blisher's Announcement. THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newsmore in North Carolina, is published daily, except
and lay, at 36 00 per year, 33 00 for six months,
15 for three months; 50 ets for one month, to
mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers
at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period
from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday
morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 ets, for six months,
10 cts for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square me day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; are days, \$3 00; five days, \$5 50; one week, \$4 00; are days, \$6 50; three weeks \$5 0; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks \$5 0; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; days months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten ines of solid Nonparell type make one square. All announcements of Pairs, Festivals, Balls Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet ngs, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per fine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column s

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$100 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate. Communications, unless they contain impor-tant news, or discuss briefly and properly subject 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-column or triple-column advertisements. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, 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 adverti-one dollar per square for each insertion.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired Advertisements kept under the head of "New advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published. Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to ex-ceed 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 of 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 proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1887

AN INFAMOUS AND BLOODY RE-

Gen. Sherman, since Grant's death, is now the Northern idol. He is their favorite type of a soldier. Of course he never tells the truth when a falsehood will answer his purpose. He has been again and again exposed in his mendacity. But all this does not lower him in the least. John Sherman, his able brother, has grown to be a millionaire on a salary of \$5,000 and \$8,000 a year, but such dishonesty has not lowered his standing in the least with his party.

Sherman "marched to the sea" like Alaric marched to Rome, over desolated homes and wasted fields. He is the Modern Goth. Do you think we exaggerate in the least and misrepresent the facts in any particular? Then you are unacquainted with the records of the war with known facts.

We will show what sort of soldier Sherman was; what methods of warfare he proposed, what his views of war were. We will do this from his own writings. In 1864, Sherman wrote to Thomas:

"I want all things bent to the plan. purpose to demonstrate the vulnerability of the South, and makes its inhabitants feel that war and individual Ruin are synony.

This is the lest half of the nineteenth centary. The man who wrote that is blackhearted and a disgrace to the profession of arms.

He says in another letter to

"We have now a good entering wedge, and should drive it home.'

He says Beauregard will be unable to protect the Southern people against his infernal vandalism, and is happy over it evidently. Now comes an order that is laconic and is worthy of Attila or the bloodiest minded Indian with hands dripping with the blood of his victims:

"You may commence the work of de struction at once, but don't use fire until towards the last moment.

SHERMAN. This is his order for burning Atlanta. And yet the villain has denied his cruelties. He wrote to Washington as follows:

"If my reasons are satisfactory to the United States, it makes no difference whether it pleases General Hood and his people or not."

This ruffian in uniform is gloating over the prospect of wide-spread desolation, ruin, suffering, among

the people in the line of his march. Before leaving Atlanta he wrote:

"The problem of this war consists in the awful fact that the present class of men who rule the South must be killed out-

Here open murder is proclaimed as the true policy and he evidently meant to pursue it as far as he could. No Comanche Indian ever had less of "the milk of human kinddees" than this red-handed murderer, Tooumseh Sherman. He is well

"I can sweep the whole State of Georgis."

He destroyed Atlanta and with sixty thousand men began his famous and infamous march to the sea. He issued an order creating a corps of Bummers. We have not a copy but the reader can find it in a Northern history by no less a man than Prof. John W. Draper. It is in his two volume work and we have read the order.

We have been copying the extracts from Sherman from the North American Review for September. The article is by S. H. M. Byers. That writer says:

"Every twentieth man in the army was egularly detailed to scour the country right and left, and sometimes in front for food and forage. In three days' time the greater number of these foragers had mounted themselves on some species of horse or mule, and the 'foragera' became a sort of irregular, or partisan cavalry—fly-ing hither and thither, at all times and in all places. They confiscated horses, mules, cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, grain, fodder, otatoes and meat in such enormous quantities as to supply the whole army. Only occasionally were the regular rations in the supply trains touched at all. The army was living completely off the country. The corn Jefferson Davis had ordered planted in the cotton-fields was feeding Sherman's soldiers. The 'foragers' were becoming the pistorie personages of the campaign. They were men accustomed to danger, to improvising defenses, to fighting on foot or mounted, to ambuscades and open fields soldiers of infinite resources, and it is doubt ful if any cavalry in existence could have been half so useful to the army as Sherman's mounted 'foragers.' Their irregularities, and they were not great, for discipine met them when they came to camp. were overlooked in the good that they accomplished.

Sherman destroyed as he advanced. He said a crow could not live on the line of his march. He first devastated Georgia and then played the same awful havoc in South Carolina, demolishing every thing and burning Columbia on the way. He entered North Carolina, and although he behaved better than he had done, he and his Bummers pillaged and devoured and destroyed no little. Mr. Byers is in error as to one point. He says Sherman reached Roanoke river or its neighborhood. This is a mistake. He never got nearer to Roanoke than Goldsboro, and the latter is some eighty miles distant from the river. He says Sherman was but eighteen miles from Richwhen the evacuation took place. Sherman was one hundred and sixty-three miles from Rich-

THE CIPHER HUMBUG. We were amused over an article in the November North American Review on "Those Wonderful Ciphers." The writer is Arthur D. Vinton. He discusses four ciphers and they are extremely ridiculous. How any sane mind can waste time over such foolery is beyond us. In discussing Clark's cipher and the epitaph of Shakespeare Mr. Vinton shows that with him, as with other alleged "literary experts," originated thoughts not to be found in Bacon's works, and that Clark makes the great jurist and philosopher tell falsehoods, set up false claims, and indulge in "atterly unimportant, frivolous, and trifling" communications. For instance, Bacon, according to Clark, utterly misuses the term "embracery." He was bribed himself as a judge, and yet Clark makes Bacon confess that he was an "embracer"-that is, that he bribed others. Mr. Vinton says:

"He was a judge, the highest judicial dignitary of the readers, and he took bribes, but he never tampered with a jury. Embracery is not, and never was, as Mr. Clark states, 'the old legal term for judicial corruption,' nor has Lord Bacon ever 'come down in history as an Embracer."

The point is, Clark by his supposed cipher finds Bacon confessing to what he was never suspected of or accused of doing, and he makes the great lawyer ignorant of a law term, while himself showing ignorance of Bacon's historic record.

Clark is only familiar with a cheap and imperfect edition of Bacon's "De Augmentis." Vinton shows that in the famous passage relied upon by all of the cipher manipulators Clark's edition omits an important passage. The words of the first chapter of the sixth book are as follows:

"But to prevent all suspicion, we shall here annex a cipher (or invention) of our own, which we devised in Paris in our youth; which still seem to me worthy of preservation." The part omitted is the last clause. Bacon invented, he says, a cipher when young and he still regards it "worthy of preservation." But Bacon stole the very cipher he pretend-

ed to originate. Mr. Vinton savs: "Now, in point of fact, this very cipher which Bacon claimed as original with himself, is found described in two books, the first written by Porta and first printed in 1563 (when Bacon was three years old) and reprinted in Strasbourg in 1606; and the second written by de Vigenere, and pub-lished in Paris in 1587. It is certainly amusing to know that the Baconian rebusmongers are using a plagiarized cipher to steal away Shakespeare's reputation."

On 10th Sept. he wrote to Grant: | it. Could not a lawyer who attended constantly upon the theatre catch easily some of the phrases of the dramas. The probability is Bacon borrowed the ideas and words of the immortal dramatist. Bacon was seven years the junior of Shake-

POLITICAL THIMBLE-RIGGING.

The Northern Republican papers often amuse their readers by open ing up the "suppressed negro vote." The replies have been abundant and conclusive. But these very papers take good care not to say anything of the "suppressed vote" of white men in the North. There is no greater abuse in our elections than the positive silencing of Democratic voters in the North. Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, said in the United "Sixteen thousand black and white Re-

publican voters in Pennsylvania are sufficient to elect a Congressman, but it requires 1,000 of their opponents to do so."

That is, the Republicans have so gerrymandered and manipulated the elections that it took nearly three times as many Democratic voters to elect a member of the U.S. House as it did Republicans to elect a

But this is not the only abuse. In Indiana the same condition of affairs exists or existed to some extent. In 1876, in the six Middle States the vote stood: Republican, 1,842,212, and the Democratic vote 1,804,341. Now fairness and honesty would have given the Democrats nearly as many members of the Congress as the Republicans had. But such was not the case. The Republicans secured 75 members and the Democrats but 46. That is, the Republicans had a majority in six States of 37,871 votes, and because of this they captured 29 members. In Indiana in 1876, the Democrate had an actual plurality of 5,000 votes. But the cunning and greedy and unscrupulous Republicans had so gerrymandered the State as to get nine members, while their opponents got but four. In Pennsylvania they got two-thirds of the delegation with a majority against them of 110,000 votes. If this is not a suppression of white voters-of Democratic voters what is it?

The alleged frauds in the Baltimore election are to be very closely inquired into. It is a singular fact that with a certain class of Independent Republican and supposed Democratic papers in the North a bolt in a party is always taken as an infallible indication that "something is rotten in Denmark," and that the bolters are really actuated by the high motive of trying to secure an honest election and reform in the party. It has come to pass that only bolters are prompted in their zeal by pure intentions and noble aspirations, whereas the bulk of the party that stand firm are put down as favoring fraud and dishonest methods. We say this is remarkable. But it is ridiculous and for the most part false. Kickers are generally selfseekers and would-be-dictators.

We again apologize to the Wadesboro Messenger for the appearance of matter taken from it and wrongly credited to the Intelligencer. The error is not ours. We have tried to keep the credits right, but the errors of the composing room sometimes escape our eyes.

CURRENT COMMENT. -- The Southern man who fails to respect Mr. Davis for his high character and devetion to the South -to honor him for the services he rendered, the sacrifices he made and the sufferings heroically borne in behalf of the rights of our peoplewould never be a martyr for any cause, and would be devoid of those generous emotions which find lodgment in every breast and expression from every heart which pulsates with love of country and admiration for the heroic deeds that men do for the cause of home and country. No motives of mistaken policy should betray the Southern people from respecting and honoring Mr. Davis upon all proper occasions. Standing upon the border-land between time and eternity, let his spirit be exalted when it takes its flight to the God that made it, with the patriot's consolation that his countrymen are not

unmindful of his services, and that they will hold his memory in grateful recollection. - Augusta Chronicle. -- One of Mr. Henry James' pert male characters in petticoate, supposed to be a son-of-a gun from Boston, is made recently to observe: "Ah, yes-yes; Scott; Sir Walter Scott, you mean; he who wrote Ivanhoe, and all that. Who wastes his time over a book full of incidents strung together by a plot? Dear, dear, does anybody, can anybody read those dear, old, dreamy books now-a-days?" Mr. James, obvious-ly, does not. Doubtless, he can not. He only reads Mr. Howells, as, for

assured that, if another Scott were to arise, he would get no hearing? --

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Raleigh News-Observer. Bevans vs. Goodrich.

Where, in a bill of foreclosure, a judgment has been obtained and an order made to lay off the homestead of the defendant, provisionally, there being an intervening judgment creditor, a party plaintiff, and the commissioners to lay off the homestead act and make their report, and defendant asks for an allotment of seven additional acres, which is assented to by the plaintiffs and an order is made to that effect, giving to defendant the privilege to select the said additional acres and, on his failure, directing the commissioners to do so; and defendant failed to make selection, and therefore the commissioners acted without him. Held: That any objection defend-

ant may have had to the order was waived by his failure to perfect his appeal and abandoning it, after he had appealed from said order.

Held: That the order went to the merits of the matter and was not a mere interlocutory ruling, but was the subject of an immediate appeal.

Held: That an omission to state the date of the allotment of which defendant had knowledge, being urged to attend, worked no injury. Held: That questions of fact that

arise in the progress of the allotment are not such issues of fact as entitle the parties to a jury trial. Held: That although either party could have had the value of the pro-

perty assessed by a jury, yet when an allotment has been made and the defendant asks for a specified addition which is agreed to by the other parties. and the Court so orders, there is no longer a question of value for the jury to assess. Held: That questions of costs

must await the sale and final judgment where the application of the fund depends on the amount realized.

Grimes vs. Elizabeth Taft. In the partition of John Boyd's land among his herrs in 1859 the shares alloted to four of them were charged with the payment of \$1,237 to Elizabeth Taft, an heir, for equalty. Henry, one of those whose shares were so charged, dying, his estate descended to Elizabeth and others. In 1879 his administrator filed his petition against Elizabeth and others to sell Henry's land to make assets and the land being duly sold plaintiff bought and received the cution on the judgment of 1879 and directed the sheriff to sell the land allotted to Henry and which in 1879 had been purchased by plaintiff, and thereupon plaintiff applied for an in-

Held: That the share of Henry descended to his heirs subject to the charge made on it in 1859, and that Elizabeth was entitled to have the proceeds of the sale made in 1879 applied in the due course of admin-

istration to the discharge of her lien. Held: That she being a party to the proceeding to sell the land cannot question the title of the purchaser. England vs. Gardner, 90 N. C. 199 p., and Shields vs. Allen, 77 N. C. 375 p. Approved. And that the purchaser holding under the deed made in pursuance of the judgment of the court in that case, holds the land discharged of the lien, and is entitled to the injunction sought.

Supreme Court.

Raleigh News-Observer. Court met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Appeals from the Fifth District were disposed of as follows: Rogers vs. Jenkins, from Durham; argued by Messrs. Strudwick &

Boone and Batchelor & Devereux for plaintiff, and Messrs. John Manning and Graham & Ruffin for defendant. Scoggins vs. Turner, from Durham; argued by Mesers. Manning & Manning for plaintiff, and Messrs. Graham & Ruffin and R. C. Strudwick for defendant.

Paul Hayne's Place in Literature. Maurice Thompson in American Magazine

The question is forever an open one: What is poetry and what is not poetry? Surely there is a wide space for difference of opinion so long as we have Mr. Whitman at one extreme and the dialect singers at the other. Perhaps it is all good in a degree. Such a poet as Hayne sets himself too high for the popular taste and yet not high enough to be accounted one of the great. He was one of the true and the good, however, a man who uttered nothing base, who lived and sang and died in the ecstacy of high endeavor. When we compare what Hayne has done with what has been the life-work of other men who are called great, we wonder if he is not greater than they. Take Poushkin and Byron Lamartine and Tasso-not the greatest, but accounted great poets now as formerly-and Hayne's light is purer and worthier than any one of them can show. It is a wholesome light, with no colored glass effects in its rays, nor has it the orbidden heat of Poushkin's and Byron's, and yet it is as tender as Lamartine's and as rhythmically vibrant as Tasso's, with something better than Byron's wickedness and vigor. Greatness is a mere word at times, and it is well enough to make comparisons. Take out of Byron's poetry all the immorality and all the bombast, and what you will have left will scarcely be worth keeping as the proof that there was once a great poet. If Hayne's poetry is not great, the critic of the future will find in it at least something to make him pause and wonder, as the critic worth. We note that Donnelly talks of the plays containing certain phrases that are in Bacon's works. What of

COMMERCIAL ...

WALMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Oct. 29, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market pened firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ROSIN-Market firm at 80 cts per bbl for Strained and 85 cents for Good TAR-Market quoted firm at \$1 20 per

bbl of 280 fbs., with sales of receipts at anotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Distillers quote

at \$1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 00 for Hard. COTTON-Market quoted quiet at 9 8-16 cents for Middling, without sales,

Later, sales of 200 bales reported at 91 cts. Quotations at Produce Exchange were sa Ordinary..... 6 9-16 Good Ordinary..... 8 low Middling..... 8 13-16

Middling..... 9 3-16 Good Middling..... 9 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, first-class 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 ths.

RICE. - Market quiet. Fair quoted at 4j@4fc; Prime 5@5jc per pound. Rough -70@80c for upland: 95c@\$1 05 for tidewater per bushel.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	630	200	- *			*	*			*			1,294	
Spirits	Tur	per	ıti	n	e.						•			csaks
Rosin.		٠.,				9						٠	806	bbls
Tar													41	bbla
Crude 7	Curr	ent	in	e	٠.				è				18	bbla

DOMESTIC MARKETS (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- Noon. -- Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange 4811@482 and 4851@4851. State bonds dull but steady. Government securities dull

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, Evening-Sterling exchange dull but steady. Money easy at 8@4 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cent. Government securities dull but firm: four per cents 1262; three per cents 1084. State bonds dull but steady; North Caro lina sixes 121; fours 96.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-Noon.-Cotton dull and easy, with sales of 138 bales; middling uplands 94 cents; middling Or eans 94 cents: futures opened steady and closed steady, with sales at the following quotations: November 9.57@9.58c:December 9.54@9.55c; January 9.59; February 9.59c; March 9.66c; April 9.74@9.78c. Flour quiet and firm Wheat quiet and irregular. Corn easier. Pork steady at \$14 00@14 50. Lard firm at \$6 90. rits turpentine firm at 36c. Rosin firm at \$1 17 @1 25. Old mess pork \$13 50@ 13 75. Freights steady.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, Evening.-Cotton dull but easy; sales of 138 bales; middling uplands 94c; middling Orleans 94c; net receipts at all ports 40,801 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,208 bales, to France 5,611 bales, to the continent 11,712 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 628,335 bales Southern flour quiet and steadily held Wheat-options less active and very irregular: October and November 1c higher and later months 1@1c lower, closing steady spot a shade lower and dull; No. 2 red October 834@88 11-16c; November 884@ 834c; December 84 7-16@844c. Corn-cash less active and steady; options 101c lower and only moderately active; No. 2 October 52‡c; November 52‡@52‡c. Oats a shade lower and less active; No. 2 October 83‡c; November 384c; mixed western 324@324c. Hops steady. Coffee-fair Rio spot dull at \$18 624; options stronger and fairly active; No.7 Rio October \$16 75; November \$16 50 @16 65; December \$16 40@16 65. Sugar firm and quiet; fair refining 5 1-16c; refined quiet. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Cotton seed oil-crude 35c; re fined 43c. Rosin quiet at \$1 17+@1 25. Spirits turpentine steady at 36c. Hides quiet and steady. Wool quiet and barely steady. Pork dull and more or less nominal; old mess quoted at \$18 50; new mess \$14 00 @14 50. Beef dull; beef hams steady; tierced beef dull; city extra India mes \$14 00@15. Cut meats steady; middles dull and nominal. Lard 4@5 points lower, dull and heavy; western steam \$6 90; November \$6 64@6 67; December 6 57@6 61; city steam \$8 75; refined \$7 00. Freights

Cotton—Net receipts 188 bales; gross re-ceipts 16,881 bales; futures closed steady, with sales of 46,400 bales at the following quotations: November 9.58@9.59c; December 9.55@9.56c; January 9.59c; Febru-ary 9.66@9.67c; March 9.73@9.74c; April 9.81@9.83c; May 9.89@9.90c; June 9.96@

Green & Co., in their cotton circular, say: There has been a small and not particularly important market for cotton options, with practically no change in values, the closing figures standing 1@2 points under last evening and steady. Very few orders came in from any quarter and business was almost wholly confined to selling up for the end of the week on local deals, with an easier tone from Liverpool neutralized by a somewhat lighter movement at the South. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cash quotations were

as follows: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 711@711c; No. 3 spring 641c; No. 2 red 72 to. Corn—No 2, 41 to. Oats—No. 2, 25 to. Mess pork \$13 00. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$6 45. Short rib sides (loose) \$6 50; dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 00@5 20; short clear sides (boxed) \$6 80@6 90. Whiskey \$1 10.

The leading futures ranged as followsopening, highest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 72‡, 72‡, 71‡; November 72‡, 72‡, 71‡. Corn—No. 2 October and November 112. Corn—No. 2 October and November 412, 412, 412. Oats—No. 2 October —, 252, 252; November 254, 254, 254. Mess pork —January \$12 623, \$12 65, \$12 422. Lard —October \$6 40, \$6 40, \$6 40; November \$6 80, \$6 80, \$6 272. Short ribs—October \$6 50, \$6 50, \$6 40; January \$6 872, \$6 40, Sr. Louis, Oct. 29.-Flour quiet and

steady. Wheat opened to lower, declined Poushkin's sensuality to give it | to more, closing at the lowest rates; No. red cash 711@721c; October 711@711c. Corn lower; cash 381@391c; October 39@ 391c, Oats firm; cash 25@251c; October 241c. Whiskey steady at \$105. Provisions quiet.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 75 c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 44 c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 28 c. Provisions in light demand. Whiskey steady at \$1 05. Hogs firm.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Spirits turpen-ine firm at 32-je. Rosin firm; good strained

SAVANNAH, Oct 29 .- Spirits lurpenine firm at 83c. Rosin firm at 90c@\$1 10.

or Cable to the Morning Star LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29, 12.80 P. M.-Cotton duli, with prices generally in buyers' fa-vor; middling uplands 5 5-16d; middling Orleans 5 7-16d; sales today of 8,000 bales; Orleans 5 7-16d; sales today of 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 10,000 bales; receipts 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American. Futures dull at a decline; uplands, 1 m c. October delivery 5 16-64d, also 5 15-64d; October and November delivery 5 18-64d; November and December delivery 5 10-64d; December and January delivery 5 10-64d; Papuary and February delivery 5 10-64d; Papuary and February delivery 5 10-64d; Papuary and Merch delivery 6 10-64d; Papuary 6 10-64d; Papuary 6 10

delivery 5 10-64d; January and February delivery 5 10-64d; February and March delivery 5 11-64d; March and April delivery 5; 13-64d; April and May delivery 5 14-64d; May and June delivery 5 16-64d.

Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. Corn quiet, steady and in fair demand, Beef, extra India mess 66s 3d. Pork, prime mess 72s 6d. Lard, prime

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29, 1 P. M.—Cotton—middling uplands (1 m c) October delivery 5 16-64d, buyer; October and November delivery 5 18-64d, seiler; November and December delivery 5 18-64d, buyer; December and January delivery 5 10-64d, seller January and February delivery 5 11 64d, buyer; February and March delivery 5 11-64d, seller; March and April delivery 5 13-64d, seller; April and May delivery 14-64d, buyer; May and June delivery 16-64d, buyer. Futures closed dull. Sales of cotton to-day included 5,900 bales American.

As a horse and cattle lotion, Salvation Oil has proven itself an infallible remedy. it has received the hearty indorsements of many old and well-known horsemen. Price

MARINE.

Port Almanac-Oct. 3	0.
un Rises	6.21 A M
un Sets	5.06 P M
ay's Length	10h 45 m
ligh Water at Smithville	6 19 A M
ligh Water at Wilmington	8.09 A M
	_
ARRIVED.	

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Woody & Currie. Schr Hattie Turner, 295 tons, Gillmour, Perth Amboy, E G Barker & Co, with rallroad iron to C C R R.

Schr Martinique, 187 tons, Lowell, Perth Amboy, E G Barker & Co, with railroad ron to C C R R. CLEARED.

Steam yacht Louise, Snell, Southport,

Steamer Gulf Stream, Pennington, New ork, H G Smallbones Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Woody & Currie.

Br steamship Coventry, Bacon, Bremen, Alex Sprunt & Son. Br steamship Parklands, Smith, Liverpool, Williams & Murchisen.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK-Steamship Gulf Stream-335 bales cotton, 439 casks spts turpt, 70 bbls rosin, 281 do tar, 180 do crude, 116 do pitch, 74 do lightwood, 29 do bulks, 32 bags peanuts, 69 pkgs mdse, 110,000 shinles, — feet lumber.

BREMEN-Br steamship Coventry-5,025 LIVERPOOL-Br steamship Parklands-

908 bales cotton MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 30, 1887. STEAMSHIPS.

Daylesford (Br.) 901 tons, Sinclair, C I Allie (Br.), 1,134 tons, Rodgaard, CP Beechville (Br.), 1,120 tons, Watson, Heide & Co.

Fruen (Nor.), 872 tons, Peterson, Paterson, Downing & Co. -Marie Kuyper (Ger.), 362 tons, Scemann. E Peschau & Westermann. Pillau (Ger.) 470 tons, Gealach, E Peschau & Westermann.

Theodore Voss (Ger.), 317 tons, Sermann, E Peschau & Westermann. Pons Ælii (Br.), Paknoham, Heide & Co. M D Rucker (Ger.), 397 "tons, Rehberg, Paterson, Downing & Co. Wilhelm Max (Ger.), 436 tons, Fretwurst, Heide & Co.

Monica (Nor.), 637 tons, Johannesen, Heide Adolph (Ger.), 523 tons, Westendorf, Heide BRIGS.

Taritta (Nor.), 294 tons, Knudsen, Heide

& Co. Gen A H Ames, 452 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss & Co. Edith R Seward, 232 tons, Travis, Geo Harriss & Co.

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

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

R S Graham, 325 tons, Avis, George Harriss & Co. fanny Tracey, 232 tons, Tilton, George Harriss & Co. Roger Moore, 318 tons, Gilkey, E G Bar-

Jennie Hall, 391 tons, Hall, Geo. Harriss &

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NOTICE—HAVING, ON THE 7TH DAY OF October, A. D. 1887, qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Emover as Executrix with the will annexed on the estate of C. L. Grafflin, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said decedent to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment on or before the 8th day of Oct., b. D. 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Dated October 8th, 1887.

MARY E. GRAPFLIN, Executrix
oct 9 oaw6w su Estate C. L. Graffin.

Executor's Notice.

LIAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR UNDER the last will and testament of George F. Ber bert, deceased, all persons indebted to said deoedens are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment on or before the 94th day of September, 1888, or this notice will

be placed in bar of their recovery.

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