

That Love sometimes cures disease is a fact that has recently been called to the attention of the public by a prominent physician and college professor. In some nervous diseases of women, such as hysteria, this physician gives instances where women were put in a pleasant frame of mind, were made happy by falling in love, and in consequence were cured of their nervous troubles—the weak, nervous system toned and stimulated by little Dr. Cupid—became strong and vigorous, almost without their knowledge. Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out, for ne reason that ged down and worn out, for no reason that she can think of. She may be ever so much in love, but Dr. Cupid fails to cure her. In ninety-nine per cent. of these cases it is the womanly organism which requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes, are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularities, the trouble and correct the irregularities, the drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms disappear. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer a \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured of leucorrhea, female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of the womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath, they complexion and sweeten the breath, they cleanse and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels and produce permanent benefit and do not react on the system. One is a

ntle laxative. "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

OLD TIME NIGGER SETTLING THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Old Uncle Pompey Sutton was in town the other day with a wagon load of cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, eggs and chickens, and when he was wrapping an old greasy leather wallet around his greenbacks, one of his customers asked him what he had to say about the "Negro Question."

"Wall, sah," he replied, "dese onery niggers er dis gineration axes too meny fool kernundums fer me to pester mysef wid. It's 'bout all me'n de ole oman can do to wuk fer bread 'n meat and scrape up 'nough money to sen our gran children to skool. We jist ain't got no time to 'roun wastin' dey time pickin' gitars there is a statute compelling it." at nite and keepin way fum de perlice in de day time. Dat kine er trash can answer sich questions as dey wanter perpound deysef. We er gitten long tolerable well tenden ter our own bizness. Come on, ole oman," said Uncle Pompey, looking up at the sun; "as de rabbit say wen he hear de houn comin' on de trail, it's 'bout time fer us to be gwine. Dere's a passel er hogs ter

What Uncle Pompey is doing is referred the white theorists, negrophiles and colored folks who are ciphering on the "Negro Problem" and haven't got the first column added up yet.

fo night fall."

CURRENT COMMENT.

-- Bryan has refused to meet D. B. Hill. This is the same Hill who went by special train from Kansas City to Lincoln, Neb., to see Mr. Bryan in 1900 .- Washington

-- Perry Heath's successor is to be Harry New, of Indiana. Harry is new enough to the job, but not much improvement in methods over Perry in his palmiest days .-- Wash ington Post.

- Kiosaburo Futami, professor of engineering at the Kyoto Imperial University of Japan, is now on a visit to this country for the purpose of studying modern bridge building and other engineering subjects. -- New York Journal of Commerce.

- Mr. Rockefeller is quoted as saying that the war between Russia and Japan is likely to last from three to five years and to put up the price of American prodeuts; and presumably, if it will have that effect on Standard oil, his wish is manifested in the forecast. - Brooklyn

- The bill has passed the House appropriating \$25,000 for another experiment with Prof. Langley's air ship. The machine is being reconstructed in the government work shops in Washington and the third trial will be made as soon as the \$25,000 appropriation becomes available. Then, if Prof. Langley doesn't fly, the baseball rule ought to apply to him and his machinethree strikes and out .- Macon Tele graph. .

TWINKLINGS.

- Singleton-Our doctor is a grafting specialist. Doubleton-Skin or money?-Oleveland Leader. - The average man can't see the

Providence that isn't in his line of business and on the same side of the market with himself .- Puck. - Miss Antique-I can trace my descent for the last hundred years.

Miss Caustique-So long as that! You surprise me. You don't look

a day over sixty. -St. Paul Pioneer -"What do you think of that new Willie boy that Jim Drummond

brought up to the dance last night?"
"Zero is nothing, isn't it?" "Yes."
"Well, I think he's about seventeen below!"-Exchange.

of superiority, "take things as they come." "That's all right," retorted Chadwick, "but it takes a higher philosophy to part with things as they go."—Smart Set.

- "Your daughter seemed to be in a reverie when this picture was taken," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Oh, no; you see it was a snapshot that her cousin took, and she was just layin' around in a kimono."— Ohicago Record-Herald.

JOSEPH F. SMITH **AGAIN TESTIFIES**

President of the Mormon Church Tells of His Polygamous Relations and Practices.

PROVED HIGHLY SENSATIONAL

Angered at Members of the Committee Witness Turned Upon Congress and Charged That Body With Interfering With Private Affairs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Admissions from Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, respecting his continued violations of the law forbidding polygamous cohabitation, again constituted the feature of the proceedings to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections against Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. The witness, angered by the persistent efforts of some members of the committee to obtain from him every detail of his remission in obeying the law, turned upon Congress and charged that body with interferring without authority in his private domestic affairs and usurping the powers of the Utah courts, which alone, he said, possessed the right to hold him to account for his conduct. While the witness had been taken in hand by the defence for the purposes of cross-examination, the mem-bers of the committee in reality consumed the greater portion of the time, and matters were brought out along

Some of the testimony proved highly ensational. At the beginning of to-day's session Mr. Smith gave figures showing the proportion of polygamists in the Mormon population, saying the number of polygamists originally excluded from voting was 4,000. Mr. Smith said that

the line followed by the prosecution

in the three first days of the hearing.

in 1902 only 897 were still living. Referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the manifesto, Mr. Worthington read from a sermon of President Woodruff, delivered a year after the manifesto against olural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared that he was moved, and 10,000 latter day saints were moved by the spirit of God to abandon the practice of plural marriages.

Senator Bailey contended that it vas in obedience to the demands of the law or fear of the consequences of the law that provoked the revelation. Continuing, he said: "For my part. don't have much faith in a doctrine that does not get a revelation commix in wid sich niggers as is lain' manding a change of conduct until

"When the laws were passed, which were not in harmony with the teachings of our church," said, Mr. Smith, "we held that they were unconstitutional. Of course our own rules commanded that we obey the constitution of the land, but we fought the validity of the new laws from the lowest to the highest court, and when it was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, course we were inclined to obey."

"But we had a revelation; on our own statute books in regard to plural marriages and it was necessary to obey that in order to obtain certain be fed an' four cows to be micked blessings that could not be received without obeying it. Whether we should obey the law of the land or continue to practice the law of the church was a serious question.

"We hold that the president of the church is entitled to receive revelations inspired by the Almighty God. President Woodruff sought guidance from the Lord and the Lord made it manifest to him that it was his duty to stop plural marriages. He proclaimed that revelation and it was submitted to the entire church and thus it became binding and from that day to this the law of the land has been kept so far as plural marriages are concerned. But there is a great difference between taking a plural wife contrary to law and in taking care of the wives taken before it was a violation of the law. I would not desert my wives, I would not abandon my children. I will run

my risks before the law." President Smith's voice shook with emotion. He showed more feeling than he had at any previous time ex-

hibited as he leaned forward and said: "But it is to the laws of Utah that am answerable; it is the law of my State that has the right to punish me. The courts of Utah are of competent jurisdiction. Congress has no business to interfere with my private

affairs. "If the courts of my State do not see fit to call me to account for my conduct, I cannot help it. Congress has no right to interfere—it has no right to pry into my marriage relations and call me to account.'

Chairman Burrows at this point uestioned the witness. He asked:
"You say you would not abandon your wives or your children. Why lo you consider it necessary to have ssue from your plural wives in order to clothe and care for your children hat had been born before unlawful

cohabitation became a crime?" "Because my wives are like all other women. It is necessary to maintain peace, harmony and good will beween myself and my good wives. That is the kernal in the nut. That s why I have chosen not to obey the laws of my State prohibiting polygamous cohabitation.

The church gave me my wives and do not think the church could be consistent in taking them," said Mr. Smith, in answer to a question as to why he did not agree with the Wood-

ruff manifesto. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," quoted Senator Bailey from the Scriptures. Continuing, the senator said it appeared that polygamous cohabitation is forbidden by both the law of the land and the law of the church, as laid down in the Woodruff manifesto, and addressing the witness, he asked:

"Then as head of the church you are violating the law of the land and the ordinances of the church as well?" "Not the ordinances," said Mr.

Smith. "Well, the law, then." "No, the rule," said the witness. "The rule after all is the law for conduct," said Senator Bailey. was only trying to emphasize what the elations are. I don't know as much about the nice distinctions in religion as I hope I do about the law, but it appears that both the rule of the church and the law of the land forbade polygamous cohabitation, and you as head of the church violated both. "I will not quarrel with the senator

about that," the witness said. Later he said that Senator Bailey's assumption was correct. "In reply to Senator Overman, Mr.

Smith said that the revelation of the

manifesto of 1890 had not been published in the latest edition of "Doctrines and Covenants," but that this was an oversight and would be cor-

Replying to Chairman Burrows, Mr. Smith said that he does not teach po lygamy, and added: "I am not openly and obnoxiously practicing polygamous cohabitation.

"How could you better teach polygamy than by practicing it ?" Mr. Burrows continued.

The reply was: "I am not practic ing polygamy. I am practicing polyga-

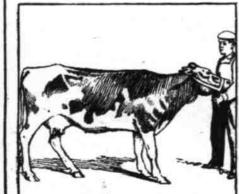
mous cohabitation, which is not polygamy. Polygamy is plural marriage, and I have taken no plural wives since the manifesto of 1890."

Replying to a question from Senator Overman, Mr. Smith said that the pamphlet containing the manifesto elation from God, but that the statement was made that it was published by authority of the church, which was sufficient. It then appeared that the manifesto had not been put in as evidence, and Mr. Taylor then introluced it with other documents.



After washing, the buffter should be removed from the churn in the granu lar form, weighed and placed upon the worker. It should be spread evenly on the surface of the worker and salted to suit the taste of customers. The tendency seems to favor fresher butter. . From one-half to three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter will be about right. The salt used should be the best obtainable, and it should be sifted over the butter and perhaps mixed in to some extent with the paddle. After passing the worker over it once or twice the butter should be turned and worked agein until the salt seems to be thoroughly worked in. It may then be put away to cool and after several hours given the final working. The amount of working required the second time is to be deter mined by the appearance of the but ter. If the salt is not all worked in at first working, portions of the butter will be of a lighter color than the rest. It should be worked just enough to make it all of uniform color. At first working there is no way of telling pos itively whether it is worked enough or not, as the "mottles," or streaks, will not show for several hours; hence the reason for two workings. Great care should be taken not to overwork it, asthis will spoil the grain, which consists simply of the butter granules that we had in the churn. When a piece of butter of the right grain is broken or pulled apart, it should have the appearance of broken cast iron; if worked too much, it will have a salvy, greasy appearance. Care should be taken to keen the butter at all times at a uni form temperature, as it will then remain hard and firm until finished .- M. E. Bemis in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Ohio Champion. Herewith is the picture of the cham pionship Holstein cow Paulla Kola (No. 44,337) in the milk and butter test in 1903 at the Obio state fair over all breeds. She is owned by F. G. Johnston of Franklin county, O., and was



T PAULLA KOLA.

born Feb. 24, 1898. Her record was 2.69 pounds butter fat in twenty-four hours, 0.0482 per cent butter fat, 55.9 pounds milk; in seven days 403.5 pounds milk and 16.16 pounds butter fat; average per cent of fat for twenty one milkings, 4. Mr. Johnston says: "This cow is the granddaughter of old Paul de Kol, one of the greatest sires of the breed. She is also a granddaughter of Sadie Vale Concordia, the world record butter cow recently mentioned is American Agriculturist. On the dam side her great-grandsire is the grandsire of Sadie Vale Concordia, and again the great-grandam is the grandam of Sadie Vale Concordia on her sire's side. She was fresh Dec. 14, 1902, and the test was made Dec. 18 to 24. She is expected to calve again in February, 1904, and we fully expect better results than in any of her previ ous records."-American Agriculturist.

Carry It to the Farmer. While we are spending hundreds of dollars every year in holding large conventions for dairymen it is a fact that a very small percentage of our creamery patrons ever see the interior of

convention hall. The way to reach the farmer most effectively is to carry instruction to

A buttermaker is admirably situated to do this work, and he can serve his company and the dairy industry in no better way than to inaugurate a few local meetings. If you have never tried it, call a meeting at the schoolhouse, get a competent man to make an address, post yourself on the questions of breeding and feeding, and you will be surprised at the response from the farmers.-Creamery Journal.

Keeping Tab on Milk Output. It is a great mystery to us why thousands of other dairymen do not keep accurate records of the milk yield of their individual cows. It has been demonstrated over and over again that even the most careful dairymen and the best judges of cows are frequently deceived. Even so careful and exact a man as Mr. Gurler of Illinois, after taking extraordinary pains to weed out all the poor cows in a lot of fifty, found four that brought him in debt for feed and labor. The average profit for these fifty cows was \$19.98 each, but among the number there was one in debt to him \$11, another \$6.80, another \$5.34, another \$1.15, and one other made a profit of only 44 cents, while the four best cows in the lot made an average profit of \$53.77 each. We venture to say that there is not one herd in ten where there are twelve or more cows that does not have one or more cows that it would be profitable to kill outright. Excellent spring balances can be bought for \$5 or less, and the time required to weigh the milk both night and morning is less than one minute per cow. Who is there, then, that cannot afford to keep records?-Field and

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. 6. 2. Low on every box. 25c.

Farm.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS IN THE SENATE

Discussion Along Political Lines As to the Necessity of an Increased Navy.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

A Commonalty of Interest Alleged by Republicans on the Part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan te Protect China.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- There was an interesting exchange of views in the Senate to-day between Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hale. The Minnesota senator, in the course of a brief colloquy with Mr. Patterson, expressed the opinion that there is such a commonalty of interest on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan as to protect China against dismember ment. To this statement Mr. Hale objected, sharply, saying that the po-sition of the United States in the present war is that of neutrality.

The Naval bill again occupied practically all the time of the Senate, but while the amendment concerning naval training station on the great lakes was technically the pending question, it searcely was mentioned. Mr. Clay took issue with the contentions of Messrs. Lodge and Depew as to the necessity for a strong fight-ing sea force to keep the United States out of war. He did not criticis; the additions so far made to the navy, nor the carrying out of the pending bill. but he could not agree that there were to be no relaxations. No country, he said, is challenging us, or questioning our position on the Monroe doctrine Our rights were secure, he contended if we properly preserved the rights o other nations. He did not believe that there was any danger of war with Germany, but nothing was so likely to make trouble with other powers as an immense navy composed f many ambitious men. He claimed that ex-Secretary Root now held the same views concerning the retention of the Philippines as were maintained by the Democrats.

Mr. Clay also contended that there should be a congressional committee to investigate expenditures in the departments, saying that no business man would let business involving millions drift along as Congress was doing. He criticised the policy that led to the expenditure of \$207,000,000 annually for war and refuses to erect public buildings in Washington that would save rents of \$30,000 per year.

Mr. Martin, Democrat, a member o the Committee on Naval Affairs, defended the bill and called attention to the fact that no one had found fault with the increase of the navy as pro posed by the bill. "We must have a strong navy," he said, and the recent expansion of the UnitedStates was furnishing the reason for this necessity.

He referred to the possibility of France and Great Britain being drawn into the Oriental war because of their respective alliances with Russia and Japan, and while he did not believe that the United States would become involved in the imbroglio he did not consider it the part of wisdom to be unprepared.

Mr. Depew said that the Georgis senator could not separate the ex-secretary from the Republican party on the Philippine question as would be found hen Mr. Root's full views were known. The American people are not quitters, he said, but they hold on. He id not believe that any one now living would see our relations with the lipinos diminished.

Mr. Nelson referred to our naval in fluence in the East, saying that with this country, Great Britain and Japan all united in support of an open door in China, there was no danger of the dismemberment of China. All, too, were hostile to the absorption of Manchuris. He did not believe that there was any formal alliance, only mutu-

Mr. Hale protested that this debate was extraneous. "I don't want the statement of the senator from Minnesota to go unchallenged," he said. do not agree that there is to-day any such common interest between the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the one side, against Russis, Brance and other powers, as his statement implies. Our attitude is one of neutrality and is so declared by our State Depart ment. We are not against Japan, nor must it be said that all our interests are with her and against Russia and other continental European powers." He said that if Japan should be successful in her present war the United States would find herself in more danger in commercial matters from

that ambitious power than any other. Mr. Gorman criticised Mr. Moody as imprudent in charging the Democratic party with partisanship, because of his (Mr. Gorman's) attitude on the navy. He had spoken for himself in saying the administration was advancing too rapidly and had gone too far in the increase of the navy. "Executive officers," said Mr. Gorman slowly and with deliberate emphasis, "would serve their country better if they attended to the details of their offices and abstained from criticism of senators and mem-

bers of Congress.' Mr. Gorman then gave his attention to the statement of Mr. Lodge that a navy was a conservator of peace, saying that this declaration was contrary to the conviction of the fathers. He differed from Mr. Lodge in considering this an aggressive nation. He hoped the time would soon come when the people would return to the Democratic republican doctrine that our power was not measured by the number of guns afloat nor by the

number of uniforms we had. "If we are at war," said Mr. Gorman, if our commerce were threatened by war, we would give the secretary of the navy all that he could spend. But all the country knows that these millions, these billions, have done more to demoralize than otherwise

He had no sympathy with any movement against China. No matter what nation might secure supremacy in the country, the United States would secure our share of its commerce Mr. Carmack agreed with Mr. Hale that if China should fall under the dominion of Japan it would be States would derive any advantage

from it. Mr. Carmack read an extract from a newspaper saying that \$435,000 had been expended for the purpose of keeping two pleasure yachts, the May-flower and the Sylph, in condition for the President's use. This, he contended, was a misappropriation.

House of Representatives, The House to-day passed the Indian Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for the past three

Cures Grip

in Two Days.

days. The main points in controversy related to provisions affecting tribes in the Indian territory. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Stephens, of Tevas, in Allerton. of Texas, to eliminate the provision for continuing the Dawes Commission another year. The provision authorizing the renting of certain lands in the Indian Territory, which have been allotted to full blood Indians of a number of tribes was stricken from the bill on a point of order.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Statement of Elearing House Averages for the Past Week.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 5 .- The statement of averages of the Clearing House Banks of this city for the week

Loans \$999,918,400, increase \$9,709. 10ans \$359,518,200, increase \$3,705,300; deposits \$1,040,595,800, increase \$12,678,400; circulation \$39,169,500, decrease \$1,049,800; legal tenders \$70,899,400, decrease \$879,200; specie \$219,192,400, increase \$1,840,700; reserve \$390,091,800, increase \$961,500; reserve required \$360,148,450, increase \$3,168,350; surplus \$29,943,350, decrease \$2,206,850; less U. S. deposits \$39,797,560, decrease \$2,113,025.

GOATS IN NEW ENGLAND.

All the American Markets For Mohair Are In This Region. New England farmers who raise Angora goats have a decided advantage over breeders in the west. The American markets for mobair are all in New England. The largest mohair mills in the world are located at Sanford, Me., while others at Lowell, Mass., are extensive.

The question of overproduction is not one that will rise for many years to come. There is not nearly enough of the domestic product to supply the demand. Besides, new uses are constantly being found for it. The mills of Sanford and Lowell alone have imported this year about 800,000 pounds of mohair from Turkey after purchasing every pound obtainable in this country. Most of the hair this year, both the domestic and the foreign, has gone into the manufacture of car plushes. The demand for dress goods, robes, etc., cannot be supplied.

What I have seen and read of farming conditions in New England lead me to believe many sections are admirably adapted for the raising of Angoras. Flocks of these goats would do much to solve the problem how to reclaim the abandoned farms, so often a subject of earnest discussion in the eastern press. To restore these farms to their original productiveness it is necessary to clear them of brush and briers and enrich the soil by any and all kinds of available fertilizers. For this work these animals should be exceedingly helpful and at the same time reasonably profitable. They will destroy the brushwood completely by eating the leaves in summer and the twigs and bark in winter. If the goats are permitted to run in the same pasture the second season, at least for a time, they will destroy the sprouts that spring up from the large roots, and then the roots themselves die. It will require from four to six head only for

an acre of ordinary brushwood. While destroying this brushwood any kind of indigenous grass will spring up as fast as the sunlight is admitted to the soil. The goats will not eat this grass further than to snip off a blade top now and then unless they are confined to it as their feed. Usually, especially in blue grass regions, there is a pretty fair pasture ready for sheep, horses or cattle as soon as the goats are done with the brush problem. Such pastures are sometimes improved and hastened by the sowing of grass seed among the stumps. While destroying this brushwood the goats are enriching the soll by their droppings, the value of which depends upon the value of the land receiving them. In a general way the droppings may be valued at \$2.50

per head per year. With careful handling, only such as is given sheep, the increase in the flock should be 100 per cent, certainly not less than 90 per cent. At five months of age the kids would be worth at present prices from \$2.50 each for the lower grades to \$5 for the best ones. If the goats are of good quality they should yield three and one-half to five pounds of mohair, which at the present prices would bring not less than 38 cents per pound. As already stated, there is a good market right in New England for all the mohair that can be raised for some time.-G. F. Thompson in New England Homestead.

June butter is going into cold storage at about 22 cents per pound this year, nearly 4 cents higher than it has been for many years.

Farmers seem to lend a willing hand to the bears on the boards of trade by bragging too much about the prospective yield of their crops.

Nature very reluctantly combines size and good quality in any of her products. The largest things of a given type are by no means the best.

Steady work for the bull at the head of the herd will not only make him of far greater value as a sire, but will make him orderly and well behaved.

300 Barrels Salt Mullets.

CAR LOAD RICE. ALL GRADES

Full line of Groceries at rock bottom prices.

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Without saying that there is nothing, simply nothing made in Shoe Leather, that is better than Douglas Shoes for Men and Boys and Kippendorf-Dittmann Co.'s Shoes for Ladies. We have just gotten in large lots of both kinds. We can fit and suit you. Kindly call and try us. Our cash-on-approval system is as popular as ever, because it saves you money on your shoe bills.

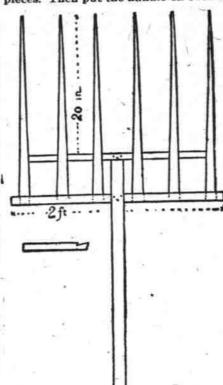
Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS CO.



FARM CONVENIENCES.

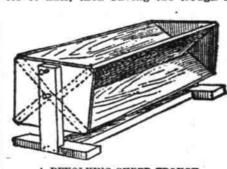
Fork For Shredded Fodder-An Easily Handled Sheep Trough. Among conveniences for farm use described in the Ohio Farmer is the handy fork for handling shredded or cut fodder or chaff of all kinds shown in the illustration. It is made of half inch stuff for tines. The head is of one inch square stuff. The piece that goes under the tines to hold the end of the handles is one-half by one inch. Bore half inch holes through the head and round off the tines to fit; then nail a crosspiece on the under side of the tine, so there is 41/2 inches of space between the two pieces. Then put the handle on over the



A HANDY FORK. head and under the crosspiece and nail it. Cut a morch (as in the small cut) in the end of the handle where it goes under the crosspicce. The handle is made of a narrow strip of board. Concerning another device sketched

in the journal mentioned a correspondent says: I send you the plan of a sheep trough I constructed which is easily cleaned when a quarter turned and can easily be rolled about to use the dry trough by turning same onefourth at a time. I use a plain board thirteen inches wide, gauged lengthwise to the center on both sides. Six inch boards are then nailed one on each side, setting the first board back of the center line (edge scarcely coming to the line) and nailing it firmly; the other I set back of the line on the opposite side of the board, thereby getting room to drive the nalls in the second board. Nail firmly; then take for ends two 14 ch square pieces of one inch board Divide the margin equally all around at each arm or edge of the trough and nail securely to the end.

For inside use, in sheds, etc., I hang such troughs between upright posts, with iron pins set in the center of the ends of troughs so they can revolve. I bore a second hole through the post or upright about six inches above the center or axis, then baving the trough in



A REVOLVING SHEEP TROUGH position. 1 bore through the ends of each of the four troughs at one end (keeping the bit in the hole in the up-50c. values, but our price is 35c. right) and turn each trough so as to be level across its edges. In this hole a Embroidered dotted Swisses in white wooden pin is loosely fitted to keep the and colors. These goods make trough from turning when in use. The swell evening dresses and bridal pin is removed to turn the trough and gowns. They are not high, and the replaced to again fasten it.

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Timothy Hay.

Corn-Meal. Grits-Flour, Molasses-Syrup. Butter-Cheese. Candy-Crackers. Citron for Fancy Pies.

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Thirty Years

Unusual Offering in Wash Dress Stuffs.

Here's fine news for women who are planning wash Dresses. Waists and Shirt Waist Suits. Here's an opportunity that comes but seldom -- a chance to get the best and most beauti ful 1904 washable fabrics for very much less than the current prices for these goods would warrant our asking for them.

Through pure good luck we are able to offer these bright. fresh Spring Goods at a time when there's the liveliest kind of demand for them. What you will save is the loss of a jobbing firm, a part of whose over-stock we secured at remarkably low figures. There are yards and yards of the | little patterns, and an extra good

cheap at 6c vd.

newest and most desirable weaves, in the daintiest and prettiest of the Spring designs and colors. All the popular cotton fabrics are here; plenty of white stuffs among them for white will be a great favorite for this Summer's dresses. A beautiful line of Persian Lawns | while they last they are 10c; they

means value, of which ladies are better judges

in the latest, daintiest styles we

of Fantasie Silk Tissues that are

beautiful, rich and sheer; they are

quality is far in excess of the price,

being only 121c., 15c., 20c. and 25c.

a yard. The next article is a lot

which we picked up 25 per cent. less than value and which I am now

offering to my customers. This is

goods is 20c. a yard. I am now of

fering these goods at 12tc. a yard.

will not fade and will stand washing

and boiling; the groundwork is

white and the patterns are neat and

dainty. If I should ask their value,

would get 121c. a yard, but now

Pinder Batiste; it is 32 inches

they are on sale at 10 cents a yard.

most men. Our colored

ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chart Flatcher.

Atb months old

35 DOSES - 35 CENES

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER

NEW YORK.

that range in price from 10c, 121c | are 34 inches wide. and 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. Mercerized striped and fancy India linens, book-fold, clean figured Madras; only a few hundred new goods at 4tc per yard, and a yards left; they are goods that are little better for 5c and a very good worth 25c a yard; strictly this seaquality at 8c per yard. The best son's patterns; our price is 18c a line in the city for the price at 10c | yard. per yard; 121c and 15c linens are Mercerized basket weave Madras strong numbers with us and are a in small dot designs are 25c. We popular price goods and we are have some very fine Madras in basgiving the people the best that ket weaves that are prettier than money can buy. Those who want silk and wear a great deal better better lines, we have them We which are of 75c values, now 65c a have looked well to your wants and yard. have bought them for 20c and 25c A yard wide Madras Gingham; per yard. The high price in these something that is scarce and hard to

goods

linens do not represent profit, but get for children's clothes, and is the | shown only in small pieces, which than we sell for only 10c while it lasts. We have 2,000 yards of Percale that we have picked up in from ten to think are winners. We have a line twenty yard pieces. They are light shades and Spring patterns; they are now 8c a yard and would be cheap at 10c a yard

wearer, makes pretty gowns and is

thread fabric that has superior

qualities for wearing; the patterns

are neat and the price is 10c a yd.

Madras Dimity Cloth is a special

Some short pieces of White Pique;

A 36-inch Ohambra at 10c a yard; think of it. In Violes, we have sev eral pretty styles; it is washable cot ton goods, at 15c a yard. We have just put on display to day a splendid assortment of all Voile in dainty light green, also, the cream and white, black and several colors. These goods usually sell for 69c; we will sell them at 49c. In Coverts, we have them at 10c

Batiste Roxane, and the price of the and 12tc. Colored Piques: they are beauties;

To describe to the readers of this paper the different kinds of goods we have would be impossible. I would deem it a pleasure and a privilege to show you this line of goods before you make your Spring purchases I feel sure that I will save you money on everything that you buy at

wide, is a washable fabric, dainty Gaylord's Big Department Store on Front St., Nos. 208--210.

Geo. O. Gaylord, PROPRIETOR.

We have a few tubs of Fox River and N. Y. State Butter

mendous stock of Groceries.

that we are selling cheap. Get our prices. Also a tre-

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Complete Stock of Greceries of Every Description.

Celluloid Starch 5c, size,\$2.50 case.

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10 Cases \$2 50 delivered, 2 free and 5 per cent. discount. 25 Cases \$2.50 delivered, 5 free, 12 per cent. discount.

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