

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except on Sunday, at \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$7.50; three weeks, \$10.00; one month, \$15.00; two months, \$27.00; three months, \$38.00; six months, \$60.00; twelve months, \$100.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hop, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for five insertions, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, one-fourth of full rate. Twice a week, one-half of full rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and will be charged extra for their insertion, which will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Statements of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents for one week for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements. Extra charges according to position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged extra for each insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for, has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space advertised in Registered Letter. Only such communications will be charged as advertisements.

Resolutions must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such communications will be charged as advertisements.

Advertisements should always specify the issue or issues to which they are intended. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where during the time the advertisement is in the proprietor will be responsible for the making of the paper to his office.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1891

CONTEMPT OF PUBLIC OPINION

Two somewhat conspicuous Republican statesmen have recently given expression to utterances which show the estimate they put upon public opinion. They are both New England men, and both Force bill advocates, and both, for present emergencies at least, in favor of what is called in Senatorial parlance the "cloture," but in plain English the gag. One is Senator Edmunds, the other Senator Hoar.

The former being interrogated on his support of the gag rule proposition remarked that it was "immaterial to him what the public thought of it," that he would support it all the same if he believed it to be his duty to do so. The man who performs his duty regardless of the opinion of his fellow men is a brave man, but a man who wants to do a mean thing in defiance of the opinions of his fellow men, under the pretense that it is his duty, he knows it is not is neither brave nor honest.

It was not until he became a convert to the Force bill iniquity that he consented to stultify himself by asserting that the gag which he had so unequivocally objected to was right and proper. In his partisan subserviency he can afford to defy public opinion because he is secure in the seat which he holds, has no higher ambition and knows that he can mount no higher. Consequently his defiance of public opinion is no evidence of bravery or moral courage, but evidence only of the depths to which he is willing to descend to accomplish the partisan schemes which he and his co-conspirators have in view.

American people but the fag end of a defeated and demoralized party, should rush that bill through regardless of public opinion.

And yet this is a country in which the people are supposed to be the sovereign source of power, the masters, while the Senators, although they strut in assumed dignity, are supposed to be their servants, to do their work and their will in matters appertaining to the public weal.

It is not singular, however, that these two men should feel this contempt for public opinion, but it is a little remarkable that they should so freely give utterance to it. Their affiliations for thirty years have been with a party one of whose distinguishing characteristics has been its utter indifference to public opinion when public opinion ran counter to any of its cherished schemes. It has managed to retain power so long not by seeking and deserving the endorsement of the people, but by an unparalleled system of fraud, corruption, hypocrisy and violence, to which they would add the climax in the infamous Force bill, which was relegated to the shades last Monday. This as one of the final acts of infamy they are trying to put through in defiance and contempt of public opinion. The day may come when even their constituents may teach them that they dare not despise public opinion, as the people of the country last November taught the faithless, arrogant, treacherous party of which they assume to be leaders, not much in the way of leaders, but about as good as the party can afford these days.

MINOR MENTION.

Evidence is accumulating that this Government is responsible for the Indian war which has already resulted in the slaughter of several hundred Indians, including many women and children, and a number of soldiers, not taking into account the loss of stock to the Government and settlers, and destruction of property. Mr. Charles Meserve, Superintendent of the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, says if the Indians had been accorded simple justice, and had received the money and the rations due them there would have been no trouble, but the fact was that they were being slowly starved to death. Father Craft, a Jesuit Missionary, who was stabbed at the battle of Wounded Knee, and is still hanging between life and death, in a published letter a couple weeks before he was wounded, said the same. Both of these men are honest, and are in a position to be familiar with the situation and to know what they are talking about. Gen. Miles in his communication with the War Department, substantially endorses what they say, and follows up his endorsement by asking for the removal of three Indian Agents, and that army officers (who as a rule don't steal) be put in their places. In his message to Congress President Harrison admitted that the Indians had not been paid the money due them, and urged that provision be made for the payment. And yet when these Indians with this cruel treatment, being robbed and starved by Indian rings, are driven to desperation, and when attacked, kill some white people, they are declared blood-thirsty savages, and a brutal war of extermination is to be waged against them. They are savages, and being savages is that much of an excuse for excesses which they in their rage may commit. But the men who robbed, starved and drove them into armed resistance, cannot plead in extenuation that they are savages. They are civilized, so-called Christians. The blood-reeking savage is the nobler and better man of the two.

The Financial bill had the floor in the Senate Tuesday and in his speech Senator Teller, Rep., who is an advocate of free coinage, took occasion to emphatically deny that there was any understanding between the free coinage Republicans and Democratic Senators to set the Force bill aside and take up the Financial bill. Senator Vest, who replied to Senator Morrill, also denied it, and declared positively that there was not the slightest foundation for such an assertion. We confess that it looked to us very much as if there had been, and we would have regarded such an understanding as eminently proper. The Force bill advocates are perfectly unscrupulous in their engagements in a most infamous scheme to destroy the liberties of the people of one section of this country at least, and to defeat them any parliamentary recourse or combination would have been justifiable. It was a game of wits and tactics where conspirators were arrayed against patriots, in which the patriots proved too much

for the conspirators, that's all. If they did this without combination or understanding with friendlies (as they say of the peaceably disposed Indians), it is well; if such combination had been necessary and had been made it would have been well too.

About the time of the passage of the Silver bill during the first session of the present Congress the National Economist, published in Washington, intimated very broadly in an editorial that a pool had been formed by certain Senators and Representatives to buy silver, which they knew would advance in price on the passage of that bill, and that the pool had made about a million dollars by the combination. On the publication of this article a Southern Representative, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, we think, on a question of personal privilege, read that editorial and demanded an investigation. It was decided that as no direct allegation had been made and no names mentioned, there was not sufficient grounds for an investigation and then the matter for the time being was dropped. Shortly after the beginning of the present session Representative Dockery, of Missouri, offered a resolution, reciting that whereas rumors of this kind were current, the House owed it to itself to investigate the matter. The resolution went to a committee of which boss Reed is chairman, and has never seen the light since. Not long ago Senator Farwell, of Illinois, being interviewed on the alleged pool, said that he heard of it in Washington, but that he was not in it, and very plainly intimated that such a pool had been formed. If Mr. Reed and his committee are anxious to get some information on the subject this interview with Senator Farwell may be a pointer. But it is suspected that the committee already knows more than it cares to make public.

up his residence in Alabama, invest all the earnings of a lifetime in his iron mines, would he feel safe with his legislature of ignorant men, white or black, which by a majority vote could at any moment close those mines and drive him into bankruptcy? Would he demand the enactment of a Force bill, make a house to house visitation and personally persuade ignorant, white or black, to elect members of the Legislature with the certainty of financial disaster as a consequence? Not a bit of it? Why, then, ask Southerners to do what under no circumstances he would do himself if he were in their place?—N. Y. Herald, Ind.

A GIRL'S BAD AIM.

The Only Thing That Saved a Mississippi Girl's Assault.

On a road in Mississippi we met a young lady on horseback—a plain-looking girl about 18 years old. We were in a wagon, and as we met the driver halted his mules and saluted: "Mawrin, Miss Libbie."

"Mawrin, Sam," she replied. "Gwine along up?"

"All the folks toleable?"

With that she rode on and our team started up. The road was rough and wound through the woods, and we had proceeded about thirty rods when we heard the report of a pistol, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press.

"Quick—we're needed!" shouted my companion, and he flung down the lines, leaped to the ground and took the back track at a run. I followed him and directly we came in sight of the girl. She was on her feet, working at the bridle of her horse, and lying on the ground not ten feet away was the body of a negro, hatless, coatless and barefooted.

"He was hidden behind that tree," explained the girl. "He got hold of the bridle and broke this rein. I think I killed him."

A small revolver lay on the ground beside her. We went over to the body and were about to examine it when the legs began to kick, the eyes opened and the fellow scrambled to his feet. He seemed dazed for a moment, and as he stood before us I saw blood oozing out over his chest. Then, of a sudden, he wheeled and bounded away into the thicket.

"You didn't dun kill him, Miss Libbie," said the driver as he went over to her.

"It's better, perhaps," she replied. "Here, Sam, give me a lift."

He helped her to the saddle, and as she gathered up the reins and cantered off she waved her whip as a farewell and was out of sight in two minutes.

"She's got nerve," I observed, as we stood looking after her.

PERSONAL.

—Princess Beatrice, of England, is writing a book on lace, to be illustrated by herself.

—Mrs. Plumb, the wife of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has been an invalid for several years.

—Mrs. Harrison painted many little gifts to be sent to old friends at Christmas. They are principally flower pieces.

—The Czar Alexander III. has recently suffered severely from the gout, and his physicians have vetoed his former indulgence in high living.

—Senator Berry, of Arkansas, is one of the poorest men in Congress. He lives in a very economic way, and relies on his salary to pay his bills.

—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, left Yale College in 1849 to join the Argonauts. He believes that the gold-hunters have seen their best days.

—Bismarck expects to finish his memoirs in six months, and may decide not to interrupt the work by accepting a seat in the Prussian House of Lords.

—Lord Wolsley was at one time a tremendous smoker. For many years he used to smoke steadily from 6 in the morning till bedtime, smoking nothing but big black cigars.

—Queen Victoria drives out at 4 o'clock every day, no matter what the weather may be. She is usually accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, the lady in waiting and invited guest.

—Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, is "real estate" to the value of £1,000, as required by the constitution of that State, until a few days before his election, when Mrs. Russell transferred to him the deeds for their residence in Cambridge. This seems more like a buy-law than like a constitution.—Phil. Ledger.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—Three-quarters of the farmers in this country are staggering under heavy mortgages. All right, gentlemen. If you like the fun keep at it. If you don't, why, there is the ballot box, and '92 is not far off.—N. Y. Herald, Ind.

—Mr. Hoar says the blood of the Southern martyrs is crying for vengeance. Then why not introduce a bill for that purpose, and not masquerade behind a measure alleged to have been framed for the purpose of reforming elections. Let us have our revenge straight from the shoulder.—Washington Post, Ind.

—Speaking of the cloture scheme, the New York Tribune of Saturday last says: "If it can be passed, the Republicans will be able to pass through the Senate pending party measures." Exactly! Every one must admire such a brazen-faced declaration as this.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

—The Milwaukee Sentinel advises Congress to go into the woods, sit on a log and think hard for a month if it is anxious to do something to relieve the financial situation. The Sentinel doesn't know it evidently, but to most people it has been apparent that the majority members of Congress have been doing that very thing ever since last election day. "Bumps on a log" describes them pretty accurately.—Chicago Times, Ind.

THE CHAMPION GUZZLER.

How Hans Found Out if He Was Fit to Tackle a Big Drink.

It was a New Year's Eve and a party of men sat around a table in a Harlem cafe. They were washing out memories of the old year with copious draughts of beer. Gradually the conversation turned upon the drinking capacities of certain people.

One man said he knew a fellow in Hoboken who had drunk a quart of alcohol without stopping to take another breath. Another declared that a man who lived next door to him in Tremont was able to drink at least forty glasses a day, and still able to write his name after drinking the last glass.

Others told amazing tales of other prodigious gazblers, but all were silenced by a little man. He said he could produce a chap who could out-drink anybody.

"Why," he said, "he can swallow a bucket (containing about two gallons) at one sitting."

This statement having been disputed, the little man offered to put his champion to the test then and there. He left the room, but returned soon with a stalwart, rotund German.

"Hans," he said, "are you willing to drink a bucket of beer if I pay for it?"

"I vas willing," he responded, "but I not know if I can. Vait a moment and I will see about it."

Hans went away. In a few minutes he came back and announced that he was ready to undergo the ordeal.

Quickly the bucket of beer was drawn, and it was all solid fluid, too. Hans seated himself at a table and began to drink. Slowly the foamy liquid trickled down the German's throat until he had drank the last drop. Then he put the bucket on the table with a bang, wiped beads of perspiration from his brow, and lit his pipe with an air of self-satisfaction.

"Hans," inquired the little man, "why didn't you drink the beer when you first came in?"

"Vyi!" exclaimed the German, "I not know I could drink do moomch. So I goes me out and drinks von bucket of beer. Den I knows vot I could do. See?"

It is sad to think that Nebuchadnezzar after his gay life had to go to grass, but sadder the thought that so many men of promise and ability find early graves by carelessness in not checking a cold in its early stages by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which can be bought for 25 cents.

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is universally accepted by horsemen and veterinarians as the best relief of liniments.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 30 cents per gallon. Sales at quotations.

ROBIN—Market firm at \$1 12 1/2 per bbl for Strained and \$1 17 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Firm at \$1 45 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$1 90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 20 for Hard.

COTTON—Steady. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were—

Ordinary..... 6 1/2 cts @ 5 lb  
Good Ordinary..... 7-16 " "  
Low Middling..... 8 3-16 " "  
Middling..... 8 3/4 " "  
Good Middling..... 9 1/4 " "

Cotton..... 216 bales  
Spirits Turpentine..... 107 casks  
Rosin..... 622 bbls  
Tar..... 186 bbls  
Crude Turpentine..... 220 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Evening—Sterling exchange active and strong at 49 3/4@49 1/2. Money easy at 3 3/4 per cent; last loan 3 per cent, closing offered at 2 1/2. Government securities dull but steady; four per cent 120; four and a half per cent 103 1/2. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina sixes 120; fours 95.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Evening—Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 608 bales; middling uplands 9 5-16 cents; middling Orleans 9 1/2 cents; net receipts to-day at all United States ports 24,844 bales; exports to Great Britain 926 bales; exports to France 6,100 bales; exports to the Continent 28,199 bales; stock at all United States ports 904,075 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 1,061 bales; gross receipts 2,557 bales. Futures closed firm, with sales to-day of 89,600 bales at the following quotations: January 9.22c; February 9.34c; March 9.46c@9.47c; April 9.60c@9.61c; May 9.70c@9.71c; June 9.80c@9.81c; July and August 9.87c@9.88c; September 9.70c@9.71c.

Southern flour quiet and steady; Wheat dull, 1/2c lower and weak; No. 2 red 1 1/4@1 1/2c; elevator; options irregular at 1 1/2c@1 3/4c; lower, with increased available supplies; No. 3 red January 1 1/4@1 1/2c; February 1 1/4@1 1/2c; May 1 1/4@1 1/2c. Corn irregular, quiet and easy; No. 2, 50c@50 1/2c; elevator; options dull and unchanged to 1/2c lower and easy; January 50c; February 50 1/2c; May 50c. Oats stronger and moderately active; options quiet and firm; January 50c; February 50 1/2c; May 51 1/2c; No. 2 spot red 50 1/4@51 1/4c; mixed Western 48 1/2c. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee with a good demand and quiet; unchanged to 10 points up and quiet; Jan 16 20 @16 25; March 15 40@15 45; May 15 00; spot Rio quiet and steady; fair cargoes 19c. Sugar—raw firmer, with a good demand; fair refining 4 9-16c; centrals 96 test, 3 3/4c; refined firmer, with a good demand and quiet; extra 5 3-16@5 5-16c; white extra 5 3/4@5 5-16c; yellow 4 3/4@5c; off A 5 1/2@5 9-16c; standard A 5 15-16c; confectioners A 5 3/4c; powdered 6 1/4c; cubes 6 1/4c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet and steady. Rice steady and quiet. Wool quiet and easy. Meats quiet and steady. Lard steady and quiet; refined at all ports 27 1/4. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude, off grade, 20@24c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good, \$1 40@1 42 1/2. Spirits turpentine higher and quiet at 38 1/2@39 1/2c. Wool quiet and easy. Meats quiet and steady. Lard steady and quiet; refined at all ports 27 1/4. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude, off grade, 20@24c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good, \$1 40@1 42 1/2. Spirits turpentine higher and quiet at 38 1/2@39 1/2c. Wool quiet and easy. Meats quiet and steady. Lard steady and quiet; refined at all ports 27 1/4.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 90c; No. 2 red 91@92 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 48 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 42 1/2c. Mess pork 10 7/8. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5 92 1/2@5 95. Short rib sides \$5 10@5 20. Dry salted hams \$5 20@5 40. Whiskey \$1 14.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, January 90 1/2, 91, 90c; May 97 1/2, 97 1/2, 96 3/4c. Corn—No. 2, January 45 1/2, 45 1/2, 45 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, January 42 1/2, 42 1/2, 42 1/2c. Pork per bbl—January \$10 65, 10 87 1/2, 10 77 1/2; May \$11 2 1/2, 11 45, 11 35. Lard, per 100 lbs.—January \$5 90, 5 92 1/2, 5 92 1/2; May \$5 40, 5 45, 5 42 1/2. Short ribs per 100 lbs.—January \$5 2 1/2, 5 25, 5 23 1/2; May 5 67 1/2, 5 75, 5 73 1/2.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Flour fairly active. Wheat—southern scarce and firm; Fultz 95c@91 00. Longberry 95c@91 00; western quiet; No. 2 winter red on spot and January 96 1/2@97c. Corn—southern quiet and easier; white 57@59c; yellow 57@59c.

COTTON MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Jan. 7.—Galveston, steady at 9 5-16c—net receipts 3,630 bales; Norfolk, firm at 9c—net receipts 2,647 bales; Baltimore, firm at 9 1/2c—net receipts 46 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 9 5-16c—net receipts 781 bales; Boston, firm at 9 1/2c—net receipts 1,011 bales; Savannah, firm at 8 15-16c—net receipts 2,074 bales; New Orleans, firm at 9 1-16c—net receipts 9,736 bales; Mobile, steady at 8 1/2c—net receipts 532 bales; Memphis, quiet and steady at 9c—net receipts 2,447 bales; Augusta, firm at 8 3/4c—net receipts 357 bales; Charleston, firm at 9 1/2c—net receipts 1,350 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By Cable to the Morning Star.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, noon.—Cotton firm with good demand. American middling 5 1/2d. Sales to-day of 14,000 bales, of which 10,200 were American; for speculation and export 1,000 bales. Receipts 11,400 bales, all of which were American.

Futures firm; January and February delivery, 5 9-64, 5 10-64@5 11-64; February and March delivery 5 13-64, 5 14-64@5 15-64; March and April delivery 5 17-64, 5 18-64@5 19-64; April and May delivery 5 20-64, 5 21-64@5 22-64; May and June delivery 5 24-64@5 25-64; July and August delivery 5 28-64@5 29-64.

Tenders of cotton to-day 8,400 bales new and 1,800 bales old docket.

4 P. M.—January 5 13-64d, buyer; January and February 5 13-64d, buyer; February and March 5 16-64d, buyer; March and April 5 19-64@5 20-64d; April and May 5 23-64@5 23-64d; May and June 5 26-64@5 26-64d; June and July 5 27-64@5 28-64d; July and August 5 29-64@5 30-64d; August and September 5 27-64@5 28-64d. Futures closed firm.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from LEPROSY to the simplest disease, known to the human system. The scientific men of today claim and prove that every disease is caused by MICROBES.

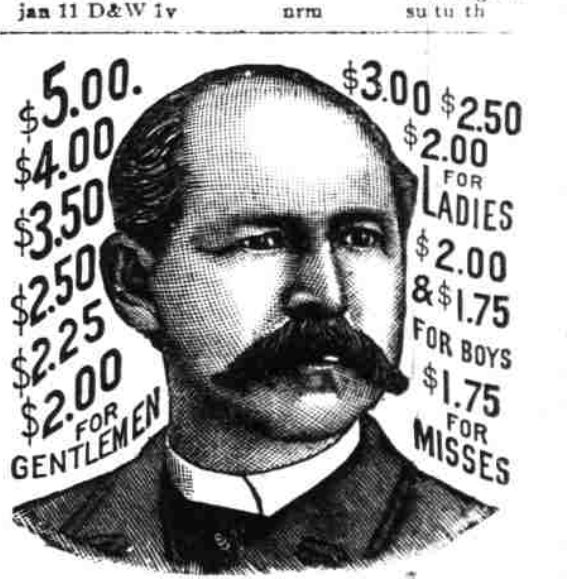
Radam's Microbe Killer

Estimates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have asthma or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malaria Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat diseases constitutionally.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and, in fact, every disease known to the Human System.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations!

See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appears on each box. Give away for "History of the Microbe Killer," sent away by R. R. BELLAMY, Drugist, Wilmington, N. C.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "advertised to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz: Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT. IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE OR HAINE'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient be a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS! It is a sure and certain remedy, and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of JOHN H. HARRIS, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

DON'T GIVE UP!

TRY! You can Get Well Permanently, by using our new book, "OUR NEW BOOK" containing the latest and most reliable information on the subject of "DON'T GIVE UP!"

OPUM

Atlanta, Ga., One Price 10c Whitehall St.

For the Holidays

104 BOXES SAFETY FIRE CRACKERS

SEE THEM

While Supplying Other Wants.

HALL & PEARSALL

dec 17 D&W

D. O'Connor

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Wilmington, North Carolina.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD

Loans Negotiated on City Property.

Stores, Dwellings, Offices and Halls promptly attended to.

Houses and Lots for sale on the monthly installment plan. Cash advanced on city property.

Oranges.

FLORIDA ORANGES FOR SALE REASONABLE. Also Groceries, Brick, &c., by B. F. KEITH, Jr.

120 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.