Dialy one year, mail postpaid,
" six months, "
" three "
Weekly, one year, six months, " No name entered without payment, and no pa per sent after the expiration of time paid for.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1887.

THE Franco-German frontier incident seems to have occurred wholly on German soil, which fact simplifies the case materially.

Wirn a first-rate water supply and a system of sewerage Raleigh will present probabilities of health equal to those of any town whatsoever. As a place of residence it simply cannot the people are disposed to keep it on be surpassed.

Baltimore's democracy declares unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gen. F. C. Latrobe, who has already twice been made chief magistrate of the city. He makes a fine

THE Wilmington Review presents an improved appearance in more ways than one. Its general sentiments could scarcely be made better. This makes clear what we are free to confess-that the Review has a specially soft place in our ordinarily perhaps hardened editorial heart.

We trust there will be a large at tendance of the state guard, of veteran soldiers of the late war and of the laying of the corner-stone of the Lee monument in Richmond. North Carolinians should deem it a duty no less than a privilege to honor the memory of Lee.

N. W. AYER & Son's American News paper Annual, just issued, is a valua ble compendium of information with respect to the newspaper interest of this country at the present time. From it we learn that of the ninety-six counties of North Carolina newspapers papers given by the Ayers, a list they left behind when they moved to which we see we can increase by sions, 18 are daily, 1 semi-weekly, 144 weekly, 1 semi-monthly and 13 monthly. It might be said further that no state in the union has a more occasion made by the Fair authorities careful, conservative and at the same time independent press than North Carolina.

Philadelphia is to have an equestrian statue of George Washington which is to surpass anything else in that line in the city. It is the gift of attend under ordinary circumstances. the Pennsylvania branch of the order and there are assurances already that of the Cincinnati and is the work of the German sculptor Siemering. This artist has been five years evolving it more to finish it. There are to be four colossal figures at the corners of the pedestal and bas-reliefs on the sides, the latter containing portraits of the principal civic and military personages of the Revolution. The statue itself weighs more than seven tons and was cast in one piece. It is now on the way to this country.

Today the second race between the Thistle and the Volunteer is to take place. It to to be over what is known as the outside course of the New York Yacht Club, a course outside the harbor, twenty miles to windward or leeward and return. The course sailed over Tuesday was within the harbor and so most favorable to the Thistle, which excels in light winds according to the yachtsmen. By the same token the chances today are in favor of the Volunteer. and so we may expect the Yankee to beat her rival out of sight. The Thistle is longer than the Volunteer over all more than two feet. She is Day should be called 'Loafer day.' "
three feet deeper than the Volunteer This was a little "rough", to proceed and much heavier. She has, however, even from a recognized crank—rough a smoother and better constructed that is to say, on honest workingmen hull than the Yankee. The latter has the greater breadth of beam and the larger spread of sail by two hundred of the avowed socialist, who is simpsquare feet. She allows the Thistle ly and solely a fomenter of disora start of five minutes. There is continued interest in the contest but it is almost a foregone conclusion now that the Volunteer will win.

THE people of Ohio have now

for years been prescribing for the South. The republican majority in R. representatives. the legislature, in order to catch the negro vote, recently passed a law turning the public schools into mixed schools for both white and colored children. The result is confusion worse confounded of the public school system. The negro children leave their own schools and crowd into those for the whites. The white children are thereupon withdrawn about nine miles aday, and reached from the public schools altogether. There is a state of things and moreover the republicans have failed to At one time he was worth several gain their point. The negroes are no hundred thousand dollars, but lost the wide and gloomy theatre, over better satisfied than they were before. all in the panic of 1873. He took to which his eye should roll, he might The negro teachers are particularly wheelbarrowing to cure rheumatism, perchance catch a glimpse of the Feddisgruntled since they find their oc- and declares that he has succeeded. erel arm uplifted. Scenes like these cupation gone. The consequence To-morrow he will push on to Green is a general wail of dissat. Mountain State, where he was born. isfaction and an expression of He expects to go as far east as Bosdisgust at the practical effect of the ton. teachings of Foraker, Sherman et id omne genus. The cup which the re- -At the recent convention of publican northerners have been pro- homocopaths at Pittsburg, a specialist showed that he had studied well the posing to make us drink is returned read a very interesting paper showing to their own lips and is found by that much of the near-sightedness in them a nauseous dose indeed. The this country is due to the excessive sympathy with his ideas, or they were couthern people will not endure such use of tobacco. Myopia is on the in- so reasonable, and showed so clearly a draught.

PROBABLE ACTION ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is clear that there will be a removal of the tobacco tax by the next Congress. We trust there may be also attained a removal of the tax on liquors distilled from fruit so that so far as North Carolina is concerned taxation of this class may remain on whiskey only, since we make no beer The republican legacy of the internal revenue system will be thus far modified, and we shall continue to hope for the eventaul removal in toto of lishing Company, gave rise to the the harassing burden. The democratic party has ever been ready and more than anxious to secure this consummation most devoutly to be wished, but its efforts to this end have met the determined opposition of the republicans, who, it seems, after fastening the galling yoke upon the public neck forever. Time and time again have the democrats moved boldly to the attack against the whole system only to be de feated by the overwhelming odds of the high protection republicans who would continue indefinitely the existing war rates of tariff taxation under which they wax fat at the expense of the whole country and spend the surplus revenue thus gathered upon schemes of wasteful extravagance that will afford them still further profit.

But the democracy is gathering strength and we rejoice in the prospect of a modification of the system which has made us sore and kept us sore so long, and in the anticipation of an approach to a tariff for revenue only. We congratulate the people thereon, for it is a subject for congratulation indeed. Let the democracy get the power to carry its wishes North Carolina citizens generally on into effect and the whole internal revenue system will go where the wood- lished by Griffith J. McRee in two bine twineth.

THE RE-UNION AT THE FAIR. That is a good idea-the proposition for a re union of non-resident North Carolinians at the approaching state fair. It is full of the most agreeable possibilities. There are multitudes of Tar-heels scattered throughout the South and West and they never forget their old state, never cease to love the land of their nativity, never give up the hope of three at least by supplying omis- make good citizens wherever they have cast their lots, but still they long to look once more upon the scenes of the delightful past and the doing this.

They are liberty at come to any fair, of course, but there is a special reason for their coming this year. The publication of the plan for a reunion will attract many former residents who would not the occasion in its particular aspect will be a success beyond anticipa-

Those of us who are still residents and thinks it will take him five years of the goodly land welded into a state and given a place among the sovereign communities of the earth by the exertions of our forefathers, look forward with peculiar pleasure to the opportunity of meeting a considera-ble number of our brethren who have sought homes in more lately formed commonwealths, in regions more or less distant.

We trust the message of the re mion will go into all parts of the country, and that the response may be an even larger gathering than is apparently probable now.

As we said in the outset, we know nothing fuller of delightful possibili ties than this proposed rennion. We trust these possibilities may be realized to the fullest extent possible.

Creizen George Francis Train, after retirement of years, appeared as in New York Sunday and threw the following wet blanket over the assemblage: "Talk about your eight hours a day. I began with 18 hours. I maintain that you have got too short hours of work now: Your Labor on socialists it was not a bit, sonothing is too rough to suit the aims

THE G. A. R. had a wet if not cold reception in St. Louis. Possibly the elements took the first opportutaste of the social equality they have nity presented to weep over the re cent discreditable behavior of G. A.

A Wheelbarrow Travler. Horace Allen, aged 83 years, a rand-nephew of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, arrived in Albany, Y. Y. yesterday, having pushed a wheelbarrow from his home in Dele ware, Ohio, a distance of 675 miles. He started on his long tramp on June 18, and rode only 28 miles of the whole distance. He averaged as high as fifteen. The old man is wonderfully vigorous for his year.

crease.

It fosters State pride to recall the memory of her great men. When we read or hear of the achievements of the great minds that North Carolina has produced, we know that we love our native State from the pleasant emotions and the just pride that is kindled in our breast.

A sketch of Judge James Iredell which appeared in the introductory to the digest of the Supreme Court of the United States Reports published by the Lawyers, Co-operative Pubtrain of thought that resulted in this article. The sketch says, "James Iredell was born in Lewes, Sussex, England, October 5, 1751. The failure of his father, a merchant in Bristol, threw him at an early day upon his own resources. He came to America in early life and was appointed Comptroller of the Customs at Port Roanoke (now Edenton), North Carolina, in 1768, and held that position for several years, devoting his leisure time to the study of law in the office of Samuel Johnston, afterwards Governor of North Carolina, whose sister he married. He was appointed Deputy Attorney-General in 1774 and in 1775 became a member of the Supreme Court of his State upon its first organization. This position he held but a short time, occupying the office of Attorney-General of the State in 1779. Within three years he resigned this office. His appointment and commission on February 10, 1790, by President Washington as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, was before he reached his fortieth year. He remained upon the bench until his death at Edenton, October 20th, 1799. In 1787 he began the collection published as Iredell's Revision of the Statutes of North Carolina. His 'Life and Correspondence' was pubvolumes, New York, 1851. The equity jurisdiction by the courts of North Carolina, conferred by the celebrated 'Court Law' was secured to the courts by Mr. Iredell. Justice Iredell was the only member of the court in the action of assumpsit against the State of Georgia, who dissented from the conclusions reached by the other members of the court favorable to the maintenance of the action."

It is upon his opinion filed in this cause that we base our claim of Judge Iredell's being

The sketch from which we have quoted so largely says: "The language used in this opinion, it has been said, 'contains the germ of all the later doctrine of state rights."

If this be so, it will be seen that a North Carolina judge sowed the seed is a case of uncommon magnitude, that brought forth, the most prolific one of the parties to it is a State, crop of statesmanship that has ever been accorded to any country. For our federal system, as understood by the school of statesmen that grew up after the promulgation of this opinion, has been the wonder and admiration of statesmen in all lands.

The action was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States at August term, 1792, by Chisolm, ex'r. vs. the State of Georgia. The state of Georgia through her attorneys Ingersoll and Dallas filed a remonstrance against the courts taking jurisdiction but refused to argue the cause. Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States, argued the matter for the plaintiff, and for the pur- of the Constitution. We are proud pose of giving our readers an idea of of our North Carolina judge. the importance attached to the question at that time, and to give them also an idea of the style of forensic eloquence in which the lawyers of that day indulged, we will give a few extracts from Mr. Randolph's speech as reported in the Supreme Court Reports. In answer to the idea that the State was superior to the plaintiff and could not be held to answer him in this way, he said:

"But the framers of the Constitution could not have thought thus. They must have viewed human rights in their essence, not in their mere form. They had heard, seen-I will say felt, that legislators were not so far sublimed above other men as to speaker before a meeting of socialists soar beyond the region of passion. Unfledged as America was in the vices of old governments, she had some incident to her own new situation; individuals had been victims to the oppression of States."

In speaking of the change in the Constitution that had been found necessary, he says: "This government of supplication cried aloud for its own reform, and the public mind of America decided that it must perish of itself and that the Union would be thrown into jeopardy, unless the energy of the system should be in creased." Again, "If a State shall injure an individual of another State the latter must protect him by a remonstrance. What if this be ineffectual? To stop there would be to cancel his allegiance; one State cannot sue another for such a cause; acquiescence is not to be believed. The crest of war is next raised; the Federal head cannot remain unmoved amidst these shocks to the public harmony." Again, "Still we may be pressed with the final question What if the State is resolved to oppose the execution ! This would be an awful question indeed; he, to whose lot it should fall to solve it, would be impelled to invoke the God of wisdom, to illumine his decision. I will not believe that he would recall the tremendous examples of vengeance, which in past days have been inflicted by those who claim, against those who violate, authority. I will not believe that in are too full of horror not to agitate, not to rack the imagination." All the judges, except Iredell, filed opinions sustaining the jurisdiction of the

Judge Iredell, in his epinion, the dangerous tendencies of the other

court.

members of the court, that the very next year an amendment was framed by the Congress and adopted by all the States taking from the citizens of other states the right to sue a state. It is upon the opinion filed by Iredell in this cause that we found his claim to be called a great judge. A judge who can change the course of the current of judicial thought, or so impress the truths of his opinion upon the legislative bodies of a great nation as to change their fundamental laws, ought to be termed great, and this we claim Iredell did on this momentous occasion. In the course Typhoid Fever, Headache, General Debility, Lasof the opinion, which is very long and exhaustive of all the then known learning bearing on the subject, he says: "Every State in the Union in every instance where its sovereignty has not been delegated to the United States, I consider it to be as completely sovereign as the United States are in respect to the powers surrendered: the United States are sovereign as to all powers of governernment actually surrendered: each state in the Union is sovereign as to all the powers reserved. It must States have no claim to any authority but such as the States have surrendered to them; of course the part not surrendered must remain as it did before. The powers of the general government, either of a legislative or executive nature, or which particularly confor the most part (if not wholly) affect individuals and not States. They require no aid from any state authority. This is the great leading distinction between the old articles of confederation and the present constitution." Again, "Every man must know that no suit can lie against a legislative body. His only dependence therefore can be that the Legislature upon principles of public duty, will make a provision for the execution of its own contracts, and if that fails, whatever reproach the Legislature may incur, the case is certainly without remedy in any of the courts of the State. Again, "A State does not owe its origin to the Government of the United States, in the highest or any of its branches. It was in existence before it. It derives its existence from the same pure and sacred source as itself, The voluntary and deliberate choice of the people." The opinions were of course upon the Statutes, but these extracts show that the whole nature. and spirit of our federal system were considered. To show the spirit of the judges who favored a different construction, we have space for but one extract. Wilson J. says, "This certainly respectable, claiming to be sovereign. The question is whether this State, so respectable, and whose claim soars so high, is amenable to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. This question, important in itself, will depend on others more important still; and may, perhaps, be resolved into one, no less radical than this-do the people of the United States form a nation?" Thus was this issue made early in the history of our government, and Iredell alone of all the judges, stood for State Sovereignty, and he was sustained by the people and by the States in the amendment

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure, by mild yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a

-O. Preston, candidate of the union labor party for secretary of state of New York, has withdrawn in favor of John Swinton.

Removing a Serious Obstruction Gently Dynamite and giant powder might answer admirably to remove obstructions from Hell Gate in East River, New York, but explosive measures in medication are ever attended with disastrous consequences. For instance, the bowels cannot consequences. For instance, the bowels cannot be violently drenched with safety, nor is there the slightest necessity for so doing. On the contrary, it is most unwise. None but the purblind adherents of antiquated theories in medicine advise or sanction such a course. To weaken the intestines—the effect of drastic purgation—is to compromise the health of the entire system. With Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, the bowels are relaxed, not by a convuision of nature approximating to an eruption of Mt. Popocatapetl, but gradually, beneficially, without wrenching or drenching. The liver and stomach, as well as the bowels, are toned and benefited by it.

-Senator Joe Hawley is to marry Miss Edith Horner, a professional nurse. She is an English lady. She served in the Egyptian and Zulu wars and for several years past has been a nurse at Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia. General Hawley met her on a recent voyage to England, and fell in love with her at once.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition.

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest: but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health."

William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; iz bottles, \$5.

MONS

PROTECTION So numerous are the developments from Malaria that people contionally suffer from this noxious poison that least imagine on when they least imagine it is barking in their sys-

situde. Nausea, are the painful effsprings of Malaria, and have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. Simmons Liver Regulator (purely vegetable) is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and acts more promptly incuring all forms of malarial diseases than calonel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. If taken occasionly by persons exposed to Malaria t will expel the poison and protect them from at-

-PREPARED ONLY BY-J. H ZEILIN & CO., Philladephia, Pa.

necessarily be so, because the United Edw. J. Hardin, Grocer,

THIS DAY, California cherries and apricots. canned by Golden Gate Packing Company, new and very

choice. cerns treaties with foreign powers, do To arrive this week, peaches (Lemon Clings) and Bartlett. Pears of the same brand. Fifty cases tomatoes, salmon, lobster. shrimps, &c., &c., all new goods and of select quality. New apple jelly, finest quality. full quart

jars, 60c each: preserves, Gordon & Dilworth's, fresh made in glass jars.

HAMS! HAMS! Three thousand pounds choice Kentucky canvassed hams, "Falls City" brand, winter-cured and of choicest quality; Ferris' hams, tongues and smoked beef; Harvey's hams, breakfast strips,

&c., &c. AND BUTTEK Best butter in firkins and tubs-new

cheese, fine rice, &c., &c. Ten barrels fresh lunch milk biscuitthe best of all plain crackers, 15c per pound - close

prices by the barref. Fine teas, coffees, chocolates, cocoa soaps, starches, extracts, pickles, sauces,

&c.. &c. Everything in the line of groceries and family supplies, promptly delivered, and fully guaranteed as to quality

and price.

Summer Drinks

I've got the drop on these troublesome pests, and my new Fans, propelled by a stream of cool water from the water works.

KNOCKS 'EM SPEECHLESS

ROUNDS

Let: everybody come now

and drink

Sparkling Soda,

Delicious Limades,

Renovating Moxie

Or any other Summer Drink, drawn from the best and handsomest Fountain in all this sunny clime.

FLIES, BUT BREEZES

That remind you of the wavewashed beach, or the towering peaks in the land of the

Ices, Minerals and Juices,

That are refreshing and invigorating. My store is a morning, noon and evening resort, and all my friends and patrons are

ALWAYS WELCOME.

Vistors to the city cordially invited.

Jno. Y. MacRac

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DR. E. B. RANKIN,

Homœopathic Physician, (Halifax St., Opposite Cotton Platform). RALEIGH, N. C.

Special attention paid to all forms of chronic disease, diseases of women and children. Patients treated by mail and visits made to neighboring towns when desired,

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Shell Fish Com-missioners held at Manteo, in the county of Dare, on the 27th day of August, 1887, the following were decided finally to be the public grounds for said county of Pare, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to promote the cultivation of shell fish in the State," ratified on the 2sth day of February, 1887, to-wit;

PUBLIC GROUND NO. 1. (S. side channel from Pamplico sound to Roanoke (S. sole changerfrom rampheo sound to roanowe sound) Begins at a point situated s. 5s deg 36 min W 1 mile 950 yds fr m U. S. C. S. signal on the western point of Hog Island, and S 63 deg 40 E 2 miles 1,510 yds from R. M. Lt. Ho.; thence forth 100 yds, thence east 250 yds, thence south (co yds, thence west 250 to the beginning; con-aining 8.6 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 2.

E 215 yds, thence 56 15 E 315 yds, S 33 45 W 215 yards, thence N 55 15, W 375; to the beginning contain 16,4 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 3.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 3.

(Near N W corner Pampireo sound). Begins at a point situated 8 8 53 E 1 mile 1,550 yds from R M Lt Ho, and S 74 10 E 1 m le 1,550 yds from the U S C S signal at Tobes cr. thence N 65 32 E 550 yds, thence S 24 28 E 215 yds, thence S 65 32 W 550 yds, thence N 750 yds, thence S 65 32 W 50 yds, thence N 21° 28° E 215 yds; to the begin nng containing 24.4 acres. PUBLIC OROUND NO 4.

(Near N W corner l'amplico sound). Begins at a point situated S 33° 48° E 2 miles 650 yds from K

(Near N w corner rampines sound), begins at a point situated S 33°48′ E 2 miles 650 yds from the M Lt Ho, and S 76°02′ E 2 miles 1,350 yds from the U S C S signal at Tobes crathence N 58°28′ E 660 yds,thence E 11°46′ E 1,265 yds, thence N 42°34′w 1,200° yds; to the beginning containing 73.4 acres. 1.200 yas; to the beginning containing 73.4 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 5.

(Middle upper part Panopico sound). Begins at a point situated 8.52-52 W 1 mile 1700 yds from the U S C S signal on the western point of Hog Island, and 8.54-28 E 2 miles 1,425 yds from the 16 M. Lt Ho; thence N. 35° E 325 yds, thence S 60° E 105, thence S 30° W 325 yds, thence N. 60° W 105 yds; to the beginning containing 7 acres.

PUBLIC STROUND NO 6.

(Middle upper part Panopico 80 und). Regions at

(Middle upper part Pampheo scund). Begins at a point situated \$41° 15 W 2 miles 450 yds from the USCS signal on the western point of Hog Island and \$47° 58 E3 miles 36) yds from the RM Li Ho; thence \$45° yds, thence E 390 yds, thence \$48° yds, thence W 190 yds; to the beginning containing 19 acres taining 19 acres.

PUCLIC GROUND NO 7. (Middle upper part Pamplico sound) Beglus at point struated 8-36-22 W 2 miles 645 yds from th U.S.C.S. signal on the western point of Hog. Is-land, and S.46 | 16 E.3 miles 725 yds from the R. M. Lt. Ho, thence N.275 yds, thence E.155 yds, thence S. 275 yds, thence w. 155 yds; to the beginning containing 8 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO. 8.

(Middle upper part Pamplico Sound on edge 13 i channel.) Begins at a point situated S 31 40 W 2 miles 1330 yds from the U S C S signal on the western pointlef Hog Island, and S 41 , E 3 miles 1265 yds yds from the R M Lt Ho; thence N 536 yds, thence E 900 yds, thence S 530 yds, thence W 00 yds, to the beginning; containing 98.5 acres. Middle upper part Pamplico sound on edge 13 channel). Begins at a point situated S 17 45' 3 miles 1465 yds from R M. Lt Ho, and S 40 21' 4 miles 315 yas from the U S C S signal on the western point of Hog Island; thence N 450 yds E 220, yds, thence S 450 yds, thence W 220 yds, to the beginning; containing 20.4 acres.

(Middle upper part Pamplico sound near edge L. ft channel;) Begins at a point situated \$ 19³ 7' W 3 miles 11:75 yds from the U SC S signal on the western point of Hog Island, and \$ 34³ 22' E 4 miles 13:30 yds from the R M Lt Ho; thence N 54' 19' E 12:20 yds, thence S 15° 56' E 12:80 yds, thence N 69³ 35 W 14:20 yds; to the beginning; containing 148.7 acres.

ing 148.7 acres.
FUBLIC GROUND NO 11 (Middle upper part Pamplico sound.) Be ins a a point situated 8 20 48 W 3 miles 680 yds fron the USCS signal on the western point of Ho Island, S 30° 53° E 4 miles 1475 yds from the B M Lt Ho; thence N 315 yds, thence E 125 yds, thence S 315 yds, thence W 125 yds, to the beginning; containing 8.1 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 12.
(N Wn part Pamplico, sound.) Begins a point situsted N 21 40 E 3 miles 1575 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and N 73° 02' E 1 mile 1590 yds from the U S C S signal Gramput near Pt Peter; thence N 41° 10' W 1210 yds, thence S 83° 46' E 830 yds, thence E 4 51 820 yds, to the beginning containing 625 acres

PUBLIC GROUND NO 13. PUBLIC GROUND NO 13.

(N Wn part Pamplico sound.) Begins at a point situated N 20 29 E 3 miles 1410 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and N 79 55 E 1 mile 1330 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt

PUBLIC GROUND NO 14.

(N Wn part Pamplico sound.) Begins at a point situated N 85° 30° E _1 mi e 1180 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter, and N 20° 10′ E 3 miles 1080 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt; thence N 60° E 285 yds, thence S 30° E 530. yds, thence S 60° W 1285 yds, thence N 30° W 53) yds, to the beginning; containing 31.2 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 15.

(N Wn part Pamplico sound.) Begins at a point situated N 24° 06′ E 3 miles 220 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and S 76° 45′ E 1 mile 1320 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and S 76° 45′ E 1 mile 1320 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence n 49° 24′ e 1255 yds, thence s 13° 55′ 1110 yds thence s 49° 24′ w 520 yds, thence s 13° 55′ 110 yds, to the beginning; containing 177.5 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 16.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 16.

(Middle upper part Pamplico sound near channel.) Begins at a point situated n 43° 47′ E 4 miles 1025 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and n 89° 07′ E 3 miles 1065 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence e 175 yds, thence s 75, w 175 yds, thence n 75 yds, to the beginning

s 75, w 175 yds, thence n 75 yds, to the beginning; containing 2.7 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 17.

(Middle of upper part Pamplico sound in channel.) Begins at a point situated n 82° 54° e 5 miles 400 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 84° 54° e 4 miles 1550 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence e 160 yds, thence s 545 yds, thence w 160 yds, thence n 545 yds, to the beginning; containing its acres. beginning; containing is, acres.

(n e Stumpy Pt near edge channel.) Begins at a point situated n 36°52' e 2 miles 1690 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 68° 3' e 2 miles 640 yds from the U S C S signal Grampu. near Pt Peter; thence n 49° 24' e 600 yds. thence 40° 35° e 860 yds, thence s 49° 24° w 600 yds, there n 50° 36° w 860 yds, to the beginning; containing

PUBLIC GROUND NO 19. TUBLIC GROUND NO 19.

(n e of Stumpy Pt near edge of channel.) Begin at a point situated n 52° 45° e 3 miles 200 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 64° 45° e miles 370 yds from the U S C S signal Grampu Pt Peter: thence n 30° e 440 yds, thence s 60° e 104 yds, thence s 50° e 440 yds, thence n 60° w 104 yds, to the beginning; containing 94.5 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 20.

(Off Stumpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated n 62-5' e ‡ miles 800 yds from the U S C s signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 75'-5' e ‡ miles 900 yds from the U S C s signal Grampus near Pt Peter, thence n 30° e 180 yds, thence s 60° e ‡45 yds thence s 30° w 180 yds, thence n 60° w ‡45 yds, to the begins of the standard of the stand

s 39° w 180 yds, thence n 60° w 445 yds, to the beginning: containing 16.5 acres,
FUBLIC GROUND NO 21.

(Off Stumpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated n 65° 48° c 4 miles 1080 yds from the U 8 C signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 72° 52° c 4 miles 1560 yds from the U 8 ¢ 8 signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence n 30° c 225 yds, thence s 60° c 540 yds thence s 30° w 225 yds, thence n 60° w 540 yds, to the beginning; containing 25.1 acres.

FUBLIC GROUND NO 22. Containing 25.1 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 22.

(Off Stumpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated n 65° 15' e 4 miles 225 yds from the U S 6 8 signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 60° 55' e 4 miles 81 yds from the U S C S signal Grampns near Pt Pe ter; thence n 70 yds, thence e 215 yds, thence 87 yds, thence w 215 yds, to the beginning; containing 3.1 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 23, (Off Stump 1t in channel.) Begins at a poir situated n 63° 51' e 3 miles 1615 yds from the U C

S signal at Stumpy Pt. and s 68° 48' e 4 miles 410 yd from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter thence n 60° e 220 yds, thence s 30° e 75° yds, thence s 60° w 220 yds, thence n 30° w 75 yds, to the beginning; containing 3.4 acres. PUBLIC GROUND NO 24.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 24.

(Off Stumpy Pt near chanuel.) Begins at a point situated in 56° 52° e 2 miles 1520 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 59° 06° e 3 miles 500 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence in 30° e 215 yds, thence s 60° e 465 yds, thence is 30° w 215 yds, thence 60° w 465 yds, to the beginning; containing 20.6 acres.

Pt BLIC GROUND NO 25.

(Northeast of Stump Pt. 1 Begins at a point situated in 46° 43° e 1 mile 1160° yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt, and s 31° 44° e 2 miles 1200 yds from the U S C S signal Grampus near Pt Peter; thence in 125 yds, thence e 125 yds, thence is 125 yds, thence w 125° yds, to the beginning; [containing]

thence w 125 yds, to the beginning; [conta Public Ground No 26—(East of Stumpy Pt Public Ground No 26—(East of Stumpy Pt channel.) Begins at a point situated n 79 ' 14' e 4 miles 220 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt; thence n 80 yds, thence 75 yds, thence s 80 yds, thence w 75 yds, to the beginning; containing 1.2

Public Ground No 27—(East of Stumpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated n 82° 45′ e 4 miles 500 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt; thence n 1 10 yds, thence e 100 yds, thence s 1 io yds, thence w 100 yds, to the beginning; containing 2 acres.

yds, thence w 100 yds, to the beginning; containing 2.2 acres.

Pub ic Ground No 28.—(East of Stumpy Pt in channel.) Beginns at a point situated s 87° 46′ e 4′ 220 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt; thence n 60° e 220 yds, thence s 30° e 450 yds, thence s 60 w 220 yds, thence n 30° w 550 yds to the beginning; containing 2.04 acres.

Public Ground No 28—(East of Stumpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated s 88° 27′ e 2 miles 160 yds from the U S C S signal at Stumpy Pt; thence n 280 yds, thence w 80 yds, to the beginning; containing 4.6 acres. Pt; thence n 230 yds, thence e 80, s 230 yds, thence w 80 yds, to the beginn ng; containing 4.6 acres. Public Ground No 30—8 e ast of 8 timpy Pt in channel.) Begins at a point situated s 51° 32° e 2 mices 1445 yds from the U 8 C 8 signal 8 timpy Pt; thence n 43° 22° e 2350 yds, thence s 46° 38° e 2350 yds, thence s 46° 38° w 2350 yds, to the beginning; containing 1155.5 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 31.

(Mouth Stumpy Pt Bay near Stumpy Pt Lake).

Begins at a point situated S71° 43' e 1 mile 400 yds from the U S C S Bay on the western point of

yds from the U S C S Bay on the western point of Stumpy Pt Lake, and s 1,255 yds from the costern point of Stumpy Pt Lake; thence to n 1.5 yds, thence e 110 yds, thence e 125 yds, thence w 110 yds; to the beginning containing 2.8 acres,

(Mouth Stumpy Pt Bay n e Wild Boar Pt). Regins at a point situated s 61° 40′ e 2 miles 410 yds from the U S C S signal Bay on the western point of Stumpy Pt Lake, and s 34° 54′ e 1 mile 940 yds from the eastern point of Stumpy Pt Lake; thence n 60° e 170 yds, thence s 30° e400 yds, thence s 60° w 170 yds, thence n 20° w 400 yds; to the beginning containing 19 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND No 33.

(East of Wild Boar Pt). Beginsat a point silve

ted n 13° 35' e 1 mile 240 yds from the USCS signal on Sandy Pt and s 62° 15' e 1 mile 370 yds from Wild Boar Pt; thence n 180 yds, thence e 220 yds; to the beginning 3 1 across

thence s 180 yds, thence w 220 yds; to the beginning 8.1 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 34.

(Southeast of Sandy Pt). Begins at a point situated s 4° 55′ e 1 mile 270 yds from the U S C S signal on Sandy Pt, and a 79° 13° e 1 mile 550 yds from the U S C S signal on Parched Corn Pt; thence a 41° 35′ e 3.170 yds, thence s 48° 25′ e 2.710 yds thence s 41° 35 w 3.170 yds, thence s 48° 25′ w 2.710 yds; to the beginning containing 1.775 a5res.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 35.

2,710 yds; to the beginning containing 1,775 a5res.

PUCLIC GROUND NO 35.

(Southwest Parched Corn Pt., near shore) Begins at a point situated s 35° 35′ w 2 miles 220 yds from the U S C S signal on Sandy Pt; thence n 260 yds, thence e 170 yds, t ence s 260 yds, thence w 170 yds; to the beginning containing 9.1 acres.

PURLIC GROUND NO 33.

(Southwest Parched Corn Pt, near shore). Begins at a point situated n 44° 22′ w 4 miles 810 yds from Long Shoal Lt Ho, and s 67° 32′ w 1675 yds from the U S C S signal on Parched Corn Pt; thence n 6 4° 10′ c S40 yds, thence s 9° 9′ w 1715 yds, thence n 17° 35′ w 1715 yds; to the beginning containing 59.8

f w 7:5 yds; to the beginning containing 50,8 PUBLIC GROUND NO 37. PUBLIC GROUND NO 374 (Parched Corn Bay). Begins at a point situated n 49° 4° w 1 miles 830 yds from Long Shoal Lt. Ho, and s 59° 55° w 1 mile 25 yrrds from U 8 C S signat on Parched Corn Pt; thence n 11° 52° e 160° yds, thence s 78° 08′ 500° yds, thence s 11° 52° w 160° yds, thence n 76° 08′ w 500° yds, to the beginning contain-ment 5 5 meres.

1 PUCLIC GROEND NO 38. (Barched Corn Bay). Begins at a point situated n 52°28' w 4 miles 455 yds from Long Shoai Lt Ho. and s 45°51' w 1 mile 440 yds from the U S C S s'gnal on Parched Corn. Pt; thence n 39° e 500 yds, thence s 60° e 285 yds, thence s 39° w 500 yds, thence n 60° w 285 yds; to the beginning containmg 29.4 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 39. PUBLIC GROUND NO 39.

(Parched Corn Bay). Begins at a point situated n 53° 37° w 4 mices 5.5° yds from the Long Shoal Lt Ho, and s 47° w 1 mile 550 yds from the U S C S signal on Parched Corn Pt; thence n 86° 30° w 975 signal on Parched Corn Pt; thence n 88°30° w 915 yds, thence n 41°29′ w 1°5 yds; thence n 68° 17° c 15 yds, thence s 41° 29′ e 579 yds; to the beginning containing 50.1 acres.

Public Ground No. 40—(Parched Corn Bay). Begins at a point situated n 51° 45 w 4 miles 1.220 yds from Long Shoal Lt Ho, and s 65° 7° w 1 mile 525 yds from the U S C S signal on Parched Corn Pt; thence n 39° e 140 yds, thence s 60° e 20 yds, thence s 30° w 140 yds, thence n 60° w 90 yds; to the beginning containing 2 6 acres. to the beginning containing 2.6 acres.

Public Ground No 41—(At Long Shoal Pt). Begins at Long Shoal Pt n 45-14 e (2) yds from the USCS signal; thence s 30° e 600 yds, thence s 75° w 1,625 yds, thence n 30° w 275 yds to the shore the beginning containing more or less 152 s acres. Public Ground No 42—(Near Long Shoal Lt Ho) Begins at a point situated in 45° w 20 yds from Long Shoal Lt Ho; thence in 170 yds, thence e 170

yds, thence s Toyds, thence, wile yds; to the be-glaning containing 6 acres.

Public Ground No 43—(Near Bird Island). Begins at a point situated n 80° 46° e 4 miles 65° yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and, n 4° 8° w 12 miles 12 w yds from Durant's Pt; thence n 43° 22′ e 1,400 yds, thence s 46° 38° e 600 yds, thence s 43° 22 w 1.400 yds, thence n 46° 38' w 600 yds; to the beginning containing 173 acres.

Pubrie Ground No 44—(Near Egg Shoal.) Regins at apoint situated s 77° 5° w 3 niles 165 yds, from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and n 48° 18° w 1 mile 1735 yds, from Durant's Point; thence n Ec yds,

thence e 100 yds, thence s 125 yds, thence w 100 yds, to the beginning; conaining 2.5 acres.
Public Ground No 49—(Off Durant's Point.) Begins at a point situated 3 68° 40° e 3 miles 1645 yds from Oliver Reef Le Ho, and n 55° 30′ w 1 mile 45 yds from Durant's Point; thence n 10° 39′ w 100 yds, thence n 80° 21′ 375 yds, thence s 10° 30′ e 100 yds, thence s 80° 21' w 3.5 yds, to the beginning taining 7.7 acres.
Public Ground No. 45—(Off Durant's Point) Be-

from Durant's Point; thence n 30° w 150 yds, thence e 150 yds, thence s 30° e 150 yds, thence w 150 yds. to the beginning; containing 4.3 acres. Public Ground No 47—(Off Durant's Point. Be-Public Ground No 47—(On Durane 5 200 yds gins at a point situated 8 640 38' e 4 miles 560 yds from Oliver Reef La Ho, and n 75° 55' w 1020 yds, Point thence n 45° w 400 yds, thence n 45° e 130 yds, thence s 45° e 400 yds thence s 45° w 130 yds, to the beginning; contain ing 10.7 acres.

Public Ground No 48—(Off Durant's Pt). Begins at a point situated s 6° 5 e 4 miles 200 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and n 88° 40° w 1,600 yds from Durant's Pt; thence s 21° 18° e 100 yds, thence s 68° 42′ w 450 yds, thence n 21° 18° w 100 yds, thence n

acres.
Public Ground No 49—(Off Durant's Pt), Begins at a point situated s 53° 39' e 4 miles 310 yds from Oliver Reef Lt "Ho, and s 68° 10' w 1 mile 400 yds from Durant's Pt; thence n 33° 15' e 549 yds, thence s 38° 45' e 400 yds, thence s 33 15' w 540 yds, thence 1

38° 45' w 400 yds; to the beginning containing 40. Public Ground No 50 (Southwest off Durant' Public Ground No 50 (Southwest off Durant' Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Peter; thence N 30° E 120 yds, thence S 60° E 215 yds, thence S 30° W 120 yds, thence N 60° W 215 yds, to the beginning; containing 5.3 acres.

PUBLIC GROUND NO 14.

Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 4 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 48′ e 1 miles Pt). Begins at a point situated s 18° 4 miles Pt). Begins at Regins at a point situated s 187 48' e 3 miles thence e 00 yds, thence s 100 yds; thence w .00 yds; to the be ginning 2 06 acres. Public Ground No 51—(West of Durant's Pt). Begins at a point situated s 53° 33° e 3 miles 265 yds from Officer Reef Lt Ho, and s 86° 43′ w 1 mile

1150 vds from Durant's Pt: thence n 50° 55' e 110 yds, thence s 39° 5' e 365 yds, thence s 50° 55' w 10 yds, thence n 39° 5' w 365 yds; to the beginning containing 8.3 acres.
Public Ground No.52—(West of Durant's Pt and south of Egg Shoal). Begins at a point situated s.55° e 3 miles 285 yds from Oliver Reef Light Ho, and n.84°5° w 1 mile 1610 yds from Du-rant's Pt; thence n.100 yds, thence e 100 yds, thence

taining 2 acres.

Public Ground 53—Begins at a point situated s.
57° 50° e 2 miles 1,515 vis from Oliver Reef Lt Ho,
and n 76° 43′ w 2 miles 145 ydsfrom Durant s Pt;
thence n 8° 7′ w 355 yds, thence n 81° 53′ e 100 yds, to the beginning containing 7.3 acres. to the beginning containing 7.3 acres.

Public Ground No54—(Off Hatteras Settlement).

Begins at a point situated s 42° 46° e 4 miles 880 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho' and s 47° 14' w 1 mile 660 yds from Durant's 11; thence n 55° 45' c 150 yds, thence s 34° 15' e 420 yds, thence s 55°45' w 150 yds, thence n 34° 15' w 420 yds; to the beginning containing 13 acres.

ontaining 13 acres.
Public Ground No 55 - (Near Hatters Settlement). Begins at a point situated \$ 40° 5° c 4 miles 1,525 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and \$ 57° 55′ w 2 miles 200 yds from Durant's Pt; thence n 120 yds, thence e 145 yds, thence w 120 yds; thence w 145 yds, to the beginning containing 3.5 acres. Ground No 56—(Near Hatteras settlement). Begins a point situated \$139°46° e 4 miles 1,265 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and \$42°38° w 2 miles 345 yds from Durant's £1; thence n 60° e 70 yds,thence 30° e 70 yds, thence's 60° w 70 yds, thence n 30° w 70yds; to the beginning containing 1 acre. Ground No 57—(Southwest of Hatteras Settlement). Begins at a point situated, s 38 e 4 miles 1,175 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and s 44° 25° w 2 miles 565 yds from Durant's Pt; thence n 60° e 75

yds, thence s:30° e 75 yds, thence s t0° w 75 yds, thence n 30° w 75 yds; to the beginning containing Ground No 55—Retween Hatteras Settlement and the Inlet. Begins at a point situated 8 349 55° e 4 miles 1,075 yds from Oliver Reef Lt Ho, and s 46° 46′ w 2 miles 1,010 yds from Durant's Pt; thence n 60′ e 26′ pds, thence s 30° e 185 yds,thence s 60° w 265 yds,thence n 30° w 165 yds;to the begin-

ning containg 9 acres.

And the said Board of Shell Commissioners do hereby announce that at the expiration of twenty days from the 28th of September, 1887, the same being the first day of publication of this notice, the territory within said county, and embraced within as the provisions of the act aforesaid will be open for entry in manner and form provided by law.

WM. J. GRIFFIN, Chr'n,
1. B. WATSON.
W. T. CAHO,
Shell Fish, Commissioners.

MOTICE OF SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By Virtue of authority given in a decree of the Superior Court of Wake county in the special proceedings entitled Mary A. Leigh, Adminis' trix vs C. W. Williams etails, we will sell on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, 1887, at the court-house door in the city of Raieigh the lands of the late J. C. Leigh, situated in Wake Forest Township, Wake county, and adjoining the lands of J. R. Dunn, J. S. Purefoy, Lucy B. Rand and others, and containing 212 acres. Said lands will be sold in several tracts to suit the purchasers and on one of said tracts is located the Leigh mills. The home place of the late J. C. Leigh, containing 197 acres, will also be sold subject to the dower-right of said Mary A. Leigh. Time of sale 12 o'clock m. Terms is cash, balance in one year with 8 per cent interest from day of sale.

Pace & Holdelig.

PACE & HOLDING, Attorneys for Commissioner. Sept 27, 1887, dtd.

At the same place and time as the above sale of the Leigh lands, we will sell by order of court for partition among the heirs of the late D. J. Justice a tract of land in said county of Wake, lying near Neuse Depot, adjoining the lands of W. O. Allen, J. D. Allen and others and containing 250 acres more or less, and known as containing 250 acres more or less, and known as part of the land of the late David Justice. Terms 2 cash and balance in one year with 8 per cent interest from day of of sale.

PACE & HOLNING, Attorneys for Commis Sept : 7, 1887, dtd.

RUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed on August 15th, 1885, by the North Carolina Milistone Company to the undersigned as trustee, I will sell at public aution for cash, on the 10th day of November, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, at Parkewood, Moore county, N. C., all the property of said company, consisting of a tract of land of 750 acres, upon which is situated the Millstone Quarry, machine shops, dwelling houses, sawmills, patent roller flouring mill, foundry, the store house and all the mils and machinery, stock in trade, material, wagons, tools and all the other personal property, together with the franchise of the said company, also the telephone line of 17 miles, extending from Cameron on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. via Carthage to Parkwood.

A. G. BRENIZER, Trustee.

September 22, 1887, sept23dtds.

Now is the time to buy a 55-Horse Power Automatic Engine cheap. On account of our engine being rather small for our works, and desiring to put in a larger one, we will sell our old one cheap. Engine may be seen meving at the loe Factory and doing good work. For further particulars apply to