

DAILY REFLECTOR.

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LOOKING BACKWARD.

Leading Events of a Memorable
'Twelve Months.

THE YEAR 1894 PASSED IN REVIEW.

Failures, Casualties, Crimes, Foreign and Industrial Happenings, Meteorology, Political, Social and Sporting Events Chronologically Recorded.

FOREIGN.

Jan 10—Hawalian (provisional) government declared itself an independent sovereignty.
 Feb. 4—Auguste Vaillant, French anarchist, guillotined in Paris.
 Feb. 6—Reports from all parts of Ontario show total majority in favor of prohibition of 81,739.
 Feb. 9—Col. Bonnies, 11 other officers with 250 French privates massacred by the Tuaregors in Senegal.
 Mar. 2—Senor Ellauri elected president of Uruguay.
 Mar. 3—Gladstone resigns and Lord Rosebery accepts vacant premiership.
 Mar. 13—Brazilian rebel forces surrendered unconditionally.
 Mar. 16—Oxford won annual boat race with Cambridge in London.
 Mar. 20—Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died at Turin; aged 92.
 Mar. 31—President Bermudez, of Peru, died at Lima.
 May 2—An international bimetallic conference opened in London.
 May 22—French cabinet resigned.
 May 23—New French cabinet formed.
 June 1—Thirteenth international conference of the Y. M. C. A. convened in London to commemorate 50th anniversary of organization.
 June 6—Lord Rosebery's Ladas won English Derby.
 June 11—Plague in China caused 60,000 deaths in Canton, and thousands of others in Hong Kong, Paklio and other ports of China.
 June 14—Lord Chief Justice John Duke Coleridge of England died; aged 63.
 June 15—Abdul Aziz proclaimed sultan of Morocco.
 June 23—In colliery near Port-y-Pridd, Wales, explosion killed 250 miners.... M. Sadi Carnot, president of France, assassinated at Lyons by an Italian anarchist.
 June 27—M. Casimer-Perier elected president of French republic at Versailles.
 July 11—Over 1,000 persons killed by earthquake in Constantinople and vicinity.
 July 18—Hawaii declared a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president.
 July 26—War declared between China and Japan, and Korean king imprisoned by Japanese.
 July 28—Death from plague in Canton district, China, estimated at 120,000.
 Aug. 15—Caserio Santo, President Carnot's assassin, executed at Paris.
 Sep. 9—Prof. Hermann von Helmholtz, German physiologist and scientist, died at Berlin; aged 74.
 Sep. 17—Japanese gained decisive victory at Ping Yang over the Chinese.
 Sep. 18—Chinese suffered a crushing defeat off Yalu in naval engagement.
 Sep. 24—American exhibitors at Antwerp exposition awarded seven grand prizes, 10 diplomas and 91 gold, silver and bronze medals.
 Oct. 8—Ten thousand Christians massacred brutally in Armenia.

Nov. 1—Alexander III, emperor of Russia, died at Livadia.
 Nov. 2—Czar Nicholas II. issued a manifesto announcing his accession to the throne of Russia.
 Nov. 14—Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, G. C. B., admiral of the British fleet, died in London; aged 83.
 Nov. 20—Anton Gregor Rubinstein, pianist and composer, died at Peterhof, Russia; aged 64.
 Nov. 21—Port Arthur, Chinese stronghold, captured by the Japanese.
 Nov. 26—Czar Nicholas II. of Russia married Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, at St. Petersburg.
 Nov. 27—Ex-Chancellor Bismarck's wife died at Varzin, Germany.
 Nov. 29—China submitted proposals of peace to Japan through U. S. Ministers Denby and Dun.
 Dec. 7—Ferdinand De Lesseps, builder of Suez canal, died near Vatane, France.
 Dec. 10—Commercial and Union banks of St. Johns, N. F., forced to suspend, liabilities amounting to several millions.
 Dec. 11—Late reports say that Japanese troops entering Port Arthur November 21 massacred almost entire population in cold blood.
 Dec. 12—Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, died at Windsor castle, England.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

The Chief Expense

The Savannah News says the greatest expense on a farm is the feed bill for men and animals and when the South produces its own corn and meat the profits of middle men and the cost of transportation of provisions from the West will be added to the profits of Southern farmers. What then remains above the cost of production of the amount received for the cotton, rice and tobacco crops will be profit, and will not have to go to pay provision bills. This is all very true and the sooner the fact is realized and the course here laid down followed the better off, and more independent the Southern farmer will be.

The farmers of North Carolina may be poor, short of spondulies, and badly hurt by mortgage plasters, but they have bacon and greens and hog and hominy in abundance. So they will not go to the workhouse or die of hunger if the Radicals are again on top and cotton sells for 4½ cents a pound and wheat at 50 cents. We see that a Nebraskan farmer now living in North Carolina says he can make pork here at 2 cents a pound. More farmers wish to come. The door stands wide open.—Wilmington Messenger.

People are not shocked as often as they pretend to be.

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