

WAR PREPARATIONS

(Continued from First Page.)

Blanco, Senor Jose Congosto and the most influential Spanish merchants. All assure him of absolute protection, even if the volunteers should make a demonstration. General Lee believes the volunteers would be controlled by the merchants in whose employ they are. Others doubt this, but the ranking colonel of the volunteers assures General Lee that the consulate and the Americans would in no event be the object of a demonstration should any occur.

General Lee is no more anxious to remain in a vexatious position than any other consul in Cuba, but he has no intention of resigning nor any belief that he will. He is, however, good-humored and somewhat impatient of the sensational and untruthful reports emanating from Havana or Key West. The volunteers are apparently more quiet since they were assured by the government here and by Madrid officials that there is no intention to disarm or disband the corps. The Havana battalions have been supported in their protest by comrades of the same corps throughout Cuba.

DEFINITE OFFERS FOR WARSHIPS.

London, March 9.—The indications are that the United States government will not wait for the arrival here of Commander W.H. Brownson, in order to purchase warships. Definite offers have already been made for ships building here with the view of forestalling Spain, which is supposed to be bargaining for the same vessels.

New York, March 9.—Commander W.H. Brownson, U. S. N., sailed for Southampton on the American Line steamer St. Paul today. He said to a reporter: "I am going to England under direct orders from the navy department, not from the president. My mission is to prepare for the exigencies of the situation and to see what can be had and what can be done in case of war, the possibilities of which I think are very remote."

Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, also sailed on the St. Paul. Further than to say that he was going abroad on a business trip Mr. Cramp refused to talk.

WAR MUNITIONS FOR CUBA.

Madrid, March 9.—It became known today that the Spanish transport steamer Alfonso XII sailed for Cuba from Barcelona on Saturday last, having on board four officers, 900 soldiers and 4,000,000 Mauser cartridges. It is semi-officially announced here that the rumors in circulation of a reinforcement of the rebellion in the Philippine islands are without foundation.

BIG GUNS FOR THE GULF COAST.

Atlanta, Ga., March 9.—Five carloads of war material for Galveston and three big 10-inch guns bound for Pensacola passed through Atlanta tonight. In the Galveston contingent were four steel mortars weighing 117,000 pounds and two carloads of gun powder. The big guns for Pensacola weighed 67,000 pounds each. All of the way-bills for these instruments of war are marked "rush."

Boston, March 9.—A consignment of ammunition, consisting of twenty-four tons of shot and shell, came in over a railroad today and is being transferred by lighter to Fort Warren and the fortification at Long Island head. The consignment of eight 8-ton guns are to be taken from Fort Winthrop and shipped by rail to some southern port.

Reading, Pa., March 9.—The Carpenter steel works has been asked to bid on over 11,000 shells of various sizes for the government. The contract would amount to nearly \$1,000,000. The entire plant is now working night and day on a given contract involving the expenditure of \$1,000,000.

Springfield, Ill., March 9.—Major General Lee J. Kadeski, commander-in-chief of the uniform, Catholic Knights of America, stated to an Associated Press that of the 25,000 members of the organization, all well drilled men, 10,000 could be put in the field within twenty-four hours in case of war.

LATEST EVENTS AT KEY WEST.

Key West, Fla., March 9.—The British cruiser Cordelia of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived here this afternoon from Belize, British Honduras. No special significance attaches to her coming. The Cordelia is about equal in fighting capacity as the Raleigh.

The Mallory liner Nucera arrived today with 6,000 packages of provisions for starving Cubans and 800 cases of ammunition. The ammunition was transferred to the Marblehead and will be taken to the Tortugas for distribution among the warships there.

The dispatch boat Fern is hourly expected from Havana. On her arrival the provisions will be put on board and she will then proceed to Matanzas. This afternoon the Nashville towed a coal barge out to the New York. The Detroit remains in the harbor. Tomorrow the torpedo boat Porter will leave for the Tortugas with mail for the fleet. She will probably return on Sunday.

Two more bodies have been recovered from the wreck according to advices from Havana. Any that may be found hereafter will be brought to Key West on the lighthouse tender Mangrove instead of the Bache.

Brigadier General Wilson, chief of the United States army engineers, returned to Tampa tonight after inspecting the local fortifications.

Among the recent rumors was one that Read Admiral Seward had been relieved of the command. This, however, it denied, although Admiral Seward declines to discuss the probabilities of his resignation or the condition of his health. Well informed officers say it is only a question of a short time when he will be relieved of the severe responsibility now resting upon him.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO LEAVE HAVANA.

The mails are held here for the Cincinnati and Brooklyn and they are expected to join the fleet. A letter has been received by a naval officer from an officer in Havana, saying that the Maine officers now in that city will leave for Key West Saturday next. If this information is correct, it may be assumed that the court of inquiry will leave Havana on or before that date.

COMMENDATION OF BRITISH PRESS.

London, March 9.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning on the Cuban situation describes McKinley's action throughout the crisis as "a model of statesmanship." It declares that the action of the Washington government in connection with the Maine disaster deserves the highest recognition. "There is every indication," says The Chronicle, "that the United States are preparing for the inevitable struggle. Soon it will be necessary for Great

Britain to show on which side its sympathies lie." Arguing at considerable length upon the "unselfishness of America's motives in desiring to put an end to 'the hell upon earth' Cuba," and insisting that "America has a better right to interfere than has been put forward as a justification in two out of every three wars in history." The Chronicle says: "We hope Great Britain will not only go as far officially as the further limits of international law permits, but that public opinion will declare itself openly, unmistakably and in the teeth of all Europe, if necessary, as sympathizing heartily with the motives impelling America at last to take a step so natural and yet one she has so long hesitated to take. At the same time we wish it were possible to persuade Spain, even at the eleventh hour, that her honor and Cuba might be saved by the recognition of inevitable facts. To bid Cuba to be free would be a hard task, but it would be the safest and most dignified course."

The Daily News says editorially this morning: "While crediting the United States with the generous error of giving the world a noble example of sacrifice for peace by unpreparedness for war, we are glad to see that they have shown themselves wise in time."

INFORMATION WANTED

Inquiries from Chairman of Labor Committee of Massachusetts Legislature—Our Labor Commissioners Reply Sent to Every New England Mill—Russell to Appear Tomorrow—Populist—Murdered by Moonshiners—Woodard-Holmes Wedding.

Messenger Bureau

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The state today chartered the Albemarle Park Company, of Asheville, for thirty years, capital \$50,000, with rights to buy, lease and improve real estate and issue bonds, the stockholders being W. J. Raoul, of Atlanta, and T. W. Raoul and T. F. Davidson, of Asheville. A charter was also granted to the North Carolina Telephone Company, capital \$1,500, giving it power to equip long distance lines. Among the stockholders are W. D. Pruden and W. J. Leary.

The chairman of the committee on labor, of the Massachusetts house of representatives, has written to the labor commission here requesting information as to North Carolina's labor laws, laws regulating hours, strikes, etc. In reply the commissioner tells the chairman that only 7 per cent of the employees in cotton mills in this state express any desire for a regulation of the hours of labor.

The labor commission today began another stroke of business by sending to every mill in New England the following circular: "A fine chance for cotton mill investment in North Carolina. No strikes, no laws regulating the hours of labor and the age of employment. Cheap labor and the home of the cotton plant. Northern capital cannot find a better investment than cotton manufacturing in North Carolina, with her fine water power and grand climate. This department will be pleased to give any information desired in regard to sites, power, etc."

The commission says: "I will flood New England with these circulars. The fact is the mills there are bound to come south. It is merely a question of time."

It is learned from the berry growers in the state along the line of the Seaboard Air Line that that system intends to greatly develop the strawberry business. The shipments the coming season will be three as large as ever before.

The statement is current that Governor Russell will soon have another populist in his office, as executive clerk. To the mass of the republicans he is as a man long dead.

Today the senior class of the State Normal and Industrial college, in charge of President McIver, left for a four days visit to Washington. There are forty-eight members of the class.

It is learned that the movement to have R. B. Davis, populist, of Wilmington made steward of the insane asylum here was originated by Secretary Stae. Cyrus B. Thompson. Never before was there such a scramble for this position.

At noon today, at Edenton street M. E. church here, ex-Congressman Frederick A. Woodard, of Wilson, was married to Mrs. Roella Holleman, a wealthy lady of this city. Quite a party of Wilson and Goldsboro people were present. Congressman W. W. Kitchen accepts an invitation to deliver his annual address at the commencement of Greensboro female college. Rev. W. S. Creasy will preach the alumni sermon and Rev. Dr. B. A. Yates will deliver the address to the alumni.

It turns out that the old man who was found strangled in a cave near Morganton went by the name of Dr. Lafette and that his child who was also murdered in the same way, was a little girl. The murder was undoubtedly by moonshiners who had an idea the old man was an informer.

The Steamer Geadoe Floated

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—The British steamship Geadoe was successfully floated this morning and towed to Newport News, where a survey as to her condition will be held. The Geadoe, from Delaware's breakwater to Norfolk, was caught in the gale of last Friday and blown ashore at Virginia Beach, two miles south of Cape Henry, her crew of twenty-three being rescued by the life savers.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

THE NATION UNITED

IN UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Remarkable Proceeding in the House of Representatives—By Unanimous Vote it Places at the President's Disposal Fifty Million Dollars for National Defense—Representatives of All Parties and of All Sections Advocate the Measure

SENATE.

Washington, March 8.—Today's session of the senate was largely devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After an extended discussion, the bill, containing a provision for the reduction to about one-half of the present rates of telephone charges in the district, was passed. A bill appropriating \$28,000 for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was also passed. As it has already passed the house, the measure goes to the president for his signature.

At 4:50 p. m. during the discussion of the pending bill, a message was received from the house conveying to the senate the bill appropriating \$50,183,000 for national defense, just passed by the house. The bill was laid before the senate and on motion of Senator Allison, of Iowa, referred to the committee on appropriations.

The senate at 5:45 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the house of representatives today responded to the president's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000 to be expended at his discretion for the national defense. Every line was swept away and with an unanimous voice congress voted its confidence in the administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country. Speaker Reed, who as the presiding officer, seldom votes except in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a representative. The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—yes, 311, says none—has seldom been paralleled in the house.

All day long the galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators, applauding the patriotism of the words of eloquence which were uttered by the members on the floor. The speeches were all brief. Although four hours were allowed for debate, so great was the pressure for time that to one member was given more than five minutes and most of them had to content themselves with a beggarly fraction of a minute. In all, fifty-nine speeches were made.

With one acclaim members from the north and the south, the east and the west, the states and the territories, battle-scarred veterans of the union and the confederate armies, all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's chief magistrate in the face of a possible foreign war.

In the whole debate there was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, who served with distinction under Hancock. He spoke too conservatively for the aroused temper of the house and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years many of the members hissed him. While all praise was given to the speaker, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close were hostilities manifested itself in the debate. The general contention by the majority, among them the leaders on both sides, was that this appropriation by preparing for war would prove the surest guarantee of peace. Others insisted that war by a vigorous policy would soon be heard and Mr. Mann, of Illinois, declared that war actually existed in all save name.

The speeches which attracted most attention were those of Messrs. Cannon, Henderson and Dooliver, on the republican side, and Messrs. Bailey and Sayers, on the democratic side.

Mr. Cannon, in opening the debate on the bill said that in the present critical state of affairs, the committee had deemed it wise to appropriate this sum, placing its expenditure in the complete discretion of the president. He referred to the fact that the committee had been unanimous in its action and had only changed the wording of the bill he introduced yesterday by making the appropriating available until January 1, 1899, instead of June 30, 1899.

"WE HAVE THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY TO MEET THIS APPROPRIATION IF IT IS EXPENDED," HE CONTINUED, "AND THEREFORE, THERE IS NOT PRESENTED WITH THIS PROPOSITION ONE TO BORROW MONEY OR TO INCREASE TAXATION, TO WHICH ALMOST ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH WOULD HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO RESORT." (TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.)

He insisted that this appropriation must not be construed into a threat. Nothing was further from the minds of those who reported it, he said. This appropriation was to be placed in the hands of a wise and patriotic executive to make proper preparations to maintain national honor, nothing more. "It is not a war appropriation," said he emphatically. "I say that in my judgment, measuring my words, that it is a peace measure. (Great applause.) The government of the United States would not, if it could, trample upon the rights of any nation on earth." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, the ranking member of the minority, followed Mr. Cannon. His first statement, to the effect that in the presence of possible danger this appropriation had met with the hearty and unanimous endorsement of the appropriation committee, without regard to party, aroused the house to enthusiasm. He too, declared that it could not be construed as a threat. It was simply a wise and patriotic precaution—the arming of the executive with power to maintain our dignity after congress adjourned.

Mr. Livingston, democrat, of Georgia, supported the measure in a very vigorous speech. He said he took this position because he believed that an emergency existed, but he contended that if the administration had acted as it

should have done twelve months ago in declaring a state of belligerency the present occasion for voting emergency money would have been avoided. However, the democrats who had clamored for such action in the past would now put any obstacles in the way. They would vote fifty, or five hundred millions if necessary, only asking that the president should move promptly and steadily in his efforts to protect American honor and dignity.

Mr. Allen, democrat, of Mississippi, was next recognized. He did not make a humorous speech, but a patriotic one. "I desire," he began, "to say for the people I represent and for the southern section of the country, for the entire country, that there was never a time when all were so ready to give an administration all the money it may need to protect the honor, the dignity and the general welfare of the country, to say nothing of fair play and justice. The people of the south," he continued, "ask for nothing more. They do not want to hurt anybody and are not using any rash action, but they are ready to honor any draft whether for men or money to keep the flag aloft."

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, took occasion to refer to an alleged utterance of a Catholic priest, some time ago to the effect that if war came the sympathy and support of the Catholic church would be with Spain, because it was a Catholic country. While, he said, he did not believe the priest had uttered such a sentiment, it had attracted wide attention and as a Catholic, he desired to repel it.

Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama, enthusiastically supported the bill, as did Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio. Mr. Grosvenor aroused the house to cheers by a glowing eulogy of the president's patriotism. He also said: "I have always felt that the actions of 1861 to 1865 were poorly done, that the blood was ill-spilled if at the end of this long period we had not a united nation. Thank God, I have lived to see the hour come, the day dawn and universal loyalty the watch word of every man, woman and child." He concluded with the statement that he should not vote for this bill as a war measure.

Mr. Hay, democrat, of Virginia, took advantage of the opportunity to refer in complimentary terms to the part that General Lee has played in the present contingency. He said that General Lee was sustaining so well the good name of his state in performing his duty as to win the encomiums of the entire nation and that at such a time it was a genuine satisfaction to have such a man as Fitzhugh Lee at such a post. The reference to General Lee called out loud applause, both from the floor and the galleries.

Mr. Jones, democrat, of Virginia, said his only regret was that the bill did not carry twice as large an amount as it did.

Mr. Bingham, republican, of Pennsylvania caused the first note of discordance that was heard. While supporting the bill on general principles, he was avowedly out of sympathy with the common interpretation of the meaning of the bill, and as a consequence he was vigorously hissed twice during the progress of his remarks. In referring to the day's proceedings of the house as akin to the "methods of yellow dog journalism," he had no sympathy, he said, with the apparent tendency of the house and especially none with the evident disposition to seize the opportunity for a display of jingoism that was by no means edifying. "I care nothing," he exclaimed, "for the bravery and courage of Mr. Lee, of which we hear so much on this floor," and he was proceeding to say that what we want in General Lee at the present time is the exhibition of his best judgment and common sense, but the sentence was almost drowned in the shower of hisses with which the remark was received.

This evidence of disapproval came especially from the democratic side. It did not appear to disconcert Mr. Bingham, who continued his remarks by a general disparagement of the war spirit. "I favor this appropriation," he said in conclusion, "but I condemn on this floor today the utterances of this country with Spain are otherwise than they have been for years past—friendly, reasonable, international relations." This utterance was received with hisses which were only suppressed by a vigorous pounding of the speaker's gavel.

In strong contrast with the reception given to Mr. Bingham, was that of Mr. Dooliver, republican, of Iowa, one of the most eloquent members of the house. He said: "With a thousand relations of direct national interest, not to speak of the larger and higher relations of humanity, the United States during the course of the Cuban insurrection have consistently acted within a strict interpretation of the law of neutrality. In the midst of noise and confusion the president of the United States has stood unmoved, calm in counsel, steady in action, keeping the nation within the accepted code of international duty, in the great hope of peace, peace without the loss of liberty for Cuba, and peace without the loss of respect for ourselves. (Applause.) In that attitude it is gratifying for every one of us to find that he has had the support of the American people. It cannot endanger the cause of peace to have the world understand our solemn purpose of voicing, as far as possible, the infernal horrors of war does not include any inclination to spare either blood or treasure in the protection of the national rights or in the discharge of national duties."

Mr. Elliot, democrat, of South Carolina, said if war came, South Carolina would be as swift to aid in the protection of the flag as she was one hundred years ago to aid in making it.

Mr. Linney, republican, of North Carolina, recalled the words of Douglass that in time of peace we might be partisans, but in time of war we must be patriots. It was said this was a peace measure, but as an old confederate soldier, he said, he feared that at no distant day he would hear the booming of cannon.

Mr. Walker, republican, of Virginia, who was a general in the confederate army, said his people were for peace if peace could be maintained with honor. They knew the horrors of war and they shrank instinctively from it, but they would do their duty if it came.

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, supported the bill in a five minute speech. He said: "It ought to be understood in Spain and it ought to be understood in every country on the globe that while this great republic sincerely desires to be at peace it is preparing for war if war becomes inevitable. (Loud applause.) I fear that we have gone too far to escape the worst, and I believe that we have gone further than would have been necessary if at the proper time we had granted the prayer of the Cuban patriots and had

simply recognized their right to fight for the independence of their own country. (Loud applause.) Yet the time for that discussion has passed. We must deal with this question as it is, not as we would have it to be; and approaching it in this broader spirit, we stand ready to say to those who administer the government that whatever may be needed for the national honor and the national defense we are ready to give ungrudgingly. (Applause.) Peace is desirable, but not so desirable that it be purchased at a sacrifice of national honor. Let us in this way adopt the motto of our fathers in the elder and better days of this republic and let us say to all the world now as then: 'We are ready to spend millions for defense, but not one cent for shame.' (Applause.) And let us add another and nobler motto: 'We are for peace as long as it can be maintained with honor, but we are for honor if war is necessary to defend our flag or protect the rights of American citizens anywhere throughout the world.' (Applause.)

Mr. Henderson, republican, of Iowa, said: "The lesson of this afternoon is a beautiful one for our country. But Mr. Speaker, there will be no war. That is my judgment. I do not believe that war is hanging over the American people. In this republic our great aim should be for peace. No country on earth would seek to avoid war as this country does. No country on earth need fear war less than America. (Applause.) We all sympathize with the liberty-loving and fighting Cubans, but they are the citizens of another government. So long as that question is before us I follow the advice of Washington, recommending that we mind strictly our own business. (Applause.) But if they touch the rights of this country or dare to lay unholy hands upon her territory or our rights, then I become a fighting Quaker and will join the vigorous manhood of my young friend who spoke last. (Applause.) This administration, president and cabinet, is as patriotic as any man on this floor, and I claim no more for it. (Applause.) This administration will look before it leaps. This day's work and tomorrow's show that when the leap is taken this country will be back of it." (Applause.)

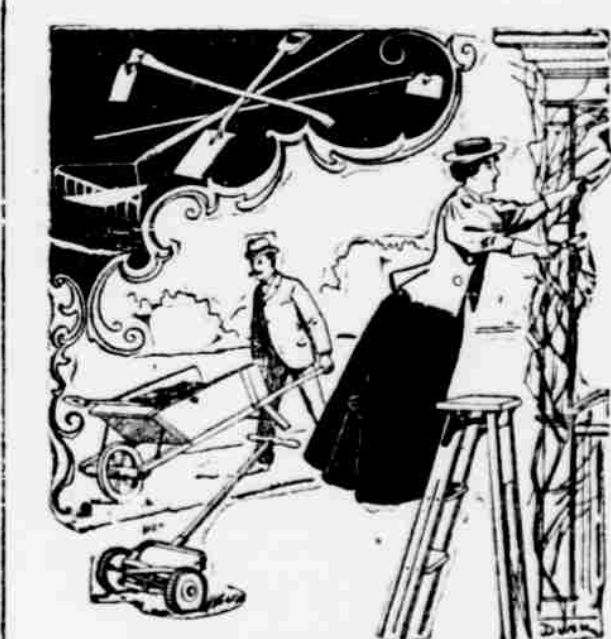
The debate closed at 4:20 o'clock p. m. When the question was put on the passage of the bill, the whole house rose en masse in its favor, but Mr. Cannon asked for the ayes and noes. He did so, he said, at the request of many members who desired that every member should go on record.

Every member present voted for the bill. When the speaker announced the vote—"311 ayes, noes none," an enthusiastic demonstration occurred. The house then at 4:55 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

Stop drugging yourself with quack nostrums of "cures." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y. City. Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

It is strange, but true, that love and reason are seldom on speaking terms.



SPRING WORK

WILL SOON BEGIN ON BOTH FARM AND GARDEN AND FARMERS AND HOUSEHOLDERS WILL NEED ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO LOOK AT OUR HIGH GRADE STOCK FOR WHICH WE HAVE QUOTED PRICES THAT YOU WOULD PAY FOR INFERIOR GOODS ELSEWHERE. OUR GOODS AND PRICES ARE BEYOND COMPETITION, QUALITY CONSIDERED. OUR

Peninsular Steel Range

IS STILL WITHOUT A PEER. CALL AND SEE THEM. IT WILL BE A PLEASURE FOR US TO SHOW THEM. WE CARRY THE MOST VARIED LINE IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

J. W. MURCHISON

ORTON BUILDING.

NORTH CAROLINA. In Superior Court.

Pender County. Notice.

C. E. Shine vs. A. J. Shine. The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Pender County for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the county to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, at the court house of said county, in Burgaw, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 4th day of February, 1898.

W. W. LARKINS, Clerk of Superior Court.

Feb 25, semi-w. 6w.

Restored Manhood.

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS.

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the genitro-urinary organs of either sex, such as Nervous Exhaustion, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Yon 1 full Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of 70 tacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give 75c. full guarantee to cure or refund money \$5.00. Send 50c. for Free Book. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, 410 and 412, Ohio For Sale by W. H. Green

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FEED OATS, FLOUR, NAILS, SHOES, SUGAR, CANDIES, CRACKERS, CONCENTRATED LYE, BUTTER, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, PEANUTS, CORN, FISH, BAKING POWDER, MATCHES, CANNED GOODS, COFFEE, SPICES AND RICE.

Call and See Me or Write for Prices and Terms.

War Supplies.

1500 Pounds Dried Apples
450 Pounds Dried Peaches
55 Cases Tomatoes
40 Cases Table Peaches
25 Cases Pie Peaches
30 Cases Sugar Corn
20 Cases Pine Apple
75 Cases Sardines
15 Cases Salmon
25 Cream Cheese

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Molasses. Molasses.

We Offer at Lowest Prices

250 Bbls Golden Syrup
250 Bbls Silver Syrup
200 Bbls Pecan Syrup
200 Bbls Pine Apple Syrup
100 Bbls Vanilla Syrup
500 Bbls Cuba Molasses
200 Bbls Porto Rico Molasses
3000 Bbls New Orleans Molasses

Ex. schooner Wm. M. Byrd, direct shipment of every good grade. Jobbers and Retailers to their interest to send us their orders. All goods guaranteed.

R. W. HICKS.

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mar 19

NEW STOCKS.

500 BAGS COFFEE,
1200 BARRELS FLOUR,
300 BARRELS SUGAR,
500 BBLs NEW CROP MOLASSES
200 BARRELS RICE,
300 KEGS CAPE FEAR MULLET
500 CASES BAKING POWDERS,
500 BOXES SOAP,
600 CASES LYE.

MOTTO!

THE CONSUMER'S TRADE BELONGS BY RIGHT TO THE RETAILER. WE GUARANTEE THIS PROTECTION TO THE RETAILER IN HIS DEALINGS WITH US.

J. C. STEVENSON & TAYLOR.

feb 5

A CHANGE.

WE ADMIT A CHANGE IN THIS SPACE IS NOW IN ORDER, AS THE PROSPECTS ARE NOT SO BRIGHT AS THEY WERE. WE WILL HELP YOU OUT IF YOU WILL SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR

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MEAT, FLOUR,

MOLASSES, &c.

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