nominal Lard 4@8 points higher and more active: western steam \$6 90; November \$6 61@ 6 69; May \$6 81@6 91. Freights firm; cetton 9-64d; grain 34d.

Cotton—Net receipts 284 bales; gross re-ceipts 284 bales; futures closed quiet and steady; sales of 90,600 bales at the following] quotations: October 9.88@9.90c; November 9.59@9.50c; December 9.57@9.58c; February 9.67@9.68c; March 9.75@9.76c; April 9.88@9.84c; May 9.91@9.92c; June

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say The strength of the market for cotton options to-day has centred mainly on Octo-ber, for which there was a slight squeeze, and for all shorts were compelled to cover, the price was pegged at 3 points advance and held until the liquidation was over. Outside of this, however, the tone was weak and slow, with the market exhibiting more or less tired a look. Selling was no very free on new deals, but long cotton leaked out with some freedom. In the ab-sence of demand and evident disappointment over the tenor of advices from abroad which have become slightly modified, prices declined 6@7 points and subsequently reacted 2@8 points, closing about steady. Southern markets were firm, but port receipts were very liberal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 72@724c; No. 2 red 73c. Corn—No. 2, 414@414c. Oats—No. 2, 254@254c. Mess pork \$13.00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$6.55. Short rlb sides (loose) \$6.50; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5.00@5.20; short clear sides (boxed) \$6 80@6 90. Whis-

The leading futures ranged as follows-The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 72½, 72½, 72½, 72½; November 72½, 72½, 72½; May 79½, 75½, 79½. Corn—No. 2 October 41½, 42, 41½; November 41½, 42, 41½; May 45½, 45½, 45½. Oats—No. 2 October 25½; November 25½, 25½, 25½; May 29½. Mess perk—January \$12 30, \$12 65, \$12 62½. Lard—October \$6 55; November \$6 80, \$6 85, \$6 85; May \$6 63½, \$6 70, \$6 67½. Short ribs—October \$6 50; January \$6 27½, \$6 40, \$6 40. \$6 40, \$6 40.

dential. Don't mention it.—Augusta Gazette

To-day the corner stone for a monument to General Robert E. Lee will be laid in Richmond, Va., with appropriate ceremony. It is no derogation to the fame of any man to say that America has not produced a greater soldier—Phil. Record.

BALTMORE, Oct. 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Howard street and western super \$3 37@3 75; extra \$3 00@8 85; family \$5 75@4 50; eity mills super \$3 87@3 60; extra \$3 00@8 62; Rio brands \$4 25@4 50. Wheat—southern active, strong and higher; red 80@82c; amber 82@84c; western fairly active and higher, closing easy; No. 2 winter red on spot 80gc. Corn—southern quiet

and firm; new white 45@48c; yellow 45@

HT LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Flour unchanged, Wheat opened firm and continued so, closing steady, fluctuating from 1@1c; No 2 rest cash 72@721c; October and November 721c. Corn firm but irregular; cash 391c; October 891c; November 381@381. Oats steady; cash 25c; November 241c. Whiskey steady at \$105. Provisions firm

CINCINNATI, Oct 28 - Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 76c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 441c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 284c. Pork dull at \$13 00. Lard in fair demand; prime steam \$6,80. Bulk meats and bascon steady and unchanged Whiskey firm at \$1 05. Hogs active and firm. CHARLESTON, Oct. 28 -Spirits turpen-

tine firm at 324c. Rosin firm; good strained SAVANNAH, Oct 28 .- Spirits turpen-

Rosin firm and held tine steady at 33c.

New York Comparative Cotton State ment. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The following is

the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...... 294,841 255,923 Total receipts to this date...... 1,747,284 1,296,411 Exports for the week... 219,702 146,812 Total exports to this 959.788 660.118 Stock in all United States 613,128 616,330 ports..... Stock at all interior 150.952 132.029 towns ..... 444,000 340,000 Stock in Liverpool..... American afloat for 212,000 209,000 Great Britain .....

··· HETON WARD CITY

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28, 12.30 P. M .- Cotton -Business good at unchanged rates; middling uplands 5 5-16d; middling Orleans 5 7-16d; sales today of 12,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000 bales; receipts 40,000 bales, of which 86,600 were American. Futures quiet; uplands, 1 m c, October delivery 5 17-64d; October and November delivery 5 14-64d; November and December delivery 5 12-64d; December and January delivery 5 12-64d; January and February delivery 5 12 64d; February and March delivery 5 13-64d; March and April delivery 5 15-64d; April and May delivery 5 17-64d; May and June delivery 5 18-64d. No tenders.

Sales for the week 83,000 bales, of which 55,000 bales were American; speculators took 5,200 bales and exporters 11,000 bales; forwarded from ships' sides direct to soinners 17,200 bales; actual export 8,800 bales; total imports 103,000 bales, of which 83,000 bales were American; total stock 444,000 bales, of which 226,000 bales are American; total affost 226,000 bales, of which 212,000 are American.

Wheat strong and in good demand; hold ers offer sparingly; receipts for the past three days 141,000 centals, including 100,-000 centals American. Corn quiet; demand fair; new mixed western 4s 8d; reelpts American for the past three days 68,400 centals Weather fair but cloudy. Spirits turpentine 27s 9d.

LAVERPOOL, Oct. 28, 4 P. M.-Cottonmiddling uplands (lmc) October delivery 5 16-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 14-64d, seller; November and December delivery 5 11-64d, buyer; December and January delivery 5 11 64d, buyer; January and February delivery 5 11 64d, buyer; February and March delivery 5 12-64d, buyer; March and April delivery 5 14-64d, value; April and May delivery 16-64d, seller; May and June delivery 18-64d, seller. Futures closed steady. Sales of cotton to-day included 7,700 bales American.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 4 P. M .- Spirits tur pentine 27s.

MARINE. Port Almanac-Oct. 29.

10h 47 m

High Water at Wilmington.... 7.27 A M ARRIVED

High ! Water at Smithville .... 5.37 A M

Day's Length.....

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport Nor brig Taritta, 294 tons, Knudsen, Pernambuco, Heide & Co. Nor barque Fruen, 372 tons, Peterson Barbadoes, Paterson, Downing & Co. Schr Gen A H Ames, 452 tons, Johnson Philadelphia, Geo Harriss & Co, with rail

road iron to CCRR. Schr Edith R Seward, 232 tons, Travis, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss & Co, with rail. road iron to CCRR. CLEARED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport Br barque George Davis, Falkner, Havre, Alex Sprunt & Son. Schr M C Moseley, Torrey, Gonaives, Hayti, E Kidder's Son

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

HAVRE-Br barque George Davis-2,800 GONAIVES-Schr M C Moseley-199,718 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles, 3 bbls nava

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilming ton, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887. STEAMSHIPS. Daylesford (Br.) 901 tons, Sinclair, C l

Allie (Br.), 1,184 tons, Rodgaard, C P Beechville (Br.), 1,120 tons, Watson, Heide Coventry (Br.), 1,140 tons, Bacon, Heide Parklands (Br.), 1184 tons, Smith, C P Me

Marie Kuyper (Ger.), 362 tons, Seemann, Pillau (Ger.) 470 tons, Gealach, E Peschau & Westermann. Theodore Voss (Ger.), 317 tons, Sermann,

E Peschau & Westermann. Pons Mili (Br.), Paknoham, Heide & Co. M D Bucker (Ger.), 397 tons, Rehberg, Paterson, Downing & Co. Wilhelm Max (Ger.), 486 tons, Fretwurst, Monica (Nor.), 637 tons, Johannesen, Heide

& Co. Adolph (Ger.), 528 tons, Westendorf, Heide SCHOONERS.

Mary A Powers, 472 tons, Keen, E G Bar-

ker & Co. Annie Ainsley. 288 tons, McAndrews, Geo Harriss & Co. Georgia Clark, 347 tons, Bartlett, Geo Harriss & Co. James Ponder, 258 tons, Lynch, Geo Harriss & Co. Lamoine, 246 tons, Parker, E G Barker &

R S Graham, 325 tons, Avis, George Harriss & Co.
Fanny Tracey, 282 tons, Tilton, George Harriss & Co.
Roger Moore, 318 tons, Gilkey, E G Barker & Co.
Jennie Hall, 391 tons, Hall, Geo. Harriss &



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