

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1879.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 22

### THE THIRD VETO.

The President has vetoed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill in a message assigning his reasons. The message is in some sense a repetition or a supplement to the other two, the reasons for his objections being substantially the same in all. The President gives substantially his objections in the following:

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. The supervisors, with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections, will be left but there will be no power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the national elections will remain, the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to a mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

He says also:

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, are an essential part of what is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have been had in the courts of the U. S., in all parts of the Union, for violation of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

He then gives details of proceedings under the laws now existing and shows that they have had a beneficial effect, cites the report of the committee of the 4th Congress showing the necessity of the laws in the larger cities, and claims that there is no demand from the people of the country for their repeal.

of Democrats to stir up strife, and are stalwart throughout.

The N. Y. Times has the following upon the quarantine bill:

No bill ever passed by Congress so positively antagonizes the state rights theories as this quarantine bill, and yet all the southern members and other Democratic sticklers for the rights of the states voted for, and many of them earnestly advocated it. The Republicans did not fail to improve the opportunity thus presented to remind the state rights men of their inconsistency in advocating a measure intended to give the Federal Government full control of quarantine regulations, while at the same time they were resorting to violent methods to prevent the government from regulating its own elections. The action of the southern advocates of state rights on the Quarantine bill shows that their peculiar theories are adjusted entirely by sectional interests or partisan exigencies. It will be difficult for them to explain how the United States can enforce sanitary regulations at New Orleans and New York for the protection of the public health, and yet not be able to make and enforce laws to protect the people of those cities in their right to vote and to defend the ballot from fraud and pollution, particularly as in the first case the constitutional authority is undisputed and doubtful, and in the latter it is expressed and positive.

### CITY ITEMS.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
Mr. George W. Price, Jr., has taken charge of our city subscription, and is authorized to collect and receipt for money due the Post for subscriptions.

All papers after this issue, which are not paid for, will be promptly stopped.

**Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.**  
County Commissioners meet to-morrow afternoon.

No interments in the Catholic Cemetery last week.

No interments in Oakdale Cemetery the past week.

No interments in Bellevue Cemetery for the past week.

The Supreme Court convenes in Raleigh to-morrow.

There are twenty-five vessels now in port, small coasters not included.

The Board of Audit and the Board of Aldermen meet to-morrow afternoon.

There were eleven arrivals of vessels in port during the past week, and five departed.

Eight interments in the First Baptist Cemetery during the past week—5 adults and 3 children.

Approximately 100,000 lbs of lumber, and 68,525 shingles shipped from this port in the past four days.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Bond presiding will convene in Raleigh to-morrow.

Only 1,120 casks of spirits and 1,005 barrels of rosin exported from Wilmington by water during the past week.

Mr. O. Hunter, one of the editors of the "Journal of Industry," a very handsome and well edited paper published at Raleigh, N. C., is in the city in the interest of his paper. Mr. Hunter is one of the ablest young colored men in the state, and exceedingly energetic. He is determined to make his paper a success. The people of North Carolina should encourage him—the subscription price is only \$1 00 a year.

### LATE NEWS.

The Democrats in Congress are badly demoralized. The more sensible of them are in favor of passing the regular appropriation bill and adjourning. A small portion are disposed to filibuster.

It is said that the northern Democrats are retaining representations from their constituents which make them shaky.

The Attorney General has given up the idea that there is not funds enough in the credit of the Treasury to pay the expenses of the term of the U. S. Court which is to sit this week at Raleigh. It is the largest criminal case at since looking times and the delay will cause great increased expenses to the government and great injustice to clients. This is one of the results of the neglect of Congress to pass the regular appropriation bills.

The Republicans of Ohio held their state convention at Cincinnati on the 25th of May. Ex Gov. Dennison was permanent chairman. On the first ballot of the whole number of votes was 591, of which Mr. Charles Foster received 280 and Mr. Stephens 271, and Gov. Keifer 40. Mr. Foster's nomination was made unanimous and great enthusiasm.

Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati was nominated for Lieut. Governor. The other state officers were all nominated.

The first three resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, that the Republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith as heretofore proclaimed, especially pledges itself to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

Resolved, that we earnestly appeal to the people, in the exercise of their power through the ballot box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of Congress under the domination of a majority of men lately in arms against the government and now plotting to regain through the power of legislation the cases which they lost in the field—namely, the establishment of state sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Resolved, that the party having committed itself to an attempt to break up the government by refusing to appropriate to the legitimate objects the public moneys already collected from the people under the Executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves—measures plainly intended to allow free course to fraud, violence, and corruption in the national elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation—deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law-abiding citizen.

Other resolutions denounce the extra session of Congress: We congratulate the country on the success of its financial policy, reprehend the disposition

### THE NATIONAL DECORATION.

**Imposing Procession—Address by Hon. W. P. Canada—Salute Fired by Cape Fear Light Artillery, &c., &c.**

On Friday at 2:45 the procession began to form in front of the City Hall, and prepared to march to the National Cemetery.

The procession consisted of four companies, Col. Mabson's battalion, N. C. S. G., including two companies from Fayetteville; the fire companies, the schools and the Sunday schools, &c. While the procession was forming the Revenue Cutter Calfax, Capt. Barr, fired a national salute from the foot of Princess street.

The procession was nearly a mile long, and presented a very fine appearance.

As the concourse approached the gate of the National Cemetery the Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. Walter McRae, which had already been stationed inside the enclosure with its full armament, fired a National salute.

Arriving at the grand stand, which as well as the gates and all the graves, was draped tastefully in flags, Gen. Abbott the Master of Ceremonies, proceeded to open the services with a Dirge by the Fayetteville Band, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fry, of St. Stephens A. M. E. Church, then music by a choir which volunteered for the purpose.

He then, with an allusion to the fact that an ex Confederate officer for the first time was to deliver the address, and that in the ceremonies the grey had saluted the blue, with a brief acknowledgement of the courtesy thus exhibited, introduced the Hon. W. P. Canada, the orator of the occasion. His address will be found below.

**Officers and Soldiers, Ladies and Gentlemen:**

Time, in these our sad days, is more precious than formerly. Fifteen years is a long interval now in the history of a state, and fifteen years have dawned upon us since the gleam of a hostile bayonet pierced the thick woods and gleams of Virginia, and the crack of the rifle and the last shot in the great rebellion sounded above obstructions in the flowing currents of waters which glisten so merrily now in the sunshine and are robed in the plumage of an unfettered commerce. During the same brief period we have seen old dynasties overthrow, great campaigns conducted, and the destiny of mighty peoples decided.

The life of a generation scarcely exceeds thirty years. Five hundred millions of the men who walked the earth when the muttered thunders died away among these everlasting hills, have passed away. Probably in another fifteen years five hundred millions of those who were born on either side will follow with fast falling footsteps the same old pathway to the stars. They will join the innumerable caravan gone before them into the abyss of an unsounded eternity. In twenty years, if it please God to unroll the virgin page, another century will begin, and there will be recorded the same history. For in the coming years, in all ages, mankind will remain the same, with the same passions and interests, the same sad experiences, and the same unwavering destiny. If, perchance, of those who were old enough in 1861 to take part in public events one shall with bodily health then survive, he will find it difficult to explain present events to the satisfaction of the average American citizen. Never were a people so engaged with each other more embarrassed by social and domestic relations which could not be suppressed. Never was a war conducted with a more relentless severity, a fiercer energy, a more dauntless courage, a larger expenditure of life and money, and never before has a combat proved more practical results either to the conquerors or the conquered. It has settled great questions of state, probably the most important ever referred to the God of war, since the days when the Israelites were delivered from Egyptian bondage. But the gentle hand of peace soothes all things. Its plowshares level the trenches; soft rains wash out the crimson stains of the blood of battles, and summer robes the earth in hues of sunshine and emerald.

The golden eared wheat and the tasseled corn stand as in ranks and wave their gentle verdure where hoated the standards of charging lines and squadrons. Even men's minds change, and prejudices are abandoned; facts and dates once familiar become confused and indistinct. The conclusions of history are reversed by the inexorable decree of justice and truth. Looking abroad however upon the condition of our country, and comparing its steady advance in prosperity, this slow but sure and general revival of its industries and commerce, and the wonderful advance of science in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts, the uninterrupted increase of our population, and the necessary submission of the states to a central authority once divided and despaired, but now compact into a free republic, which is the hope of the oppressed, the example of those who love liberty maintained by law, which is respected by foreign nations, and united at home under one flag the vast breadth of a continent, preserving the peace between its teeming millions, which no other human agency could produce—comparing these great possessions with the "wrest and snare" which pervaded Europe and the other American states, causing their Kings and rulers to tremble in their palaces and society to be agitated with vague terrors, and an insecurity which for-

bodes serious calamities; who shall say this government of ours is not the most stable and the people the most happy on earth.

Who of the south cannot complain of our present lot as a people. Distinctly warring in 1861 for an independence which was idle and impossible, considering our habits and necessities, a separate independence which was impracticable and impolitic, and for slavery which was condemned by the Christian world, what southern statesman is there now who does not acknowledge that the success of the rebellion would have been a burden and a calamity? The abolition of slavery which we opposed and for which we are indebted to the war is a greater blessing than any legislation ever could have conferred on a people. It elevated the African slaves from the condition of brutes to that of men and citizens. It placed them with unshackled limbs and free action upon the great highway of civilization and progress, and it relieved us of an incubus and nightmare which drove sleep from the pillows of the innocent and robbed labor of its due reward. It substituted for a useless population without responsibility or interest in our country or its institutions, millions of educated laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, who are citizens of worth and integrity, a class who largely increased our representation in Congress, who make good soldiers in time of war, contribute to our domestic safety and the public defence, and in peace as laborers and husbandmen accustomed to the climate and the inhabitants, develop the resources and increase the wealth of our country.

Less than thirty years hence, in the first quarter of the coming century, among the thronging multitudes moving in these streets not an individual will probably survive who took part for or against the Union, for or against African slavery, for or against the right of secession. "Dust thou art and unto dust must thou return." Ears that heard the roar when from the embrasures of Fort Sumter, through one hundred brazen lips belched forth the red artillery, sending bursting bombs across the historic harbor of Charleston, will then be closed in death. The eyes that beheld the flash and watched the white smoke as it rose upon the blue sky behind Fort Moultrie, will then be wrapped in the great events which have followed with earth. The last survivor of those dreadful days bewailing his fate of surviving the heroic age of the Republic, will have gone down to a silent tomb.

A Confederate soldier, who bore arms against the men who sleep under these green mounds, having been led to reflect upon the great events which have occurred, and having arrived at different conclusions from most of my former comrades, asks the question: Suppose the Confederate States Government had succeeded, and two organized military republics on the frontier stretching from ocean to ocean over a country four times larger than Africa, half as large as Asia, these immense frontiers would necessitate a standing army of millions of men, and the six thousand miles in extent on either side, posts and buildings of an overwhelming American military tyranny. What would have become of civil liberty?

But the principles of the war were gallantly maintained, the latent heroism of the American people was revived; the stagnation, the corrupt atmosphere of peace disappeared amidst the smoke of battle. As a citizen of our country I rejoice that the American race, were found not unequal to the expectations of all eyes, in the present situation and the high future, another question recurs: What shall one day be said of the men and women of America, of the occupants of these graves and those beyond, and of the cause in which they were respectively engaged? The exaggerations of romance, the license of song, the dreams of chivalry will then be more embarrassed by social and domestic relations which could not be suppressed. Never was a war conducted with a more relentless severity, a fiercer energy, a more dauntless courage, a larger expenditure of life and money, and never before has a combat proved more practical results either to the conquerors or the conquered. It has settled great questions of state, probably the most important ever referred to the God of war, since the days when the Israelites were delivered from Egyptian bondage. But the gentle hand of peace soothes all things. Its plowshares level the trenches; soft rains wash out the crimson stains of the blood of battles, and summer robes the earth in hues of sunshine and emerald.

The golden eared wheat and the tasseled corn stand as in ranks and wave their gentle verdure where hoated the standards of charging lines and squadrons. Even men's minds change, and prejudices are abandoned; facts and dates once familiar become confused and indistinct. The conclusions of history are reversed by the inexorable decree of justice and truth. Looking abroad however upon the condition of our country, and comparing its steady advance in prosperity, this slow but sure and general revival of its industries and commerce, and the wonderful advance of science in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts, the uninterrupted increase of our population, and the necessary submission of the states to a central authority once divided and despaired, but now compact into a free republic, which is the hope of the oppressed, the example of those who love liberty maintained by law, which is respected by foreign nations, and united at home under one flag the vast breadth of a continent, preserving the peace between its teeming millions, which no other human agency could produce—comparing these great possessions with the "wrest and snare" which pervaded Europe and the other American states, causing their Kings and rulers to tremble in their palaces and society to be agitated with vague terrors, and an insecurity which for-

free, but it also made them equal before the law and at the ballot-box with other American citizens. The triumph of the federal soldiers was the end of slavery on this continent. Now it can truly be said this is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We are assembled here to-day in this sacred enclosure to recognize the debt of gratitude our country owes its defenders, the preservers and defenders of the National Union. Wherever on this broad continent repose the bones of a federal soldier, in the bayous of Louisiana, in the cotton fields of Mississippi, on the plains of Georgia, in the mountains and swamps of Carolina, beneath the living sands of Fort Fisher, upon the battle fields of Virginia, along the dark Potomac, in hundreds of grave yards and cemeteries throughout the north, beneath their swelling bosom ridged with graves, they laid them down to their last sleep, and they died a cheerful sacrifice upon the altar of patriotic, uncalculating devotion.

In all these states, and among all these people, whether connected with the dead by ties of blood, or regarding their friends, or as they sleep here in a land of strangers; whether the graves where they lie be deemed a monument or an altar, and the dust which enwraps them be sanctified by kindred dust or shared with their foes; whether it be moistened by the tears of affection, or looked upon as men look upon the graves of their conquerors; in every state of this great Union, fettered by no sectional lines, rising above local prejudices and party lines, all the citizens of this great Republic should recognize the debt the nation owes these fallen heroes; these men who in the hour of its supreme peril abandoned their friends and gave up their lives for its preservation. In the great struggle of the rebellion it was the will of God that the Government should triumph, and that human slavery should cease. The grand corner stone of our republican institutions, washed up by the tides of human passions, was taken up, rolled, put down, and established. It has been our sad fortune to behold the mighty fabric erected by our fathers assailed in an hour of madness by their offspring. A continent trembled beneath the shock of contending hosts; the children of Washington poured out his blood; not in vain will we deck their graves with flowers to-day; not in vain will kindred tears have fallen nor the duties of patriotism been performed. Every grave will be a tongue, every flower a poem, every breeze a dirge, and the Union will be perpetual.

After the address the ceremonies were concluded by more music by the Band and the choir, by a salute by Col. Mabson's command, and by decorating the graves with flowers, when the large gathering withdrew towards town, each organization by itself.

### PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the annual ratio of deaths to each 1,000, from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1879.

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Boston               | 17.7 |
| New York             | 17.5 |
| Brooklyn             | 16.1 |
| Philadelphia         | 15.6 |
| Pittsburgh           | 15.6 |
| Newark               | 15.9 |
| New Haven            | 15.9 |
| Portland, Me.        | 15.9 |
| Baltimore            | 15.9 |
| District of Columbia | 15.9 |
| Cleveland            | 15.4 |
| Cincinnati           | 15.4 |
| Cincinnati, N. J.    | 15.4 |
| Buffalo              | 15.0 |
| Philadelphia         | 15.2 |
| Richmond             | 15.0 |
| Savannah             | 15.0 |
| Louisville           | 14.9 |
| San Francisco        | 14.1 |
| New Orleans          | 13.2 |
| Montreal             | 10.0 |

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| Oldham     | 10.0 |
| London     | 10.0 |
| Edinburgh  | 9.5  |
| Liverpool  | 9.5  |
| Birmingham | 9.5  |
| Bristol    | 9.5  |

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Munich    | 12 |
| Dresden   | 12 |
| Berlin    | 12 |
| Frankfurt | 12 |
| Leipzig   | 12 |
| Breslau   | 12 |

**AUSTRIA.**

|        |      |
|--------|------|
| Vienna | 10.2 |
|--------|------|

**RUSSIA.**

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| St. Petersburg | 10.0 |
|----------------|------|

**CUBA.**

Havana: Yellow fever caused 5 deaths, smallpox 2.

Colonel Duncan K. McKee has been invited to deliver his lecture on laughter, at Charlotte, and has accepted the invitation, and will lecture there on the 12th of June next. The Charlotte people may prepare their laughing apparatus for the occasion, for they really have a treat in store, and they will enjoy it.

**CARELESSNESS.**—The city authorities led a deep well uncovered on corner of Second and Church streets, Saturday night last, and a woman came very near losing her life by it. She was passing and fell in, but fortunately her screams brought immediate assistance.

The Superior Court convenes to-morrow, Judge Seymour presiding.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SUPERIOR COURT, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C.**  
I AM DIRECTED by his Honor, Judge Seymour, to give notice that the STATE DOCKET of New Hanover Superior Court will not be called until Thursday of the second week of June next, and that parties and witnesses in cases on said Docket will not attend until said day.

SEADY VANAMRINGE,  
Clerk Superior Court,  
New Hanover County.

June 1st

**Free Love Lodge No. 1469, G. U. of O. F.**

**H. J. WHITEHEAD, N. G.**  
A. J. JONES, N. F.  
E. M. GREEN, V. G.  
J. F. HALL, Treasurer  
JOS. WILLIS, P. S.  
I. G. BARNETT, P. N. G.  
JNO. PATRICK, I. G.  
P. H. HARRIS, Warden  
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. Lodge room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts. may 18-19

**Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G. U. of O. F.**

JOHN W. AVERY, N. G.  
GODFREY WILLIS, N. F.  
E. A. DUDLEY, P. N. G.  
J. M. SLOAN, V. G.  
P. W. JAMES, Treasurer  
A. A. JUDLEY, P. S.  
W. H. MARSTELLAR, P. N. G.  
MORRIS MOFFATLAN, I. G.  
THOS. MILLER, Warden  
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain  
L. H. DAVIS, Master

Regular meeting 7th and 9th Monday night in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and South Water streets, may 18-19

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**REED.**

We stood at an open window  
Leaning far over the sill,  
And if something hadn't happened  
We might have stood there still;  
But we reached for a bannister  
As a blinding northeast breeze,  
So our friends will have to be invited  
To join in the obsequies.

**IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN**  
what a storm was brewing (in a teapot),  
and how far off that slaughter was, we should  
never have ventured our faces outside of  
that window; but it is too late for regrets  
now. The "yes" pronounced, completely  
squashed, have been set upon, and our  
friends and the public generally are re-  
spectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

**SATURDAY NEXT**

and we stake our reputation on its being  
the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips the slides, and every time he  
never slips up his head, we'll leave  
our "kind friends" to find out the meaning  
of the above, and while they are doing so  
we will ask the following questions:

Have'n't we the highest and distinguished in  
the state?

Have'n't we the prompt stock of goods in  
Wilmington?

Have'n't we made prices much lower since  
we commenced?

Have'n't we been very unaccommodating  
and impolite to you?

Have'n't we charged you for all the goods  
delivered?

Have'n't we made a great many mistakes  
and refused to correct them when our atten-  
tion was called therefor?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to  
any more questions will please not bring  
us any more. Respectfully and truly,

### REASONS WHY

### PERRY DAVIS'

### PAIN-KILLER

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain  
Cholera cure that medical science has  
produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER is a safe and reliable  
cure for all the ailments of the  
digestive system.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or  
Colic in any part of the system. A  
single dose will relieve the sufferer.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and  
Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost infallible  
cure for Sudden Colic, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign  
Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills  
Fever; it has cured the most obstinate  
cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER is a Household Re-  
quisite for Frost Bites, Chillsbains,  
Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of  
Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years  
standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will relieve Pains, Felons,  
Whitlows, and all the ailments of the  
feet, and will cure them in a few days.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and  
Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of  
sickness and many a dollar in time  
and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the  
public over thirty-seven years and is a  
purely Vegetable preparation, safe to  
keep and use in every family. The  
simplicity attending its use, together  
with the great variety of ailments that  
may be entirely eradicated by it, and  
the great amount of pain and suffering  
that can be alleviated through its use,  
make it imperative upon every person  
to supply themselves with this valuable  
remedy and to keep it always near at  
hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now in every apothecary  
and every corner of the globe.  
Physicians recommend it in their practice,  
and nearly every Country Doctor has  
relief and comfort. Give it a trial.  
Be sure and buy the genuine. Every frag-  
ment and nearly every Country Doctor  
throughout the land keep it for sale.

### P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

**LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS**

Every day in Wilmington, we will in the  
market and in the city, and we will in the  
market.

**THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.**

**THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.**

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

**THE OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.**

We have been over and smelted that  
"Clear of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but  
still think it would be best policy to stop  
furnishing the papers with our fine literary  
productions, as they have the tendency to  
keep prices very low, which we, of course,  
with all other good grocers, desire; only  
want enough left to pay for clerk's hire,  
store rent and taxes.

**NOT PURITANICAL.**

Although opposed to the drinking of  
liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not  
partial enough to refuse to sell them,  
as they think no First Class GROCERY  
STORE can afford to be without them. They  
promise the ladies that they would never  
find out there was any on the premises, as  
it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

**BUMGARDNER,**

**STUART'S DEW and**

**DURHAM OLD EYE**

received this week.

**TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!**

The purest, oldest, and best CORN  
WHISKEY in the State, to be  
bought only at

**P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.**

P. S.—We feel highly gratified at the  
notice taken of our advertisements, especially  
by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at  
the absence of our name. Sunday morning  
ad, on account of one of our friends having  
gone to New York Saturday night.  
P. L. B. & CO.

### PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROBIN  
STRAINERS.

**DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.**

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers  
in

**TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,**

No. 19 FRONT STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

### NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of  
liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not  
partial enough to refuse to sell them,  
as they think no First Class GROCERY  
STORE can afford to be without them. They  
promise the ladies that they would never  
find out there was any on the premises, as  
it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

**BUMGARDNER,**

**STUART'S DEW and**

**DURHAM OLD EYE**

received this week.

**TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!**

The purest, oldest, and best CORN  
WHISKEY in the State, to be  
bought only at

**P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.**

P. S.—We feel highly gratified at the  
notice taken of our advertisements, especially  
by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at  
the absence of our name. Sunday morning  
ad, on account of one of our friends having  
gone to New York Saturday night.  
P. L. B. & CO.