

The Messenger.

JACKSON & BELL COMPANY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

LESSONS FROM FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS

We notice that a communication in The New Orleans States gives an account of the prevailing yellow fever epidemic in that unclean city that is strange and well worthy of attention. It is to the effect that in the clean part of the city the epidemic has been the most violent, while in the filthiest part there has been almost immunity from the disease. Reading that it surprises and seems to refute the theory of sanitation and cleanliness. But an examination of the facts stated includes a lesson that should be objective and important. Other cities and towns might take warning and learn how to do it. The lesson taught is that there is a right time and a wrong time to clean up. Digging at the wrong time invites contagion and makes it spread quickly. It furnishes the exact conditions for the active spreading of a plague like the yellow fever.

The afflicted part of New Orleans is the upper part where "at the very start of this fever the people of that district, at great expense, put that locality in thorough condition. The streets were cleaned, the accumulation of filth from the gutters taken up, and the premises disinfected and the privies emptied, and yet, the fever not only held its own, but continued to spread, until at present writing it may be considered, in this locality, to be epidemic." Such is the statement in The States. The cleaning up was done after the fever had entered the city and had begun its destructive work. Think of that. Sanitation began in hot weather, too late, and thus actually fed the fever by the exhalations, odors etc., that came up from the active digging and cleaning. There is a wrong time, a fatal time to do such work. It spreads disease instead of stamping it out or preventing its living.

How was the fever elsewhere in New Orleans? How does it live and destroy in the unclean, filthy part or parts? The same writer says:

"On the other hand, very little cleaning or stirring of gutters was made in the lower portion of this city, as compared to the energy in that direction displayed up town, and yet there is comparatively very little fever in the lower portion of the city, except possibly in that portion occupied to a large extent by the Italians, which portion, thanks to Mr. Farrar's devotion to the public good, was the most fumigated and disinfected of this city."

Note, that in the one part of the lower and filthy portion an attempt to clean up after the fever had got in its work, and the result is seen in the spread of the disease, while in the same lower section where no attempt to stir up the filth right in the hot weather was made there is but little fever. The correspondent says of this lower part that it is in this portion "to be found the large majority of the drainage canals of this city, and as to their conditions of filth no one will contest their claim to being, the most loathsome in the world. That section has had but little, if any, cleaning done."

Few of the gutters have been stirred, and yet, with all these apparent drawbacks, there has not been any case of yellow fever in that section, or, if any, very few, as compared to the portions where the filth had been stirred and carried away."

The correspondent thinks the "germs" of the fever "seek filth and low conditions," and if "permitted to remain in the gutters and canals, that they would not seek other homes, and would remain harmless during the entire season? Would it not be wise, therefore, never to clean these places from the month of June until frost and to keep them purified by a free use of disinfectants?"

Here is wisdom to be found. Sanitary lessons abound. There is a time to clean up a city and a time not to stir the filth. There is a time to dig and a time to disinfect. Do not dig a town after May until the frost comes. Keep the lots clean from month to month where not much of filth is allowed to accumulate, but beware of general digging and stirring in the hot months.

FARMING RESULTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Messenger reads with interest any evidence of good farming within the state. Lately the Monroe Journal told of a negro man named Sam Baker who, with the help of a daughter, made seven bales of cotton, ploughing a small steer. In addition he made 75 bushels of potatoes and much corn. The Oxford Ledger, an excellent news-gatherer for its county, probably leading in that particular any weekly paper in North Carolina, tells of a young

farmer's experience this year. Mr. W. C. Daniel raised 76 barrels of corn, 4,000 pounds of tobacco, 90 bushels of oats, and 125 bushels of wheat with one horse this year. This will not amount in value to less than \$700, and may even reach \$800. Putting tobacco at only 10 cents a pound average and the other products at current value his output aggregated \$732. Putting the tobacco at 15 cents average it will make \$932, and at 20 cents average \$1,122 product on one horse. Probably he made potatoes, peas, etc., not included.

In 1870, Mr. Dickin, an Edgemore farmer, made himself with one horse, twenty-one bales of cotton for which he received \$2,100. This is a fact. It is very doubtful if this farming has been equalled in North Carolina, and possibly not in the south. About 1876 or 1877, a farmer of Granville (the county of Mr. Daniel above referred to) made a crop of tobacco himself for which he received \$1,750. He of course, raised corn, peas, wheat and potatoes as is the custom in that once greatly prosperous county. Some fine farming has been done in this state. We have often told of Dennis Tilley, of Granville, averaging considerably more than \$1.00 a pound for nineteen tierces of tobacco he grew. We have told, too, of Mitchell Currier's two boys aged 16 and 14 (aided by a sickly brother of 12), making a crop of tobacco that cleared the old man \$3,300. That has not been equalled often if ever, on this continent. It helps to give character and fame to a state to publish farming statistics that are absolutely reliable. We asked Mr. Tilley about 1875 if he did not average \$1,200 to every hand he worked in tobacco, and he said he thought he did. The average of those times are not prevailing now. The cigarette trust and perhaps other causes have prevented such splendid results. But there is good farming still with fine returns in the state in spite of hard times, low prices and bad government.

To Cure Catarrh

Do not depend upon snuffs, inhalants or other local applications. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and can be successfully treated only by means of a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and removes the scrofulous taints which cause catarrh. The great number of testimonials from those who have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the unequalled power of this medicine to conquer this disease. If troubled with Catarrh give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial at once.

LITERARY GOSSIP

It is worth remembering that R. D. Blackmore, George Macdonald and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr have each novels just out. They are excellent writers and novelists, and are not of the extreme school of romanticism, but are strong, graphic and entertaining. You will hardly find any thing unclean with these writers.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has now before the scholarly, thoughtful part of the reading public seven volumes of essays and criticisms. We have read four consecutively and more or less in all. He is, we are much inclined to think, the most elegant, graceful and earnest of the present school of American essayists. His style is remarkably finished and engaging. A young man of parts would be wise to read carefully all the volumes.

Young Arthur Henry Hallam, who died in his early manhood, is the theme of Tennyson's immortal elegiac poem, one of the glories of the nineteenth century, "In Memoriam." That and the marvellous "Idylls of the King," are the great poet's masterpieces probably. The former we regard as beyond question the most masterful of all elegies, and the latter is the greatest epic that has appeared since Milton published "Paradise Lost," a neglected poem in this last quarter of the century, but the sublimest poem in any language no doubt. Mr. Gladstone was at school with Hallam and he wrote lately that he was "the noblest man he ever knew." To have Gladstone's highest admiration and Tennyson's love is enough to exalt the memory of any man, or any youth so gifted who died before his talents had fully flowered.

Among the youngest English novelists of growing note, the foremost in gifts, is possibly Mr. H. G. Wells. His

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter— Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. E. S. WATSON, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

two or three productions are particularly well praised in very reputable monthlies devoted to criticism of authors and books. His "The Time Machine" and "Thirty Strange Stories" gave him much reputation, and "The Miserable Man," recently out is adding to it and making his fame more assured. At fifteen he was apprenticed to a draper. Next he went to the Royal College of Science, and in 1890 took his degree in science at London University. Henley, the noted critic, was the first to recognize his gifts and give him a helping hand.

"Benjamin Swift" is another young English author of growing repute. He is another gifted Scot, born at Glasgow, in 1871. His real name is William Romaine Patterson, and he is uncommonly handsome. His father was a distinguished physician of Glasgow. He entered the university in that city in 1889. He made a decided impression while there. His first book was "Nancy Noon." It made a racket at once. He has just published "The Tormentor." We only know him through the critics. We doubt the healthfulness of his productions, however brilliant. This of course is our inference from what we have read about his writings.

A new life of the famous Stonewall Jackson is to be written or has been written by an English officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Henderson.

Some new manuscripts concerning Mary, Queen of Scots, have been discovered, and are regarded as important.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the very well-known English author, is said to have made a great sum by his operas, etc. For his Savoy operas alone he received over \$450,000 from D'Oyly Carter. Think of Milton's "Paradise Lost" bringing the great genius \$50. The great Sir Walter Scott received some \$1,700,000 for his poems and novels and other writings. Tennyson received yearly from \$20,000 to \$60,000 on his papers. Singular to say he did not leave an estate exceeding some quarter of a million dollars. Mrs. Ward, a very much over-rated novelist, has in a few years—eight it is said—laid by nearly \$500,000. Every ballad Kipling writes brings him over \$700.

Mr. E. C. Stedman's latest volume of poems is increasing his fame as a poet. Those we have seen in newspapers and magazines are excellent of their kind, and are full of rich music and genuine inspiration. The sentiments are noble and enriching, and the artistic touch is well worthy of a true poet. Some of those we have read are indeed admirably executed, and the melody is as unmistakably fine as the thought is pure and elevated. We have before mentioned this recent volume of American verse doubtless the strongest and highest of many recent years, and rich in felicities and melodies of various quills. The love-song, "The Wedding Day," is simply delightful in its grace and winsomeness. We have given in our Sunday issues one or two of his latest poems of such distinguished excellence and others will follow.

"The Book Buyer," a capital monthly of criticism, thinks very highly of Kipling's one novel, "Captain Courageous," and it holds that "it is a great story, great in its massive simplicity, great in its vital interests, its wealth of humor."

A TRUE GEORGIAN ON CO-EDUCATION

It is a healthful sign for the south that thus far but few thinking, educated people have given into the northern "fad" of co-education, sending young women and young men to the same colleges and universities. The old, famous, great English universities have not yielded to this craze for novelty, and the twenty-three colleges constituting the University of Oxford are not crowded with young women. It is so with the other great university, Cambridge. Harvard, and we believe, Johns Hopkins also, as yet have not yielded to the latter-day folly and opened their doors wide to women as well as men. We have a foretime given some views of northern teachers, and not all favorable to this co-education fanaticism. We must hope that this mania will not take complete possession of southern institutions of learning. A distinguished teacher in Georgia, Professor William P. Calhoun, a few weeks ago had a communication in The Atlanta Constitution. We propose to glean a little from his field of reflection. He expresses surprise at the start at this modern error. He says:

"How any man or woman can advocate co-education in high schools, colleges and universities is a mystery to me when the results that may and will follow such an undertaking are so very plain.

"I yield to no man in chivalry, respect and admiration for our women. No one would do more to benefit them and advance their real interests than I would. It is my desire that they be educated as highly as the men, and that they have every opportunity that man has, if they desire it.

"I contend that if they should demand it, it is the duty of the state to supply them with every educational facility, and the state would be recreant to its duty if it should fail to do so. But, co-education—God forbid! The trouble with our day is not that our girls do not receive better education than formerly, but that the tendency is to make the girls 'one of the boys' in every phase of life, and the consequence is that delicacy of manners for which they were formerly noted is fast passing away."

That is good, wholesome reading, and to the "old fellows," the men reared under different surroundings and teachings than those prevailing now, will read this with relief and approval. We can hardly believe that

there is a native North Carolinian 45 years of age, who has had a liberal education, is observant, studious and reflective who has given into or will give into this latter-day folly. Mr. Calhoun is a man of experience, of observation, and he bears this testimony:

"I have taught school where both girls and boys attended, and my experience was that the girls would have been better off in a school to themselves. When I was a student at Columbia College, New York, I saw the experiment of co-education tried, to a limited extent, in that college. I cannot write any complimentary things about the attempt. At the same time I am sure that the girls were the sufferers, and so they will be if allowed to enter the university and become one of the boys.

"I think that it is noble in a woman when required to do so to support herself. There is no praise too high for such a woman, and I am not writing against those. In that case, it is a necessity.

"Who ever saw a woman lecturer who, after coming in contact with the world as such, did not lose her modest manners and who has not lost the respect of man.

"Man and woman were not made to work side by side. She is naturally more refined, more delicate and her mind, while not vigorous and strong in some instances, is as strong as that of man. She ought to have her sphere—and man his.

The loud women of our day who are always seeking notoriety and who talk on street cars and everywhere else in a loud voice, show decadence and a want of refinement. Men have but little respect for them, and they do their class a positive injury."

We like that. It is sensible, true, to the point. We read recently that in England "the new woman" was completely "playing out," having already had her little day. Let her go. The world has not been improved by her presence. The refined woman, the woman with the dignified, quiet, gracious manners of the past that lent such a grace and charm to the possessors, and impressed and won the admiration and knightly courtesies of the men, were the glory of the race and the real patterns for all time. The noisy, self-reliant, brusque, bold, staring women are not the kind who call out the reverence, the respect, the admiration, the love of well-mannered and noble men. Mr. Calhoun concludes by saying:

"A few thousand dollars should not stand in the way of giving our women all the educational facilities they want, but the manner of doing this requires serious thought and not sentiment. It is too serious a question to be treated lightly.

"I love, respect and admire our women too much to see them placed in a position where they do not belong. I would throw around them every possible safeguard, and I would give my life in their defense."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATEMENTS OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER WERE RECENTLY MAILED, AND WHILE A GREAT MANY HAVE RESPONDED, THERE ARE MANY YET IN ARREARS AND WE TRUST THIS REMINDER WILL CAUSE ALL WHO HAVE NEGLECTED THEIR ACCOUNT WITH US TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION. THE DATE ON THE LABEL OF EACH PAPER SHOWS THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID, AND THE ACCOUNT CAN BE EASILY DETERMINED WITHOUT WAITING FOR A STATEMENT FROM US. A THOROUGH REVISION OF THE LIST WILL BE MADE AT AN EARLY DATE AND ALL DELINQUENTS WILL BE PLACED ON OUR "BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE."

PUBLIC OPINION

If women are supplanting men in some occupations, men "began it." The spinning, the knitting, even the weaving, the making of garments, all of the cooking and preserving, the products of the dairy, were not many years ago household duties performed almost entirely by women. These occupations now give employment to large numbers of men as well as of women. So that if he reproaches her with encroaching upon his industrial domain, she can truthfully accuse him of first being an intruder and trespasser upon hers.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Weyler proclaimed just before leaving Cuba, that he "had been compelled to resort to rigorous measures, but had always offered pardon in the name of generous Spain to her unnatural sons." And Blanco proclaims, in assuming control in Cuba that there shall be "war on the stubborn enemies of the Spanish people—vicious and hallucinated, in famous revolutionists—and protection for those who seek the clemency of Spain." So far as verbal blow is concerned, there seems to be little difference between Blanco and Weyler. It is to be hoped for the sake of the poor Cubans, that the new man will not seek to emulate his predecessor in brutality of action. But "the clemency of generous Spain," judging from all experience, is not a quality in which it would be judicious to repose any especial degree of confidence.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Secretary Gage leaves no doubt as to his position in favor of early legislation for the gradual but complete redemption of the outstanding greenbacks. In the view of the secretary this is essential to any and every substantial plan of currency reform. Unfortunately there are too many influential men in the republican membership of congress who are opposed to any measure involving the redemption of greenbacks, and whose opposition threatens to defeat the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury. But defeat of the secretary on this question would completely destroy the pretensions of the republican party as the peculiar champion of sound money. Hence the currency legislation in the coming session of congress will involve not only a financial question, but a political question of the highest order, upon which may depend a complete reconstruction of parties.—Philadelphia Record.

STATE PRESS.

The story of the fellow who was an absolute testator, but whom the boys one day overpowered, stretched out, and loaded up with mountain dew through a funnel forced into his mouth, has been told a hundred times and more, but it never lost its illustrative power. When the effects of the rude practical joke had worn off, it will be recalled, he asked the boys if it wasn't about time to get out of there. Governor Russell posed very sanctimoniously as a total abstainer from the free passes, and then allowed himself to be funneled through the "corkscrew" of the railroad corporations that he was cussing and still cusses, until his pockets were full. This was, in all conscience, bad enough, but his Nibs had acquired the thirre for passes, and was ready to be funneled again, as he now gathers from the statement that he now keeps pass books in his office, and issues passes to members of his family or guests at his household whenever he gets ready.—Charlotte Observer.

When Governor Russell came into office his private secretary announced with his favorite pose, that "the governor will pardon Governor's Carr's policy of secretly pardoning criminals out of the penitentiary; all pardons will hereafter be made public as soon as they are issued. As usual, it seems that the secretary was talking through his tile roofing. At any rate, the governor has many times recently backed water on this announcement by secretly pardoning convicts out of the state's prison. The last one of the kind was a negro burglar—Ernest Williams—a life convict from Mecklenburg county. He was last week, after serving thirteen years of his term, set free without any reason being given for his release. Others before him have had the same good fortune. When all makes public his pardon and the reason for it, when it doesn't suit his purpose, he just keeps it mum. But the public at the time are led to believe that all grist from the pardon mill comes out in their sight and for their inspection.—Raleigh News and Observer.

But, outside of the question, also involved as to the power of the secretary to remove from office a judicial officer, a member of a court of record, it occurs to us that a very serious question necessarily must arise in the consideration of the power of the governor to suspend or remove an officer under the law of 1891. This law confers upon the governor the power to suspend or remove a judicial officer when he "becomes disqualified" otherwise than in the manner specially designated in the act. To become disqualified the commissioner must commit some act obnoxious to the law creating the commission. This a question of fact entirely. As we have always understood all questions of fact are submitted to a jury. In this case the governor charged that Mr. Wilson had committed certain acts which "otherwise" disqualified him. Mr. Wilson denies the charge and demands to be confronted by his accuser, and the evidence, and the right to be heard thereon. This the governor refuses to grant, but claims power to remove absolutely, and report the "constitutionally" Before Judge Robinson Mr. Wilson again makes denial of charge, demands a trial by jury, so the facts can be ascertained. This latter the judge refused, and proceeds to decide the "constitutionality" question, in which he sustains the governor.—Asheville Gazette.

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina

- November 14, Sunday 22d after Trinity, morning prayer, Holy Innocents, Lenoir county.
- November 14, Sunday 23d after Trinity, evening prayer, St. Mary's, Kingston.
- November 18 Thursday, Dawson's school house.
- November 21, Sunday before Advent, morning prayer, St. Johns, Pitt county.
- November 23, Tuesday, St. Paul's, Greenville.
- November 25, Thursday, morning prayer, Trinity, Chowan county.
- November 28, Sunday 1st in Advent, morning prayer, Zion, Bunyan, Dea-fort county.
- November 29, evening prayer, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.
- November 30, Tuesday, communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.
- December 2, Thursday, evening prayer, St. Martin's, Hamilton.
- December 3, Friday, communion, St. Martin's, Hamilton.
- December 5, Sunday 2nd in Advent, morning prayer, St. Mary's, Gatesville.
- December 5, Sunday 2nd in Advent, evening prayer, St. Peter's, Gates county.
- December 8, Wednesday, evening prayer, St. Barnabas, Murfreesboro.
- December 9, Thursday, communion, St. Barnabas, Murfreesboro.
- December 9, Thursday, evening prayer, St. John's, Winton.
- December 10, Friday, communion, St. John's, Winton.
- December 12, Sunday 3rd in Advent, morning prayer, Grace, Woodville.
- December 12, Sunday 3rd in Advent, evening prayer, St. Mark's, Roxobel.
- December 16, Thursday, evening prayer, St. Thomas, Windsor.
- December 17, Friday, communion, St. Thomas, Windsor.
- December 19, Sunday 4th in Advent, Holy Innocents, Avoca.
- December 25, Saturday, Christmas, morning prayer, Advent, Williamston.
- December 26, Sunday after Christmas, Grace, Plymouth.

ARCHITECTURAL RUINS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The London correspondent of The Birmingham Post says that the formation of an Ancient Ruins Prospecting Company in Rhodesia, which encountered some criticism from archaeologists, has had one result which will be heard of with interest by those who regard the scheme as the work of commercial vandals, for the travelers employed by the company have discovered a number of hitherto unknown ruins. Messrs. Neale and Johnson, who knew of no fewer than 200 separate ruins altogether, have on a recent expedition located 85. One is particularly interesting, as, though it resembles Zimbabwe in shape, its walls, about fifteen inches thick and fifteen feet high, are made in a novel manner. They do not consist of bricks or tiles, but seem to be in one solid piece of glazed material, which looks as if it had been burnt after being placed in position. This strange style of architecture suggests, Messrs. Neale and Johnson think, a different race of people from the ordinary ancient workers. It is clear from the character of the ruins that they had attained a high standard of excellence in building. Even more remarkable than the news of this find is the report of Messrs. Neale and Johnson that they have verified the story which has been always current among the natives as to the existence of an ancient building, which possesses massive stone doors still in position and unopened. The explorers state that this extraordinary ruin is in an unhealthy district, and that lack of water made it necessary for them to postpone visiting it. There will be no difficulty in returning, so far as the natives are concerned, for they are perfectly submissive. The region visited by Messrs. Neale and Johnson embraced the Lower Shabane, the Lower Umvungu, the Lower Sebague, the Lower Gwelo, and the Lower Inyati.

Descent to Hang Tomorrow
San Francisco, Cal., November 10.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Miss Blanche Lamont, and presumably the slayer of Miss Minnie Williams, was taken before Judge Bahr today for the purpose of having the date for his execution reset. His attorneys made a desperate attempt to secure further delay, but Judge Bahr brushed aside all their technical objections and ordered that Durrant be hanged on Friday next.

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Government crop reports—Daughters of the Confederacy—Annual meeting of the National Base Ball League—Jacksonville bicycle races—An industrial school burned—Bishop Watson's appointments—Newspaper clippings—Market reports.

Sale of Cumcock Mines Confirmed
(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., November 10.—Judge Purnell confirms the sale of the Cumcock coal mine and allows the receiver \$1,000.

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- 20 BARRELS BALDWIN APPLES.
- 400 BAGS NEW CROP PEANUTS.
- 25 BARRELS NEW CROP RICE.
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- 50 BAGS TABLE SALT.

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