

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

VOL. XII.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893

NO. 4

This Office for Job Printing.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Things Mentioned in our State Exchange that are of General Interest The Cream of the News.

Southport is to have a \$500,000 harbor and coal company.

During 1892 North Carolina erected 16 cotton mills with 66,700 spindles and 1,590 looms.

Warrenton Record: A meeting will soon be held to organize a company to establish a cotton factory.

Col. Frank H. Cameron has been appointed Adjutant General of the State Guard in the place of Gen. Glenn resigned.

Southport Leader: An alligator measuring nine feet in length was killed in Dutchman's creek last week by G. F. and D. L. Swain.

Washington Gazette: Mr. L. R. Mayo, of Aurora, killed one hundred and seventy-five ducks in one day during the freeze. It was a fine day for ducks.

News reached Raleigh of the destruction by fire of an entire family in Johnson county, its members being Wiley Peacock, wife, infant, a little brother and cousin.

Scotland Neck Democrat: Mr. William Baker had the misfortune to lose two fine mules Tuesday near Mullens X Roads. A tree fell on them while he was hauling in the woods.

A young white woman named Hattie Scarlett and her infant child died in a cellar at Durham. The woman was from Orange county, and before her death made an oath before a magistrate making grave charges against a member of the Legislature.—Raleigh Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Kinston Free Press: Mr. W. S. Edmund tells us that while going down New river Saturday in a canoe he saw a big moccasin on a bush snuffing himself. At the same time ice was floating down the river. This is remarkable, as it is very unusual for snakes to come out in the winter.

Burlington News: On last Thursday night Margaret Crawford, who was serving out a nine-months' sentence for keeping a disorderly house, burst her way through the floor of the jail at Graham and escaped by the basement door, and with her a girl named Pegh, who was also serving out a sentence.

Thomas L. Ward, says the Le. noir topic, reports the following crop from 54 acres of land: 440 bushels of corn, 75 gallons of molasses, 250 heads of cabbage, 5 bushels beans, 2 bushels tomatoes, 2 bushels cucumbers, 2 bushels beets and parsnips, 2,000 pumpkins and enough broom corn to sweep every house in the county.

Oxford Ledger: Mr. J. J. Davis, of Stovall, certainly is a winner on killing deer. A few days ago he killed three bucks at 3 shots. He spied them not far from his home and Mr. Ike Davis drove them by where his brother had taken his stand. The first shot killed two and the second shot killed the third one.

Louisburg Times: A friend furnished us one day this week with weights of a lot of hogs recently killed by Thos. Fuller, of Hayesville township. He killed one weighing 7004 pounds, and eight others, 10 months old, the aggregate weight of which was 1,985 pounds. This looks like living at home.

Raleigh North Carolinian: In the House there are quite a number of very youthful members, five less than 25 years old: W. H. Grimes, of Wake; S. Erwin, of Cleveland; J. F. L. Merritt, of Wake; W. B. Eure, of Gates, 24; and F. L. Fuller, of Durham, nearly 25. In the Senate R. B. McLaughlin, of Iredell, aged 27, is the youngest man.

Raleigh Chronicle: Governor Carr yesterday offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of Addison Amerson, a young white man who murdered Frank Howard in Wilson county on December 28 last. Addison is about 19 years old, with round grey eyes, auburn hair, inclined to curl, weighs 130 pounds and is five feet eight inches in height.

Durham Sun: Mr. Ben Ellis, of the Flat River section, came in yesterday and stopped at the Banner warehouse. A little, insignificant looking black mule is also there. This morning that mule let his hind leg fly at Mr. Ellis and the result was that he broke Mr. Ellis' left leg between the knee and ankle. The bone was badly fractured. Dr. Johnson was called in and fixed up the broken parts.

Louis Mollenhauer, Director, Henry Mollenhauer's College of Music. Meers, John F. Straton & Son. Dear Sirs—I am using your Reston Gut String. I have used it for some time and never used a more durable and more perfect string. I have had one length of E on my violin five days and it is to day just as good as when I put it on, and I average playing eight to ten hours daily. The sale of these strings should be enormous. Send me at once two hundred boxes.

HOW JAPANESE DINE.

Conversation and Amusement the Principal Part of the Banquet.

One of the most pathetic things in the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering, says a writer in the Florida "Times-Union." Take horses, for instance, in battle, and after the first shock of a wound, they make no sound. They bear the pain with mute endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield, it comes from their loneliness and loss of that human companionship which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals.

The dog will carry a broken leg for days with little or no complaint. The cat will sit on a club or stone, or caught in some trap from which it knows its way to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove, shot into death, flies to some far-off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken save by the patter on the leaves of its own life blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick brake, and in pitiful submission waits for death.

Compressed Tea.

Tablet tea is manufactured at Hankow, in factories belonging to Russian firms there. It is made of the finest tea dust procurable. The selection of the dust is the work of skilled experts; the cost of the dust varies from 12 cents a pound upwards. This dust is manufactured into tablets by steam machinery. About two ounces and a half of dust are poured into a steel mould on a steel cylinder. The dust is poured in dry without steaming, and the pressure brought to bear is two tons per tablet. Great care is required in the manufacture and packing of tablet tea, and the cost is comparatively high. The tablets are wrapped first in tinfoil, then in expensive and attractive paper wrappers, and finally packed in tin-lined cases for export to Russia. The tea, it is stated, loses none of its flavor by being pressed into tablets, and, as tablet tea is only one-sixth of the bulk of leaf tea, it is most convenient for travellers, and also for importing into the remote regions of Russia.

Something About French Novels. The French novel, in the minds of most people, has a definite meaning. It is yellow without and black within, or at least gray. If one is prejudiced against it, it is not considered necessary to be beneath the yellow cover. It would surprise these people very much to know that in France there is a large proportion of literature that is not, as they understand it, French, and that there is a large number of French people who would no more read French novels as they know of them than they would do themselves. Moreover the French Academy offers a much contested prize, the Montyon, for such novels, and that the remuneration for such novels through their large sales exceeds that of any other class of novels.

Mixed His Speech.

"Maria," called Mr. Jones, "what has become of the mown law?" "What?" screamed Mrs. Jones. "I mean the mown maver," corrected Jones in a high key. "Jephtha," said Mrs. Jones, sternly, "you've been drinking." "I have not," asserted Mr. Jones, "can't you answer a civil question? Who has borrowed our lower mawn?" Mrs. Jones came down stairs and looked the excited man over. Then she said gently: "Jephtha, if you can't say it, sing it—you'll get it right in that way." But Jones said he hadn't any voice for singing just then.—Detroit Free Press.

Facts Worth Remembering.

Watches were first made in Nuremberg in 1477, and were called "Nuremberg animated eggs." Air brakes were invented by George Westinghouse in 1869, and subsequently often improved. Chain shot was the invention of De Witt, the great Dutch admiral. They were first used in 1666. Air guns were made by Guhr in Germany in 1656, and the invention is also credited to Shaw of America, in 1845.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars B. C. 1109, is said to be still preserved among the archives of the Celestials. Its only resemblance to another historic lexicon is that there is in it no such word as fail. The November of 1861 will ever be famous in our political history, because in that month, for the first and only time, two presidents were elected within these United States—Abraham Lincoln to rule in Washington and Jefferson Davis in Richmond.

J. W. Yates, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: "It does me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abscess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years and that other remedies failed to benefit."

MRS. HIPPLE'S LETTER

"Now, Miss—er—Miss—'Fosdick.' " "Thanks, very much! Now, Miss Fosdick, in commencing your work as a stenographer for the firm of Poplin & Son it is necessary for me to instruct you as to your duties. I have charge of the house's correspondence—entire charge. My name, Miss Fosdick, is Hipple."

"Yes, Mr. Hipple," the girl replied meekly. "In the first place," Mr. Hipple went on, leaning back in his chair so as to expand his chest to its utmost capacity, and twisting the ends of his mustache with both hands as he spoke; "in the first place, I always insist on my stenographer taking me down verbatim et literatim. I suppose you know what that means. It's Latin," he added, condescendingly.

"Well, Miss Fosdick, I have had the house's correspondence in my hands for several years, and both Mr. Poplin has come to rely implicitly upon me. Indeed, I do not really see how this department could move along at all without me."

The girl's gray eyes looked at the indispensable clerk with an amused twinkle. "I think I can say, Miss Fosdick," the young man proceeded as he settled himself more comfortably in his chair, "and I think I can say it without the slightest egotism or desire to boast, that I have made the letters of Poplin & Son famous through the business world as models of English composition and ornate diction."

"Those are the reasons why I always insist on absolute accuracy on the part of my stenographer. I do not permit even the alteration of a single word or any other change whatever. I trust you apprehend me clearly?" "Quite so, Mr. Hipple." "Then we will begin."

Mabel Fosdick's first day's work was perfectly satisfactory to the hypercritical correspondence clerk. Thanks to Miss Fosdick's skill, Mr. Hipple's specimens of ornate English composition went forth into the business world more faultlessly than ever.

Everything went with apparent smoothness for a month. The members of the firm noted with approval the modest demeanor of their new typewriter, and the other male clerks in the establishment envied Hipple his pleasant duties.

One day the elder Mr. Poplin sent for Miss Fosdick to come into his private office. "Sit down, please," he said, when she arrived. "I have a letter from my friend Mr. Shaw of Shaw & King, who says that a recent communication from this firm contains much irrelevant matter."

Poplin looked over his glasses at Miss Fosdick and found her blushing, with her eyes cast down. He asked, not unkindly: "Did you write a letter to that firm lately?" "Yes, sir." "Then you know its character."

"What have you to say about it?" "I wrote it down just as Mr. Hipple dictated it, sir." "So I supposed, after reading it; but it is not rather unusual to insert in letters extraneous remarks made during dictation?" "He has always insisted on being taken down verbatim et literatim, sir," the pretty typewriter went on with some confusion; "and really, sir, Mr. Hipple has annoyed me so much with his attentions, and has refused to desist, that I felt I must do something to crush him. I'm sorry I took the method I did—I oughtn't to—Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

And Miss Fosdick put her dainty cambric handkerchief to her eyes, and her speech dissolved in tears. "There! there! my dear girl, don't cry," said Mr. Poplin, soothingly. He took her hand to assist in the comforting operation, and placed her head on his fatherly shoulder. He was not too old to make mental note of how long her lashes lay on her rosy cheeks, and how dewdrops of tears oozed through them.

"What am I doing?" Mabel exclaimed, as she bethought herself of the picture she and Mr. Poplin would present if any one should come into the office, and she promptly raised her head. "You did just right," said Mr. Poplin, referring to her treatment of Mr. Hipple. "The presumptuous rascal! Never mind little girl—Miss Fosdick, I'll settle with Mr. Hipple myself. In the meantime you may take a couple of days off. Go home right away and I'll see that he annoys you no more."

After the fair typewriter had put on her wraps and gone home, Mr. Hipple was called into the private office and Mr. Poplin asked him: "Are you in the habit of reading and signing the firm's letters after the typewriter has taken them from your dictation and transcribed them, Mr. Hipple?"

"When Mr. Poplin took the extra time necessary to use the prefix 'Mister' in addressing one of his clerks, it was an indication that the subject of the interview was of more than ordinary importance. It was with some perturbation therefore that Mr. Hipple replied: 'Well, sir, I used to, but I found Miss Fosdick so scrupulously exact that lately I have permitted her to sign and mail letters dictated to her without my reading. She takes me down word for word, sir; so I feel that it isn't necessary for me to read them over.'"

"The reason why I asked you that question is this: I received a note from Mr. Shaw this morning, of Shaw & King, you know—in which he asks an explanation of a letter he had just received from this house. Perhaps you can give the needed explanation after I have read you the letter. This is it: 'Messrs. Shaw & King. 'GENTLEMEN: Your favor of Monday was received in due course. Got that down, sweetness? In reply, we would—'I'd like a sweet kiss from those ruby lips—say that the goods you mention—your charming creature, why are you so cold to me?—mention were shipped yesterday morning. 'Your bird-like voice thrills me through and through! Why do you never smile on your adoror? Hoping that they have arrived in good condition—give me just one kiss, Mabel, darling won't you?—and they gave perfect satisfaction got that down, little beauty!—we beg to remain, yours very truly—one kiss now, I insist. What are you struggling for? 'Your obedient servants, 'POPLIN & SON.'"

Hipple turned alternately red and white while his employer read this letter in icy tones, and said nothing when it was concluded. The occasion did not seem to be one for the display of ornate English composition.

After a painful pause the senior member of the firm went on: "Mr. Hipple, I think I'll attend to the correspondences of this firm hereafter myself, and what love making it is necessary to do to the typewriter I will also look after. The cashier will give you your salary to date. Good morning, sir."

"The idea," exclaimed Mr. Poplin to his son, the junior member, half an hour later, when he laid the whole matter before him. "The idea that a womanly and modest girl like Miss Fosdick should be so grossly mistreated in my establishment exasperates me. She's pretty and sweet and altogether admirable."

"I rather admire Hipple's taste," said the son. "Oh, you do!" exclaimed the father. "Then I suppose I have done wrong in discharging this scamp, even when he knew his attentions were distasteful to the girl?"

"No, father, you did quite right. Of course, it would not do for that sort of thing to continue." "Of course it wouldn't. It would be a perversion of as sweet a girl as I know."

"Why, you are not in love with her yourself, are you father?" "I? A widower of fifteen years standing? The idea! Can't an elderly man defend a helpless young woman without such an imputation as that?"

"Oh! certainly." Then the conversation dropped. Old Mr. Poplin was in love with Miss Fosdick, nevertheless, and he resolved to ask her to be his son's stepmother on the first opportunity. He thought, moreover, that he would make that opportunity when she should report for duty.

Miss Fosdick returned to the store at the appointed time, and proceeded straight to the private office. The elder Mr. Poplin was alone. "Good morning, Mr. Poplin," said Miss Fosdick, with her sweetest smile. "Oh, it's you, is it?" Mr. Poplin replied, raising his eyes above his newspaper. "Sit down, Miss Fosdick, please. Before you take the lid off your typewriter I have something—er—to say to you rather—er—important. I have been thinking of you almost constantly since you went away two days ago, and I wanted to—er—ask you—"

"One moment, please, Mr. Poplin," Miss Fosdick interrupted him to say, "you must pardon me, but I have not come back to work."

A KNOWING HORSE.

Is Faithful Service to Uncle Sam to Be Justly Rewarded.

Billy, the old horse in the employ of the San Francisco postal collecting service, is soon to become a pensioner of the Postal Department. He is a familiar sight in the downtown portion of the city, and belongs to Mail Collector John Dugan, but was trained eight years ago by Collector Harlow, and has seen eight years of service, never missing a day.

"People want to stop him," said Dugan, explaining to a reporter that Billy knew his own affairs. "They think he is going to run away, but sometimes people say 'he knows more than a man.' Why, if I were to put you in the buggy to-morrow and start you out, Billy would take you to ninety boxes on Baker, Sacramento, Jackson, Pacific, Broadway, Laguna and North Beach without missing a single box."

"When I put on an extra man Billy takes him around and stops at each box. My regular week day route is from Kearny to the city front and Jackson to California, including thirty-four boxes that are cleared seven times a day. Billy has been going over the same ground for eight years from five to seven times daily and walks from box to box without a word from me."

Among the really remarkable things this old horse does is moving out of the way of cable cars when he hears the bell ring. He calmly looks over his shoulder, goes across the street, and back again after the car passes. And he has a horror of fire engines and their wild horses. Whenever an engine draws near he pulls in on the sidewalk, and displays great uneasiness till the danger is past.

Again he knows the right from the wrong side of the street, and when getting out of the way of the street cars or trucks always keeps to his own side of the street and all this time his master is calmly collecting mail at the boxes.

He will wait long enough to allow Dugan to step into the buggy, and then trot along on his life-long drudge.

He will soon be a pensioner in San Mateo pastures.

First General Congress in America. The first General Congress of the United States of America, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the King, and address to the people of England, was held May 24, 1774, in New York. The second was held May 10, 1775; the third in 1776, when the Independence was declared, July 4, 1776.

Largest Flag on Record.

The largest American flag ever made will float from the top of a very lofty "liberty pole" in front of the administration building at the World's Fair. Upon request the State of Washington will furnish this big flag staff as well as two or three others of the largest that are required by the Exposition.

A Here's-a Beauty.

Cora—He has winning ways. Madge—I know it, my dear. But in love, ways and means never seem to go together.

Literary Husbands.

Shelley's first marriage was unfortunate, but his second was a model of happiness. Lord Bacon enjoyed but little domestic bliss, and "loved not to be with his partner."

Moliere was married to a wife who made him miserable, and Rousseau lived a most wretched life with his wife.

Sir Walter Raleigh married a beautiful girl eighteen years his junior, and she adored him with increasing ardor to the very last. Dante was married to a notorious scold, and when he was in exile he had no desire to see her, although she was the mother of his six children.

Shakespeare lost the sympathies of the world by marrying Anne Hathaway, a woman eight years his senior, who was coarse and ignorant.

Dryden "married discord in a noble wife," and Addison sold himself to a cross-grained old countess who made him pay dearly for all she gave him. Steele, Sterne, Churchill, Coleridge Byron and Shelley were all married unhappily, and Bulwer and Dickens have been known by all the world as indifferent husbands.

Dr. Johnson's wife was old enough to be his mother, but "he continued to be under the illusions of the wedding day until she died at the age of sixty-four," he being only forty-three.

Milton was not great in the character of husband and father, and his daughters were left to grow up utterly neglected.

The Result.

"Did you ever shed real tears on the stage?" "Yes," replied the emotional actress. "What was the result?" "It spoiled my make-up."

JUMPING JOSEPH.

A Salutary Marvel Which is Astonishing London Theater-Goers.

The management of the Empire Theater, London, has a novel attraction in the person of Joseph Darby, the champion jumper of the world and holder of the champion belt.

Mr. Darby clears six chairs at a bound, his only spring-off being from a brick standing end up. In a similar way he jumps from a brick over a chair on to a second brick, and clears a bar five feet high.

His flying leaps include a chair placed on a table, a series of eight chairs making an obstacle nineteen feet long, and a horse standing seventeen hands, which he clears with his ankles tied.

The more sensational feats consist of a jump over three chairs backward; a jump over a chair on to the face of a man lying at its foot, and off again, without injury to the man, and a flying leap over water, in the course of which the champion just skims the top of the water without wetting more than the soles of his shoes.

Mr. Darby concludes with a splendid bound over a six-foot gate studded at the top with vicious-looking spikes.

The Parson's Teeth.

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken a temporary duty for a friend, and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week, says the Manchester (England) "Times."

The plate was sent to the dentist for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be duly returned by Sunday's post, but the dentist or the post proved faithless.

With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described, when, in the seclusion of the vestry, he overheard the clerk, in impressive tones, thus deliver the "excuse": "Parson's very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obliged to wear a set of artificial teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London to-day, as was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do more for him. It isn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you may as well go home."

Technically Innocent.

The judge of a Western court was not thoroughly posted on the case before him, but he was one of those men who have probably heard of who thinks he knows it all.

"You are charged with horse-stealing," he said loftily to the prisoner. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, your Honor," responded the prisoner.

The court looked surprised. "Do you mean to say that the animal you rode into town to-day, and which was identified by a half a dozen citizens was yours?"

"No, your Honor." "Well, sir, did you buy it?" "No, your Honor."

"Did the owner present it to you as a token of esteem?" and the Judge smiled.

"No, your Honor," and the prisoner smiled a little himself. "Didn't you feloniously enter the stable of the owner, where it was kept, to the door of the night, and remove it forcibly, without his consent or knowledge?"

"Yes, your Honor, more or less," replied the prisoner, boldly. "Well, don't you call that horse-stealing?"

"No, your Honor." "And why not, pray?" and the Judge was more sarcastic than ever.

"Because it was a mule, your Honor," and the prisoner guffawed at his own joke to the extent of a \$10 fine for contempt of court.—Detroit "Free Press."

A Horse Lover.

"Hawkins is very fond of his horse, isn't he?" "Why, no; he hates him." "That's queer. I saw him riding in the park the other day, and he had his arms about the animal's neck."—Harpur's Bazar.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Western Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

New Try This. It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Western's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

WITH MUTE ENDURANCE.

The Manner in Which Animals Stand Suffering.

Dining is not in Japan the serious business it is in England. The Japanese do not meet to eat, but eat because they have met, and conversation and amusements form the principal part of a banquet. Conversation need not be held only with your neighbors, but if a man wishes to speak to a friend in another part of the room, he quietly slips the paper panel behind him, passes into the veranda, enters into the room again and sits down on the floor before his friend.

Exchanging cups is the chief ceremony at a Japanese dinner. Sake—a spirit made from rice, resembling dry sherry—is drunk hot out of tiny lacquer and gold cups throughout dinner, and the mummies, who sit on their heels in the open space of the floor, patiently watch for every opportunity to fill your cup with sake.

When a gentleman would exchange anything which is equivalent to drinking your health—he sits down in front of you and begs the honor. You empty your cup into a bowl of water, have it filled with sake, drink, wash it again, and hand it to your friend; he raises it to his forehead, bows, has it filled, and drinks.

As this ceremony has to be gone through a great many times, drinking is often a mere pretence. Eating is, however, but a small part of the entertainment. We must be amused, and to amuse is the business of the geishas, the licensed singing and dancing girls who are attached to every tea house. But the singers at a Japanese dinner only take the part of the chorus in Greek play, and they sing the story, which dancing girls represent or suggest by a series of gestures or postures. The dancers are splendidly dressed, and their movements are so interesting, so unlike anything seen in Europe, that we watch them with a curious sense of pleasure.

He Knew the Boy.

A barefooted 12-year-old boy, with his hair wet and clothes muddy, stopped an express wagon in front of a house on Chene street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

"What do you want?" said the driver.

"Where you goin' with the wagon?" asked the boy.

"Down town." "Comin' back this way?" "Yes."

"When?" "In about half an hour." "Will you stop here on your way back?" "What for?"

"I guess maybe there'll be a job for you."

"What kind of a job?" "Takin' a boy to the hospital."

"What boy?" "That's all right, what boy. I've been a swimmin', Mother told me not to. She ain't home yet, but she will be shortly, and he took his seat on the steps.—Detroit Free Press.

Artificial Coloration of Canary Birds.

A well-known German naturalist, Dr. Saueremann, has published a number of curious observations on the artificial coloration of canary birds fed with cayenne pepper. The plumage changes from yellow to red. The pepper contains an oily matter and an irritating principle, and when these are extracted by maceration the pepper loses its coloring property, but if olive oil be added to the macerated pepper, its coloring property returns.

Hence the oil is considered the vehicle of the color. White hens treated in the same way also become reddish, and the yolks of their eggs become a bright red.

Of Interest to Women.

Every time a wife scolds her husband she adds a wrinkle to her face. It is thought that the announcement of this fact will have a salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband it will remove one of the old wrinkles.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

"Hal! Back from your vacation?" "Yes." "H'm! Instead of looking rested you look all fagged out." "So would you if you had been trying to play the lover to four summer girls."

A Busy Time Coming.

Both sides are striped for the coming tug and both are resolved to win. And the tug will be fought without delay that under the summer sun. Then, while the humorist makes his puns and around the reporter flies, The editor 'tilt the enemy's guns And nail the campaign lies.

Equal to the Occasion.

"This food," said the grumbling boarder to the landlady, "is not fit for a hog." "Isn't it?" she asked, "then let me take it away and get you something else."

The Argand Lamp was the Invention of Anne Argand in 1789.

Why They Parted. Anny—I never see your chaperone with you any more. Mabel—No; she marries my best young man.—Detroit Free Press.

FEBRUARY FROLICS.

Fanciful Flickerings Fought by the Foreman for Folks Fond of Fun in the Flector Family.

The Somerville Telegraph wants to know if the keeper of a jail is a jailer, why isn't the keeper of a prison a prisoner?

A lecturer once said of certain immigrants: "They land in Castle Garden on Monday, wash their faces on Tuesday, open a gin mill on Wednesday, and vote on Thursday."

Able Editor—Young man, this is a bad break. You say that Mr. McWhisker will build a \$3,000 house to cost \$10,000.

Careful Reporter—That is all right. He is going to have the work done by the day.

TOO LATE FOR HIM. Mrs. Naggs—"The papers say new laws are to be passed to make marriage more difficult. Mr. Naggs—"

THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1893.

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

Publisher's Announcement.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE REFLECTOR is \$1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One column one year, \$7.50; one-half column one year, \$5.00; one-quarter column one year, \$2.50.

Transient Advertisements.—One inch one week, \$1.00; two weeks, \$1.50; one month, \$2.00; two months, \$3.00; three months, \$4.00; six months, \$7.00; one year, \$12.00.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column at reading rates, 75 cents per line for each insertion.

Legal Advertisements, such as Advertisements of Executors' Notices, Summons to Non-Residents, etc., will be charged for at legal rates and MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

Contracts for any space not mentioned above, for any length of time, can be made by application to the office either in person or by letter.

Only for N. C. Advertisements and all changes of advertisements should be handed in by 10 o'clock on Tuesday mornings in order to receive prompt insertion the day following.

KEEP IT CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

Much has been written, much has been said, and much remains to be written and said in reference to opening the World's Fair on Sunday.

Last summer Congress voted an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to the fair on the express condition that the gates should be closed on Sunday.

The commissioners received it on that condition and that only. Forty million of our people asked Congress to make that condition.

The managers, after having received this are endeavoring to arrange to hold the Fair on the Sabbath with the exception of stopping the machinery.

They have corresponded with men of every vocation and calling in reference to this. They have published every sentiment in favor of the project and suppressed nearly all the expressions that were opposed to such desecration of the Sabbath.

They took Dun's Directory and selected men of various ratings as to wealth: in almost every State in the Union.

They announce that at least eighty per cent of these favor the opening of the Fair on Sunday.

They have gotten Bishop Potter and some other divines to express the same sentiment. In consequence they insult Congress and the American people by asking them to rescind the condition of the appropriation and allow them to carry on their nefarious plan of making the Sabbath the great money day of the Fair.

They go about this as if this is the only restriction that stands in the way now of making the fair a great and grand success, especially in respect to their pockets.

It is the boldest piece of impudence that has been perpetrated by any set of American citizens for the past century.

"The civil Sabbath is the law of every State in the Union save one, and the custom of sixty centuries." And yet these men petition Congress to ignore these facts, and just to accommodate them to say this six hundred years, practice is all a myth, and these laws of every State are a mere sham.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that this nation is a Christian nation and the Sabbath a day not to be desecrated.

That Sabbath laws are right and must be respected. All work of a national character cease on the Sabbath.

All employees of the Government cease their labors on this day. In fact in every particular, this nation as a nation recognizes the Sabbath, and yet in the face of all this these few little commissioners have the brazen effrontery to ask this nation through its Congress to allow them to entirely disregard the day, and make it the biggest day of the feast, especially in a financial point of view.

If they have a right to do this, every man on this continent has a right to keep his shop open and ply his trade and make what he can, regardless of any law or custom.

From a merely human standpoint it would be badly wrong to allow the Fair to be open on Sunday.

Instead of consulting so many for whom the day was made it would be more appropriate to consult the author of the day and see what He has to say about it.

The law of the Sabbath was the very first law that God ever ordained in this world.

He gave it to our first parents, Adam and Eve, in the Garden of Eden, and Christ himself affirmed that it was made, "for man" in all lands and in all time.

One of the ten commandments enjoins its observance, and says it must be kept "holy." Christ himself while on earth observed it and said that no work was to be done on that day.

This would do away with the false idea held by some that the Sabbath is a Jewish institution and not binding on us.

The New Testament Scriptures are not less strict in demanding its observance than the Old Testament.

A failure to observe it has and will shake the foundation of all religious life and bring down upon the offenders the righteous judgements of heaven.

A failure to observe God's laws scattered the Jews in all nations and demolished the temple with all its services.

These directors of the Fair talk as if all that is needed is to get Congress to say, open your gates on Sunday and what a financial success! They should remember that God with a scourge of cholera, or with some other dire calamity, could not only close the gates on Sunday but during the week, and make what might be if properly managed a success, an utter failure in every particular.

The world is not wanting in examples to show this. How often in the past has everything seemed to portend success and yet some unforeseen calamity blasted even the semblance of prosperity.

The days of miracles have passed but God's providence has not ceased to exist, and this nation would do well to heed the fates of other nations who have disregarded His laws before they decide to sanction as a nation this base desecration of God's day.

Whether it is to be a success or not has nothing to do with whether it shall be kept open on Sunday. The only question is whether it is right or not.

The sham and false pretense as to keeping it open for the benefit of the laborer has nothing to do with the question. If it were true, and no one believes it is, that they could go no other day than this, even then this would not be the slightest reason for violating God's commands.

The Christian people of America ought not to allow themselves to be deluded into the idea that some advance, that less wickedness will be committed by its being open. That Chicago will be filled with visitors and not having any where to go on Sunday they will spend the day in beer gardens, theatres, &c., and thereby desecrate the day more than by going to the Fair.

No sane person will favor opening the gates on Sunday if this is to be the reason. We insist that it is a matter of right and not policy as to whether the Sabbath shall be observed. If this people are not to observe the day while in Chicago attending the Fair why should they observe it at all? If it is right to observe it at all times and under all circumstances. It will be a grand opportunity for this nation to show to the world that as a nation we recognize God and his laws as having authority over us. Open the gates on Sunday and then boast that we are a Christian nation and we become the laughing stock of all civilized lands.

It is to be hoped that Congress will not listen for one moment to any persuasion to violate their consciences, their oaths, the consciences of forty millions of people, and the laws and customs of this nation since its existence, and the laws of God, by ever conceding to these conscienceless Directors permission to violate this first law of God to man for man by opening the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday.

We heard a Richmond leaf dealer say a few days ago that he had rather locate in Greenville than any market in North Carolina.

Because, said he, it is only a question of time when it will take its stand, one among the foremost of North Carolina tobacco markets.

Situated as Greenville is, right in the centre of the finest bright tobacco leaf in the world, with tobacco growing one hundred miles east of us and an equal extent on all sides, and with few markets that can draw from us, there is no doubt but that Greenville will rank with any of her neighbor towns that owe their success to the tobacco industry, and while, up to date our own merchants and business men have taken but little interest in the tobacco market, yet enterprising young men have noted the progress of Eastern Carolina in the production of bright tobacco, and with an eye to business are making it their home.

Watch ye sticklers of old customs! If you don't wake up the progress of the times will leave you mourning the loss of your own negligence.

There is no brighter, cleaner or more readable paper in North Carolina than the Charlotte Observer.

It has now seen under the able editorial guidance of Mr. J. P. Caldwell for one year, and he has easily made it the equal of any paper in the State.

As an editor and as a gentleman he is the peer of any man. The Reflector has said once before, and sticks to it, that it will not be satisfied until we call him Gov. Caldwell.

Judge William Lindsay succeeds Senator Carlisle as Senator from Kentucky. He is a native of Virginia and is regarded as a very able lawyer and jurist.

SIX DECADES AGO.

The REFLECTOR recently had the privilege of looking through a scrap book that was the possession of an aged lady of this town prior to her death. In this scrap-book was a leaf giving a specimen of North Carolina journalism away back in the thirties. It was two pages of a little 3-column sheet called *The Buzzard*, and dated Newbern, Saturday, August 20, 1836.

Above the heading was an ugly picture of a buzzard with outstretched wings. The announcement of the paper said "*The Buzzard* will be published semi-monthly at one dollar per annum, one-half payable in advance.

Salvatore Terrificus, F. R. S. Editor. James Furor and Samuel Savage, Publishers." The two pages did not give any local news, the first being filled with a short story, the second with poetry, communications and advertisements.

One of these communications was signed Thomas McFadden, who seemed aggrieved because of hearing things about himself he did not like. One of the advertisements read like this:

LOOK HERE!!

DUDLEY'S

Internal Improvement and Anti-Van Buren.

PILLS.

DR. HABBERDASHER has just received, and has now on hand a large supply of the above article, which he will sell low for cash.

He assures his friends and the public generally, that they possess the power of raising the spirits, banishing sorrow and care, and completely destroying the sad effect which the late shower of tickets into ballot boxes has had upon their minds.

The following is a certificate procured from a gentleman who has tried the virtue of the Pills:

"I do hereby certify, that on the 17th of this present month, about 10 o'clock, A. M., I was taken with a severe illness. The first symptom was a swelling in the throat, which denied me the power of speech—the next was a beating and heaving of the heart, which seemed to threaten a general bustification. In this situation, I took a box of Dudley's Pills, and am now well as ever.

Under the heading "Port of Newbern" and a picture of a ship with some packages of merchandise was given this marine intelligence:

ARRIVED.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Silas Richards, with watermelons, and wood.

Schr. Comet, Flip Montango, eggs, and turtles from the bar.

Schr. Circumnavigator, John Wickus, with alligators, and pole cats, from Swift Creek.

Wherever the name of the town occurred it was one word, Newbern, which shows those who were not long since having so much disputing over whether the name was New Bern or Newbern, what was in common use sixty years ago.

Mr. H. A. Reams, a prominent citizen of Durham and a candidate for the postoffice of that town, publishes a card in the Durham *Star* in which he calls Al Fairbrother, editor of the *Globe*, "a liar and a defamer of good men's names."

That is just about the opinion some of us have had of Fairbrother since he began to show what was in him after coming to this State. He seems to be of the opinion that because he does not particularly fancy a man, or wants somebody else to have a position, it licenses him to defame at will the characters of the best men in the State.

North Carolina has but little use for such characters as Al Fairbrother, and the sooner he is made to understand this the better it will be.

The REFLECTOR has received copies of the biennial reports of the State Librarian, of the Superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, all giving complete record in their respective departments.

Receipt for Hog Cholera.

The following has been vouchered for as being a safe cure for hog cholera, which generally prevails throughout the country about this time of the year; give your hogs turpentine on corn or in the slop once a day for ten days. My hogs have been doing this spring and summer, says J. E. Rice, in Home and Farm, and I find this to be a certain cure. All of mine got well that I could get to eat enough of the turpentine. Give plenty of turpentine all the year round, and you will find that they will thrive and do much better.

Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given that by reason of a recent Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina the next term of the Superior Court of Pitt County will be for the trial of Civil Cases only and will be held on the FIRST MONDAY in MARCH next. All defendants and witnesses in criminal actions bound, recognized or subpoenaed to attend at the March Term will be required to attend at the term of said court to be held on the fourth Monday after the first of March, 1893, and all such criminal actions shall be made returnable to the last named term of said court.

E. A. MOYE, Clerk Superior Court Pitt Co.

I happy and content is a home with "The Reflector," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Below we give some of the bills of interest that have been introduced before the General Assembly:

SENATE.

Senator James, a bill to allow John Hellen to peddle without payment of tax. Propositions and Grievances.

Senator Means' bill to provide for codifying the laws of the State came up. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three commissioners with pay of \$1,500 each, with a clerk at \$750. They must report to the next General Assembly. The bill passed its third reading.

A bill to increase the annual appropriation for the Guilford Little Ground from \$200 to \$500 passed its second reading by a vote of 24 to 8. On the third reading the yeas and noes were called for and the bill passed by a vote of 37 yeas to 13 noes.

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

A bill to establish a criminal court for the 13th judicial district. Tabled. This was the bill including the Pitt county.

A bill to provide for furnishing and completing the Governor's mansion, appropriating \$2,500 for furnishing and \$1,500 for completing the same, passed second and third readings.

A bill to provide for indexing the Colonial records and appropriating \$800 for that purpose, passed several readings.

Senator Battle, to establish a State motto.

The simple bill to allow railroads to give passes to those traveling in the interest of orphan asylums gave rise to a spirited debate. Passed its third reading.

Senator Day introduced a resolution for the erection of a monument in Nash square.

The bill to repeal chapter 68, laws of 1883, and to restore to the Superior courts jurisdiction in relation to concealed weapons came up. It was opposed by Senators McDowell, McKee, of Robeson, Sanderfer and Owens, and favored by Senators Poy, Jones, Pettigrew and Posey. The bill passed by an aye and no vote of 33 to 16.

Senator McKee, of Cumberland, for the creation of the county of Scotland.

Senator Morton, to establish a naval battalion of the State Guard.

Senator James, to provide for furnishing and completing the executive mansion.

Senator Mercer, to allow the commissioners of Edgecombe to levy a special tax for road purposes.

The bill to provide stenographers for the several courts of the State came up. This bill was introduced by Senator McDowell. It failed to pass its second reading. Ayes 5, noes 37.

The bill to establish a motto for the State, "*Euse Quam Videri*," passed third reading.

HOUSE.

By Mr. Carraway, to change the time of holding the Superior court of Greene county. Judiciary.

House bill 395, to amend section 1256 of the Code, in regard to the acknowledgment of deeds, privacy examination of females no longer needed. All may be taken and probated before Justices of the Peace. As amended by the committee, the bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

House bill 492 in regard to divorce, amends the Code, so, if wife obtain decree of separation from bed and board on the usual charges of cruelty, neglect, abandonment, and if absent husband does not return to the State within three years, it is ground for absolute divorce, passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Vance, of Baucombe, to provide for the improvement of the public roads of North Carolina, by the use of convict labor, etc.

Mr. Nash, to regulate the weighing of cotton, etc.

Mr. McKenzie, in regard to county surveys.

Mr. McKenzie, in regard to divorces.

Mr. Day, to allow clerks of the Superior courts thirty days in which to attend the World's fair.

Mr. Norwood, to provide a system by which to keep the public roads at North Durham in repair. On motion 250 copies of this bill were ordered printed.

Mr. Norwood, to provide for a proper display at the World's fair of the products of North Carolina.

Mr. Watkins, to amend the Code in regard to compensation of justices of the peace in certain cases.

Mr. Harris, in relation to the date of deeds.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution in relation to an appropriation to erect a monument to confederate soldiers.

Mr. Kitchen, to insure the listing of insolvent credits. Ordered printed.

Mr. Brooks, to amend a section of the Code so as to exempt the town of Kinston from the obligation of the pharmaceutical association.

Mr. Anderson, to amend the Code so as to secure an equal distribution of the school fund.

Mr. Graves, to provide a system of uniform text books for the public schools of the State.

Mr. Allen, to allow clerks to order examination of parties before trial within less than five days.

Mr. McKenzie, to protect land-lords.

Mr. Norwood, to establish an astrological observatory in North Carolina.

Bill to amend section 1478, of the Code, relating to the distribution of personal estate came up. Mr. Robertson said that the bill provided that if a man should die without next of kin, his widow should have one-half of his estate, and the other half should go to the University of the State. He was in favor of giving the University all it needed, but was opposed to this bill in its present form. On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill was passed over informally.

The bill to amend the act constituting the Railroad Commission a board of Appraisers. Passed third reading.

Mr. Watson, of Forsyth, to provide for the settlement of taxes and change the day for the sale of land, etc.

Mr. Norwood, to discourage lynching.

Mr. Parker, of Perquimans, to amend the machinery act, and to list credits.

Mr. Watson, to define the qualifications of telegraph operators for railroad corporations.

The bill to exempt the bonds of Fifth Street Methodist church from taxation came up. The judiciary committee by a majority of one, reported the bill favorably. The bill failed by a vote of 46 to 43.

Mr. Starnes, to define the length of a days work (in the cases specified, not to exceed ten hours.)

Mr. Williamson, to impose and regulate a tax imposed upon foreign corporations.

Mr. Brooks, to incorporate the People's bank of Kinston.

Mr. Byrd, to abolish the tax on marriage license.

Mr. Lawrence, to incorporate Everts, Martin county.

Mr. Taylor, of Alleghany, to strike out of chapter 50, section 2017 of the Code in regard to public roads by striking out "eighteen" and inserting "twenty-one."

Mr. Eubanks, to allow Justices of the Peace fees in criminal cases only upon correction.

The bill to abolish the Bureau of Labor Statistics came up with a favorable committee report. There was no debate. The vote was ayes 65, noes 28, so the bill passed second reading. By vote of 67 to 24, the rules were suspended and the bill put upon its third reading. The vote was ayes 56, noes 34. On motion of Mr. Anderson the "climber" was put upon the bill.

CHILD BIRTH . . .

MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND."

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. BROADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Agents with a plenty of energy WANTED to represent THE MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., and AMERICAN ACCIDENT CO. To whom a good contract will be given. For terms, etc., address:

W. J. JORDAN, District Agent for Eastern N. C., SNOW HILL, N. C.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR ALL CURABLE DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by one of the highest medical authorities for 40 years, and never fails to cure.

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PILES, GONORRHOEA, GRAVEL, SPRAINED JOINTS, RINGING EARS, Nervousness, the most stubborn Blood diseases, etc. Directions are full. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists.

SENT FREE WONDERSOME CURE. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARTIN COUNTY } March Term '93.

SUPERIOR COURT }

James A. Roeluck and wife, Mary E. Roeluck,

vs.

John T. Harrison, George Harrison, et al.

You will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin county to foreclose a mortgage upon realty, situated in the County of Martin, State of North Carolina, and the said defendant will further take notice, that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held at Kinston, N. C., on the second Monday after the first Monday in March 1893, at the Court house of said county in Williamson N. C. and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

W. T. CRAWFORD, Clerk Superior Court.

This 30th January 1893.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

PITTS COUNTY

SUPERIOR COURT

W. Charles Hardy, trading as Hardy & Bros.,

vs.

J. T. Evans, J. B. Galloway.

Pursuant to the power and authority given in a mortgage executed by J. T. Evans to Hardy & Bros., recorded in the Register of Deeds office, Pitt county, Book R 4 page 59, and in accordance with a judgement and decree of sale in the above entitled action obtained in the Superior Court, Pitt county, at December Term 1891 recorded in judgement docket No. 10, case 679, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Greenville on Monday March 6th 1893, to the highest bidder for cash the following tract of land, adjoining lands of Frank Mills, John Carroll, Alfred Westington and others containing fifty acres. Upon failure to raise a sufficient amount of money from the sale of said fifty acre tract to discharge and satisfy said judgement, I will at the said Court House door on the second Monday, the 6th day of March 1893, offer for sale for cash another tract or parcel of land described in said mortgage and decree as follows: "Also lot containing one acre on which my store house now stands and all improvements," being the one tract of land on which the store house of the said J. T. Evans now stands.

C. M. BERNARD, Commissioner.

February 2nd 1893.

It's a Lucky Day!



—When you buy your goods of—

W. H. WHITE

—He is now offering a full line of—

Clothing, -- Dry Goods,

Notions, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Linens, Wool and Willow Ware, Staple and Light Groceries at such low prices as will always leave money in your pocket book.

He also has the best Cigar for the money that can be had in town. If you want something good and substantial for Christmas call on him.

W. H. WHITE, Greenville, N. C.

THE JOHN FLANAGAN

Buggy Comp'y,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

Can still be found at the Old Flanagan stand. Prepared to do

FIRST-CLASS WORK

on anything in the

WAGON, CARRIAGES & BUGGY LINE.

Fine Vehicles Specialty

Repairing done promptly and in best manner.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. and branches—Condensed Schedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No 25, No 27, No 41

Jan. 1st, '93, daily Fast Mail, daily

Ar Weldon 12:30 pm 5:05 pm 6:15 am

Ar Rocky Mount 1:30 pm 6:08 pm 7:23 am

Ar Tarboro 2:35 pm 7:15 pm 8:25 am

Ar Rocky Mt 1:30 pm 6:08 pm 7:23 am

Ar Weldon 2:25 pm 7:05 pm 8:20 am

Ar Selma 3:30 pm 8:10 pm 9:25 am

Ar Goldsboro 3:20 pm 8:00 pm 9:15 am

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TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL.

Messrs. J. B. Thomas, of Tarboro and G. A. Lea of Danville were on our breaks Thursday.

Breaks have been quite large since the market opened up after the holidays and the offerings very good with wrappers clear out of sight.

Attention is called to the advertisement of G. M. Tucker. The brands of guano that Mr. Tucker is handling are too well known in this section to need any comment from us.

While skating on the floor of the Eastern Warehouse a few days ago Mr. W. T. Mangum accidentally fell and seriously sprained his ankle. He is almost unable to attend the breaks.

The Greenville warehouses are better located for the convenience of the buyers than any other warehouse in the State, being within fifty yards of each other and about two hundred from the depot.

There are no reasons in the world why Greenville should not develop her manufacturing interests.

The surrounding country produces enough fruit and vegetables to thoroughly sustain a canning factory.

Our cotton resources are almost inexhaustible, and enterprise and pluck are all that is necessary to start up a cotton factory.

And last, but not least, the development of the tobacco industry ought and will mark a new era in the history of Eastern North Carolina. A few days ago we heard a gentleman of means say that he would contribute liberally towards establishing a plug factory in Greenville. To purchase the machinery needed in a plug factory and all other arrangements for manufacturing aside from the building will not cost to exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The old college is much more conveniently arranged for manufacturing tobacco than any other building in town and can be had on very liberal terms.

Will not some enterprising man take advantage of this opportunity to make Greenville a Durham and himself a J. S. Carr?

A sure cure for croup. Keep it handy. Mr. Clinton Campbell, Chester, Pa., says: "I can recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as a sure cure for croup. We have kept it in the house for the last 5 years and would not be without it."



Salvation Oil. 25¢ per bottle. 50¢ per dozen. 100¢ per gross.

Do you want a strictly high grade Fertilizer? Do you want a Fertilizer that has been tested by your neighbor and found to be superior to all others.

Call on the undersigned and buy any of the following brands which are guaranteed strictly reliable.

ORINOCO SPECIAL COMPOUND, FARMERS' BONE, PREMIUM, PURE GERMAN KALINIT.

I will sell these goods on terms to suit all purchasers.

G. M. TUCKER, GREENVILLE, N. C.

R. W. Royter & Co., LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS, GREENVILLE, N. C.

BUYERS ON ORDER ONLY.

References and type samples furnished on application.

BANNER WAREHOUSE, OXFORD, N. C.

Bullock & Mitchell, Owners and Proprietors.

Headquarters for Big Prices High Averages

We are still doing business at the same old stand, where we are better prepared than ever before to handle to advantage the fine bright tobacco from the "New Golden Belt."

We have a very large corps of buyers who are anxious for New Tobacco and are willing to pay good prices for it. "Eastern Tobacco" stands well on our market and is eagerly sought after both by our order men and speculators. We are very glad that we can say to the "honest yeomen" of Pitt and adjoining counties that tobacco has "started off" better this year than we have known it in several years and that we look for good prices during the season. Hogheads can be had FREE OF CHARGE by those planters shipping to us, by applying to S. M. Schultz & Co., Greenville, N. C., or to Amos G. Cox, Winterville, N. C. Remember that we bid lively on every pile put upon our floor and buy largely of all grades that we sell, and will see to it that you shall have highest market price for every pound sold with us. Recollect that it costs you nothing to collect our checks as they are payable in New York Exchange without cost to holder. Don't forget to try us with a good shipment and we will convince you that we are "busters from way back" and that we "get there" every time on big prices and you know they talk. We will have your tobacco graded for you in our house by skilled hands at \$1.00 per 100. Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past and pledging them for our very best efforts to please them in the future, we are with best wishes,

Very truly your friends,

BULLOCK & MITCHELL, Oxford, N. C.

IT BOYCOTTS BLAKELY.

The Tobacco Trust Begins War on the Broadway Dealer.

New York World.

The determination of the American Tobacco Trust to crush the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company has been carried to the extent of ordering one of the largest tobacco dealers on Broadway to stop selling the product of the latter concern. When the directors of the American Company met on Wednesday it was decided not to refuse to send consignments of cigarettes to John Blakeley, of No. 233 Broadway, but later, when it was reported that Mr. Blakeley had determined to sell the National Company's cigarette, the action was rescinded.

"Under advice of Gen. Abbott, son of Gov. Leon Abbott, of New Jersey," said Mr. Blakeley yesterday, "I do not propose to submit to any such dictation. It is preposterous to think that a large syndicate can govern my local trade. I took this as a joke at first, but now it is becoming serious. On Dec. 21 J. C. Duse, foreign agent of the American Company, called at my store and told me that I must remove from my window the 'Admiral cigarette.' On Dec. 27 he came officially from his company and told me that I had been cut off from all rebate privileges granted dealers who sold the trust cigarette."

"I asked for that ultimatum in writing, but I am still waiting for it. Duse said I had been cut off on Dec. 27, but on the 28th I received a bill accompanying a consignment of cigarettes from the trust in which I am allowed a rebate of 2 per cent. On subsequent bills however, the items show that the trust has placed me on its list of boycotted dealers. This week I ordered 60,000 trust cigarettes and was sent only 20,000, showing that I am not to receive enough goods to meet my demands as a punishment for selling the National cigarette."

Mr. Blakeley said that he at once ordered 55,000 cigarettes from the National Company on the receipt of the bill showing a curtailment of his consignment from the American Company.

"There has been an effort made since then to have me give up the National cigarette," continued Mr. Blakeley. "J. Brown, the Assistant Secretary of the American Company, wrote asking me to confer with W. A. Butler, the Secretary, but I would not do so. Mr. Butler called up by telephone to-day, requesting me to call upon him but I didn't go. If the trust continues to refuse me cigarettes I shall have to sue it, that's all. I am under no contract with the American Company not to sell other goods, while it is obliged to furnish me with what I pay for. The fight is still on between us, and I am going to sell the National goods and do my share of the fighting in court and out of it."

THE SPECIAL TAX

On Tobacco Warehouses Should be Repealed

Steps have been taken to have the special tax on warehouses repealed by the Legislature of this State now in session. The matter has been referred to a special committee who will shortly make a special report on the subject.

That the special tax on warehouses is wrong goes without saying. No class of people in the tobacco trade work harder than warehousemen. Their life is a strain and push from start to finish. With few exceptions they do more to build up the financial standing of a town than any one else. When the warehouseman has succeeded in influencing heavy sales of leaf then business is brisk and trade goes on at a lively rate. But that is not all. The warehouse people work hard and are benefactors to their towns, but the pay coming to themselves is very small in the end. It is safe to say that in no line of the tobacco business is the pay so small for the amount of energy expended. Take the warehouse proprietors of the two States and how many of them have become rich? Very few indeed! In North Carolina you can count on the fingers of one hand the warehousemen who have made a success in a business way, of warehouse management. This being the case it is unjust to tax the people who work so hard and make so little. The tax is a strain on them and it is often very difficult to pay it. The law should be repealed and at this session.

To secure this repeal the warehouse people must use their influence. Every market in the State should send a representative to Raleigh to help push the matter. There is much opposition to repealing laws of this kind and narrow our warehousemen take the matter in their own hands and push it nothing will be done. The repeal of this law will save our warehouse people many hard earned dollars and they should at heart to watch the matter closely and see that the Bill to repeal the special tax is passed.

GREENVILLE MARKET. Reported by Joyner & Heilbronner.

Green, Common, 2 to 4	10 to 15
Green, Fair, 4 to 6	10 to 15
Green, Good, 6 to 8	10 to 15
Green, Fine, 8 to 10	10 to 15
Green, Extra, 10 to 12	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 12 to 14	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 14 to 16	10 to 15
Green, Super, 16 to 18	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 18 to 20	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 20 to 22	10 to 15
Green, Super, 22 to 24	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 24 to 26	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 26 to 28	10 to 15
Green, Super, 28 to 30	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 30 to 32	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 32 to 34	10 to 15
Green, Super, 34 to 36	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 36 to 38	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 38 to 40	10 to 15
Green, Super, 40 to 42	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 42 to 44	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 44 to 46	10 to 15
Green, Super, 46 to 48	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 48 to 50	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 50 to 52	10 to 15
Green, Super, 52 to 54	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 54 to 56	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 56 to 58	10 to 15
Green, Super, 58 to 60	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 60 to 62	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 62 to 64	10 to 15
Green, Super, 64 to 66	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 66 to 68	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 68 to 70	10 to 15
Green, Super, 70 to 72	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 72 to 74	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 74 to 76	10 to 15
Green, Super, 76 to 78	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 78 to 80	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 80 to 82	10 to 15
Green, Super, 82 to 84	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 84 to 86	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 86 to 88	10 to 15
Green, Super, 88 to 90	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 90 to 92	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 92 to 94	10 to 15
Green, Super, 94 to 96	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 96 to 98	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 98 to 100	10 to 15

LOUISVILLE MARKET. Reported by J. S. Meadows, Reporter.

Smokers common, 4 to 6	10 to 12
Smokers fair, 6 to 8	10 to 12
Smokers good, 8 to 10	10 to 12
Smokers fine, 10 to 12	10 to 12
Smokers extra, 12 to 14	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 14 to 16	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 16 to 18	10 to 12
Smokers super, 18 to 20	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 20 to 22	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 22 to 24	10 to 12
Smokers super, 24 to 26	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 26 to 28	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 28 to 30	10 to 12
Smokers super, 30 to 32	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 32 to 34	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 34 to 36	10 to 12
Smokers super, 36 to 38	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 38 to 40	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 40 to 42	10 to 12
Smokers super, 42 to 44	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 44 to 46	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 46 to 48	10 to 12
Smokers super, 48 to 50	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 50 to 52	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 52 to 54	10 to 12
Smokers super, 54 to 56	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 56 to 58	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 58 to 60	10 to 12
Smokers super, 60 to 62	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 62 to 64	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 64 to 66	10 to 12
Smokers super, 66 to 68	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 68 to 70	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 70 to 72	10 to 12
Smokers super, 72 to 74	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 74 to 76	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 76 to 78	10 to 12
Smokers super, 78 to 80	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 80 to 82	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 82 to 84	10 to 12
Smokers super, 84 to 86	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 86 to 88	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 88 to 90	10 to 12
Smokers super, 90 to 92	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 92 to 94	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 94 to 96	10 to 12
Smokers super, 96 to 98	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 98 to 100	10 to 12

LOUISVILLE (KY.) QUOTATIONS. Alex. Harthill, Reporter.

1892	1891	1890	1889
Week	2643	2474	2822
Month	2643	2474	2822
Year	13428	13013	12375

Louisville market quotations:

Dark, 1892 crop	1890 crop
Trash, 3.50 to 3.75	3.00 to 3.25
Com. lugs, 4.00 to 4.50	2.75 to 3.00
Medium lugs, 4.50 to 5.25	Nominal
Good lugs, 5.25 to 6.00	"
Com. leaf, 6.00 to 6.50	"
Medium leaf, 6.50 to 7.50	"
Good leaf, nominal	"

THE SPECIAL TAX

On Tobacco Warehouses Should be Repealed

Steps have been taken to have the special tax on warehouses repealed by the Legislature of this State now in session. The matter has been referred to a special committee who will shortly make a special report on the subject.

That the special tax on warehouses is wrong goes without saying. No class of people in the tobacco trade work harder than warehousemen. Their life is a strain and push from start to finish. With few exceptions they do more to build up the financial standing of a town than any one else. When the warehouseman has succeeded in influencing heavy sales of leaf then business is brisk and trade goes on at a lively rate. But that is not all. The warehouse people work hard and are benefactors to their towns, but the pay coming to themselves is very small in the end. It is safe to say that in no line of the tobacco business is the pay so small for the amount of energy expended. Take the warehouse proprietors of the two States and how many of them have become rich? Very few indeed! In North Carolina you can count on the fingers of one hand the warehousemen who have made a success in a business way, of warehouse management. This being the case it is unjust to tax the people who work so hard and make so little. The tax is a strain on them and it is often very difficult to pay it. The law should be repealed and at this session.

To secure this repeal the warehouse people must use their influence. Every market in the State should send a representative to Raleigh to help push the matter. There is much opposition to repealing laws of this kind and narrow our warehousemen take the matter in their own hands and push it nothing will be done. The repeal of this law will save our warehouse people many hard earned dollars and they should at heart to watch the matter closely and see that the Bill to repeal the special tax is passed.

GREENVILLE MARKET. Reported by Joyner & Heilbronner.

Green, Common, 2 to 4	10 to 15
Green, Fair, 4 to 6	10 to 15
Green, Good, 6 to 8	10 to 15
Green, Fine, 8 to 10	10 to 15
Green, Extra, 10 to 12	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 12 to 14	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 14 to 16	10 to 15
Green, Super, 16 to 18	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 18 to 20	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 20 to 22	10 to 15
Green, Super, 22 to 24	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 24 to 26	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 26 to 28	10 to 15
Green, Super, 28 to 30	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 30 to 32	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 32 to 34	10 to 15
Green, Super, 34 to 36	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 36 to 38	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 38 to 40	10 to 15
Green, Super, 40 to 42	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 42 to 44	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 44 to 46	10 to 15
Green, Super, 46 to 48	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 48 to 50	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 50 to 52	10 to 15
Green, Super, 52 to 54	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 54 to 56	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 56 to 58	10 to 15
Green, Super, 58 to 60	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 60 to 62	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 62 to 64	10 to 15
Green, Super, 64 to 66	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 66 to 68	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 68 to 70	10 to 15
Green, Super, 70 to 72	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 72 to 74	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 74 to 76	10 to 15
Green, Super, 76 to 78	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 78 to 80	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 80 to 82	10 to 15
Green, Super, 82 to 84	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 84 to 86	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 86 to 88	10 to 15
Green, Super, 88 to 90	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 90 to 92	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 92 to 94	10 to 15
Green, Super, 94 to 96	10 to 15
Green, Choice, 96 to 98	10 to 15
Green, Prime, 98 to 100	10 to 15

LOUISVILLE MARKET. Reported by J. S. Meadows, Reporter.

Smokers common, 4 to 6	10 to 12
Smokers fair, 6 to 8	10 to 12
Smokers good, 8 to 10	10 to 12
Smokers fine, 10 to 12	10 to 12
Smokers extra, 12 to 14	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 14 to 16	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 16 to 18	10 to 12
Smokers super, 18 to 20	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 20 to 22	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 22 to 24	10 to 12
Smokers super, 24 to 26	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 26 to 28	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 28 to 30	10 to 12
Smokers super, 30 to 32	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 32 to 34	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 34 to 36	10 to 12
Smokers super, 36 to 38	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 38 to 40	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 40 to 42	10 to 12
Smokers super, 42 to 44	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 44 to 46	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 46 to 48	10 to 12
Smokers super, 48 to 50	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 50 to 52	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 52 to 54	10 to 12
Smokers super, 54 to 56	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 56 to 58	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 58 to 60	10 to 12
Smokers super, 60 to 62	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 62 to 64	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 64 to 66	10 to 12
Smokers super, 66 to 68	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 68 to 70	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 70 to 72	10 to 12
Smokers super, 72 to 74	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 74 to 76	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 76 to 78	10 to 12
Smokers super, 78 to 80	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 80 to 82	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 82 to 84	10 to 12
Smokers super, 84 to 86	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 86 to 88	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 88 to 90	10 to 12
Smokers super, 90 to 92	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 92 to 94	10 to 12
Smokers prime, 94 to 96	10 to 12
Smokers super, 96 to 98	10 to 12
Smokers choice, 98 to 100	10 to 12

WILSON MARKET.

E. M. Pace, Reporter.

We are again enjoying good open weather, for all kinds of out door work. The receipts of tobacco are heavy. Prices are ruling high on all desirable grades. Tobacco quoted to correspondents two weeks ago is out of reach. Wrappers are ranging from \$40 to \$71.

Reported by Owen Davis, Manager Davis Warehouse.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Common to medium, 4 to 7	10 to 12
Medium to good, 6 to 10	10 to 12
Good to fine, 8 to 20	10 to 12
Filters or Tips:	
Common to medium, 4 to 7	10 to 12
Medium to good, 6 to 10	10 to 12
Good to fine, 8 to 20	10 to 12
Cutters or Best Lugs:	
Common to medium, 10 to 12	10 to 12
Medium to good, 12 to 15	10 to 12
Good to fine, 15 to 20	10 to 12
Wrappers or Best Leaf:	
Common to medium, 11 to 16	10 to 12
Medium to good, 15 to 20	10 to 12
Good to fine, 20 to 30	10 to 12
Fine to fancy, 40 to 70	10 to 12
Export:	
Common to medium, 7 to 10	10 to 12
Medium to good, 10 to 15	10 to 12
Good to fine, 15 to 20	10 to 12
Fine to fancy, 20 to 25	10 to 12

GREENVILLE MARKET. QUOTATIONS.

Primings common, 1 to 4	10 to 12
" fair, 4 to 6	10 to 12
" fine, 6 to 8	10 to 12
Filters common, 8 to 10	10 to 12
" good to fine, 10 to 12	10 to 12
" fine, 12 to 14	10 to 12
Smokers common, 14 to 16	10 to 12
" good, 16 to 18	10 to 12
Cutters common, 18 to 20	10 to 12
" fine, 20 to 22	10 to 12
Wrappers normal, 22 to 25	10 to 12

LOUISVILLE MARKET. By J. S. Meadows, Reporter.

	By J. S. Mendon
Smokers common,	good,
Cutters common,	good,
" "	fine,
" "	fancy,
Fillers common,	good,
Wrappers common,	good,
" "	fine,
" "	fancy,