

The Messenger.

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MASSACHUSETTS AN ASYLUM FOR SOUTHERN NEGRO CONVICTS.

Some time ago when Governor Davis, of Arkansas, agreed to pardon a negro convict, who had applied for executive clemency, on condition that he would go immediately to Massachusetts and make his future home in that state, he was denounced by the press in some sections of the country and ridiculed by that of others. He received commendation from a few newspapers. Governor Davis' object in attaching this condition to the negro's pardon was to give the New Englanders an opportunity of exercising that philanthropic disposition toward the baser class of negroes that they were continually claiming existed in their section in contrast to his treatment at the south.

Judging from the recent action of Governor Crane, of that state, he is inclined to fall in line with the idea of Gov. Davis and make his state a home for the negro criminals of the south. It is sincerely hoped he will continue to act upon this and let it be generally known that all negroes who commit crimes in the south will be given safe asylum in his state. If this news could be spread broadcast among this class of our negroes, and the state authorities here would exercise a little discretion in the matter of making arrests Governor Crane would be enabled to carry out his cherished ideas to a pretty full extent. This plan would save the southern states tremendous expense in the way of trials and supporting in prison these negro convicts and would rid them of many an objectionable citizen. Instead of having the criminals turned loose upon the people as soon as his term of imprisonment expired, to prey upon their goods and chattels or put their lives in jeopardy, he would be gotten rid of for all time to come.

In one case at least, Governor Crane has acted upon the suggestion of the Arkansas governor and thrown the protection of his state about a negro criminal from the south. A negro named Monroe Rogers, being charged with burning a dwelling house in Durham county, in this state, fled to Massachusetts, where he was arrested. Requisition for his return made by Governor Aycock has, so far, been refused, and the officer sent to bring the prisoner back has returned without him. Rogers does not deny his identity and admits that he committed the arson. The only opposition to his return is the pretended belief that he will not be permitted a trial, but will be lynched as soon as he reaches Durham; and this the governor of Massachusetts pretends to believe and says he will not order the man's return until he is convinced there is no danger of this. This is so preposterous, so absurd a reason to give for refusing extradition of the criminal who confesses to having committed a capital crime that one is greatly inclined to doubt the sincerity of the governor or to charge him with gross ignorance. It may be pure spite and determination to in every way possible thwart the officials of southern states in their endeavors to punish negroes who commit grave crimes and to protect the later in their depredations upon the property of the white people.

If Governor Crane has made up his mind to refuse extradition for negro criminals from this state we say let as many of our criminals of that race as possible escape to his state. Let it be known that if they go there no attempt will be made to bring them back.

Whatever may be Governor Crane's motives, his action is a gross libel on the people of this state, whose courts are as clean and where justice is as evenly meted out as in those of his own state, and our people are as up-right and law abiding.

THE NEGRO CONGRESS.

This great gathering in Atlanta of representative colored men from all parts of the country adjourned Sunday, the closing feature being the adoption of resolutions setting forth the object of the meeting and containing an address to the negro race.

In reference to the improved condition of the negro these resolutions say: "In spite of the theorists and their theories, both before and after emancipation, we have shown ourselves able to live and thrive. While our material growth has not been quite as marked as our numerical growth, yet the results are highly satisfactory and encouraging. A generation ago we came out of bondage without a foot of land, without a home, without a name. Even the clothes which covered our poorly-clad bodies were not ours. Today we have some land, some homes, some money. Yesterday we had nothing; today we own millions of acres of land, pay tax on property worth millions of dollars and raise more cotton under freedom than under slavery. These facts show conclusively that the negro is frugal and industrious, and is constantly growing into the economic and national life of the nation.

"While there is still room for a better and higher moral life among us, yet unmistakable evidences of a purer home and individual life are most gratifying. In fixing our moral status, we ask you as a matter of fair play, not to judge us by our worst—as has so often been done—but rather by our best. While we are laboring earnestly to lift up and save our more unfortunate brethren, we ask you to continue to help us and withhold no patient with us."

What a flat contradiction of the base slanders of Professor Sled and his stripe of fraudsters of the white people

of the south in regard to their treatment of the negroes are these utterances of the leaders of their race. They show that the negroes have been given chances and have availed themselves thereof.

As to the object of the congress the resolutions say: "Our purpose here has been to deal with problems which confront the republic in its complex national life; but more especially, to deal with those problems that are more essentially the negro's, and which, in the very nature of the case, must be virtually solved by him. While on the one hand, we have had wrongs and grievances many, on the other hand, we have had opportunities and privileges innumerable and we are so deeply convinced that to show ourselves worthy of the latter, is infinitely better than to permit ourselves to be discouraged by the former. Whatever of burdens we may still have to endure, or adjustments which are yet to be made, we throw ourselves upon justice and fair play of the American people, north and south, and declare an unreserved conviction that right in the end will prevail."

For the sake of the colored race as well as of our own we sincerely hope good may come out of this congress of negroes, gathered to discuss in a temperate manner the condition of their race and to devise means for its improvement.

THE PHILIPPINE PRIARS.

Now that it is about settled that the friars in the Philippines will be removed and their places filled with other Catholic priests, two very important questions arise: Where are these friars to go? Where are the priests to come from who will take their places? As to the last question, our government has informed the pope that it desires these vacancies filled by priests from the United States, and he has consented to the proposition as both sensible and desirable that this should be so, but then it is said that there are not a hundred Catholic priests to be spared in this country; in fact more are needed. A proposition was made that American priests be sent to the Philippines and their places here filled by priests from France and Spain. This of course would not do; for the American congregations would be greatly opposed to this change, and rightly so.

English is to become the language of the islands, so it is desirable that as many as possible of the priests should be able to speak it and also be familiar with our institutions and mode of government. But it is out of the question to fill the vacancies from this country. The friars cannot be exchanged for priests of other countries, for none of them want them and none has a surplus to be drawn upon. This question is still unsettled.

The first question: Where are the Philippine friars to go? is equally as difficult. The Vatican has approved of the plan of our government that they should be supplanted by others, but it does not know what to do with them after they leave the islands. They can not be turned adrift on the world to starve or live by begging; but no country wants them. The South American states have refused to receive them; Spain will not have them; France, of course, could do nothing for them. What then is to become of them? This question will be settled some how after awhile, but it will take time. Our government is determined to get rid of them, and the pope is working in harmony with it to this end, but it is a serious question and one in which neither party will be willing to act hastily.

KING EDWARD VII.

What about all the soothsayers prophets and palmists who predicted that Edward would never be crowned. These predictions were the cause of anxiety to a great many people, and when the king's sudden illness just before the time first set for the coronation was announced and the ceremony postponed the effect of these prophecies was greatly increased. There were many people who firmly believed that the crown would never rest on the head of the king.

While the pageant on Saturday was not as gorgeous as it was at first intended the ceremonies should be, they were much more impressive. The British people were deeply grieved at the illness of their king, and his recovery was a source of great rejoicing to them. The recollection among them of the suffering he had recently passed through and his narrow escape from death increased their love for him and added to the solemnity of the occasion.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the disparagement of the king while prince of Wales, he was always popular with the people and had a tremendous hold on their sincere affections. While a strong advocate of the old traditions and etiquette in court matters and ceremonies, the prince and king in his intercourse with the public has always been affable and of pleasing manners. England has had no more popular king since the beginning of the reign of the House of Hanover early in the Eighteenth century. His influence, no doubt, it was which put an end to the war in South Africa; anyhow, this is the general belief among the British people and has greatly increased their esteem and affection for him. This war was unpopular among the masses from the first and their opposition to it increased rapidly as it progressed; so that no act of the king on ascending the throne could have done more to increase the people's love for him. May he continue to hold their respect and love through many years of a prosperous reign.

The fourteenth week of the Pennsylvania coal miners' strike began yesterday. President Mitchell says the strikers are in good condition.

SOMEBODY'S FAULT.

Two men were killed in a head-on collision between a freight and a passenger train on the Southern railroad not far above Danville at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The train crews saved their lives by jumping, though several were badly hurt. It is said the engineer of the freight train forgot his orders, and while running at the rate of forty miles an hour met the passenger train. He says his airbrakes would not work. The conductor says this is not true, but that the engineer lost his head when he saw the passenger train and did not know what to do. The passenger train had almost stopped when the collision came.

Whether the airbrakes of the freight train would or would not work, there was a fatal mistake made by somebody which has cost two lives. There was a heavy freight train running forty miles an hour and a passenger train running in opposite direction at the same time on a single track. The mistake had been made before the engineer found his brakes would not work, and whoever made the mistake should be made to suffer for his criminal negligence.

PREST. SCHURMAN'S THREE R'S.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university and one of the original Philippine commissioners appointed by President McKinley, has in a recent address injected three R's into the present campaign. His three R's are what he believes the people want and what they need to advance their welfare and to increase the prosperity of the country.

Our readers will remember that during a former presidential campaign a certain republican political divine by the name of Burchard launched into the contest his three R's as the chief tenets of the democrats and that his utterances caused great consternation and alarm to his party friends. This Rev. Mr. Burchard said the three principles upon which the democrats hoped to win were "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Dr. Schurman's three R's are very different from those of the Rev. Burchard. The first of the doctor's R's we can not endorse. It is "Roosevelt, the nation's leader." The other two are more in line with the ideas and principles of the democratic party. They are: "Reciprocity with Cuba, the nation's duty" and "Revision of the tariff, the nation's interest."

While the democrats can endorse two of Dr. Schurman's R's, the republicans as represented by their leaders in congress have repudiated the last two, and indications point to their repudiation of the first. It does not look as if Mr. Roosevelt is considered by the republicans to be their leaders. They have repudiated his ideas on several important questions. In these the republican president comes nearer advocating the democratic ideas than those of his own party.

Dr. Schurman's second R, reciprocity with Cuba, on which the president has set his heart, is a move toward the democratic idea of lower tariff. His third R—revision of the tariff, is bound to come as a means to check the growth of the trusts and monopolies against which the president has declared war. Let's see how the president, Dr. Schurman and the democrats are in accord on the doctor's three R's. As to the first the president most probably agrees with the doctor. As to the second the president and the democrats stand side by side in advocacy of reciprocity with Cuba. As to the third, the democrats demand revision of the tariff, and Mr. Roosevelt, before he gets through with his fight in the courts against the trusts, which he has declared he will destroy, will find that to do so he will have to adopt the democratic principle of tariff reduction.

Is not Mr. Roosevelt right now as much an advocate of leading democratic principles as of those of his own party as set forth by the actions of that party in congress. It must be remembered that the second ranking official in the president's cabinet has said that the only way to attack the trusts is by taking from trust made articles the protection of the present high tariff on their products.

It has been said of late by men more capable of judging the past and forecasting the future that Mr. Roosevelt's destiny, politically, would be that of the other four vice-presidents who had succeeded to the presidency—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—the indications are that, instead of simply losing the support as president of the party which had elected him as vice-president, he will find himself in a position nearer the lines of the party of opposition than to those of his own people. We look for some wonderful changes before the presidential election in 1904.

The American warships in the Philippines did honor to the coronation of King Edward on Saturday. Forty-one cruisers and gunboats assembled in Manila bay, were dressed and fired twenty-one guns at noon in honor of the occasion.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales! Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum. The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure. It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

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THE NEGRO CONGRESS AT ATLANTA

The convention of prominent negroes from all sections of the country, north and south, now in session at Atlanta is a notable gathering, and we hope that good for their race may result from their deliberations and actions. We are glad to see that this congress of colored men is not dominated by politicians, but by those of their race who have the best interests of their people at heart, by the educators and leaders in the moral and industrial improvement of the race. These men should have the hearty support and good will of the white people of the south. Here is the negro's home and here it will continue to be despite emigration schemes and exodus campaigns among the masses of the colored people. How much so ever we may have opposed it, the negro is now a citizen and is going to continue a fellow citizen of the white people of the southern states. We have got to live together and it is to our interest as well as a moral obligation on us to elevate him morally and place him upon a plane of intelligence and thrift above that which he occupied as a slave.

The taxing of the white property owners to give "book learning" to the negro—a question which has been so greatly agitated of late—is foreign to the present matter. We are speaking now of giving moral aid to the true leaders of the negroes in their endeavor to raise their race above the low state in which emancipation found them and from which so very many of them have failed to raise themselves since that event.

We have been struck with the conservative views and sensible ideas expressed by the speakers at this convention. The men are in earnest in their seeking after light for the guidance of their fellow men, and are doing their utmost to lead them in the right paths. During the first two days of the convention there were many strong addresses—speeches by men who showed understanding of the situation and had a desire to really aid their people and lead them to a better understanding with their fellow citizens. We quote from the speech of Bishop Gaines in opening the convention:

"I believe that the better class of white people in this country are anxious to see the negro become a wise, intelligent and thrifty citizen. Many of them are helping forward his education by their money and influence. We would be lacking in gratitude to the white man, both of the north and the south, did we not gratefully acknowledge their philanthropic gifts to the cause of negro education. Our white friends are not our enemies, and though often the worst elements of our race bring shame upon us, they are wise enough and generous enough not to discount those of us who are honestly trying to make good citizens. In this movement we will have the hearty endorsement of the better class of white people of this country, and the negro who has intelligence and character has nothing to fear from this class who wish him to better his condition. They furnish no barriers to his industrial betterment, but will gladly open to him avenues of employment and useful labor."

The extradition branch of the Greene-Gaynor case seems to be as long drawn out as were the proceedings in New York to get the defendants before the court at Savannah. We are promised a decision on the habeas corpus branch of the case next Wednesday, but, of course there will be an appeal. With all the complaint of the department of Justice, the Canadian courts are acting as expeditiously as did our own in New York before the defendants were sent to Georgia for trial.

So Knipple, one of the alleged lynchers of the negro at Leesburg, Va., will escape trial, as the governor of Maryland declines to honor the requisition of the governor of Virginia. If Knipple is guilty of participation in this unprovoked and unjustifiable lynching it is a pity a Virginia jury is debarred the opportunity of showing whether it has the moral courage to convict him.

It seems the Haytian revolutionary government claims the same right that Admiral Dewey exercised in Manila bay in 1898. The secretary of war of that island has declared intention to cut the United States and Haytian Telegraph Company's cable, and that company has applied to Washington authorities to prevent it.

Senator McMillan, of Michigan, died at an early hour Sunday morning, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., after an illness from indigestion of but a few hours. Up to the time of his attack the senator was in apparently perfect health. Governor Bliss says the filling of the vacancy will be left to the legislature, which convenes in January.

A French lieutenant colonel has been put under arrest and will be court-martialed on the charge of insubordination because he refused to aid with his troops the closing of an unauthorized Congregationalist school, alleging that his religious sentiments forbade his cooperation in such work.

It is said to be an ill wind that brings nobody any good. Kansas City reports a great wind and rain storm on Sunday. A great deal of damage was done. Among the features of the storm was the killing of several thousand sparrows.

The mortality of our troops in the Philippines is fearful. General Chaffee's last report contained the names of thirty-two soldiers who had died of cholera in two weeks.

Cholera is reported to be on the decrease in Manila and a majority of the provinces.

A Nicaraguan volcano shows signs of activity. There are internal rumblings and escaping vapors.

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EXCITEMENT ON HAY STREET.

A Negro Shot While Attempting to Escape—Sudden Death of Mrs. Utley—Sent to the Asylum—Pleasant Party at Cottonade, Etc.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Fayetteville, August 11.—This afternoon about 1 o'clock Constable John Goddard, on the lookout for Henry Huggins, a negro, charged with robbing a dwelling at Dunn, came up with the man at Malloy's fruit stand on Hay street. Putting his hand on his shoulder he bade him consider himself under arrest, when Huggins slipped out of his coat and ran. The officer called to him to halt, but Huggins only increased his pace, when Mr. Goddard snapped his pistol at him. The second time it was discharged, striking the negro in the shoulder, and bringing him to the ground. He was picked up and a physician examined his wound, which is painful, but is not considered dangerous unless there should be inflammation.

This morning between 9:30 and 10 o'clock Mrs. Fannie Lutterloh Utley died suddenly, having been only suffering with headache for a few hours, at Rosencove, the family home on Haymont. She was the second daughter of the late Colonel Thomas S. Lutterloh, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Buxton, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, of Fayetteville, from 1831 to 1851. Mrs. Utley was a woman of much force of character, and highly gifted mentally. She held a responsible position for years in the treasury department, where she was greatly esteemed, resigning her place to be with her mother in her last days. The deceased leaves one son, Mr. Edward Lutterloh Utley, and two brothers, Messrs. Ralph B. Lutterloh, of Tallahassee, Fla., and Herbert Lutterloh, of this city.

Sheriff Cook today sent Miss Jones, a young white woman of Cedar Creek township, to the insane asylum at Raleigh; Mrs. Bodenhamer, of Hope Mills, was carried there Saturday; a negro will be sent to the asylum at Goldsboro tomorrow, and there are five applications still on file for the removal of insane.

Mr. R. L. Williams hospitably placed his beautiful county place, "Cottonade," at the disposal of the Chaperson and Chaperone, Mrs. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, Jr., and the following young folks on Friday evening: Mr. S. G. Haight and Miss Dewey; Mr. Jack Tillghast and Miss Mary Houser; Mr. D. S. Owen and Miss Mary Hindsdale Slocomb; Mr. Arche Brown and Miss Radie Lambert; Mr. M. W. Worten and Miss Jane Williams; Mr. L. C. Crosswell and Miss Lizzie Hill; Mr. J. S. Pemberton and Miss Jeanne Winslow; Mr. J. A. Lambeth, Jr., and Miss Mary Winslow; Mr. Alex. McGeachy and Miss Lizzie Bradley; Mr. Thos. McMillan and Miss Maggie Belle McDonald; Mr. Benj. McMillan and Miss Hattie Taylor; Mr. A. P. McMillan and Miss Mary McNeill; Mr. Geo. McNeill and Miss Mary McPherson; Mr. C. L. Pemberton and Miss Lina Pemberton; Mr. A. B. Daingerfield, Jr., and Miss Laura Allen; Mr. J. C. Dye and Miss Dixie Poe. In the absence of Mr. Williams, Mr. George Overbaugh did the honors of the house.

Della Waddell, a negro woman, who keeps a small eating house on Person street, is in jail, charged with illicit dealing in whiskey.

It is thought that the republicans of Cumberland county will put in the field for sheriff Mr. S. H. Cotton, for a long time superintendent of one of the Hope Mills factories, and chairman of the board of county commissioners.

Miss Fannie Williams, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives at Manchester in this county.

Mr. E. H. Williamson, vice-president of the Holt-Williamson cotton mill, has returned from a pleasant visit to Waynesville.

Miss Etta Brown has returned from a visit to friends at Elbowing Rock.

Mr. A. S. Williams, of Wilmington, was in the city last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. D. L. Cromatie, of Garland, who spent a day or two with his father and mother-in-law, Mrs. and Mrs. G. G. Myrover, on Haymont, returned home yesterday.

George W. Phillips Discharged.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal of yesterday says: "George W. Phillips, young white man, charged with the larceny of a lot of jewelry and fifty dollars in money, the property of Mrs. Jessie P. Lambert, of this city, and who was arrested in Wilmington, N. C., and brought to this city for trial, had an examination at 11 o'clock yesterday morning before Mayor Jones. After the case had been called Hon. Wm. M. McIlwaine stated to the court that for some years he had been counsel for Mrs. Lambert and that inasmuch as she was very nervous by reason of this affair he desired to make a statement for her, which was that it was her belief that Phillips, had taken the articles under a misapprehension and not with any criminal intent. In fact that Phillips was drunk when he took them. After Mr. McIlwaine's statement Mayor Jones swore Mrs. Lambert and asked her if that was her statement and she replied that it was. Mayor Jones then asked Mrs. Lambert in regard to the money with which Phillips was charged with having stolen. Her reply was that Phillips had no specified time in which to return the money. The Mayor then asked if there was any more witnesses and was informed that Mrs. Lambert was the only one. Mr. Charles Hall Davis, who represented the accused, asked for the discharge of his client, and the Mayor dismissed the case."

Church Struck by Lightning.

Desota, Ga., August 11.—The Baptist church at Leslie, near here was struck by lightning yesterday while services were going on. The building was crowded. Richard Dodson a cousin of Hon. W. A. Dodson, of Atlanta, was instantly killed. Forty other persons were seriously injured though it is not thought any will die. The building was badly torn and set on fire but hard rain prevented its destruction.

APPEAL FOR REFORMATORY.

An Open Letter Showing Wherein Such an Institution Would be a Blessing.

To the People of North Carolina.

At the annual convention of the North Carolina branch of the International order of the King's Daughters and Sons held in Raleigh May 13th-15th it was unanimously resolved by the delegates (all women) that a reformatory for white boys be established as the state work of this branch.

That the need of such an institution exists needs only the affirmation of one fact namely, that at present in our state penitentiary young offenders are confined with hardened criminals as companions. Several states having such reformatories write that the results are entirely satisfactory, and that boys discharged from them make good citizens.

So these schools may be regarded as important factors in the education of the young which is the great question of the day. The information is also given that the expense of a boy for 12 months is \$100 and that a sheriff is allowed that sum for feeding a prisoner. A good and faithful servant by investing this amount in such an institution, would be commending his well doings, as his talents would serve the manifold purpose of training heart, mind and body of all of God's creators.

The first duty of all circles is the relief of suffering nearest them so that local charities consume much of their means. But generous philanthropic citizens of North Carolina fathers, sons, mothers do not let us be deterred in our undertaking by want of money. We need the moral support of men and women throughout our commonwealth in this matter, and pledges of financial aid from all who can make them. After receiving such pledges we will petition the legislature for an appropriation for this much needed institution. Some great man, himself an intrepid worker, has said: "The cause is just, the object is all right, now bring in your fanatics to carry it out."

We mothers, wives, sisters, fanatics though we may be demand, ask you to uphold us to success, by spoken word and material aid.

The following chosen committee of ways and means, bespeak your interest and help, solicit responsive letters and invite you to the privilege of the loving service. "In His Name." Mrs. W. H. S. Burgwyn, chairman, Weldon, N. C.; Mrs. T. H. Briggs, Raleigh; Miss Serena Chadbourne, Wilmington; Mrs. T. J. Jarvis, Greenville; Mrs. H. Perry, Henderson; Mrs. A. L. Blain, Greenville; Mrs. J. H. Bridges, Henderson; Mrs. J. B. Cherry, Greenville; Mrs. W. H. Overman, Salisbury; Mrs. J. H. Hall, Southern Pines; Mrs. F. A. Olds, Raleigh.

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