

# THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

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VOL. XII.

GREENVILLE PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY MAY 17, 1893.

NO. 17

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The Home Man  
Believes in  
Home Enterprises,  
And takes his  
Home Paper.  
One Dollar gets  
The Reflector.  
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This Office for Job Printing

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The Enterprising Merchant  
Reaches the  
Enterprising Patron  
By advertising in an  
Enterprising Paper.  
Therefore he uses  
The Reflector.  
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## NORTH CAROLINA.

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

A meeting of the State Confederate Monument Association is called to be held in Raleigh May 24th.

Goldboro Headlight: There are now twenty-three orphans at the Old Fellows Home, near this city.

Davis Knowles, of Rockingham county, was drowned last week in attempting to cross a swamp stream. His two mules also perished.

Washington Progress: The Beaufort County Lumber Company have sold all their timber in Pitt county and part in Craven to the Suffolk Lumber Co.

Henderson Gold Leaf: Mr. R. Fuller, who lives about seven miles from town, lost his pack-house, containing six barns of tobacco, by fire last night. It is supposed that the fire caught from lightning or was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Fuller says he was slightly injured.

Tarboro Southerner: A white man named Carroway, Monday morning, was killed at the saw mill at Parmele, A. & R. junction, by being struck with a board which he was feeding to a rip saw. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a good citizen and much esteemed by his employees.

Kinston Free Press: About a dozen boys were up in court yesterday for gambling—throwing dice mostly. The defendants all submitted and judgment was suspended on payment of costs. The solicitor stated that he desired for the public to know that all gambling—for cigars or anything—is against the law.

Wilkesboro Chronicle: Mrs. Lottie Shumate, of Mulberry, is peculiarly afflicted. She has spells of bleeding. The blood oozes out through the pores of the skin and stains her clothes all over her body. Her tongue, which has been swollen for some time, has begun to bleed. She is gradually bleeding to death and cannot last long.

Morganton Herald: One day last week James Smith, a son of George Smith, was accidentally killed on the lands of Mr. J. W. Garrison, a few miles south of Morganton. Smith was cutting trees in the woods for tan bark, and a limb thrown back by a falling tree struck him on the head and crushed his skull. Smith was about thirty-five years of age and was unmarried.

Raleigh News and Observer: Dr. William F. Lewis, son of Dr. R. W. Lewis, of Kinston, who had recently graduated in medicine in the University of Maryland, has just passed the examination before the Army Board in New York and now ranks as Assistant Surgeon in the army. He is at home awaiting orders. Dr. W. F. Lewis was one of three only that passed the board.

Charlotte Observer: Tracy Worley, the 14-year-old son of this city, met with a terrible accident Wednesday, in the factory at Rockingham, where he is employed. While at work, his left arm was caught in the machinery and so badly torn and mangled that amputation is necessary. His mother went to him yesterday, and will bring him home as soon as he is able to be moved.

Weldon News: Warren county has the smartest hog. Last week when the forest fires were raging this hog saw the flames approaching her bed of straw, in which was her brood. The old pucker quickly rooted out a hole near by and deposited her pigs in it. She then laid down over them, and the fire passed over, burning the bed and singeing the hair of the mother hog. The little squealers were saved and are now just as happy as little pigs should be.

Wilmington Messenger: At the base ball game at Hilton Park yesterday a negro was gloriously drunk, and in his hilarity insisted on occupying a position on the railroad. Trains were passing ever and anon, and as the fellow had been jerked off the track three times patience was exhausted, so the police took him in hand and landed him in the guard house. Robert Williams, a colored man aged about 60 years, dropped dead yesterday evening about 7:30 o'clock on Fifth street between Nun and Church streets. He was by himself at the time but persons on the streets saw him fall and went to him. He was dead when they reached him. Coroner Walton was notified and upon investigation he ascertained that the old man was subject to heart disease and that a few days ago he came very nearly dying from an attack. The old man had been going about his work as usual the past few days, his means of livelihood being that of a gardener and wood-sawyer. He resided on Fifth street near Castle, just in rear of Dr. Booth's drug-store.

## A TALE OF THE SEA.

"Hallo, Logan; glad to see you've picked up. Here's Mr. Danvers: he's fond of paying us a visit down here."

"I had just got into the engine room of the Ocean Monarch, bound for Cape Town. I was the second engineer and had come aboard a week ago scarcely recovered from a low fever. This was my first appearance and the chief engineer came forward to greet me. Mr. Danvers, one of the passengers, with whom I had made great friends, smiled."

"Sea air does wonders," said he. "I suppose I had better depart in peace, as you two have plenty to do."

"Oh, no, hurry," said Paterson. "You know we shipped some fresh stokers, Logan?"

"Yes—two," I answered, "how do you find them?"

"I have no complaints." I opened the door of the stoke-hole and looked in. Danvers put his head in behind me; he always said the great red eye of the fire had a fascination for him. The furnace door was open, and one of the men was flinging on coals. The hot glare of light fell on him as he moved backward and forward. He looked weird—terrible. I turned back hastily to Paterson.

"Who is the third man?" I said.

"Third man! What do you mean? What's the matter Logan, you are quite white!"

"There are only two men," said Danvers, following me back into the engine room. We heard the clang-to of the furnace door. I looked from one to the other. I felt scared. I suppose I showed the feeling, for both men seemed concerned.

"Three?" I said, in a curiously questioning voice, as if I were not sure of what I had seen. "Thomson and the new man—I don't know their faces."

"You'd better go to the doctor again," said Paterson; "I was in there five minutes before you came; there were only Thomson and Holker, one of the new hands, there; and nobody has gone in since."

I was silent; nothing could have been easier than to return to the stoke-hole and there then settle the matter. But I had a sort of shrinking from seeing again that strange red figure, and preferred dropping the dispute.

Thinking over it later, it seemed probable the others were right. That fierce light might produce all manner of effects, and the third man had certainly looked shadowy enough to be only an optical delusion.

But the second time I saw Holker was in broad daylight. I met him face to face and again there seemed someone behind him—a filmy shape, and yet distinct. I felt paralyzed.

I thought the fever was still hanging about me, but I felt strong and well. I took to watching Holker. I asked Paterson and the chief engineer if they saw anything odd about the man. Nothing at all, they said. Whenever I saw him, I saw always that other man, like some haunted fate. Was I mad or was everyone else blind?"

"Danvers," I said, one night, "do you believe in uncanny things?"

"Do you mean ghosts?"

"Not exactly. I wish you'd let me tell you something, only don't laugh at me."

"Not for worlds, I am not an entire unbeliever," said Danvers. "I think it's about this Holker. Do you remember when I first saw him? I told Paterson there were three men."

"There were three figures—God knows whether the third was a man," I said in a trembling voice. "It is no fancy—I have proved it to be none. I am not ill my nerves are not unbinged; they are as steady as yours. Always I see behind Holker a shape."

"What you Scotch call a wraith," said Danvers—"a warning of his death."

"A wraith is a likeness of the person warned. This shadowy form is not in the least like Holker. What does it mean. Why do I alone see it? Is there something for me to do and I do not know what?"

"It is very strange," he said thoughtfully. "It may be that you alone are a ghost seer."

"You do not doubt me then?"

"I hardly know what to say. Can you describe this appearance?"

"It is as clear as day, though so misty. It is a young man's face—a white transparent complexion, like a person in bad health; thin, aristocratic features; the fair hair falls in curls over the forehead; the eyes are brown—womanish eyes."

I sat overpowered. Danvers quickly regained something of his professional quietude.

"That face," pointing to the photograph, "is the likeness of Mr. Louis Temple, a young man of means, and an invalid, who was murdered by his man servant. Perhaps you have heard."

"No, I was ill. I heard nothing."

"The man was a trusted servant, half nurse. The murder, a peculiarly horrible one on a defenceless man, was committed evidently for a purpose of robbery. We shall find some of the spoils in Holker's chest. The murderer escaped, but we have evidence that will surely hang him. Now do you see how great a service you have unconsciously done? Probably for this strange interposition the murdered man would never have been avenged. Now I have my hand on Holker," said the detective. "He is, of course, disguised. I will arrange a plan in which I shall need your help."

"Claim my entire services," said I. "I am in my right senses. Why was I, who know nothing of the circumstances, chosen to bring this horrible crime to light?"

"Ah, there we get into the unfathomable," said the detective. "That did not satisfy me, though I knew I never could get beyond it. The strange, the awful thing was that the next time I saw Holker the shadow was gone."

We made our plans, and I soon saw how necessary my aid was. The initial movement was to drug the man, get him into my cabin under pretense he was ill, and there satisfy ourselves of his make-up. I shall never forget the grim delight of the detective when this plan succeeded, and the wretched criminal was revealed in the insensible man stretched before us.

That was his last hour of freedom. It was a terrible scene. The man could not understand how he had been discovered. We learned that he had purposely missed the ship he had been reported to have sailed in, and had fastened on the Ocean Monarch. In his chest were found jewels, plate, money—all identified as the missing property of the unfortunate Mr. Temple.

There was horror from stem to stern when it was known that we had a murderer on board. The man had been removed from our ship. I myself was the sensation of the hour, but I tried to avoid curious questions. There was something too awesome to me in the mystery in which I had been the instrument, to allow me to discuss it with every idle tattler.

What I saw the spirit of the murdered man, silently crying for vengeance? I devoutly believe it was. But the question I had put to the detective remains unanswered—why was I made to play this part?"

The Girl for Him.

A society favorite who was describing a young woman by whom he had been much attracted was laughed at for his extravagant admiration.

"According to your own statement," said a listener, "the girl hasn't a single redeeming feature."

"No," was the earnest reply, "but she is the pink of neatness. Her gowns are always in perfect trim and sparkling. Her skin is fresh and glowing, and shows that it never has been tampered with. Her hair is not dry and dandruff and all efflocks. In short, you can't imagine how fetching this one virtue (if she had no other) makes an otherwise rather insignificant person."

"Yes, I can," answered his friend. "It is the sort of girl that I adore. I don't find too many objects for my admiration, either."

Who Dropped It?

"Did any one drop a 50 cent piece here in the straw?" inquired a man on Second avenue car.

Like a chain of lightning several men felt in their pockets and replied in chorus.

"Yes, I did."

"Then the man walked out upon the platform, so that he could get off and run if necessary, and said: 'Then why in thunder don't you get down and look for it before some one picks it up? That's what I do every time I drop money!'"

And as he skipped off the men who said they had dropped a 50 cent piece kept well screened behind their evening papers.

## MR. STEVENS EXPLAINS.

His Views Upon the Resolutions and Upon the Duty of Democrats.

McCLAMMY, N. C., April 26, '93.

Mr. Editor:—A few days ago I sent you for publication some resolutions passed by the Alliance of Wayne county, at the last meeting, and I have thought it proper to explain publicly my connection with said resolutions. I am now county secretary of the Alliance, and as secretary, I furnished the resolutions for publication.

They do not meet any individual approval. A large majority of those advocating the resolutions care nothing for the "beloved order" except in so far as it will tear down and destroy the Democratic party, and will sustain and uphold the Third party spirit and prolegated for Third party effect.

What is the fuss about, and what's the cause of criticism of the legislature? It is that the Alliance charter has been so amended that now there is no personal liability upon any member, that any one who has put his money in the business agency fund shall have the right to withdraw it, and if the trustee of the fund refuses to pay, that the Attorney-General shall bring an action which will enforce payment, and that the salaries of the officers shall not be increased beyond those furnished in the constitution of the order. These are the amendments, and there was cause for each. As to all except the last, I ask President Butler if he did not state in Raleigh that they were proper, and ought to be made!

The limitation upon the salaries of officers was in the interest of the farmer, who have their money in the fund, and it cannot be objected to, except by some one whose eye has been upon the fund and who, by the amendment is prevented from enjoying it.

A great many of the lecturers of the Alliance in North Carolina last year were Third party candidates. And still they were paid out of the Alliance fund \$4,364.18. And if I am not very much mistaken Mr. Graham was called upon for \$1,200 to help pay that, and other expenses of the State meeting.

At the last State meeting it was seen that the funds on hand were insufficient to pay delegates the amount allowed them by the constitution. And the committee recommended a reduction. President Butler ruled that this reduction apply to that meeting as well as future meetings, and delegates who had left home understanding what compensation would be made them, found it reduced, although at the same meeting \$875, borrowed by Mr. Butler, was given him, and he made no objection.

At the same meeting President Butler recommended that the business agency fund be taken from the trustee, a bonded officer, and given to the executive committee, without a bond.

Many object to the provision allowing members to withdraw their funds. I think this was simply an act of justice. Many who are now Democrats, have joined the order believing it was non-political, and in this belief contributed their money, they now believe it is political, and that its policies are injurious to the doctrine in which they believe. Believing that their money to stay where they think it injurious to their welfare?

The amendments were proposed in the presence, and with the assent of Attorneys employed and selected by the Alliance, one of whom was a Democrat and one of the other voted for Weaver. I do not know that they agreed that all the amendments were necessary, but am informed that they substantially so agreed.

I believe the Alliance originated in an earnest desire to strengthen our institutions, and benefit our people, but that it is now a mere machine, upon which men, who are not farmers, hope to ride into office. They have the ear of the people and, taking advantage of our depressed condition, seek to destroy confidence in our public men, and to create general dissatisfaction. They know that with our bone of contention their power and influence would be dissipated as the mist before the sun. I cannot join in their efforts, and will not do so.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say, it will have to retire from the Alliance, and all others who would teach the rising generation something besides being chronic grumblers.

Very truly yours,  
J. A. STEVENS.

As we expected, and so stated at the time, we have received and published above, a communication from Mr. J. A. Stevens, Secretary of the County Alliance, bearing upon the recent resolutions of the county Alliance published in these columns a week ago.

The card of Mr. Stevens gives an uncertain sound and contains much to engage and hold sober thought and make men see the truth.

The *Argus* has ever promulgated Democratic doctrine and

struggled to secure and sustain Democratic supremacy, because we believe—we know—that common sense and good country is of all sorts and classes, and conditions of people, it is essential to the safety and well-being of the country, that one strong political organization should be maintained as a rock of refuge and defense against all emergencies of danger and of wrong. The Democratic party has performed this service from the foundation of the Government to the present time—always in some measure as either a check upon the abuse of power, or a power itself for the redress of wrong. Much is expected of it during its present lease of power—much that is reasonable and due; more, perhaps, than is otherwise. The affairs of the country are in bad shape, and the people in a state of mind hard to satisfy. The Civil Service law has a decidedly weakening effect upon the enthusiasm of the average citizen by placing him under the impression that it implies a compromise of the principles he advocates. It is thus working mischief to the party affiliation and attachment, while its improvement of the civil service is by no means assured. It is no service upon the mass of voters that so far at least as they are concerned the political distinctions signified by their votes are "distinctions without a difference." In our judgment, the law cannot be repealed too soon if, political rule in this country is to continue to be entrusted, as it should be, to one or the other of two great parties.

The suggestion to which we wish to give importance in this article, is that the Democratic party, should it have the power to do so, should cultivate Democracy as a prime duty, looking to the future.—Goldboro Argus.

A Remarkable Feat of Strength.

The other day in Washington a gentleman invited Mr. Walter R. Henry to the Athletic Club, of which there are four hundred members. There is a very heavy dumb bell there the athletic professor in charge said could only be raised up from the shoulder by one man and that one man was the professor himself could only raise it three times successively. Mr. Henry grasped the bell and, without unbent on his coat, raised it arms length from his shoulder nine times. The professor expressed great astonishment and said there was not another man in the District of Columbia who could do it. Any one who looks upon Mr. Henry's magnificent physique need not be surprised.—Raleigh Chronicle.

Prizes for Southern Stories.

An offer of prizes for original sketches of Southern life is announced by the Southern States magazine, which is published by the Manufacturers Record Publishing Co. of Baltimore. A prize of \$50.00 is offered for the best original sketch or story dealing with Southern life and conditions, and \$25.00 will be given for the story that shall be judged worthy of a second prize. The only conditions are that the sketches submitted shall present true pictures of Southern life, that they shall be original, and that they shall not exceed 5,000 words in length. This offer holds good until July 1st, and the prizes will be awarded as soon after that date as the manuscripts submitted can be examined. This offer is made in the hope of securing contributions of a character that will benefit the South by their wide publication in the Southern States magazine.

In the New York Sun of a few days ago was an interesting article upon the agricultural depression in Great Britain. The figures are given and the decline of agriculture in England appears from them to have borne a close relation, through recent years, in the United States. The whole world seems to be down with the same complaint—farmers' profits decreasing and the value of farming lands depreciating. The complaint is confined to no country nor to any particular section of any. The farmer on the fertile plains of Kansas howls as loud as his brother on the red hills of North Carolina. The more rapidly the world increases its population; the more mouths there are to be fed; the more manufacturers multiply and the more customers the farmer finds for his products, the lower the prices sink and the poorer he gets. Where is the wise man who will rise up and tell us what is the matter?—Charlotte Observer.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—will drive Malaria from the system prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Woodens Drug Store.

## NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Seth Green's Observations of Reasoning in Trout.

Remarkable Strength of Splinters—Why Keeps the Walls of a House Free From Damp—Curious Deformity of a Lincolnshire, Eng., Family.

American pisciculturist, gives a most interesting account of the acute reasoning power and infallible memory of some trout which came under his observation. In a pond he had some 5,000 large brook trout which had been originally captured by means of a fly and barbed hook. The fisherman who landed them had instructions to do so as quietly and gently as possible, and so the trout had ample time to examine the strange tackle which had played them so false. This experience, according to Mr. Green, they never in life forgot. To illustrate and prove his theory he would accompany a brother professor in matters piscicultural to the banks of a pond, carrying behind his back a long cane and a fishing rod. The trout would follow him along on the look-out for bread or scraps of liver. Suddenly he would swing his cane from behind him and flourish it in the air. The trout would wag their tails, and asked for another bit of bread. But when a moment later he took the rod with the reel and tackle from its concealment, away the trout fled to the furthest end of the pond, where they remained huddled up for the rest of the day. They were careful trout, those of Mr. Green's.

A Fingertless Family.

In a Lincolnshire village live a family who suffer under the curious deformity of being fingertless. This peculiarity does not appear to be one of those freaks of Nature which may appear in one individual, and not be transmitted to the next generation. So far as can be learned, the singularity has existed in this family so far as history or tradition extends, and there seems at present no signs of its dying out, as the grandchildren are as devoid of fingers as their grandfathers. The hands of this remarkable family present the appearance of having had the fingers amputated, or chopped off roughly and unevenly below the second joint, leaving a short stump. There is no nail or hard substance, and were it not for the absence of anything like a cicatrice, a casual observer would conclude that the defect was due to accident; but as though Nature had attempted to compensate for the absence of fingers, the thumbs are abnormally large and strong. The family are in other respects fully endowed by nature, and do not appear to suffer the disadvantages the absence of fingers might be expected to entail. One of the daughters, aged twenty, can write, sew, knit, and is in every way as dexterous and accomplished as other girls of her age and station. When asked if she did not find it awkward to be fingertless, she replied: "No. If you had never had fingers, you would not know you needed them." The only drawback that seems to be occasioned is the curiosity of the absence of fingers evokes from strangers.

A Canary Captured by a Spider.

The strength of some of the spiders which build their webs in trees and other places in and around Santa Ana, Central America, is astonishing. One of the characters of these spiders is their tree not long ago a wild canary. The ends of the wings, the tail, and feet of the bird were bound together by some sticky substance, to which were attached the threads of the spider, which was slowly but surely drawing up the bird by an ingenious pulley arrangement. The bird hung head downward and was so securely bound with little threads that it could not struggle, and would have soon been a prey to its great, ugly captor if it had not been rescued by an onlooker.

Advantages of Ivy.

The growth of ivy on the walls of houses renders the walls entirely free from damp; the ivy extracting every particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance, by means of its tiny roots, which work their way even into the hardest stone. The overlapping leaves of the ivy conduct water falling on them from point to point until it reaches the ground, without allowing the walls to receive any moisture whatever from the beating rains.

Agad.

Mrs. Swell—Our house is fitted up with all the improvements, and we have a picture molding in the parlor.

But Homepun—Sakes alive! But your house must be awful damp! To think of a picture molding! It must be the paste, I s'pose.

A Woman of Many Points.

Mrs. Dow, who owns and manages street-car interests in Dover, N. H., is said to be not only a business woman, but also a skilled housewife, a judicious mother, a good shot with gun and pistol, a fine swimmer and the possessor of property worth about \$800,000.

## A MISTAKE.

She was a fair and cultured maid With violets in her turban. She most favored from a flowering Club Within a town suburb. And went with regularity To Boston, for the Symphony.

She had a lover, but alas! He was a gay, bold drummer, Who had no position for the stage In winter or in summer.

He laughed to scorn the flowering Club And in decision held the Club. As for the concert symphony, He said they made him weary; Better he liked a minstrel troupe With entertainments cheery, And to the open comique Went always gayly once a week.

The two were wed one hapless day. The maiden nothing daunted, But soon she ran to pine and fade By folk uncultured haunted. He, too, dropped like a flower at fall, From too much musical caressing.

"Woe's me!" at length she wildly cried, "Our soul's bond not together." "That is harmonious with the sighted, "Life is all stormy weather. To one with wife whose soul is dark To all, save poetry and lach."

Next day he fled to the Wild West In hurry and distraction. The workshop of the Indiana Might serve as a reaction: She joined a set which dwelt apart And nothing knew but just high art.

Oh, Boston maids of cultured tastes, To smile on drummers jolly With years attached to vulgar strains, Is most unbecomingly polite. Derk must his social record show, Who shuns the concert symphony.

Novelties in Lamps.

As lamps are left in the room during the day it is not altogether an easy matter to determine on a color that is harmonious with the room in the daylight and yet looks well when the lamp is lighted. Certain shades of green are harmonious with many belongings and light well, but unfortunately are most unbecoming, giving even the rosiest complexion a more or less ghastly look. Some of the more recently imported shades follow the general trend of fashion this season and are bouquets of color, so that they fulfill the same office in the room as a bouquet of flowers. The butterfly shade is still used where a shade that looks on its available. A little novelty in this sort of shade is "The Dancer," which is a medium-sized paper doll dressed in fancy costume with outlying skirts. It is fastened on a porcelain shade by means of a wire hook. Among the late novelties in lamps are those of Sevres mounted in ormolu. The lower part of these artistic lamps is a vase in which is placed the tubelike lamp. These lamps are modeled with extreme delicacy and have dainty pagoda-shaped shades of silk that harmonize with the colors of the decorations of the Sevres. Lamps in cut-glass, mounted in silver, are as expensive as they are expensive. Those in French porcelain are more scarce in shops than either of the others and are very delicate in coloring. They are a flattened globe on a slender, tall, round stand of porcelain and are furnished with a little globe-shaped shade also of the same material.—Chicago Post.

A Little Girl's Experience in Light-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Love's Prescott are keepers of the Light-house at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "hundred of bones." Then she died. Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at John L. Wooten's.

Wit and Wisdom.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.

A great many people are right in their hearts and wrong in their heads.

The taste of pie does not depend upon the size or shape of the piece.

There is something wrong if you feel spiteful whenever you see another woman wearing a better bonnet than you can afford.—Ran's Horn.

Suckler's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Wooten's Drug Store.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

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I desire to announce to my friends and the public generally that I have opened an office for myself just across the street from my residence and on the old Dr. Blow lot where I can be found at any time.

FRANK W. BROWN, M. D.

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

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

TAR RIVER SERVICE

Steamers leave Washington for Greenville and Tarboro touching at all landing places on Tar River Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.

**THE REFLECTOR.**  
Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, 1893.

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

ESTABLISH THE INFERIOR COURTS.

On the first Monday in June the Magistrates of the county will hold a joint meeting with the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of making the tax levy for this year, to elect a Board of Education, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

One matter to come up for consideration at this meeting is the re-establishment of the Inferior Court for the county. The Magistrates held a meeting while the Legislature was in session and decided then to re-establish this court and elected the officers therefor. Some persons who were opposed to the court raised the cry that the action taken at that meeting was illegal because the Chairman of the Board of Magistrates had called the meeting instead of the call coming by the authority of the Board of Commissioners. To overcome this objection and remove any chance for technical advantage to be taken of any work done by the court, the Board of Commissioners have given the Magistrates full authority to consider the matter at their June meeting and to establish the court if they deem it wise to do so.

The opinion of the REFLECTOR as to the re-establishment of the Inferior Court has already been expressed. We think that Pitt county now needs just such courts. The best interest of litigants, and those persons in the county who the intent of the court and law is to give justice but fail to get it, demands something in this direction.

For proof of this we need go no further back than the beginning of this year. The opening of the year found the county carrying a tremendous civil docket. The January term of Superior Court did nothing of consequence outside of the trials on its criminal docket. The Legislature then in session increased the number of our Superior Courts (though at whose petition we are not prepared to say) giving the county three mixed and two civil terms a year.

Under this new order of things the March term was for the trial of civil causes only. And what did that court do toward clearing the docket? About as near nothing as was possible. Jurors and witnesses were summoned to appear on Monday and the court did not open until Thursday. A calendar had been prepared but of course this delay made it of no consequence. Then when the court did open about four days of it were consumed in a case in which a few hundred dollars were involved, and after all that time the case not finally settled. The REFLECTOR is attaching no blame to any one for this, but it is just what occurred.

Next came the April term of Superior Court which was for the trial of both criminal and civil cases. The criminal docket was light, and with the idea that it could be disposed of in a few days a calendar was arranged and published to begin the trial of civil cases on Thursday of the first week. But the Grand Jury kept the court on criminal matters until Tuesday of the second week, hence the work done on the civil docket again amounted to practically nothing when its size is considered. And what was the nature of the criminal cases that occupied so much of the term? All minor offences (not a penitentiary case in the entire eight days' work) every one of which might have been disposed of by the Inferior Court.

Trying such cases before the Superior Court is much more expensive than the Inferior Court would be, and by establishing the Inferior Court there is not only a saving to the county of considerable costs, but the Superior Courts would have time to work on the civil docket which would be more satisfactory to those having greatest concern in the matter—the tax payers and persons having cases in court.

Taking these things into consideration the REFLECTOR says establish the Inferior Court and establish it quick.

New York must be chock full of bibles and its an easy matter to get "fall" and in shape for a "razor" in the metropolis. Statistics show that there are 7,783 bar-rooms in the city, which is one to each 232 persons. That number strikes us as affording ample opportunity for a "nip."

The statement of town finances published in this issue gives the last year's Board of Councilmen credit for handing down the largest sum of money to their successors that has come from any retiring Board. When the old Board took charge in May of last year they received from their predecessors the sum of \$240 and had to pay bills contracted by their predecessors amounting to \$250, which virtually had the town \$10 in debt at the beginning of their administration. Now at the close of their year, after paying every dollar of outstanding indebtedness against the town, they turn over to their successors the sum of \$515. With this sum to begin with, and the prospect of a few hundred dollars more being saved in police salaries, the new Board certainly ought to give the town some permanent improvements. They can make a better beginning than by giving the water supply immediate attention. And when street improvements come up for consideration let the work done on them be of a permanent character—something that will not have to be worked over after every rain.

The Charlotte Observer continues its strides forward and is now a long way ahead of and paper in the State in its news service. Its Washington specials are a splendid feature. Sunday's numbers (the work on them is done Saturday) is now six pages and full of the very best matter. The Observer ought to have a good number of readers in this section.

Verily there seems to be a contagion among some of the banks for failing. Under one heading Saturday's Richmond Dispatch told of the suspension of eighteen banks in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The failure of several of them was due to the suspension of the Chemical National Bank of Chicago.

A new phrase will be established now, and instead of asking what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, it will be, What did the Governor of Oregon say to the ex-Governor of New York?

Notwithstanding Greenville is the best town in North Carolina—and the REFLECTOR is printed nowhere else—the Richmond Dispatch has dropped into the habit of getting us at Greensboro every time.

**THE INFERIOR COURT.**

(Correspondence of the Reflector.)  
GREENVILLE, N. C., May 10th, 1893.  
What will the Magistrates do about the Inferior Court? I see that the County Commissioners issued a call at their late meeting which enables the Magistrates to consider the advisability of establishing the Inferior Court when they meet the first Monday in June. The masses of Pitt county want the Inferior Court. Will the Magistrates establish it, or will they let a few lawyers dictate for them as they dictated for the Legislature in establishing the present five term system of courts? I hope they will consider the wants of the people and not play into the hands of a few lawyers, for as I see the opposition it is solely and only for the purpose of delaying and continuing the docket to suit the selfish ends of a few.

The people of Pitt county have now for several years been deprived of their property rights by some unexplained condition of affairs, and it is high time something was done for their relief. I heard a lawyer say that with the present system of courts we would soon have the business of Pitt county in good shape. Now let that lawyer tell what cases, giving the names, were tried by a jury at both the March civil term and the April mixed term, and how long will it take the five terms at that rate to dispose of the cases now upon the docket for trial by jury. True, a good many railroad suits were compromised, but the courts cannot claim credit for that.

There can be no question as to the economy of the Inferior Court, and no one who has business in the Superior Court (where it possibly has been for years) doubts that the time consumed in the trial of petty offences by a State Judge and District Solicitor is needed for the trial of more important matters.

Establish the Inferior Court for the trial of all minor offences and criminals will be more speedily punished, and in my opinion it will not be long before it would be as it was when we had that court before, not as much criminal business to do and a clean civil docket. Nothing so puts down crime as speedy and wise punishment.

**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, '93.—President Cleveland has this week been able to devote more of his time to important public matters than in any single week since his inauguration, owing to his having stopped the practice of granting personal interviews to applicants for Presidential positions; but it has been just the reverse with members of his cabinet; they have had so many callers that

they have had to devote almost their entire time to them, and unless there is a "let up" they will be compelled to follow the President's example and decline seeing applicants for office. Those who pretend to be shocked at what they are pleased to call the President's innovation have short memories, as he did precisely the same thing in October, 1885. It would be advantageous to applicants for places if members of the cabinet would also refuse to see applicants, for then they would have a chance to look over the papers on file and make recommendations to the President, thus hastening appointments. It is because Republicans know this that they are trying so hard to create a public sentiment in favor of unlimited personal interviews; the longer the heads of the departments are kept away from the papers on file, by callers, the longer the big offices will be filled by Republicans. See?

The Weather Bureau investigation has closed and Gen. Colby is now at work on the testimony, upon which his report will be based. What that report will recommend your correspondent has no means of knowing, but the evidence will certainly justify a general shake-up of the bureau from top to bottom, and it is altogether probable that Secretary Morton will see that it gets it. While nothing absolutely criminal was proven against prominent officials a state of affairs was shown to exist that calls loudly for a change.

Secretary Herbert has correct and thoroughly Democratic ideas about the relations that should exist between naval officers and the U. S. Government, as his order that no more leaves of absence be granted naval officers for the purpose of allowing them to enter private employ fully proves. This practice, like many other questionable ones, is of Republican origin, and has grown into almost a scandal. Under it naval officers who have acquired special knowledge along certain lines after long study, at government expense, have secured leaves of absence, in some cases for as long as four years, on two-thirds pay, in order that they might sell their special knowledge to the highest bidder among those to whom it would be most valuable—the contractors who do business with the Navy department. Secretary Herbert says that hereafter when any naval officer desires to accept private employment he must resign his commission before doing so, and every good Democrat will say amen!

So many complaints of one kind and another have been received by Secretary Carlisle about the methods and the administration of the New York custom-house that he has determined to have it thoroughly investigated from top to bottom, and he selected the following gentlemen to do it: ex-Secretary Fairchild, of New York city; Hon. Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and Hon. Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas. It is significant that upon the very day Judge Lochren, the new Commissioner of Pensions, took personal charge of the Pension Bureau that frauds aggregating something like \$100,000 should have been exposed. And still more significant is the fact that all of these frauds obtained pensions through a single attorney—W. E. Drewry, of Norfolk, Va. That hundreds of similar cases will be unearthed is the general belief here. Judge Lochren is of the opinion that the amount paid out for pensions can be largely reduced without depriving any man of what is justly and legally his and without changing the laws and he proposes to demonstrate the correctness of that opinion.

A number of prominent Democrats, headed by Representative Bynum, of Indiana, are endeavoring to persuade President Cleveland to call the extra session in June, instead of September. The argument of these gentlemen is that September is the most unhealthy month in the year in Washington, malaria being worse than at any other time. They say that if Congress comes together in June the House can perfect its organization and the committees get down to work before the hottest weather of the summer comes and then a recess can be taken to the first of October, escaping the malarial season.

**Sad and Gloomy**

**Weak and Dyspeptic**

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength and Perfectly Cured.



"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefits received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was weak, and it made me strong; I was a dyspeptic, and it cured me; I was sad and gloomy, and it made me cheerful and hopeful. And last, though not least, it made me an ardent and true democrat. All who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with my advice, report good results. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers." J. E. White, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.  
H. B. H. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other brand. Insist upon HOOD'S.  
Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic. Sold in all drug stores. Price 25 cents.

**TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT.**

Report of Charles Skinner, Treasurer of the Town of Greenville:

No.	To whom issued.	Amount.
189	Chas Skinner, street work	29 11
188	H J Hoyle, night watch	1 00
184	J B Johnson, night watch	1 00
185	R D Cherry, night watch	1 00
186	Ed Latham, night watch	1 00
187	J R Moyer, street work	5 25
188	J T Smith, police	40 00
189	T R Moore, police	35 00
140	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
141	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
142	F G James, do	6 00
143	M J Latham, mdse	9 00
144	D J Daniel, night police	12 50
145	D J Whitehead, printing	26 50
146	G L & I Co, lumber	188 10
147	L W Lawrence, do	5 00
July 4, 1892.		
1	T R Moore, police	35 00
2	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
3	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
4	J T Smith, police	40 00
5	J J Stocks, rent	1 50
6	Chas Skinner, street work	22 21
7	D J James, overcharge tax '91	2 12
8	A J Berg, night watch	1 00
9	F G James, do	12 50
10	S Vines, rent	1 00
11	J T Moyer, rent	1 00
August 3, 1892.		
12	J T Smith, police	40 00
13	T R Moore, police	35 00
14	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
15	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
16	Chas Skinner, street work	22 54
17	D J Daniel, night police	12 50
18	H A Kett, mdse	5 25
19	F G James, do	6 00
20	S E Shelburn, do	9 00
21	B Cherry & Co, mdse	35 72
September 6, 1892.		
22	J L Daniel, night lighter	12 50
23	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
24	J T Smith, police	40 00
25	T R Moore, police	35 00
26	Chas Skinner, street work	7 81
27	F G James, do	7 50
28	S E Smith, do	5 00
29	D J Whitehead, printing	8 00
30	G L & I Co, lumber	58 25
October 4, 1892.		
31	J T Smith, police	40 00
32	T R Moore, police	35 00
33	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
34	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
35	F G James, do	6 00
36	S E Pender & Co, mdse	16 00
37	D J Daniel, night police	12 50
38	B S Sheppard, tax list	20 00
39	J J Stocks, rent	1 50
40	F Greene, witness	5 00
41	A Dudley, board	15 00
42	B Cherry, witness	5 00
November 14, 1892.		
43	J T Smith, police	40 00
44	T R Moore, police	35 00
45	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
46	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
47	F G James, do	6 00
48	Harrell Printing Company	2 00
49	D J Whitehead, do	1 25
December 6, 1892.		
50	J T Smith, police	40 00
51	T R Moore, police	35 00
52	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
53	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
54	F G James, do	7 50
55	S E Pender & Co, mdse	3 65
56	Aus Flood, work	5 55
57	S E Shelburn, mdse	36 00
58	D J Daniel, night police	9 00
59	Chas Skinner, street work	12 80
60	Ed Shelburn, Clerk	25 00
January 3, 1893.		
61	J T Smith, police	40 00
62	T R Moore, police	35 00
63	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
64	J L Daniel, night watch	12 50
65	F G James, do	6 75
66	T R Moore, wood	1 00
67	J J Cherry, mdse	1 00
68	J J Stocks, do	1 50
69	J J Williamson, do	6 00
70	Chas Skinner, street work	18 53
71	D J Daniel, night police	12 50
72	A Heilbroner, relief com.	50 00
February 7, 1893.		
73	J T Smith, police	40 00
74	T R Moore, police	35 00
75	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
76	M Williams, lamp lighter	13 50
77	Brown & Hooker, mdse	40 00
78	Chas Skinner, street work	12 10
79	A J Forbes, do	12 10
80	S E Shelburn, mdse	16 41
81	M S Shultz, mdse	5 80
82	H A Blow, police	1 50
83	Dr Warren, do	2 80
March 7, 1893.		
84	J T Smith, police	40 00
85	T R Moore, police	35 95
86	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
87	M Williams, lamp lighter	112 28
88	S E Pender & Co, mdse	5 50
89	F G James, do	4 50
90	A Dudley, do	50 00
91	D D Haskett, mdse	5 00
92	J B Cherry & Co, mdse	10 39
April 4, 1893.		
93	J T Smith, police	40 00
94	T R Moore, police	35 00
95	M Williams, lamp lighter	12 50
96	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
97	F G James, do	7 50
98	Chas Skinner, street work	8 50
99	D S S Co, mdse	8 50
100	S E Shelburn, mdse	23 04
May 2, 1893.		
101	J T Smith, police	40 00
102	T R Moore, police	35 00
103	J L Daniel, night police	12 50
104	M Williams, lamp lighter	7 50
105	F G James, salary	100 00
106	W J Greene, salary	86 00
107	Chas Skinner, street work	28 82
108	E B Ellington, rent	42 00
109	T R Moore, do	35 00
110	T R Moore, do	4 00
111	J J White, salary	13 18
112	S E Shelburn, mdse	1 38
113	J T Moyer, rent	1 50
114	H Hooker & Co, rent	1 50
To cash paid out on		
No 22 Law, 1892	\$ 240 57	
3 per cent commission on	\$3,407 27	
\$3,013 25,	90 40	\$3,497 67
Cash on hand, \$518 61		
Due County Fund	\$28 07	\$546 68
For work,	85	\$27 72
Report of T R Moore, Town Tax Collector for the year ending May 8, 1893:		
Am't taxes property and poll, \$ 1,175 61		
" purchase tax from Janu-		
" ary to July, 1892, 131 33		
" purchase tax from July		
" to January, 1893, 180 65		
" license tax, 391 50		
Com. \$2,078 08		
By fire company exemptions, 21 75		
" insolvent list, 45 25		
" 5 per cent commissions, 108 85		
" cash paid treasurer, 1,887 18		
Approved by Ed. H. Shelburn, } Com.		
Ed. C. Forbes, } Com.		
M. R. Lang, } Com.		
Report of Charles Skinner, Town		
Treasurer of the Town of Greenville,		
ending May 8, 1893.		
Am't rec'd from former		
treasurer, \$ 240 57		
Am't rec'd F G James, 198 85		
Am't rec'd from citizens		
of Forbestown, 26 70		
Am't rec'd from T R		
Moore, market 367 75		
Am't rec'd from J T		
Smith, fines & costs 292 38		
Am't rec'd from T R		
Moore, tax collector, 1,887 18 \$3,013 28		
Hydrants and town		
orders, 2,407 27		
By 3 per cent. com'ts 90 40 \$3,497 67		
Cash on hand, \$ 518 61		
Due Cemetery Fund, \$27 72		
Approved by Ed. H. Shelburn, } Com.		
Ed. C. Forbes, } Com.		
C. C. Forbes, } Com.		
M. R. Lang, } Com.		

**DO YOU WANT TO BUY**

**THE Latest Styles and Best GOODS**

**AT THE Lowest Prices.**

—(o:)—  
—If you do we have them. We have just opened the—

**Largest Stock of Goods ever brought to Greenville this Spring.**

—(o)—  
On account of being late we bought them at very reduced prices and we now find that bought too many, so we are going to sell them at much less than regular prices. If prices is an object to you it will pay you to examine our stock before you make your purchases

**CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.**

On Clothing and Dress Goods we can save you from 10 to 25 cents on every dollar you spend. We will save you 15 cents on the dollar on SHOES.

**GROCERIES.**

We also carry a full line of Groceries and will sell you Good Coffee for 20 cents per pound. Good Tobacco for 25 cents. Good Flour for 24 cents per pound, and the Best Laundry Soap for 4 cents a cake.

We are agents for Longman & Martinez's celebrated PAINTS

**YOUNG & PRIDDY,**  
GREENVILLE, N. C.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**

Prices Low, Terms Easy.

**ELLIOTT BROS. OFFER FOR SALE**

1. The J. L. Ballard home farm, Beaver Dam township, adjoining the lands of G. T. Tyson and J. H. Cobb. A fine farm of about 300 acres, with good buildings and adapted to corn, cotton and to tobacco. A fine marl bed.
2. A farm near Aylen and lying immediately on the railroad, formerly owned by C. B. Tripp, 249 acres of which about 75 are cleared. Good neighborhood, 3 churches and a school within 3 miles. Plenty of marl on the adjoining farms.
3. A fine farm of 260 acres, three miles from Farmville and 10 miles from Greenville, with large, substantial dwelling and out houses, known as the L. P. Beardley home place, fine cotton land, good clay subsoil, accessible to marl.
4. A smaller farm adjoining the above known as the Jones place, 150 acres, dwelling, barn and tenant house, land good.
5. A farm of 58 acres in Pactolus township, about 6 miles from Pactolus, 35 acres cleared, part of the Singletary tract.
6. Part of the Noah Joiner farm, 278 acres, adjoining the town of Marlboro, slightly located in an improving section and can be made a valuable farm.
7. A small farm of about 50 acres, about 10 miles from Greenville, on Indian Well Swamp, with house, etc., formerly owned by Guilford Cox.

**MARKS & BRO.,**  
Greenville, N. C.

In the CORNER under OPERA HOUSE  
NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.  
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.  
Prices Lower Than Ever.  
FIRST - QUALITY - GOODS

**MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, HATS, SHOES, SHIRTS, &c.**

Notice these remarkable prices:  
Men's Suits as low as \$2.50 and up.  
Men's Pants as low as 75 cents and up.  
Children's Suits as low as 85 cents and up.  
Shirts as low as 15 cents and up.  
Men's Shoes as low as 85 cents and up.  
Ladies' Shoes as low as 75 cents and up.  
Other goods correspondingly cheap.  
We are the place for LOW PRICES and solicit the patronage of the people.

**THE JOHN FLANAGAN Buggy Comp'y,**  
GREENVILLE, N. C.

# THE RUSH.

—ALL ARE—

## Rushing

—AFTER THOSE—

## Beautiful & Lovely Spring Goods!

## DRESS GOODS!

In all the new Shades and Trimmings to match.

## Clothing!

We have a beautiful line of nice and genteel

## Spring Suits

for Boys and Young Men, to fit anybody and suit all complexions.

## SHOES & Slippers.

Shoes and Slippers to match your dresses and complexion at very low prices, at

## HIGGS BROS., GREENVILLE, N. C.

### BRIGHT SPARKS.

E. P. Reed & Co.'s Shoes at Munford's. Call on J. B. Cherry & Co. when you want good Flour cheap for cash.

J. B. Cherry & Co. have a nice line of Ladies Slippers.

They are here. Strawberries and Fruit Jars at the Old Brick Store.

Zeigler Bros. Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children at Munford's.

Get the best Butter and Cheese that money can buy at the Old Brick Store.

Seed Peanuts and Pease at the Old Brick Store.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Poles at J. B. Cherry & Co's.

We are requested to announce that the next debate at Frog Level will take place on Saturday night, 20th.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS—and ties from Higgs Bros.

Nice line of Floor Oil Cloths and Matting at J. B. Cherry & Co's.

Remember I pay you cash for Chickens Eggs and Country Produce at the Old Brick Store.

For breakfast, dinner or supper Macaroni and Cheese at the Old Brick Store.

Mason's Poreclean Lined Fruit Jars at J. B. Cherry & Co's.

First appearance in Greenville—California Seedless Oranges of delicious sweetness at the Old Brick Store.

J. B. Cherry & Co. have a nice line of Children's Carriages.

300 PAIRS SAMPLE PANTS—and over all from 35 cents up, at Higgs Bros.

A large stock of nice Furniture cheap at the Old Brick Store.

FOR SALE.—A fine black Mare Colt 14 months old. Sired by George Wilks. Apply to L. A. SCOG.

Genuine Climax and Stonewall Cotton Flows for sale by J. B. Cherry & Co. A full line of Flow Castings kept on hand.

Arbitrator Flour at \$4.75 at J. B. Cherry & Co's, guaranteed the equal of any on the market. Money returned if not O. K.

FOR RENT—Greenville Institute, best school building in Eastern Carolina. Healthy location, good water, in a live town with up-bid back country. For further information apply to Alfred Forbes, Greenville, N. C.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The I. A. Sugg property, situated on Fifth street and occupied by him is for sale. The dwelling is nearly new, modern in style, and contains 12 rooms. The lot embraces about 2 1/2 acres and has all necessary out houses, barns, stables, carriage house, etc., Excellent water, highest elevation in the town and the most comfortable and convenient home in the community. For terms apply to Hagdale & Whitchard.

When you speak or even think of spring medicine, how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla comes to your mind. Take it now.

# THE REFLECTOR.

## Local Reflections.

Rules Adopted by the N. C. Press Association

The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry; also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news. Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

Has the weather settled? A baby show is being talked.

Marked improvement in the weather. The shade and bearing season is almost over.

New lot of blank deeds at REFLECTOR office.

In some sections cotton chopping has started.

Strawberries got as low as 5 cents a quart Saturday.

The Reflector Book Store now has cabinet size envelopes.

Flies are on the increase and next the mosquito will be singing his lay.

Mr. J. W. Mays, of Washington, will run the Oorooke hotel this summer.

Some of the finest bananas we ever saw have recently been on sale here.

The Racket Store's Bulletin No. 2, calls for your attention to-day. Be sure that you read it.

Attention is called to the notice to creditors by Elizabeth Clark, executrix of Weeks H. Clark.

Greenville has not got a bicycle. We doubt there being many towns the size of this without one.

It is reported that the freshest damaged the State farmers near Weldon to the extent of \$15,000.

One by one the plums fall. Mr. John W. Bryan has been appointed postmaster at Goldsboro.

Mr. James Evans tells us that out in his neighborhood the cut worms are destroying much of the young corn.

If you are not a subscriber to the REFLECTOR and happen to read this, stop and ask yourself if you ought not to be a subscriber.

The Old Delaney building on the corner near the Court House is getting a new roof on it. The improvement was badly needed.

Only forty-seven out of eighty applicants for license before the State Board of Medical Examiners, at Raleigh last week, passed the examination.

The Old Brick Store has some fruit that is a real novelty—oranges that are entirely seedless. They came from California and are delightful in flavor.

We have a Blume in this office that takes the place of any flower.—Concord Standard.

We have a Burch in this office that "chips the bark" off of any tree.

Yesterday Mr. E. Buck showed us some of the finest oats we have seen so early in the season. They were three feet high and fully headed.

R. L. Humber, agent, last week received a McCormick reaper and binder which he has on exhibition at his shops. It is a complete machine in every respect.

The Washington store building on the corner of Fifth and Cotanch street has been converted into a nice dwelling home. It very much improves the corner.

Some communications intended for this issue had to be left over for the present because of a rush of other matter. This will explain to the writers their failure to appear to-day.

Talking about county fairs, it strikes us that if Pitt county would just turn her head in that direction she could have the equal of any county in the State. We throw this out as a hint.

We are indebted to Miss Nannie Cox for an invitation to the dedication and first annual commencement of the State Normal and Industrial School, Greensboro, May 23rd and 24th.

The Baptist Sunday-school (weather permitting) will go on an excursion to Yankee Hall to-morrow and have a picnic there. The steamer will leave at 8 o'clock, and all who expect to go must be at the wharf in time.

Mr. Ruel Willoughby, of Beaver Dam told us Saturday that out in his neighborhood the cold weather of last week and week before gave the crops a serious set back. Much of the young cotton was dying and corn was looking mighty yellow.

An editor wisely says: If you have a grudge against a man it is better to inveigle him out behind the barn and there settle the matter for better or for worse, than to rush into a printing office and try to make the editor an innocent club with which to thump your antagonist.

After July 1st the mail route from Kingston in Lenoir county, to Johnson's Mills in this county, will stop at Griffin and omit going to Johnson's Mills, so we are stated in the dispatches. If this is so the entire route had as well be abolished, as the service between Kingston and Griffin is supplied each way daily by train.

We are requested to tell a young man in New York who writes letters to Greenville, and who sometimes uses nine sheets of paper no two of which are alike, that if paper is scarce in the city send down to Greenville and he can get some. This is not an advertisement for the Reflector Book Store, either, but we do sell something to write on mighty cheap.

Hereafter when any society adopts resolutions of respect and includes the request for publication of the same, they should not overlook to issue and order on their treasurer to pay the paper to which they send it. Reference to the rules recently adopted by the N. C. Press Association, which we publish at the end of this page will give the information needed on this subject.

Personal. Mr. Larry Hellbroner has gone to Tarboro to spend a few weeks.

Dr. Frank W. Brown was called to Plymouth Sunday on professional business.

Mrs. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. Chas. Skinner at Hotel Mason.

Mr. Andrew Joyner, has been made manager of the Keeley Institute at Ashland, Va.

Miss Theresa Hellbroner, of Tarboro, has been spending the past week with Mrs. M. R. Lang.

We hear Eld Purofoy's sermon in the Court House, last Wednesday night, spoken of as an excellent one.

Mrs. Ollen Warren and children, of Penny Hill, have been visiting the family of her father, Mr. S. B. Wilson.

Capt. T. J. Jarvis and Maj. L. C. Latham are on the committee appointed to act as escort to the remains of Hon. Jefferson Davis as they pass through North Carolina.

Rev. Alban Graves, Rector of the Episcopal church, left yesterday to conduct a week's meeting at Kinston. His family accompanied him and will spend the week in Kinston.

Rev. J. H. Lamberth is in Scotland Neck conducting a protracted meeting for Rev. R. T. Vann. Rev. Mr. Vann will preach in the Baptist church here next Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. J. B. Cherry returned home Monday night from Oxford where she had been attending the meeting of King's Daughters. In reports of the meeting published we see complimentary mention of her singing. Her son who was at school at Oxford came home with her.

Mr. J. T. Erwin, a member of the Junior Class of Trinity College, Durham, has accepted the principalship of the Jefferson Academy, Ashe county, and will open the summer session beginning May 15th. Mr. Erwin is a native of Pitt county, and son of Mr. S. P. Erwin. He prepared for College under Prof. Duckett at Greenville.

Our townsman, ex-Gov. Jarvis, is much in demand to make literary addresses at commencements this year. He goes to Burlington Academy on the 22nd inst., to the State Normal School for women at Greensboro on the 23rd, to Wilson Collegiate Institute on the 30th and to Fremont Military Institute on June 1st. As great a friend to education as he is it is no wonder all the schools want him to make addresses.

Dr. Charles Laughinghouse, who recently graduated with distinction at the Philadelphia Medical College, returned home Saturday. He came by way of Raleigh and stood the examination for license before the State Medical Board and passed with high rating. He will engage in practice here with his grandfather, Dr. C. J. O'Hagan. The REFLECTOR congratulates him upon the high stand he has taken all through the pursuit of his studies, and wishes him success as he launches out in the profession.

Big Find. Last week Lieut. J. A. Teel came to the conclusion that some of his guinea hens were laying, and went in search of nests. He found two, the first having 10 eggs in it and the other having the astonishing number of 66. He was still on the hunt at last accounts but has not reported an additional find.

Stray Buzzard. In the REFLECTOR State news column last week was an item from the Ashboro Courier about a buzzard with a steel trap and chain attached to his foot that was seen flying in that section. Mr. Ralph House tells us that he lost a steel trap in that way, and may be the one seen near Ashboro was his buzzard—or rather his trap. He says he set a trap for hawks, that the buzzard got in it, broke the chain and carried the trap off.

Bear Killed. Last week Messrs J. H. Mills and Calvin Mills, two brothers who live near Black Jack, killed the largest bear that was ever captured in this county. They wrote us a letter about it and say that the bear weighed 300 pounds, was 6 feet and 8 inches long, measured 22 inches across the breast, 8 inches across the foot, had claws 2 1/2 inches long and teeth 1 1/2 inches long. That was a large bear, and was built right for making a bad fight.

Help the Board. The Board of Councilmen at their meeting Monday night adopted ordinances for the government of the town which will be published in a few days. Every good citizen of the town should lend his encouragement to the Board and do all he can towards assisting in the observance of the laws. The best administration is that in which the people take an interest. Let's help to uphold the hands of those we have chosen to direct in these matters.

A Sure Sign. A perfect town is that in which you see the farmers patronizing the home merchants, the merchants patronizing the money printers, the laborers spending the money they earn with their own tradesman, and they buying their things at home instead of going abroad. The spirit of reciprocity between business men and mechanics, tradesmen and laborers, the farmers and manufacturers results every time in making the town a good one for business.—Painesville Democrat.

More Than a Centenarian. "Aunt Roxie," a colored woman who lives on the premises of Mr. J. B. Cherry, is more than a hundred years old, but just how much over that age has to be approximated. In olden times she belonged to the Pearce family, and is provided for in her old age by descendants of that family and their connections. Mr. B. C. Pearce tells us that she was the nurse of his father in infancy, and as his father was born in 1795—36 years ago—it is evident that "Aunt Roxie," must have been several years old at that time or she would have been too young to entrust with the care of an infant. She sometimes talks about remembering the Revolutionary war, but it is very probable that she has reference to the war of 1812. No doubt she was a grown woman when this latter war occurred.

Large Families. We have seen an item about a woman in Pennsylvania who was 43 years old and was the mother of twenty-two children; that the woman weighed 290 pounds and her children were so fat at birth that only one of them lived.

There is a colored woman in Greenville this same age—43 years old—who is the mother of eighteen children and twelve are living. She is an able bodied woman and one of the best nurses in the community.

Starts His Court. Mayor Fleming had his first case before him Saturday. Two belligerent darkies were up for reconciliation and their troubles adjusted by each paying a fine of \$3 and costs. A young white man from the country tried to destroy too much of the bad liquor these town bar-rooms keep, and it seems that the liquor got into his legs and tongue and put him in bad shape generally. Being his first offense the Mayor let him off with the payment of costs and admonition that he should not do so any more.

Trinity College Commencement. This year's commencement of Trinity College, Durham, will occur June 7, 8, and include the following important features: Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. Dr. R. N. Slead, Richmond, Va., at 11 A. M., Wednesday, 7th. Literary Address before the Columbian and Hesperian Literary Societies, by Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, at 4 P. M., Wednesday 7th. Annual Address before the Alumni Association, by Walter P. Andrews, of Atlanta, Ga., at 8 P. M., Wednesday. Graduating Exercises at 11 A. M., Thursday, 8th.

What the Paper Does. An Illinois newspaper says: "The real power of a newspaper, to draw trade to its own town, or direct the trade in other channels, can hardly be estimated; and what is more, it is a matter that is hardly ever considered as an important factor in the towns prosperity, for the simple reason that it is not thought of by business men. He who will give the matter a moment of unbiased thought will be the last man to pool! pool! the idea. The local paper, that is receiving a good living patronage from the town in which it is published, will guard well the interests of that town with jealous care, just the same as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customers."

The Revival. The meeting in the Methodist church continues this week and the services are attended by large congregations. There is much interest in the meeting, though as yet there have been few professions. Rev. R. A. Willis, of Newbern, who has been preaching twice each day for more than a week, is sowing seed that can be productive of a good harvest. He has delivered a number of excellent sermons, the one Sunday morning being exceptionally good and delightful. His text on that occasion was "We walk by faith, and not by sight," and the sermon was a feast indeed to Christians. He is an earnest, faithful minister of the Word, and has made a host of friends while here. The pastor, Rev. G. F. Smith, is also doing zealous work during the meeting, and his words of exhortation at the services show his earnestness and love for those among whom he is laboring. The doors of the church will be opened for members at next Sunday morning's service.

BRANCHVILLE (VA.) JOTTINGS. Both Democratic and Republican conventions have recently been held in this county to nominate candidates for the various county offices. The Republicans did not nominate any candidate for clerk but endorsed B. F. McLemore, the present clerk, who is a Democrat and very popular.

Mr. J. C. James who has been very ill is able to be out again.

Last Friday night some thief effected an entrance into the store of J. C. James and succeeded in getting about \$20 in money and some goods. It is supposed that the thief must have been concealed in the store when it was closed as he left by the front door and no fastenings were broken.

Mrs. A. C. Goulden, of Petersburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Duke.

R. W. Pittman, who has been very ill with pneumonia is out again.

Quill Pen has a broad smile on. It's a boy.

QUILL PEN. Many people who sing "Heaven is my home" never seem to suffer from home sickness.—Orange Observer.

A weekly exchange says that the recent cyclone in south Georgia upset things generally, changed the day of the week, blowed the staves off of a barrel and left the bung hole, and scared a red-headed woman.

Notice to Creditors. Having qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as executrix of the will of Weeks H. Clark, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same for payment on or before the 10th day of May 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This 10th day of May, 1893. ELIZABETH CLARK, Executrix of Weeks H. Clark.

Notice to Creditors. The undersigned having duly qualified as administrator of Mary Albritton, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same for payment on or before the 1st day of May, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This 1st day of May, 1893. J. S. KEEL, Adm. of Mary Albritton.

Notice to Creditors. The undersigned having duly qualified as administrator of W. A. Paulsen, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same for payment on or before the 26th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This 26th day of April, 1893. B. S. SEPPARD, Adm. of W. A. Paulsen.

# WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

In our Dress Goods Department! We have the right goods at the lowest prices and guarantee satisfaction.

DRESS GOODS.

Bedford Cords, Suitings, Henriettes and plain goods in all prices. Trimmings of all kinds. A line of China and Plain Silks.

WASH GOODS.

In Irish Lawns, Scotch Cambrics, Black Lawns, Figured Lawns, Figured Mulls, Satteens, &c. Big Bargains in Gingham and Outings—reduced from 124 and 10 cents to 8 cents. White Goods from 3 cents up.

WE WILL HAVE YOUR TRADE.

In Clothing. If you will look at our nobby styles and good fitting Suits for Men, Boys and Children. Boys Suits 75 cents and up.

SHOES. SHOES.

You will be sure to buy our Ladies Shoes and Ties, in all colors, if you see them. Gents Patent Leather Russet Shoes, and Shoes of all grades and prices.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

And everything in the Notion line. Big line of Stiff, Felt and Straw Hats. Everything sold at the lowest prices.

## C. T. MUNFORD, GREENVILLE, N. C.

# RACKET STORE!

## BULLETIN NO. 2.

# Grand Annual Mark Down Sale.

## Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Shoes, Slippers,

In fact in all of our different Departments goods are cheaper and better than ever.

## CLOTHING! IN ALL THE LATEST SPRING SHADES AND CUTS.

## DON'T BE A CLAM!

But come and get our prices before spending your hard earned cash. We are the people for you to spend your gold, silver and greenbacks with. Yours for reliable goods and low prices.

## The Racket Store, GREENVILLE, N. C.

No trouble to show goods. One door south of Bank.

# WELCOME SPRING!

You bring us balmy air and blue skies. Under your magic influence nature wakes to a fresh beauty and productive-ness. People yield to your influence and their pulses quicken. Everybody and everything is awake and the watchword of the season is "Activity." I have just returned from the Northern markets and am now opening a beautiful line of

## Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notion,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

which I shall offer to the public at a close margin. We do no hawking, our goods talk for themselves. I will be glad to see my old customers and friends.

## CLOTHING!

OUR SPRING SUITS are doing duty to-day. Grand, good ones they are. They've got style—rooted in quality. I desire to get ahead, for I am always trying to do better. All the colors, all the cuts, proper lengths, and nothing but a fit.

I am located in the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Cox. Not one old piece of goods in the store. Give me a trial I am sure I can please you.

## FRANK WILSON, GREENVILLE, N. C.

New Straight Goods. Clean Large Stock.

—We are still making a specialty of—

## DRY GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS, HTAS AND SHOES.

We have a first-class assortment and sell close. Do not fail to get our prices.

## New Home Sewing Machine.

and parts for all kinds of machines are sold by us.

## BROWN BROS., Depositors for American Bible Society

# R. L. HUMBER'S MACHINE WORKS, Greenville, N. C.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, &c. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING.



## The McCormick Mowers, Reapers and Harvesters.

THE - BEST - IN - THE - WORLD.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for catalogue and prices before buying elsewhere.

A few Second-Hand Engines for sale.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

## J. A. ANDREWS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, GROCER, GREENVILLE, N. C.

50 Half Ribs 2lb Bagging. 150 Bundles New Arrow Ties. 100 Small Full Cream Cheese. 150 Tubs Choice Butter. 100 Tubs Boston Lard. 100 Boxes Tobacco, all grades. 50 Boxes Cakes and Crackers. 50 Barrels Stiek Candy. 50 Kegs New Corn Mullet. 50 Barrels Gail & Ax Snuff. 50 Barrels F. Lorillard's Snuff.

50 Barrels Railroad Mills \$6. 25 Barrels Three Thistle Snuff. Car load Rib Side Meat. Car load Seed Oats. Car load Flour, all grade. 100 Kegs Powder. 50 Shot. 5 000 old virginia Cheroots. Full line Case Goods and everything else kept in a first class grocery establishment.

Wishing to thank my many friends for their liberal patronage for both Merchandise and different articles which I manufacture, I take this method of announcing that while I thank you all I am also striving hard to secure advantages that I can give you in order to further merit your patronage.

I have reduced the price of this well-known Cotton Planter from \$8.00 to \$6.50 and hope that you will be able to take advantage of this and send us an early order. Any repairing done on Planters or repairs furnished to order.

For other articles in our line such as Church Pewes, Cart Wheels, Buckets and Mouldings, Tobacco Hogsheds and General Repair Work, you will do well to correspond with me before arranging with any one else. I can give you some advantage.

A. G. COX, Winterville, N. C.

TRUCK BARRELS.

I have a great demand for Potato Barrels, and am getting shipping season and shall make arrangements to supply each demand at best prices. Please order early and avoid the rush.

Wanted: A good demand for Potato Barrels, and am getting shipping season and shall make arrangements to supply each demand at best prices. Please order early and avoid the rush.

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# TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by O. L. JOYNER, Proprietor Eastern Tobacco Warehouse.

## LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS.

Mr. Royster who for some time has been quite sick is now getting able to be out again.

The financial panic which threatened Wall Street a few days ago seems to have affected the price of tobacco as it is now a little off in value.

Mr. W. T. Brogden, who has been associated with the Greenville Warehouse for the past three months returned to his home in Oxford last week.

Esq. G. T. Tyson, of Beaver Dam township is one of the most forward and progressive farmers that we have. He is one of the get up at 2 o'clock in the morning kind and he makes things move around him.

The Winston Tobacco Journal says that Greenville N. C. is destined to be one of the leading tobacco centres in the State, situated in the midst of a fine tobacco section and with some of the best dealers in the tobacco trade there is no reason why it should not. Thanks to Bro. Harman, we are moving slowly but surely.

Lexington Ky. is situated in the centre of the far famed blue grass region which covers an area of about five counties and is noted the world over for the production of beautiful horses and charming women. Greenville N. C. is situated in the centre of the New Golden Belt, whose bright and silky product is winning for itself a world wide reputation, and our women well they can vie with the fairest of Italy's fair eyed daughters.

We have been hampering on the prize house question now for nearly five months and have not met with much success yet, still our determination is just as strong now as when we first took up the pen. Perhaps we have not tried right. Believing this to be the case and having failed in getting any built by individual effort we are going to try co-operative effort. There are parties here now who are willing and anxious to sign a contract for a house 40 x 80 to give thirty dollars a month for it by the year. This house complete will cost eleven hundred and fifty dollars. Now three men by taking four hundred dollars apiece can put this house up and within three years it will very near pay for itself. The land and lumber can be had on reasonable terms without spending a dollar cash and thus the cash required will be about six hundred dollars. Let us hear from you.

In the summer of 1885, Mr. Leon F. Evans was traveling in Nash county and while there he met Mr. J. T. Seat, who at that time was superintending a large tobacco farm near Nashville. Mr. Evans noticed that the Nash county soil was something like that of Pitt and told Mr. Seat if he would come down he thought it likely that he would get up a club of tobacco growers as the Pitt county farmers were getting tired growing cotton, to which Mr. Seat agreed provided Mr. Evans would go home and find out the sentiments of the people in regard to tobacco culture.

Mr. Evans came home and went personally to see a good number of farmers in his immediate community and finding the sentiment in favor of the project he wrote Mr. Seat to come down. The time appointed for him to come was set and accordingly on a winter night in the early part of the month of December there gathered together at the home of Mr. A. A. Forbes the following gentlemen who cultivated the first crop of tobacco that was ever grown as a monetary crop east of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R.: Leon F. Evans, G. F. Evans, A. A. Forbes, T. J. Stancill and Jacob Joyner. After parleying over the matter considerably they finally agreed to employ Mr. Seat at five hundred dollars a year. This was the first enormous price that was filched out of the farmers of east Carolina by Granville county tobacco experts but thousands of dollars have since been carried away from this county alone.

All arrangements being made, Mr. Seat returned to Nash to make preparations for coming to Pitt county, but before he had got home some of the number who employed him became uneasy and ordered Leon Evans to direct Mr. Seat not to come. It was too late, however, for before the letter got to Nashville, Mr. Seat was here ready to enter into his duties and thus it was under these circumstances that Eastern Carolina first made its exit in the cultivation of tobacco. From that

little section three miles west of Greenville on the Tarboro road the cultivation of tobacco has spread like wild fire over Eastern Carolina. Central Carolina hooted at the idea of the Eastern counties ever becoming her rival. Granville county boasts of Dutchville, her Beaver Dam and her Sunny South side while Pitt county as a whole is the peer if not the superior of any of these sections in the production of the golden weed, and surrounding her is her sister counties Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Wilson, Edgecombe, Martin, Beaufort and numbers of others that are now just beginning the cultivation of tobacco.

The Southern farmer to-day is not solely dependent upon his cotton crop for a living. In west Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, while some few are following the old plan of purchasing food and planting cotton, the vast majority are raising diversified crops, and each succeeding year will see this plan carried out in a greater degree. In the States of Georgia and North and South Carolina and places, as to value, among the agricultural products of the States, not necessarily because less will be raised, but because of the increase in the production of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Through the western part of the cotton belt such a condition will not be likely to exist, but cotton will never again be raised in place of food products, as has been done in the past.—Baltimore Manufacturers Record.

The sentence above that refers to the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina should be read carefully by every farmer who has a tendency to cotton culture. The class of farmers to which this sentence should especially refer grew up in anti bellum days. Then the true type of the Southern gentleman was the owner of large tracts of southern lands with slaves enough to keep them in a proper state of cultivation. At that time cotton was about the only monetary crop grown in the South, it brought large remunerative prices and of course its cultivation began to increase. But when the slaves were set free the cost of cultivation increased and this with the continual decrease in the price paid for cotton soon made the cost of cultivating equal to or greater than the price obtained. Now with these conditions confronting our intelligent farmers what hopes can encourage them in the one crop cotton culture. To those who still persist in the cultivation of cotton we would suggest that you note the advice in the above clipping. King cotton stand aside, other cereals will take your place.

We are not opposed to the cultivation of cotton solely because we are interested in tobacco culture, but for plain and plausible reasons first because there are other Southern States that can grow cotton at so much less expense than we can that it knocks competition out of the question and second, the present price will not pay the cost of cultivation. These two alone are indispensable proof in the solution of this vexing problem. If the Southern farmer would free himself from debt and be an independent man he must surely turn his attention to the diversification of crops.

It is not natural that our beautiful Sunny South with its warm and genial climate and diversified fertile lands that grow and develop almost every species of vegetation from the heady oak to the delicately constituted orange tree and all kinds of fruits and flowers should be the home of the greatest number of poverty stricken and distressed humanity and yet such is the case.

## FARMERS READ THIS.

Now that the '93 tobacco crop is well under way and nearly everybody that plants the weed knows pretty accurately how many acres they intend planting, we wish to ascertain the number of acres that will be planted in Pitt and the adjoining counties this year. It is almost or quite impossible to get the exact number of acres that will be planted but in order to get as nearly a perfect statement as possible we have decided to have posted at some convenient point at every post office in Pitt and a good number in the adjoining counties a blank tobacco acreage register which will be so arranged as to show the name of the planter the number of acres planted in '92 and the number planted in '93, which will of course show when footed the difference in acreage for two years, whether an increase or a decrease as the case may be. When this register is filled out through the kindness of the postmaster it will be sent

back to us. We of course will pay the postage.

Now to have these registers printed and mailed to the majority of the post offices in Eastern North Carolina will cost us no small amount of money and a great deal of time and to walk probably not further than five steps from where your mail is delivered to you and write your name and the number of acres of tobacco that you are planting will be but a small trouble and cost you nothing. Hence we earnestly insist that every one who plants a half acre and from that up will do us the kindness to register their names and acreage properly. The registers will be sent out between now and the first of June and by the 5th of July we want to have them all returned properly filled. Allow us again to impress you with the expense and time this information will cost us and sincerely ask that no one who plants tobacco will treat us with silence when the returns are rendered for it is for your interest as well as ours that this investigation is being made.

## "TENEMENT MADE" CIGARS.

Important Amendments to the Factory Law Now in Operation.

Several important amendments to the factory law of New York State went into effect on Monday last. They are as follows: No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used, except by the immediate members of the family living therein, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes or cigars.

No person, firm, or corporation shall hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any rear building or buildings, in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, at making in whole or in part any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the Factory Inspector, his assistant, or one of his deputies, stating the maximum number of persons employed therein.

This permit is revocable by the Factory Inspector or his assistants if at any time the health of the community or of those employed may require it. A written register of the names and addresses of persons to whom such is given is to be kept by the manufacturer, to be produced when demanded by the Factory Inspector. The following clause then occurs:

No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section made in any dwelling or tenement or house or rear building without a permit. All goods so made shall be labeled "Tenement made" on a tag. Unclean goods shall be labeled "unhealthy" and the Board of Health shall be notified to remove and disinfect them.

The penalties for violation of this law are not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 fine for the first offence; not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the second, and for the third a fine not less than \$50 and not more than 30 days imprisonment.—U. S. (N. Y. Tobacco Journal).

Professors Abeles and Raschik, of Vienna, have subjected tobacco smoke to analyses on a large scale, having drawn the smoke of about 200 Havana cigars by an aspirator through a series of six bottles, the first of which contained carbonate of soda, the second and fourth clear water, the third diluted sulphuric acid, the fifth alcohol, and the sixth ether. The contents of the first four bottles were found to be tinged dark brown, while those of the last two assumed a light yellow color. Analysis of the contents of the first two bottles showed no trace of prussic acid, while analysis of the contents of the last bottle gave no indication of any poisonous substance.

## Land Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Pitt Superior Court made at March term, 1893, in the case of Turner Smith and wife vs. Samuel Cory, the undersigned Commissioners will sell, for cash, before the Court House door, in Greenville, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1893, the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Pitt, and in Chisolm township, adjoining the lands of Josephus Gaskins, Henry McLawhorn, Samuel Cory and others, containing 28 acres, more or less, being the piece on which said Turner Smith and wife lived in 1885. This April 30th, 1893. A. L. BLOW & F. G. JAMES, Commissioners.

Needling a tonic or children who want building up, should take BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It is pleasant; never sickens; induces, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neurosis.

## PRIZES ON PATENTS.

HOW TO GET TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR NOTHING.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring Them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it. The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

## NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to the hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

## THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought. "Why don't the railroad company make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' back?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of?" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" grows the man who is late for breakfast. "I wore one of the business I'd make buttons that would not slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

## A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize. To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent. It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions: Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys of Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little value to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fails to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States. Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F. street, N. W., Washington, N. C.

## A Ten Story Clubhouse.

Think of it! a club house ten stories high. This is what the Iroquois Club of Chicago proposes building on the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue. The second floor is to contain the principal rooms of the club, the third floor will be a large reception room for use on formal occasions; the fourth and fifth floors will be furnished into rooms for the members, the sixth floor will contain a large ball room, eighth and ninth floors the dining rooms, and servants will occupy the tenth floor. This is the most ambitious effort in the way of a clubhouse that has as yet been projected.

## People Who Rarely Wink.

There are people who rarely wink. How they manage to get along without doing so is a marvel, but somehow or other they do. Some eyes are naturally more moist than others, and the very moist eye does not so much need the assistance of the lids to keep the eyeball bright. It is a constitutional matter, for winking, though under the control of the will, is done so quickly that it is practically an involuntary action. Men wink when they feel that the eye is uncomfortably dry, and when it does not become dry the necessity for winking is not felt.

## The Moon.

The moon is a fossil world, an ancient cinder, a ruined habitacle. The moon was once the seat of all the varied and intense activities that now characterize the surface of our earth. Its life age was, perhaps, reached while the earth was yet glowing.

### S. S. S. CURES SCROFULA

Mr. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says he has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S. S. S. after having had another treatment, and being unable to quite a low condition of health, as he thought he could not live.

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### WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. and branches—Condensed Schedule TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

April 18th, '93,	No 23,	No 27,	No 41
Lv Weldon	12:30 pm	5:08 pm	6:15 am
Ar Rocky Mount	1:33 pm	6:01 pm	7:23 am
Ar Tarboro	2:36 pm	7:04 pm	8:26 am
Lv Rocky Mt	1:33 pm	6:01 pm	7:23 am
Lv Wilson	2:25 pm	6:38 pm	7:58 am
Lv Selma	3:30 pm	7:43 pm	9:03 am
Lv Fayetteville	4:34 pm	8:47 pm	10:07 am
Ar Florence	10:25 pm	10:40 pm	
Lv Wilson	2:25 pm	6:38 pm	7:58 am
Lv Goldsboro	3:20 pm	7:43 pm	9:03 am
Lv Magnolia	4:30 pm	8:55 pm	10:15 am
Ar Wilmington	6:00 pm	11:35 pm	

### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No 78,	No 14,	No 56	
daily	daily	daily	
Lv Florence	6:10 pm	7:30 pm	8:50 pm
Lv Fayetteville	7:14 pm	8:34 pm	9:54 pm
Lv Selma	8:18 pm	9:38 pm	10:58 pm
Ar Wilson	9:22 pm	10:42 pm	12:02 pm
Ar Wilmington	9:30 am	10:50 am	12:10 pm
Lv Magnolia	11:10 pm	12:30 pm	1:50 pm
Lv Goldsboro	12:20 pm	1:40 pm	3:00 pm
Ar Wilson	1:10 am	2:30 am	3:50 am
Lv Wilson	1:10 am	2:30 am	3:50 am
Ar Rocky Mount	3:00 am	4:20 am	5:40 am
Ar Tarboro	3:35 am	4:55 am	6:15 am
Lv Tarboro	12:54 pm		

\*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 8:40 p. m., Halifax 4:00 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:48 p. m., Greenville 6:28 p. m., Kinston 7:03 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 a. m., Greenville 8:23 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:00 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 8:40 a. m., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 p. m., Parrale 6:00 p. m., arrives Washington 7:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C. via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, 5:00 P. M., Sunday 3:00 P. M., arrive Plymouth 4:20 p. m., 5:20 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 5:30 a. m., Sunday 10:00 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C. 10:25 AM 12:30.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville 7:30 a. m., arrive Rowland 12:15 p. m., returning leave Dunbar 12:15 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 15 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leave Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A. M. arrive Smithfield, N. C. 7:30 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8:00 A. M. arrive Goldsboro, N. C. 9:30 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P. M., arrive Nashville 8:40 P. M., Spring Hope 7:15 P. M., returning daily except Sunday 7:15 P. M., arrive Nashville 8:35 A. M., arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A. M., except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch R. R. leave Latta 7:30 p. m., arrive Dunbar 8:40 p. m., returning leave Dunbar 9:0 a. m., arrive Latta 7:15 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M., and 11:30 A. M. Returning leave Clinton at 8:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M. connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All calls via Richmond, and daily except Sunday by Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday with Norfolk & Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points via Norfolk.

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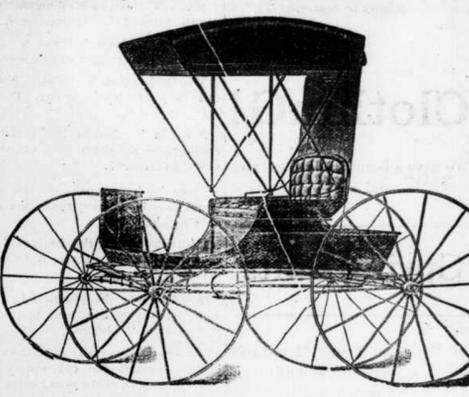
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