

Thoroughly - Equipped

VOL. XI.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N.C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892

NO. 34

DECEMBER 1ST 1892.

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ANOTHER ONE ON LONG.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Third party of Warren county held a convention and nominated a part of the ticket. Before all the nominations were made the convention broke up in a row. The candidate named for register of deeds is a negro.

GREENVILLE INSTITUTE

For Both Sexes. Fall Term begins Monday, August 29, 1892. Enrollment last session 98. Excellent advantages in a regular Preparatory Course of study in Music, Elocution, Painting and Drawing, versus moderate tuition board in families or with Principal. For further information address: JOHN DUCKETT, Prin.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE.

HAMILTON, N. C. The Fall Term of this school will open Monday, Aug. 29, 1892. Enrollment last session 98. Excellent advantages in a regular Preparatory Course of study in Music, Elocution, Painting and Drawing, versus moderate tuition board in families or with Principal. For further information address: JOHN DUCKETT, Prin.

GREENVILLE FEMALE SCHOOL

Mrs. V. L. Pendleton Will open a School for Young Ladies and Small Girls in Greenville on August 29th, 1892. The full Collegiate Course taught. Terms: The usual prices for tuition in Greenville will be charged.

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Opens Sept. 22, 1892. One of the most thorough schools for young ladies in the South. Twenty-five teachers and officers. Conservatory course in music. One hundred and fifty-two boarding pupils from twenty States. Climate unexcelled. Special inducements to persons at a distance. Those seeking the best school for the lowest terms, write for catalogue of this time-honored school to the President, W. M. A. HARRIS, D. D., Staunton, Virginia.

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE

FOUNDED IN 1852. A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE. Elegant buildings and thorough equipments. Large patronage from all the Southern States. Beautiful and healthful situation in view of the mountains. Terms reasonable. Summer School, Staunton, College, opens June 18th. Fall Term begins August 16th. For Illustrated Catalogue, address: J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Prins., Oak Ridge, N. C.

Louisburg Female College,

LOUISBURG, N. C. The next session of this well-known school will begin September 1st, 1892. Pure water, no sickness, thorough instruction. Brick building with 50 rooms. Campus of 125 acres well shaded by gigantic oaks. Co-educational. Faculty of teachers. Art and Elocution teachers from Academy of Arts. Teachers experts in their specialties. The whole Literary Course, Physical Culture and board washing lights and fire only 40c for the year. Special studies in preparation. Send for catalogue to S. D. BAGLEY, President, Louisville, N. C.

Wilson Collegiate Institute,

Wilson, N. C. For Young Ladies. Strictly Non-Sectarian. The Forty-Third Session begins Monday, Sept. 5, 1892. A most thorough and comprehensive preparatory course of study, with a full Collegiate course equal to that of a Female College in the South. Best facilities for the study of Music and Art. Standard of scholarship unusually high. Healthful location. Buildings and grounds large and pleasantly situated. Moderate charges. Catalogue and circulars on application. SILAS E. WARREN, Prin.

GREENVILLE MALE ACADEMY

The next session of this School will begin on Monday, August 29th, 1892. The advantages offered will be superior to those of any previous session. Entire tuition guaranteed every patron. Board can be had at lower rates than at any similar school in Eastern Carolina. We propose to do the best work for boys that has ever been done in the town, and challenge proof to the contrary. Terms are as follows: Tuition quarterly: Primary English per month, \$1.50; Intermediate English per month, 2.00; Higher English per month, 2.50; Languages cash, extra. When you are in town call to see me or write me from your homes. Information will be cheerfully given. If necessary a competent assistant will be employed. W. B. RAGSDALE, Prin. Greenville, N. C., July 27, 1892.

A School of High Grade GIRLS AND BOYS

Mrs. Joyner will re-open her private school for girls and boys in Mrs. V. H. Whichard's school-room nearly opposite the Episcopal Church. The Fall Term begins Monday, Sept. 5, 1892; opens Friday, Jan. 25th, 1893. The Spring Term begins Monday, Jan. 30th, 1893; ends Friday, May 20th, 1893. Terms per month: Primary department, \$2.00; Intermediate department, 2.50; Higher English, 3.00. Tuition and board, each, 1.00. Boarding fees, \$2.00 per week. Thorough and careful instruction will be given according to the best approved methods. Satisfactory arrangements for board will be made for pupils desiring to come from the country. For further particulars address, Mrs. S. LUCY JOYNER, Saluda, N. C.

THE PROOF ON WEAVER.

Watch Shows How He Acted in Tennessee.

The Pulaski Democrat publishes the following leaf from J. B. Weaver's war record: "General Weaver, while in command at Pulaski, in January, 1864, issued an order to Charles C. Abernathy, John H. Newhill, Robert Rhodes and others that they pay into his hands \$1,000 for the maintenance of refugees (meaning negroes and renegades from Alabama). This order was accompanied by the threat that if the money was not paid they and their families would be sent South and their property given to said refugees. All of these parties are dead now, and were over thirty years old when the order was issued. Can any Southern man vote for such a heartless wretch? A man by the name of C. W. Witt sold Mr. Jasper Cox, a very poor man, two thousand pounds of bacon, for which he received the cash. Mr. Cox took the bacon to the cotton mills in Lawrence county and traded it for twist. This he carefully stored away in the loft of his little cabin, thinking it would assist him in purchasing a little home after the war, as he was very poor with a large family and had no home. Weaver learned through some source that he had the cotton twist, and sent a detachment of soldiers to his home and took possession of it, and shipped it to Iowa for his own use. The cotton twist was worth at the time it was stolen \$2,000. Jasper Cox is living in Giles county. John P. Williams, a poor but highly respected farmer in Giles county, had twenty-five fat hogs, which at the time was worth \$10 per hundred, gross, and a lot of turkeys. Weaver, in person, took a file of soldiers into Williams' place and made the soldiers shoot every hog on the place and had them brought into camp. When Williams asked for a voucher Weaver said: "I don't give vouchers in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every d--n one of them." Mr. Williams is still living and will swear to the above if necessary. The hogs were valued at \$750. The turkeys belonged to Mrs. Williams, and she begged to have them spared, but the heartless wretch had them all killed and taken to headquarters for his own special use, remarking to her that she had no business being the wife of a rebel. Weaver made it a practice to charge our citizens 10 cents each for passes to come into and go out of the Federal lines. This money he puts into his own pockets. This pass read as follows: "Pass the bearer through the Federal lines. J. B. WEAVER, Commander."

A LIVING ISSUE.

Wilmington Messenger.

White supremacy is no mere political catch phrase in the South. It is an ever present, living issue, which must be recognized because it is the corner-stone of the Southern social structure. Ignore it and mongrel government and social chaos would be the result. This is not a mere speculation, for we had some very bitter and not soon-to-be-forgotten experience in this during the period of so-called reconstruction, from the effects of which the South has not yet entirely recovered. There isn't a single leader in the Third party in the South who has heretofore affiliated with the Democratic party who would not say, if he spoke candidly, that white supremacy is a vital question. The Caucasian, edited by Marion Butler, now one of the leaders of the Third party, declared until a few weeks ago that it was. The Progressive Farmer, another Third party organ, said so until a few weeks ago and both of them declared that this made it essential that the Democratic party in North Carolina must be sustained, because Democratic ascendancy meant white supremacy. Now we find these two organs advocating a party which ignores white supremacy and destroys the barriers between white and black by taking negroes into their conventions as delegates and by nominating negroes for office. Is that the way the white farmers of North Carolina are asked to preserve white supremacy!

WAY WE WITHDREW FROM THE ALLIANCE.

Co. of the News and Observer.

UNION HILL, N. C., Aug. 27.—At our last regular meeting of Union Hill Alliance, No. 855, we, the undersigned members of said Alliance, agreed to withdraw from the order, for reasons herein set forth. It is with sadness and regret that we feel ourselves compelled to withdraw from an order whose principles declare for the elevation of the laboring classes, and an order that has done so much, and might have accomplished that which the farmers set out to achieve, but alas! politics spoiled the scheme. It appears to us from the proceedings of the last county meeting of the Farmers Alliance that the organization has undergone a great change, and believing, as we do, that bold and designing members have got into the order and control its action, which is just the reverse of Alliance doctrines, in other words they have side-tracked the Alliance principles and taken politics as its main line of principle; adopting resolutions and making demands which we are not only unwilling to support, but feel that it is our duty to array ourselves in line to battle against, to maintain the principles the Alliance intended to inculcate. We can never follow our brethren in the wild, visionary scheme of turning the order into a political machine that will ever give us the relief so much needed. Our constitution guarantees no infringement on our religious or political views, but some of our brethren think that because we do not agree to "swallow all" the unreasonable demands, we are untrue, weak-kneed Alliance men and ought to be kicked out of the order. The Alliance has done good and its good influence was being felt throughout this broad land, and there is no estimate of the good it might have accomplished if it had only adhered to the principles it started out with, and kept itself aloof from politics as a body, but instead of doing so it has gone even beyond the bounds of the constitution and made it a political machine, working in the interest of the Republican party, which we believe to be greatly against the interest of Southern society. We believe the office of lecturer should be filled by a man who would speak to the Alliance on topics of interest to the order, and inculcate Alliance doctrine to its members, that its cause might be advanced, and not to make political campaign speeches as the lecturer of our county saw fit to do in his last canvass through the county. His lectures, at least some of them, were nothing more nor less than Third party speeches of the most bitter character, denouncing in a most ridiculous manner the party that we as Alliance men believe to be right, and the only party through which we may hope to get the needed relief. We believe that the Alliance was one of the greatest institutions for good that was ever organized by man, for its benevolence was so far reaching in its obligation it had some semblance of the Christian religion, and we regret most sincerely that it has merged head long into partisan politics, which in our opinion is a complete revolution of the line of policy it had in view at its inauguration. For these reasons we the members of Union Hill Alliance, No. 855, hereby resolve to withdraw our membership from the order. Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the News and Observer, Argonaut and Progressive Farmer for publication. W. B. Mann, president; L. A. Powell, vice-president; B. F. Drake, secretary; T. E. Powell, business agent; P. H. Smith, lecturer; W. T. Bryant, assistant lecturer; L. A. Mizell, assistant door-keeper; Newsom Taylor, sergeant at arms; J. A. Whitaker, S. N. Edwards, G. W. Ward.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1892. A marked feature of the present campaign is the great difference between the way prominent Republicans who come to Washington talk for publication and the way they talk among themselves. In published interviews they all with one accord talk as though the campaign was already settled in their favor and the election a mere formality that must be gone through with just to keep up appearances; but let two or three of them meet privately, where they think themselves safe from the sharp ears of wicked and prying newspaper men, and to hear them reminds one of the line of the familiar song—"Oh what a difference in the morning."

BRANCOVILLE, VA., JOTTINGS.

EDITOR REFLECTOR.—The newspapers emanating from a town is generally a sure indication of the push and energy of the people, and if we may be allowed to judge on this line, we would say that the people in and around Greenville are a live, aggressive and progressive people, and who evidently know a good thing when they see it. We are glad to see that you give them such a clean, readable paper. It is gratifying to see that you have the courage of your convictions and do not hesitate to handle those Third party Republican aid-society fellows with gloves off, as they deserve to be. That sterling Democrat, W. J. Rogers says he does not believe Skinner or Moye are at heart Third party men, and as for Skinner, Mr. Rogers says he knows what Harry is up to. Mr. Rogers was an aspirant for the nomination for Congress from the 2nd district and while he failed to get it, he is not "disgruntled" but will do all in his power for Fred Woodard, the regular nominee. Mr. Rogers is a Democrat of the "Simon pure" variety and takes no Third party in his.

QUILL PEN.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Atlanta Constitution.

Russia emancipated her 45,000,000 serfs more than thirty years ago, several years before our 4,000,000 Southern slaves were freed. But these white freedmen in Russia are practically to-day worse off than the Southern blacks were before the war. They are half the time on the verge of starvation. Every year the tax gatherer sweeps away their little property, and in the collection of taxes flogging is resorted to force payment. Insolvent peasants, says Stepniak, are flogged in a body, in crowds and singly. In 1885, in one district, 1,500 peasants were condemned to be flogged for nonpayment of taxes. Under our old slave regime there was never such an extensive use of the lash as now prevails in free Russia a generation after emancipation. Turn from this picture of the white freedmen under the Czar to the black freedmen of the South under the kindly protection of their old masters. Our ex-slaves hold political offices, and even sit in Congress. They are accumulating property, and in Georgia alone they own \$14,200,000. They are educated almost entirely at the expense of the white tax payers. They have the same rights in the courts that the whites enjoy, and no tax gatherer, or any other creditor or employer, can flog them. The Russian government has made freedom a curse to its former white serfs, but the patient and sympathetic Southerners are standing back of their old bondmen, encouraging and aiding them to an extent never before witnessed in the history of the world. To our Northern friends who have such a great admiration for Russia, we commend this brief chapter of contemporary history.

WEAVER'S BRUTAL CRUELTY.

Testimony of One Who Witnessed it in Tennessee.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., August 22. To the Editor of Atlanta Journal: I see in your issue of Saturday, the 20th inst., an extract from a letter written by an old citizen of Pulaski, Tennessee; also a copy of a clipping from the Giles county Democrat of the 20th of July, charging General Weaver, the Peoples' party candidate for President with beastly cruelty towards the citizens of Pulaski and Giles county while in command of the Union army at that place in 1864. I can fully substantiate a number of the charges contained therein, and could add many others of like character, all from my own recollection. Although quite young at the time such a state of terror as we were kept in by this brute in human form made an indelible impression upon my mind. My father, Dr. Perkins, was living in Pulaski at this time. Our house, my grandmother's (Mrs. D. Ordway, now of Nashville), and Major Jones, a relative of ours, were used as officers' quarters. We were all subjected to many insults. Major Jones' family were ordered out of their house about 12 o'clock on a bitter cold night in December. They were not allowed time to dress. Mrs. Jones had to wrap her sick child in bed-clothing and carry it in her arms to a neighbor's house. Many acts of barbarous cruelty committed on my relatives and friends are fresh in my memory. Men of highest standing, both young and old, were thrown into prison, kept there for months and some shot down like dogs with never a charge entered against them. Ladies were insulted on the streets—it was indeed a reign of terror. Such acts of vandalism and crime I have never even read of in a civilized country. All of it was done by the order or consent of General Weaver. Mrs. ANNIE E. HALL. A Laboratory in Which to Analyze 'Em

THE SQUIRE HILTON.

Charlotte Observer.

Squire Hilton has it in contemplation to start a laboratory to analyze the make-up of Third partyites. He will conduct the business on the same lines as the old-time peripatetic expounders of phrenology, giving a certificate to each applicant, showing the amount of pure deviltry, Weaverism, Bidwellism, Prohibition, Republicanism, forgetfulness of mules and babies, and pure undiluted scrambling for office in each subject. The laboratory will be established close to the fertilizer works and the squire hopes to do a fair business. We cannot however, share his hopes in this direction, for, according to his own showing, the only man to whom he proposed analysis, one who hoped to secure the sweets of office under his father-in-law's name, had a bad case of the dry grins and did not take kindly to it at all. Why Southern Farmers Should Vote Against Harrison. Appeal-Avalanche. Because he has favored tariff legislation which has had a tendency to reduce the markets for agricultural products. Although there has been a great abundance in this country and a famine abroad, the value of the agricultural products exported in 1891 was \$642,751,344, while in 1881 it was \$730,894,943, or nearly \$100,000,000. On the other hand, our exports of manufactures have nearly doubled in that time. So that a protective tariff, such as Mr. Harrison favors, cuts down the profits of the farmers and restricts their market. Why should he get the vote of a single farmer in the South? A Small Steam Engine. Weldon News. Engineer George Smith, of the Scotland Neck branch road, besides being a good locomotive engineer is a mechanical genius. We saw once an infinitesimal engine made by him which was run by electricity supplied from the telegraph wire. He has in his shop here an engine which can be held up by two fingers, which is powerful enough to run a sewing machine. He has another also, not so small, which he uses in his work.

EVERYBODY IN FAYETTEVILLE KNOWS

Mr. Tom Gill, and that he says some very good things. Some days since he was talking to a Third partyite, a former Democrat, but now very enthusiastic over the new party. "Oh," said this wise politician "the old parties are rotten, perfectly rotten." "Yes," said Mr. Gill, "but I always notice that the rotten wood falls off the log first."—E.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

Can honest men vote for him?

The Soldiers' Home has more inmates than at any time since its opening, over a year and a half ago. The number under its roof is 46. Life at the home is certainly pleasant and informal, nor are those attentions so dear to the heart of the war-worn veterans lacking. Neat rooms, good food, plenty of water and excellent facilities for bathing, a creditable library, and a snug home and tidy grounds, are some of the things provided to cheer their declining years. How many people in the State know that the first man in North Carolina to propose the establishment of a home for the Confederate veterans and the first to contribute money for that purpose was Mr. Elias Orr, now a candidate for Governor? Mr. Orr sent his check for \$100 with the letter in which he urged that the home be established. This was twelve years ago.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. MARQUIS, DENTIST, GREENVILLE, N. C. Office in Skinner Building, upper floor opposite Photograph Gallery.

DR. D. L. JAMES, DENTIST, GREENVILLE, N. C.

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THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WHEATLAND, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 7 1892.

Entered at the postoffice at Greenville, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT: GROVER CLEVELAND. OF New York.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ADLAI E. STEVENSON, OF Illinois.
 FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE: CHARLES B. AYCOCK, ROBERT B. GLENN, 1st Dist.—L. L. SMITH.
 FOR CONGRESS—1st DIST.: W. A. B. BRANCH, of Beaufort.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe.
 FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: R. A. DAUGHTON, of Alleghany.
 FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake.
 FOR TREASURER: DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.
 FOR AUDITOR: F. M. FURMAN, of Buchanan.
 FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.
 FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL: FRANK I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.
 FOR JUDGE OF TWELFTH DISTRICT: GEORGE A. SHEFFORD.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE: F. G. JAMES.
 FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: FREDERICK McLAWHORN, I. K. WETHERINGTON.
 FOR SHERIFF: RICHARD W. KING.
 FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS: HENRY HARDING.
 FOR TREASURER: JOHN FLANAGAN.
 FOR CORONER: DR. WM. E. WARREN.
 FOR SURVEYOR: J. B. KILPATRICK.

EXTRACTS FROM WHAT E. A. MOYE SAID IN DECEMBER LAST.

They tell us that our Third party friends will not believe what Democrats write, and that many of them will not go to hear Democrats speak. We have therefore concluded to present to them in this issue what one of their own chosen leaders of this county has said and published over his own signature. We refer to Mr. E. A. Moye, who on the 18th of August was nominated by the Third party as their chosen candidate for Congress. Certainly our Third party friends will listen to what he says and it will not be possible for them to dispute it.

In an Address issued last December by him in connection with other gentlemen he wrote (it would seem prophetically) of the great struggle of 1892, and it is from that Address that the REFLECTOR this morning makes some quotations and earnestly commends them to our Third party friends.

In speaking of our grievances he said: "The real author of the grievances of which the people so justly complain is the Republican party which has administered the Federal Government for the benefit of favored classes and against the interests of the toiling masses of the American people. And we appeal to our fellow citizens of all vocations to stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight we must make against this great adversary."

Again he says in further locating and emphasizing our grievances and their author: "Now add to this inadequacy of money supply and its improper distribution, the unequal and unnecessary burdens of tariff taxation whose cruel exactions have realized the widest ranges of the most exorbitant monopolies, and we find a sufficient cause for the unrest and disquiet existing among our people. We affirm that these evils are the direct offspring of Republican legislation. Other causes of greater or less weight may be assigned for the present depression in agriculture and other pursuits, but they too, so far as their origin can be traced to legislation, must be charged to the same Republican party; for there has not been an hour in the last twenty-five years when that party did not control one branch or the other of Congress or the Executive, and thus hold an effective check at all times upon the power of the Democratic party to give the people relief and redress by repealing vicious legislation and enacting remedial measures; so that it cannot in fairness be said that the Democratic party is responsible for failing to do these things."

In these days we hear it said by some designing men that the Democratic party is responsible for the present condition of things of which there is so much complaint. In December last Mr. Moye, the nominee of the Third party for Congress, declared it as the Republican party and that party alone. We also hear it

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The REFLECTOR had not intended to overlook the county canvass and the splendid work the county nominees are doing, because nothing had been said about them in the last few issues. We attended the speaking at Pactolus two weeks ago, Saturday, and wrote it up for the next paper, but leaving so many letters caused it to be left out for two weeks. It will be interesting to other sections of the county to know what was done at Pactolus, so we publish it now, even though a little old.

It was a good day for the Democrats. Several of the Democratic candidates went down to make speeches, and had about 150 out to hear them, one third of the crowd being colored men. J. B. Little, chairman of the township executive committee, was master of ceremonies, and announced the candidates in their order for speaking.

R. W. King, candidate for Sheriff, was the first called upon. He said he was not a speaking man, but was the nominee of the Democratic party of Pitt county for Sheriff, and said if elected he would serve the people faithfully. His knowledge of the Sheriff's office and its work qualified him to make the best Sheriff in the county, and he wanted everybody to vote for him.

W. H. Harrington, the Third party candidate for Sheriff, was on the ground also and the chairman invited him to speak. He took the stand and said he could not make a speech either, that he was the nominee of the Third party and was satisfied that he would make a better Sheriff than Mr. King.

H. Harding, candidate for Register of Deeds, was next announced. He said he would not get up on the platform this time but would stand on the ground so as to be on a level with all the people. He had no opponent present and would not attempt to make any speech other than to announce himself as the regular nominee of the Democratic party of Pitt county for the office of Register of Deeds. If elected he was going to serve the people to the very best of his ability. He believed he would be elected—he was certain he would be if he got enough votes. He wanted the good people of Pactolus township to help swell the number for him.

Fred McLawhorn, nominee for the Legislature was next called. After the usual announcements, he said he had not been present at any of the speakings of the campaign and was as yet unacquainted with the lines to be followed. He had an opponent on the ground who would be given a hearing and if anything worthy of reply came from that source he would be heard from again. He closed by saying he had no doubts but that he would be elected, and it was his intention to advocate such measures that would be to the best interest of all the people.

John Fleming, the Third party candidate for the Legislature, was invited to speak. He said he was not the candidate of any party but the people (with emphasis) had nominated him and he was their candidate. He was not there specially to represent himself, but was the representative of Mr. Weaver, the people's candidate for President. He then made some random thrusts at Grover Cleveland without offering any proof whatever of his charges. He said further that the only legislation that affected the people was national and all they cared about was the President and Congressmen. He said he was not so confident of being elected as his opponent who had just spoken. He did not know whether he would be elected or not, but hoped all there would vote for him. "I won't," "I won't," coming from half a dozen colored people, somewhat took the speaker by surprise, and it was here that the fun started. The colored people began putting such questions to Mr. Fleming about his past party affiliations, the way he used to challenge colored voters, etc. that he was completely humped, and the audience enjoyed the fun immensely.

The next speaker announced was F. G. James nominee for the Senate, who spoke for 15 minutes. As usual he made a handsome speech and won himself friends. He said as yet he had no opponent in the field, and being interrupted by Mr. Fleming who said "never mind, you will have one." Mr. James replied "all right, let him show up and I will be ready for him."

It was left for G. B. King to make the speech of the occasion in response to calls for him. Mr. King is not a candidate for any office, but is always ready to do service when the party calls. He answered every charge Mr. Fleming made against Grover Cleveland. He also showed up Weaver's record and hatred for the South, and said he did not see how any Southern man could vote for him. Referring then to what Mr. Fleming had said about all the legislation needed being of a national character, he asked Mr. Fleming why was it, then, the Third party had brought out both State and county tickets, when no man living could utter a word against our excellent State and county government?

Mr. F.—"We have several reasons. One is the next Legislature may have a Senator to elect, and we nominated the other officers so as to help each other along."

Mr. K.—"North Carolina has two U. S. Senators whose terms do not expire in some years yet. On what do you base your calculations that the next Legislature will have to elect a Senator?"

Mr. F.—"Younger men than either Vance or Ransome sometime die suddenly."

Mr. K.—"Then it is your wish that one of them may die, is it, and you are prospecting for it before hand?"

Mr. Fleming found himself so embarrassed again that he could not reply, and Mr. King went on with his speech, saying the Third partyites were jumping at the ditch before they got to it.

It was evident that the Third party would get little if any support from Pactolus township, either from white or colored people.

The next Saturday following they had a speaking at Ayden, and were greeted there by a crowd of more than two hundred. They found that Third party sentiment in Contentnea was very scarce and that little there was of it was diminishing.

Some of the brethren of the State press place a splendid value on their advertising space when they give the Alden book concern a 30 line reading notice for a 19 cent book. Roscoe should be looking after these brethren better and not allow them to wander from the path of rectitude. We shall expect him to give them a lecture as soon as he gets through with Exum.

The other day we heard Mr. Ben James, of Bethel township, say the recent Democratic picnic at Grindool had done the Democratic party much good. Some men who before hearing "Back" Kitchen were strong Third party advocates, are now talking just as strongly for the Democratic ticket. Mr. James is an old time Republican but takes no stock in the Third Party fusion. He says if the Republicans don't give him a ticket to vote for he will not be found voting the Third party ticket.

A WORD FOR MR. E. A. MOYE.

Mr. EDITOR:—In your issue of Aug. 24th, you published a letter from Mr. E. A. Moye in which he says you are going to edit against your previous criticism of "himself and others" because he and "they" had the courage of his and "their" convictions, and "were resolved to stand by them."

What those convictions are we should be glad to have Mr. Moye unfold at length. If he has any convictions on any political subject beyond the point that he authorized the presentation of his name before the so called Peoples party convention for the nomination of Congress from this district and that he means to hold to his present office of Clerk of this county until some "other reason" than that the wish of the Democratic voters of Pitt shall influence him to resign, we have failed to "catch on" to the same.

Mr. Moye states that "the prohibitive and intolerant policy pursued by you has wrought great harm to the Democratic party in this county." Surely Mr. Moye does not complain of this. We should infer that he would tender you a vote of thanks for such injury, since he boasts of the person of the "People's party convention" which met here on the 20th of July, and triumphantly asserts, "that it compared favorably with any Democratic convention ever held here in every way."

Certainly this would seem to indicate that Mr. Moye has washed his hands of the Democratic party, and that he means to fight against it pretentiously for some "maginary reform"; and that "to the finish."

The "ohook" of this assertion, in view of Mr. Moye's very moderate mental caliber is simply astounding. He blows his horn unasked, and puts himself at the head of an imaginary force to fight for an imaginary reform, while Mr. Moye certainly has ability enough to understand that every hope for any reform for our beloved land and people, must come through the Democratic party and through the action of the legislature.

Mr. Moye states that "when convinced of his error he will be ready and willing to change." Perhaps the gentleman is already convinced since the fiasco of the Third party convention at Raleigh. Perhaps he does not see his way so clearly to an election to Congress over the present honorable incumbent, Mr. Branch, without the promised withdrawal of Mr. Pool; and concluding that discretion is the better part of valor, has decided not to "fight" himself out of the leaves and holes of the Clerk's office for the dazzling uncertainty of a couple of winters in Washington.

Has Mr. Moye anything to say upon this point?

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, on Thursday, Aug. 25th, at his home in Greenville, S. C., A. G. BARRON, youngest son of Mrs. Taylor Barron, aged 5 years. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was a bright and promising child. He was buried at 11 o'clock on Friday morning in the family plot in the cemetery at Greenville. His father and mother are left with a large family and a broken heart. His death is a great loss to his family and to the community. His father, Mr. Barron, is a well known and respected citizen of Greenville. He was a member of the Southern Baptist Church and was a devoted and successful farmer. His mother, Mrs. Taylor Barron, was a woman of high character and was also a member of the church. The family are deeply afflicted by the loss of their young son. They are hoping for a speedy recovery for the mother and the remaining children. Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Barron. Very respectfully,
 G. F. EVANS, W. T. BROODEN, ALEX. HELLBOMER, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the tobacco board of trade of Greenville, N. C., the following resolutions were adopted respecting the sudden death of Mr. C. R. BARRON.

It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to take from our midst our beloved friend and companion, Mr. C. R. BARRON, and we, therefore, recognize that in him we have lost a firm friend and a sterling co-laborer, therefore be it,

Resolved, That this organization feels profoundly the great loss that has fallen to his family, to his friends and to the trade, and that we tender to his bereaved relatives and friends our most profound sympathy in their loss.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be sent the Eastern Tobacco Journal and Eastern Register and Oxford Public Ledger, and also the above resolutions be spread on the minutes of our organization.

G. F. EVANS, W. T. BROODEN, ALEX. HELLBOMER, Committee.

NOTICE.

July 27th, 1892.

I will still conduct the business of the old stand and solicit the liberal patronage bestowed upon the old firm. My consent will continue under the old style of Brown & Hooker. Mr. Brown will continue as salesman.

S. T. HOOKER.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. B. Brown and S. T. Hooker, trading as Brown & Hooker, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to the old firm will please settle with S. T. Hooker.

W. B. BROWN, S. T. HOOKER.

J. B. CHERRY & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We beg to announce to our many friends and customers that we have the largest and best selected stock of Goods to be found in our town. And while we are not selling at cost we beg to announce that we think we can and will dispense any prices on the different lines of Goods carried by us. We throw out no baits to entrap customers. To one and all we extend a cordial welcome to our store, and will be pleased to serve you with any goods in the following lines:

SCOTLAND NECK STEAM DYE WORKS.

The dyeing of Garments, Sashes, Ribbons, etc., done with neatness and dispatch.

Charges for woolen or mixed goods one-fourth to one-third, and cotton one-half less than city prices. Also dyeing by French process. If requested any repairs attended to at reasonable prices. When work done on suits to \$2.00 express will be paid one way, when \$2.50 both ways. Send for price list.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. B. Brown and S. T. Hooker, trading as Brown & Hooker, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to the old firm will please settle with S. T. Hooker.

W. B. BROWN, S. T. HOOKER.

July 27th, 1892.

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S. T. HOOKER.

J. B. CHERRY & CO.

G. E. HARRIS,

DEALER IN

HAY, GRASS & FERTILIZERS

GREENVILLE, N. C.

J. L. SUGG.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT

GREENVILLE, N. C.

OFFICE SUGG & JAMES OLD STAND

All kinds of Risks placed in strictly

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

At lowest current rates.

AM AGENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE

Horner Military School, Oxford, N. C.

MODERN buildings, hot and cold baths, gymnasium, healthful climate, beautiful surroundings, numbers limited. A model home school for boys. Catalogue sent on application.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

J. A. ANDREWS,

Headquarters for the following lines of Goods:

- Car load Mena Pork.
- Car load Rib Side Meat.
- Car load Flour, all grades.
- Car load White Seal Oats.
- 100 Cases Star Lard.
- 100 Cases Horstford's Bread Powders.
- 100 Cases Soap.
- 100 Cases Brand Cherry and Peaches.
- Full line Case Goods.

GREENVILLE, N. C.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. ANDREW JOYNER would be glad to have a class in Instrumental Music at her home in the J. J. Perkins residence. Session begins September 8th. Terms on application.

For Sale on Easy Terms

Large Double Store in Greenville. I offer for sale on easy terms the large Double Store north side of Fifth street, east of Evans street, with lot fronting 53 feet on Fifth street by 78 feet deep. A splendid bargain. Apply at once to Wm. H. LONG, Attorney-at-Law.

WALTER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Evans Street, in rear of Dr. D. L. James' office.

I take great pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally that my gallery is now open. A successful career of 30 years' experience always gives me a perfect knowledge of all the modern methods of photography. My Work speaks for itself.

Call early and examine specimen.

Very respectfully,
 THOMAS WALTER

