

0000 0000
0000 0000
0000 0000
The Home Man Believes in
Home Enterprises, And takes his
Home Paper. One Dollar gets
The Reflector.
0000 0000
0000 0000
0000 0000
This Office for Job Printing

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

VOL. XII.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

NO. 30

0000 0000
0000 0000
0000 0000
The Enterprising Merchant Reaches the
Enterprising Patron By advertising in an
Enterprising Paper. Therefore he uses
The Reflector.
0000 0000
0000 0000
0000 0000
This Office for Job Printing

A LONG TRIP ABROAD.

The winter night was closing, dark and drear, around the tumult and bustle of the railroad station in the heart of the city. Without, the snow fell, white and ceaselessly, and the fiery eye of the locomotive threw a line of light through the darkness for yards around.

Hugh Southbank was walking slowly up and down the platform, with his arms resting carelessly on the shoulder of Alfred Neville, his dearest friend. Both were wrapped to the throat in furs.

"So you are really setting forth, Hugh?" exclaimed Neville. "And when shall you return home?"

"I can scarcely tell—certainly not in many years, and perhaps never. I may become a Russian, or possibly pitch my tent among the palm trees of Palestine."

"Hugh," said his friend, turning so as to look into the dark eyes that were partially hidden by the fur-trimmed cap of the traveler, "I remember when you were the quietest and most home-loving of prosaic individuals. What has changed you so entirely?"

"Time works changes in us all," returned Southbank, evasively.

"Hugh!" said Neville, reproachfully, "surely we have not been fast friends for twenty years for you to deny me your confidence at last?"

"I have no secrets for you, Neville," replied Hugh, somewhat softened. "Nor am I unwilling to confess to you that the whole current of my life has been changed since that unlucky quarrel with Edith Sayre six years ago. We both acted very like a couple of foolish children, and so we parted."

"And what has become of her?"

"She married Charles Calthorpe years ago and I have long lost sight of her."

"Why don't you follow her example, my boy, and take unto yourself a wife?"

Southbank shrugged his shoulders.

"Hallo! here comes your train! In with you, old fellow—drop me a line now and then, just to let me know that you haven't turned muskman at Constantinople or taken to tiger hunting in the jungles of Bengal."

There was a cordial grasp of two earnest hands and then Alfred Neville stood alone on the platform, a mist that was not the dew of melting snowflakes before his eyes, and the express train was speeding away through the gloom and darkness of the winter night.

"Is this seat engaged, sir?"

Hugh Southbank answered in the negative, almost petulantly, for the conductor's voice roused him from a deep reverie into which he had fallen.

The twilight of the half-illuminated car, the heated atmosphere within and the swift, tremulous motion of the train were alike favorable to dream fancies, and it was not particularly pleasant to be roused up to make room for a lady and two little children.

"People haven't any business to be traveling with children!" grumbled the fat man with spectacles opposite, across whose outstretched feet the little four-year-old had stumbled.

Hugh Southbank—whether out of the sheer spirit of contradiction or from Christian charity will never be known—leaned forward and took the four-year-old upon his knee while he assisted the lady to dispose of her manifold traveling bags and bundles.

"Thank you, sir!"

The words were spoken so low that Southbank scarcely caught their sound, but the rosy little boy on his knee quite made up for his mother's taciturnity by clamorously demanding to see the stranger's watch and rubbing his cheek delightedly against the costly furs which edged Hugh's traveling coat.

"Papa had a fur coat like this—papa is dead!" chattered the little fellow, lifting his brown eyes to Hugh Southbank's with innocent confidence.

Southbank did not answer.

"And mamma is going to B—I Mamma has only nine dollars left," went on the small chatterer, "and—"

"Hugh, dear, don't talk any more," interrupted the soft, tremulous voice at Southbank's side, with an accent that thrilled him to the very heart.

Southbank leaned forward to get a glimpse of the face that belonged to the sweet low voice, but it was useless; the car was too dark.

"And what is your name, my little fellow?" he asked, a sudden inspiration coming to his aid.

"Mamma says I'm not to talk," pouted the child.

"Tickets if you please," shouted the conductor, bustling down the aisle.

"Hold your lantern here a minute, my man. Where did I put that ticket?" said Hugh, ostentatiously searching through the compartments of his pocketbook. "Oh, here it is—all right."

All right, indeed, for in the full glare of the lantern he had discovered the key to that troublesome enigma. Their eyes had met for one second, and Hugh Southbank knew that Edith Sayre was sitting beside him.

Through the lonely winter solitudes—through the glens of ice-lunged trees and snowy ravines and miles of miles of dreary hills and

THE MESSAGE

As Read to the Extra Session of Congress.

A SHORT BUT POINTED DOCUMENT.

The Two Houses Organized and Beginning the Work for Which They Were Called Together.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—The Senate and House were organized yesterday as agreed upon at the Democratic caucus.

A message from the President's message was received and read as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 7th inst. and to inform you that it has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration."

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1893. To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they so well understand, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

OUR UNFORTUNATE FINANCIAL PLIGHT is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources, but of the cumulative effect of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant and remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung upon us every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed and failure have invaded every branch of our business life. It is especially chargeable to CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of many years of effort to maintain the principle of bimetallism.

When he saw his mother his feelings overcame him and he burst into a loud wail.

"My sister doesn't love me! I want to get lost in the woods and let the bears eat me!"

"But," said his mother, "you cried when you pinched your finger with the clothespin, and it would hurt you far more if the bears should eat you."

The boy was interested and dried his tears. "I mean a kind, tame bear," he said, choking a sob.

"But a tame bear has sharp teeth."

The boy rubbed his eyes with his muddy hand and was lost in thought for awhile. Then he raised his head. His countenance was cheerful, there was not a trace of sorrow in his tone and he cried: "I mean—I mean a nice little curly dog without any teeth."—Harpur's Young People.

Walnut Pickles.

Gather white walnuts when sufficiently tender to pierce with a needle; put in a stone jar and pour boiling brine over them; let stand ten days. Drain and place in the jar for six hours. Soak in cold water over night. Cover with cold vinegar and let stand thirty-six hours; pour off and cover with a gallon of hot vinegar, to which has been added seven ounces of ginger, seven ounces of salt, two heads of garlic, a tablespoonful of scraped horseradish, two pods of red pepper, half an ounce each of ground mace, cloves, allspice and orange peel. The vinegar should be strained.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Do not pitch the tune too high when you sing your own praises.—Galveston News.

Horse Notes.

White oak bark will stop the horse's craving for boards.

Have fewer low-priced horses, and the good ones will command a better price.

Judicious feeding is needed to keep up the strength of your horse.

No horse is too good to be used for hard work, no matter if he is well bred. Use the animal, but do not abuse him. That is where the harm comes in.

Horses of equal strength should be harnessed together. To use a weak horse with a strong one is cruelty to the weak, and even to the strong.

THE MESSAGE

As Read to the Extra Session of Congress.

A SHORT BUT POINTED DOCUMENT.

The Two Houses Organized and Beginning the Work for Which They Were Called Together.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—The Senate and House were organized yesterday as agreed upon at the Democratic caucus.

A message from the President's message was received and read as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 7th inst. and to inform you that it has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration."

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1893. To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they so well understand, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

OUR UNFORTUNATE FINANCIAL PLIGHT is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources, but of the cumulative effect of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant and remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung upon us every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed and failure have invaded every branch of our business life. It is especially chargeable to CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of many years of effort to maintain the principle of bimetallism.

When he saw his mother his feelings overcame him and he burst into a loud wail.

"My sister doesn't love me! I want to get lost in the woods and let the bears eat me!"

"But," said his mother, "you cried when you pinched your finger with the clothespin, and it would hurt you far more if the bears should eat you."

The boy was interested and dried his tears. "I mean a kind, tame bear," he said, choking a sob.

"But a tame bear has sharp teeth."

The boy rubbed his eyes with his muddy hand and was lost in thought for awhile. Then he raised his head. His countenance was cheerful, there was not a trace of sorrow in his tone and he cried: "I mean—I mean a nice little curly dog without any teeth."—Harpur's Young People.

Walnut Pickles.

Gather white walnuts when sufficiently tender to pierce with a needle; put in a stone jar and pour boiling brine over them; let stand ten days. Drain and place in the jar for six hours. Soak in cold water over night. Cover with cold vinegar and let stand thirty-six hours; pour off and cover with a gallon of hot vinegar, to which has been added seven ounces of ginger, seven ounces of salt, two heads of garlic, a tablespoonful of scraped horseradish, two pods of red pepper, half an ounce each of ground mace, cloves, allspice and orange peel. The vinegar should be strained.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Do not pitch the tune too high when you sing your own praises.—Galveston News.

Horse Notes.

White oak bark will stop the horse's craving for boards.

Have fewer low-priced horses, and the good ones will command a better price.

Judicious feeding is needed to keep up the strength of your horse.

No horse is too good to be used for hard work, no matter if he is well bred. Use the animal, but do not abuse him. That is where the harm comes in.

Horses of equal strength should be harnessed together. To use a weak horse with a strong one is cruelty to the weak, and even to the strong.

THE MESSAGE

As Read to the Extra Session of Congress.

A SHORT BUT POINTED DOCUMENT.

The Two Houses Organized and Beginning the Work for Which They Were Called Together.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—The Senate and House were organized yesterday as agreed upon at the Democratic caucus.

A message from the President's message was received and read as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 7th inst. and to inform you that it has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration."

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1893. To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they so well understand, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

OUR UNFORTUNATE FINANCIAL PLIGHT is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources, but of the cumulative effect of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant and remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung upon us every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed and failure have invaded every branch of our business life. It is especially chargeable to CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of many years of effort to maintain the principle of bimetallism.

When he saw his mother his feelings overcame him and he burst into a loud wail.

"My sister doesn't love me! I want to get lost in the woods and let the bears eat me!"

"But," said his mother, "you cried when you pinched your finger with the clothespin, and it would hurt you far more if the bears should eat you."

The boy was interested and dried his tears. "I mean a kind, tame bear," he said, choking a sob.

"But a tame bear has sharp teeth."

The boy rubbed his eyes with his muddy hand and was lost in thought for awhile. Then he raised his head. His countenance was cheerful, there was not a trace of sorrow in his tone and he cried: "I mean—I mean a nice little curly dog without any teeth."—Harpur's Young People.

Walnut Pickles.

Gather white walnuts when sufficiently tender to pierce with a needle; put in a stone jar and pour boiling brine over them; let stand ten days. Drain and place in the jar for six hours. Soak in cold water over night. Cover with cold vinegar and let stand thirty-six hours; pour off and cover with a gallon of hot vinegar, to which has been added seven ounces of ginger, seven ounces of salt, two heads of garlic, a tablespoonful of scraped horseradish, two pods of red pepper, half an ounce each of ground mace, cloves, allspice and orange peel. The vinegar should be strained.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Do not pitch the tune too high when you sing your own praises.—Galveston News.

Horse Notes.

White oak bark will stop the horse's craving for boards.

Have fewer low-priced horses, and the good ones will command a better price.

Judicious feeding is needed to keep up the strength of your horse.

No horse is too good to be used for hard work, no matter if he is well bred. Use the animal, but do not abuse him. That is where the harm comes in.

Horses of equal strength should be harnessed together. To use a weak horse with a strong one is cruelty to the weak, and even to the strong.

THE MESSAGE

As Read to the Extra Session of Congress.

A SHORT BUT POINTED DOCUMENT.

The Two Houses Organized and Beginning the Work for Which They Were Called Together.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—The Senate and House were organized yesterday as agreed upon at the Democratic caucus.

A message from the President's message was received and read as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 7th inst. and to inform you that it has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration."

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1893. To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they so well understand, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

OUR UNFORTUNATE FINANCIAL PLIGHT is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our national resources, but of the cumulative effect of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant and remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly a financial distrust and fear have sprung upon us every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed and failure have invaded every branch of our business life. It is especially chargeable to CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of many years of effort to maintain the principle of bimetallism.

When he saw his mother his feelings overcame him and he burst into a loud wail.

"My sister doesn't love me! I want to get lost in the woods and let the bears eat me!"

"But," said his mother, "you cried when you pinched your finger with the clothespin, and it would hurt you far more if the bears should eat you."

The boy was interested and dried his tears. "I mean a kind, tame bear," he said, choking a sob.

"But a tame bear has sharp teeth."

The boy rubbed his eyes with his muddy hand and was lost in thought for awhile. Then he raised his head. His countenance was cheerful, there was not a trace of sorrow in his tone and he cried: "I mean—I mean a nice little curly dog without any teeth."—Harpur's Young People.

Walnut Pickles.

Gather white walnuts when sufficiently tender to pierce with a needle; put in a stone jar and pour boiling brine over them; let stand ten days. Drain and place in the jar for six hours. Soak in cold water over night. Cover with cold vinegar and let stand thirty-six hours; pour off and cover with a gallon of hot vinegar, to which has been added seven ounces of ginger, seven ounces of salt, two heads of garlic, a tablespoonful of scraped horseradish, two pods of red pepper, half an ounce each of ground mace, cloves, allspice and orange peel. The vinegar should be strained.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Do not pitch the tune too high when you sing your own praises.—Galveston News.

Horse Notes.

White oak bark will stop the horse's craving for boards.

Have fewer low-priced horses, and the good ones will command a better price.

Judicious feeding is needed to keep up the strength of your horse.

No horse is too good to be used for hard work, no matter if he is well bred. Use the animal, but do not abuse him. That is where the harm comes in.

Horses of equal strength should be harnessed together. To use a weak horse with a strong one is cruelty to the weak, and even to the strong.

A LICENSE TO MARRY.

The Experience of Jacob Sassafras with the County Clerk.

He Had a Utterance Way of Proposing to the Lady of His Choice, But the Clerk Could Not Help Him Because of Existing Rules.

Mr. Jacob Sassafras, of Hoopolee district, had answered all the preceding questions to the satisfaction of the clerk of vital statistics, and then that gentleman said:

"Now, what is the lady's name?"

"Can't you leave that blank?" asked the candidate for matrimony.

"Certainly not."

"Have to put the girl's name right in there, do you?"

"Of course."

Mr. Sassafras rubbed his chin thoughtfully and then observed:

"You kin make me out two licenses—one for Miss Jerusha Higgins and the other for Miss Amanda Abbott."

"You are not going to marry them both, are you?" asked the clerk.

"Of course not; but you see Jerusha mightn't have me. That's the reason I wanted the girl's name left blank."

"Haven't you asked her yet?"

"No. Is that the regular way?"

"That is the invariable rule. I never knew of a man coming here for a marriage license until the lady in the case had been consulted."

"Well, that isn't my way. You see I hadn't popped to Jerusha yet; but I thought it would be a good way to get the license and show it to her, and say: 'Jerusha, don't you think your name would look well on this document?' Don't you think that would be a good way to propose?"

"Possibly, but I can't issue a license under these conditions."

"Not for Jerusha?"

"No."

"Nor for Amanda?"

"No."

"Nor with the name left blank?"

"No."

"Well, I s'pose! If I've got to go back to Hoopolee district, and ask one of them girls to marry me without a license to help me, I'm afraid I'll never get married."

And Mr. Sassafras left the office with a big sigh—William Henry Siviter, in Brooklyn Life.

A New Steam Digger.

An improved steam digger was undergoing practical tests in everyday work in England the past spring, and the testimony of experienced agriculturists and mechanical experts is that it is a notable success. That digger is a more rational and more generally satisfactory method of treatment for the soil than plowing is an opinion neither new nor uncommon, but there has never yet been found a satisfactory way of making the principle amenable to steam power, so that it could compete with the plow. The machine, the Darby steam digger, is driven by a portable engine of eight horse power, and of about the same general pattern as those used for steam plowing. The digging apparatus, at the back end of the set, driven from a four-tooth crank shaft, so that but one set of times enters the ground at one time. A bar containing thirteen fixed tines is carried in front of the movable tines, and as the digging tines throw up the earth the clods are projected against the fixed tines and broken up. The space dug over is fourteen feet wide. The diggers are driven at an average speed of one hundred and thirty-four strokes a minute, with a working steam pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch. The depth of cut is easily adjustable. Two or three of these latest type machines have been at work in different parts of England and with great practical success. The machine is operated by two men, and it has done its work thoroughly well at the rate of nearly an acre an hour in a heavy loam soil.—N. Y. Sun.

Paid Well for Orchids.

A Mr. Hamelin, who went to Madagascar some time ago in quest of rare orchids that were supposed to be in hiding in the woods of that savage island, met the misfortune of having his guide eaten up by a lion. The chief, Mayombosa, from whom the botanist had secured the services of the guide, got an idea that Hamelin in a moment of cannibalistic caprice had himself made away with his attendant and then blamed it on a lion. The chief gave him his option of marrying the guide's widow or of being burned alive. As Hamelin had several important engagements at home he took the widow, but he coupled with the marriage contract an arrangement by which the chief gave him a monopoly of all the orchids in Madagascar. Still, it's a big price to pay for orchids.—Illustrated American.

A Remarkable Experiment.

Helmholtz has shown that the fundi of the eyes are themselves luminous, and he was able to see, in total darkness, the movement of his arm by the light of his own eyes. This is one of the most remarkable experiments recorded in the history of science, and probably only a few men could satisfactorily repeat it, for it is very likely that the luminosity of the eyes is associated with uncommon activity of the brain and great imaginative power. It is fluorescence of brain action, as it were.—Electricity.

—In a small village in the south of Scotland an elder in the parish church was one day reproving an old woman, who was rather the worse for liquor, by saying: "Sarah, don't you know that you should fly from the tempter?" Sarah (not too well pleased)—"Flee yerself." Elder—"Oh, Sarah, I have flown." Sarah—"Awcel, I think ye'll be nae the waur o' anither futter."—

Not Made of Tobacco.

"Are you going to send him these cigarettes for his birthday?"

"Yes."

"I thought you said he didn't smoke."

"Alice—Horror, no! I said he never used tobacco in any form."

ANNIE'S TRIUMPH.

How She Captured Jack in the Presence of Her Rival.

Glimpse of a Pretty Romance Seen in a Chicago Park—Why It Was Lucky for Jack That He Didn't Love Miss Eunice.

He was something of a flirt; she was poor and pretty, and the other girl was possessed of a fortune and hair which her friends called "sun-burn." He and she sat on a bench in Lincoln park one bright afternoon, and the hyacinths on her hat danced as she talked.

"You didn't come over last Sunday afternoon," she said.

"No; the fact is I was not feeling very well, and—"

"And you thought a walk with Eunice would do you good?" she put in, mischievously.

He assumed an injured air. "I did happen to meet Miss Eunice," he said, stiffly, "quite accidentally, I assure you. I suppose Tom told you?"

"Well, yes," she admitted, "he did."

"And of course you allowed him to prejudice you against me," he returned, bitterly.

"She drew a geometrical design on the gravel with the tip of her parasol before she replied:

"O, not at all; it was quite natural for you to join Eunice when you met her," but her tone belied her words.

"You know I don't care anything for Miss Eunice," he said, tenderly.

"Why, I should think those lovely eyes of yours could see more plainly than that."

A little smile lifted the corners of her mouth; this time the design she

THE REFLECTOR. Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WILKINSON, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1893.

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

Publisher's Announcement.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE REFLECTOR IS \$1.00 PER YEAR. ADVERTISING RATES.—One column one year, \$75; one-half column one year, \$40; one-quarter column one year, \$25.

Legal Advertisements, such as Administrators' and Executors' Notices, Commissioners' and Trustees' Sales, etc., will be charged for at legal rates and MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

Copy for next advertisements and all changes of advertisements should be handed in by 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning in order to receive prompt insertion the day following.

To-day we print President Cleveland's message to Congress. No message was ever so eagerly looked for as this.

The message was a disappointment, here in the South, both to his friends and his enemies. He disappoints his friends in what he did not say, and on the other hand he sorely perplexes his enemies by not saying what they wanted him to utter.

As far as the message goes it is good enough, but most of us would have been better pleased had he gone farther and given his views in reference to the subject matter for which Congress was called together.

However, Cleveland is wise and it may be much better that he should have left the question just where he did, to Congress, and leave it to the judgment of the representatives of the people to pass measures for their relief.

He certainly cannot be held responsible for any law which Congress may pass in reference to silver. He doubtless believed as many do now that the result of the efforts of extremists on both sides would end in a compromise measure that will be better in the end for the people at large.

Read the message and the comments on the same in this issue, and you will doubtless feel safe in the hands of the Democratic party.

Several counties in the State have adopted the plan of working the convicts of the county upon the public roads. Wherever we have seen reports from the experiment the best of results have followed and improvements have been made that possibly would not have been obtained in any other way.

The REFLECTOR has been anxious to see the Commissioners of Pitt county adopt this plan and improve the roads of this county by working the convicts upon them.

Taking the evidence from other counties they could take no better step for road improvement. A recent issue of the Salisbury Herald says:

Yesterday rounded up the first year of the new road law in Rowan county. During that time there has been paid to the treasurer a total of \$2,742.87 for special road tax, and the roads have cost \$2,719.15, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$23.72.

No money that the county has ever expended has been used for a better purpose than that put on the public roads.

As a pointer how this same plan works in other States, the New York Sun says:

The experiment of employing the convicts of this State on the public roads has proved to be a success, and the result will be great improvement in the county roads at little cost to the State.

It is said the expense of guarding them is not as great as was expected, and the work they do is well done.

The Democratic State convention of Ohio was held last week and nominated for Governor Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, on the first ballot.

The convention was very harmonious and enthusiastic. It adopted the platform of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, especially those portions referring to tariff and the currency legislation; it charged the financial situation to the Republican administration, the natural result of the McKinley tariff, the Sherman silver law, the extravagance of the Republican party, and the creation and fostering of trusts; declared that the interest of every true soldier and pensioner demands that the pension roll should be made and preserved a roll of honor.

There was almost a panic down in Pensacola, Fla., last week, over a yellow fever scare. Two deaths occurred in the city which the physicians said they thought to have been caused by this dread fever, and the announcement was followed by wild excitement and the immediate fleeing from the city of all who could get away.

Those towns and cities in most danger should the disease get a foothold in Pensacola at once established a quarantine against that city and would allow none of its refugees to stop there. New Orleans, Birmingham, Augusta and Savannah all closed doors against them, but Atlanta received them, the latter city expressing doubts as to whether the reports were true that the deaths were caused by yellow fever, and having no fear of the spread of the fever even should it be carried to Atlanta.

The excitement did not continue long at Pensacola and confidence was soon restored. It is said that pension frauds have been perpetrated in this State just as they were in the Norfolk section. Of course these will have investigation.—Raleigh correspondent Messenger.

We have heard that there are many such frauds in the Goldsboro section. The entire pension list needs investigation.—Kinston on Free Press.

We have no doubt that the same thing prevails around a number of towns in the State, and if the investigation takes on anything of a general nature there will be any amount of quaking and trembling. It was noticeable immediately after the election that those engaged in the pension business began using extra diligence in order to get all the claims possible hastened through before the Democratic administration took charge.

Let the work of investigation proceed, and purge the pension roll of all who are not entitled to receive benefits therefrom.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention meets in Richmond to-day. Virginia, Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa are all to elect Governors this year.

COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Aug. 7, '93. The Board of Commissioners of Pitt county met in regular session this date, present C. Dawson, chairman, S. A. Gainer, T. E. Keel, Leonidas Fleming and Jesse L. Smith.

The following orders for paupers were issued on the Treasurer: Winnifred Taylor, 6.00, Martha Nelson 2.00, Margaret Bryan 3.00, H. D. Smith 2.00, Lydia Bryan 2.00, Jacob McLawhorn 1.50, Nancy Moore 3.00, Susan Norris 1.50, Susan Briley 2.50, Lucinda Smith 1.50, Patsy Lockamy 2.00, Henry Harris 2.50, Emily Edwards 3.00, Benjamin Crawford 1.50, Polly Adams 2.50, Annica Smith 1.50, Kenneth Henderson 2.00, Eliza Edwards 1.50, Carlos Gorham 2.00, J. H. Bibb 2.00, Henry Dail 2.00, Sam and Amy Cherry 4.00, Fanny Tucker 1.50, J. O. Proctor 6.00, Alex. Harris 12.00, Allen Corbett 3.00, Jordan and Hettie Andrews 2.00, Polly Dail 2.00, Patsy Stocks 1.50, Gus Barnes 3.00, Easter Vines 1.50.

The following orders were issued for general county purposes: B. P. Smith 2.00, Renben Clark 3.50, J. J. Elks 33.57, J. B. Cherry & Co. 6.37, Abraham Venable 5.50, J. A. Harrington 3.00, Wm. House 2.80, C. P. Gaskins 2.55, C. P. Gaskins and L. H. Spier 2.00, H. Johnson 5.00, C. Kinsaul 30.00, Dr. F. W. Brown 5.00, B. S. Shepherd 8.00, H. Harding 67, J. B. Bullock 269, G. W. Smith 1.10, W. T. Smith 195.74, James Long 14.00, W. S. Manning 7.20, W. C. Nelson 3.50, D. C. Moore and J. S. Keel 2.30, Joseph Whichard .60, Joel A. Ward .60, R. W. King 3.80, R. W. King 62.00, Henry Dail 1.00, Oscar Hooker 1.50, J. A. Harrington 15.36, J. A. Harrington 1.55, W. B. Bland 8.70, Hellen & Brooks 24.75, Andrew Robinson 15.50, A. McF. Cameron 117.43, Edwards & Broughton 19.10, H. Harding 30.54, S. A. Gainer 7.20, C. Dawson 7.60, Leonidas Fleming 10.50, T. E. Keel 7.70, Jesse L. Smith 5.60. Greenville State Law territory, J. G. Moye 2.10.

The following persons listed taxes for 1893: Greenville—W. H. McGowan, James Fletcher, Lily McGowan, Peyton Nettie, W. S. Fleming, Richard Anderson, Geo. Braxton, J. A. Adams, Wesley Todd, Susan A. Moore, G. B. King, C. R. Anderson, Slade Donaldson, Robert King, H. S. Gorham, W. J. Kittrell, F. Fleming, Willie Forbes, W. G. Carson, Geo. A. Clapp, H. F. Harris, Joseph Harrington, Marks & Bro's, Mary McGowan, Wm. Sipp, C. M. Jones.

Bethel—Wyatt Meeks, Sallie Meeks, Perry Briley, C. E. Phillipot by S. A. Gainer. Beaver Dam—Zelotte Letchworth. Falkland—N. B. Little. Carolina—Eli Powell, Luther P. Terry, Samuel Vaughan, J. T. Polard.

Pactolus—W. M. Moore for Stanley Moore heirs. Contentnea—Charles McLawhorn, C. H. Langston, Walter Brooks, Jeremiah Weatherington, E. D. Braxton, E. D. Braxton, and wife, Jerry McLawhorn, P. E. Braswell, Alexander Sutton, W. B. Barber.

Belvoir—T. J. Thomas, Richmond Bradley, B. F. Shelton, Swift Cotton. Guilford Stokes, Martha J. Mills, Geo. B. Hardy, John A. Hardy, L. B. Mewborn, L. B. Mewborn administrator of L. P. Mewborn, W. T. Harris, Sarah A. E. Harris, G. W. Wilson.

Lizina Wilson, John Z. Brooks, Hellen & Brooks, Fred Cannon, Sr. Farmville—R. L. Smith, F. Fleming, R. Greene, Jr.

Upon petition it was ordered that the acreage of the land of Major Hardy in Swift Creek township be changed from 100 acres to 97, the same having been wrongly listed.

Upon petition it was ordered that the valuation of the land of O. B. Hathaway, in Belvoir township, (235 acres) be reduced from \$1880 to \$1500.

James Dawson petitioned to be released from payment of taxes for 1892 on 235 acres of land in Contentnea township valued at \$130, the same having been listed and tax thereon paid by John Vaughan. The same was ordered stricken from the list.

Upon petition it was ordered that the valuation of the lands of John Z. Brooks, in Swift Creek township, be reduced in valuation from \$2000 to \$1500.

Upon petition it was ordered that valuation of the lands of Calvin Mills in Chicod township be reduced from \$1500 to \$1000, part of the timber on said land having been sold.

Upon petition it was ordered that the valuation of the land of W. P. Buck be reduced from \$1000 to \$850, part of the timber having been sold.

Upon petition it was ordered that the valuation of the land of C. A. Ellis, in Chicod township, be reduced from \$1800 to \$1700, part of the timber having been sold.

Upon petition it was ordered that the valuation of the land of John C. Dixon, in Chicod township, be reduced from \$400 to \$300 part of the timber having been sold.

Elbert Forbes petitioned to be released from payment of poll tax for year 1892, as he is 53 years old instead of 21 as appears on tax list. Ordered.

Upon petition it was ordered that William G. W. Haywood be exempt from payment of poll tax for 1893 and until revoked. Easter Vines' name was replaced upon the pauper roll at \$1.50 per month.

Ordered that J. H. Woolard be authorized to examine, rebuild and repair bridge across Briery Swamp near W. B. Roebuck at the place known as the Keel mill site on the public road leading from W. T. Keel's to G. M. Mooring's.

J. S. Pittman was granted license to run a pool table at Grifton.

Ordered that the acreage of the land known as the Henry Stancill place owned by G. A. Stancill in Belvoir township, be increased to 636 acres and the valuation to \$4000.

Ordered that the acreage of the land known as the Jesse Stancill place owned by G. A. Stancill in Belvoir township be increased from 64 to 242 acres and the valuation from \$200 to \$750.

Ordered that Clerk of the Board notify Col. Harry Skinner to complete the tax list furnished by him for the Roanoke Railroad & Lumber Co., he having failed to place any valuation upon the property listed by him for said company.

The Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury to lay off and establish a public road beginning near the residence of Noah Forbes on the Greenville and Kinston road and ending at a point on the old plank road near Red Oak church, in accordance with a petition filed at the June meeting of this Board.

Ordered that the Sheriff release Mary Briley a reputed insane person now confined in the county jail, it appearing from certificates of Drs. F. W. Brown and Chas. J. O'H. Laughinghouse that she is no longer insane.

The following were drawn to serve as jurors at September term of Pitt Superior Court: O. C. Nobles, J. L. Thigpen, W. C. Dudley, W. M. Lang, O. C. Fleming, G. M. Mayo, C. R. Rountree, C. B. Tripp, Robert H. Carney, C. L. Barrett, Ben May, E. P. Norris, Moses W. Tyson, J. T. Tugwell, D. S. Rollins, J. W. Edwards, Jno. B. Dixon, W. H. Rollins, Jas. A. Briley, Amos Joyner, Jas. B. Little, Gilbert Harrell, Lewis H. Smith, W. A. James, Jr., E. C. Blount, F. E. Randolph, Alfred Flanagan, Jas. L. Briley, D. H. Allen, Lewis Highsmith, Berry James, J. F. Joyner, Warren Wetherington, J. R. Rives, Spencer Harris, Edgar Buck.

SECOND WEEK. C. A. Elks, W. H. Rives, Wiley Clark, R. W. Smith, Sam'l B. Ross, J. R. S. Dixon, Austin Harris, T. M. Manning, Beverly Daniel, J. H. Whitehurst, Eli Mizell, John Nobles, Mc G. Bryan, J. F. Nelson, LaFayette Wetherington, Henry Hardy, J. J. Cory, L. S. Edwards.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON D. C., Aug. 11, 1893. President Cleveland's message to Congress has been as closely studied as any similar document ever was by members of Congress and it is evident that it is going to be a powerful factor in the financial legislation of the session.

It apparently opposes the ideas of many Democrats in both House and Senate, just as his celebrated tariff message of 1897 did, but honest and conscientious belief is conspicuous in every sentence of it. And the opposition to what are known as silver Democrats is more apparent than real, for they all agree with the President's recommendations for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law, only differing as to what shall be substituted.

The message recommends the repeal and leaves the question of a substitute to the wisdom of Congress, and nine-tenths of the Democrats are certain that the recommendation as to repeal will be followed, and that other financial legislation, which will be equally

satisfactory to the silver Democrats and to President Cleveland, will be agreed upon by the Democrats in both House and Senate and that the persistent efforts of the Republicans to split the Democratic party on the silver question will fail.

Acting on the maxim quoted in the President's message—"He gives twice who gives quickly"—the Democrats in the Hon. a both silver and anti-silver men, are trying to reach an agreement to take up and decide the silver question without waiting for the appointment of committees and the adoption of rules. It will be easy to take the matter up without an agreement, only a majority vote being required, but if an agreement can be reached upon just what is to be voted upon and how much time is to be given to discussion much time will be saved that would necessarily be wasted if no agreement is made, to say nothing of the possibility of endless filibustering.

The silver men have in caucus decided to vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, if the bill for its repeal provides for the free coinage of silver on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver. The fact that no particular ratio is mentioned is significant. It means that the caucus of silver Democrats did not believe it possible to succeed in maintaining the present ratio of 16 to 1, and that they are willing to increase the ratio.

It is now claimed that a careful poll of the House, made this week shows a majority of 35 in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The Senate is more doubtful, and it is much more difficult to ascertain how Senators whose positions are not clearly defined will vote, but strong efforts are now being made to bring the Democratic Senators together, and the indications point to success. A caucus of Democratic Senators this week appointed a committee of five—Gorman, Ransom, Gray, Vorhees and Blackburn—to consider and report a plan with that end in view. The Republicans, unintentionally, of course, added largely to the probability of united Democratic action in the Senate by their attempts to make political capital, which were promptly and properly rebuked by Senator Gorman, out of the present financial situation.

The Senate committee on Finance, of which Senator Vorhees is chairman held its first meeting yesterday. The committee did not lack for business, either, as more than a score of financial bills which have been introduced in the Senate have been referred to that committee. A majority of this committee are bimetalists, but some of the most prominent of them, including the chairman, have declared their belief in the viciousness of the Sherman law and their willingness to vote for its unconditional repeal.

The Senate is naturally deliberative in all its actions, so it will not be surprising if the House takes up the silver question before this committee reports a bill to the Senate. The resolution of Senator Lodge, of Force bill fame, directing the committee to report a bill for the repeal of the Sherman law and providing that a vote should be taken thereupon on the 22nd of this month was only a bit of Republican buncombe, and the adoption of the resolution would have surprised no one more than its author.

The bitterest pill in the President's message for the Republicans to swallow was the plain statement that he expected Congress to obey the will of the people and proceed to reform the iniquitous tariff as soon as the finances have been looked after. Because the troubles brought upon the country by Republican financial legislation have so conspicuously forced themselves upon public attention of late, Republicans have allowed themselves to believe that the McKinley law was to be undisturbed by this Congress. They know better now, and the knowledge doesn't please them.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE. This, we believe, represents the dominant sentiment of the country.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

President Cleveland's plan for the repeal of the Sherman act is virtually unanswerable.—London (Eng.) Financial News.

Nobody can gainsay the array of facts or answer the argument of this message.—Henry Watterson in Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

The distress is national therefore consideration should be broad and not confined to party lines.—Cincinnati (O.) Commercial Gazette.

The President's message goes straight to the root of the difficulty and stagnation existing in America.—London (Eng.) Daily Telegraph.

It is certain that his recommendations will have the cordial support of the great body of Republican Representatives.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

His message should have been affirmative from beginning to end, and it should have attempted to show the way out of the woods.—Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal-Avalanche.

The moral, although we do not expect bimetalists to agree with us, is that it is infinitely safer and wiser to let the metals find their own levels.—London (Eng.) Standard.

We congratulate the Democrats on the fact that the President recognizes squarely and honorably the validity of the principle for ultimate reform of the tariff as well as of financial errors.—New York Sun.

There is no questioning the honesty and sincerity of the President in the position he takes, for it is consistent with his record, and neither is there any question of the honesty and sincerity of the great majority of those who take the opposite view on the coinage question. It is too much to expect that the end will be reached without a hard struggle which will in all probability result in a compromise after all, in which nearly all the legislation on this subject has heretofore ended.—Wilmington Star.

The President urges Congress to take prompt action. He would have the Sherman law repealed forthwith. He loses sight no where of the object which he had in view when he convened Congress in extra session. His message is an admirable document, and if it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term.

If gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

We are glad that the President says that there is nothing of party politics in this currency question.—Richmond Dispatch.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the President would repeal the Sherman act and stop. He would do that to put the country on a gold basis at once. As we see it, it would reduce the silver dollar from its face to its bullion value and cause a depreciation of the silver certificates outstanding to the bullion value of the coin behind them. This sudden depreciation and contraction, if it should occur, would mean universal bankruptcy. It is not to be doubted that the President would follow the repeal measure, which he so earnestly insists upon, with some other provision of law, "other legislative action"—which would provide a place for silver in the currency of the country, and it is to be regretted that he did not in his message outline his plan. Few thinking men will be found to deny that as far as he goes he is altogether right, and the only reasonable fault to be found with the message is that beyond a certain point it is indefinite. The appeal for honest money is praiseworthy and ought to find a cordial response in the heart and conscience of every honest man. We think it has been demonstrated that we cannot have honest money under a system or upon any ratio of free silver coinage conducted upon the present ratio near it, nor yet under the provisions of any such law as that the repeal of which the President so earnestly asks for; but there is a basis upon which we can have a bimetallic coinage and every dollar of both gold and silver be sound and honest, and it was the reasonable expectation of many people that Mr. Cleveland would in this message indicate it.—Charlotte Observer.

There is no questioning the honesty and sincerity of the President in the position he takes, for it is consistent with his record, and neither is there any question of the honesty and sincerity of the great majority of those who take the opposite view on the coinage question. It is too much to expect that the end will be reached without a hard struggle which will in all probability result in a compromise after all, in which nearly all the legislation on this subject has heretofore ended.—Wilmington Star.

The President urges Congress to take prompt action. He would have the Sherman law repealed forthwith. He loses sight no where of the object which he had in view when he convened Congress in extra session. His message is an admirable document, and if it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term.

If gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

We are glad that the President says that there is nothing of party politics in this currency question.—Richmond Dispatch.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the President would repeal the Sherman act and stop. He would do that to put the country on a gold basis at once. As we see it, it would reduce the silver dollar from its face to its bullion value and cause a depreciation of the silver certificates outstanding to the bullion value of the coin behind them. This sudden depreciation and contraction, if it should occur, would mean universal bankruptcy. It is not to be doubted that the President would follow the repeal measure, which he so earnestly insists upon, with some other provision of law, "other legislative action"—which would provide a place for silver in the currency of the country, and it is to be regretted that he did not in his message outline his plan. Few thinking men will be found to deny that as far as he goes he is altogether right, and the only reasonable fault to be found with the message is that beyond a certain point it is indefinite. The appeal for honest money is praiseworthy and ought to find a cordial response in the heart and conscience of every honest man. We think it has been demonstrated that we cannot have honest money under a system or upon any ratio of free silver coinage conducted upon the present ratio near it, nor yet under the provisions of any such law as that the repeal of which the President so earnestly asks for; but there is a basis upon which we can have a bimetallic coinage and every dollar of both gold and silver be sound and honest, and it was the reasonable expectation of many people that Mr. Cleveland would in this message indicate it.—Charlotte Observer.

There is no questioning the honesty and sincerity of the President in the position he takes, for it is consistent with his record, and neither is there any question of the honesty and sincerity of the great majority of those who take the opposite view on the coinage question. It is too much to expect that the end will be reached without a hard struggle which will in all probability result in a compromise after all, in which nearly all the legislation on this subject has heretofore ended.—Wilmington Star.

The President urges Congress to take prompt action. He would have the Sherman law repealed forthwith. He loses sight no where of the object which he had in view when he convened Congress in extra session. His message is an admirable document, and if it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term.

If gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

We are glad that the President says that there is nothing of party politics in this currency question.—Richmond Dispatch.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the President would repeal the Sherman act and stop. He would do that to put the country on a gold basis at once. As we see it, it would reduce the silver dollar from its face to its bullion value and cause a depreciation of the silver certificates outstanding to the bullion value of the coin behind them. This sudden depreciation and contraction, if it should occur, would mean universal bankruptcy. It is not to be doubted that the President would follow the repeal measure, which he so earnestly insists upon, with some other provision of law, "other legislative action"—which would provide a place for silver in the currency of the country, and it is to be regretted that he did not in his message outline his plan. Few thinking men will be found to deny that as far as he goes he is altogether right, and the only reasonable fault to be found with the message is that beyond a certain point it is indefinite. The appeal for honest money is praiseworthy and ought to find a cordial response in the heart and conscience of every honest man. We think it has been demonstrated that we cannot have honest money under a system or upon any ratio of free silver coinage conducted upon the present ratio near it, nor yet under the provisions of any such law as that the repeal of which the President so earnestly asks for; but there is a basis upon which we can have a bimetallic coinage and every dollar of both gold and silver be sound and honest, and it was the reasonable expectation of many people that Mr. Cleveland would in this message indicate it.—Charlotte Observer.

There is no questioning the honesty and sincerity of the President in the position he takes, for it is consistent with his record, and neither is there any question of the honesty and sincerity of the great majority of those who take the opposite view on the coinage question. It is too much to expect that the end will be reached without a hard struggle which will in all probability result in a compromise after all, in which nearly all the legislation on this subject has heretofore ended.—Wilmington Star.

The President urges Congress to take prompt action. He would have the Sherman law repealed forthwith. He loses sight no where of the object which he had in view when he convened Congress in extra session. His message is an admirable document, and if it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term.

If gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

We are glad that the President says that there is nothing of party politics in this currency question.—Richmond Dispatch.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the President would repeal the Sherman act and stop. He would do that to put the country on a gold basis at once. As we see it, it would reduce the silver dollar from its face to its bullion value and cause a depreciation of the silver certificates outstanding to the bullion value of the coin behind them. This sudden depreciation and contraction, if it should occur, would mean universal bankruptcy. It is not to be doubted that the President would follow the repeal measure, which he so earnestly insists upon, with some other provision of law, "other legislative action"—which would provide a place for silver in the currency of the country, and it is to be regretted that he did not in his message outline his plan. Few thinking men will be found to deny that as far as he goes he is altogether right, and the only reasonable fault to be found with the message is that beyond a certain point it is indefinite. The appeal for honest money is praiseworthy and ought to find a cordial response in the heart and conscience of every honest man. We think it has been demonstrated that we cannot have honest money under a system or upon any ratio of free silver coinage conducted upon the present ratio near it, nor yet under the provisions of any such law as that the repeal of which the President so earnestly asks for; but there is a basis upon which we can have a bimetallic coinage and every dollar of both gold and silver be sound and honest, and it was the reasonable expectation of many people that Mr. Cleveland would in this message indicate it.—Charlotte Observer.

There is no questioning the honesty and sincerity of the President in the position he takes, for it is consistent with his record, and neither is there any question of the honesty and sincerity of the great majority of those who take the opposite view on the coinage question. It is too much to expect that the end will be reached without a hard struggle which will in all probability result in a compromise after all, in which nearly all the legislation on this subject has heretofore ended.—Wilmington Star.

The President urges Congress to take prompt action. He would have the Sherman law repealed forthwith. He loses sight no where of the object which he had in view when he convened Congress in extra session. His message is an admirable document, and if it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended no one can deny that he did his part of the work well. But in estimating the strength of the Executive a fact must be taken into consideration which we have not seen mentioned—namely, that a President serving his second term has not the influence over congressmen which is possessed by a President serving his first term.

If gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come" the President of 1893 cannot be expected to have the influence of the President of 1885.

We are glad that the President says that there is nothing of party politics in this currency question.—Richmond Dispatch.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" To Young Mothers. Makes Child Birth Easy. Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain. Endorsed by the Leading Physicians. Book to Mothers mailed FREE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

University No. Carolina. EQUIPMENT:—Faculty of 25 teachers, 11 buildings, 7 scientific laboratories, library of 30,000 volumes, 316 students. INSTRUCTIONS:—Five general courses, 6 brief courses, professional courses in law, medicine, engineering and chemistry, optional courses. EXPENSES:—Tuition \$50 per year. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Address: PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Notice to Creditors. Having duly qualified as executor of the last will and Testament of Samuel Cory, deceased, before E. A. Morey, Clerk of the Superior Court of Pitt county, on the 27th day of July 1893, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said Cory to present them to the undersigned for payment, duly authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of August 1894 or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned. This the 2nd day of August 1893. CHARLES A. WHITE, Executor of Samuel Cory dec'd.

FARMS FOR SALE. Prices Low, Terms Easy. ELLIOTT BROS. OFFERS 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, adapted to corn, cotton and tobacco. A fine marl bed. 2. A farm near Ayden and lying immediately on the railroad, formerly owned by Caleb B. Tripp, 240 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 200 acres, three miles from Farmville and 10 miles from Green ville, with large, substantial dwelling and out houses, known as the L. P. Beardsley 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 83 acres in Pactolus township, about 6 miles from Pactolus, 35 acres cleared, part of the Singletary tract. 6. Part of the Noah Joyner farm, 278 acres, adjoining the town of Marlboro, elegantly 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 and a school within 3 miles. ALSO TIMBER LANDS: A tract of about 400 acres near Coneche station, with cypress timber well suited for railroad ties. A tract of about 800 acres in Pactolus township, near the Washington railroad, pine timber. A tract of 150 acres near Johnson's Mills, pine and cypress timber. Apply to WM. H. LONG, Greenville, N. C.

THE JOHN FLANAGAN Buggy Com'ny, GREENVILLE, N. C. Can still be found at the Old Flanagan stand. Prepared to do FIRST-CLASS WORK on anything in the WAGON, CARRIAGES & BUGGY LINE. Fine Vehicles Specialty. Repairing done promptly and in best manner.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE. Opened Sept. 20th, 1893. Complete and surrounding equipment. Includes a large hall, reading room, library, and other modern conveniences. Tuition free for the first year. Address: Wm. Robertson, Pres., Statesboro, Va.

Administrators Sale. By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Pitt county, granted on the 14th day of September 1888 in the case of Allen Warren, Adm'r. D. B. N. of J. S. Taft vs. Elizabeth Taft, Lena Taft, Emma Taft, Ella Taft and Minnie Taft, the undersigned will expose for sale before the Court House Door in Greenville on Monday the 7th day of August 1893, one tract of land adjoining the lands of J. J. Tarter, Harry Skinner, G. E. Taft, W. W. Tucker and others and known as the place whereon the late Thomas Dunn resided, containing two hundred and fifteen acres more or less. Terms of sale cash. ALLEN WARREN, Adm'r. D. B. N., John S. Taft. This sale will be continued until the first Monday in September.

Notice to Creditors. Having qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Taft, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same for payment before the 1st day of Sept., 1894, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery. This the 1st day of September, 1893. WILLIAM J. JENKINS, Adm'r. of Eliza James.

Earth Do Move!

SO DOES OUR GOODS AT THE MIRACULOUS LOW PRICES GIVEN BELOW.

DRY GOODS

All Calicoes and Domestic at 5 cents. Gingham 5 to 7 cents. Nice White Lawn 4 to 5 cents. Nice White Lawns 40 inches at 10 cents.

NOTIONS.

Ladies Cool Vests 20 cents a pair. Ladies and Gents Hosiery at 5 cents per pair. Spool Cotton at 25 cents per dozen.

CLOTHING.

Nice Nobby Suits for Boys 75 cts. Nice Nobby Suits for Youths \$2.50. Nice Nobby Suits for Men for \$2.50 to \$5.00.

SHOES.

In Shoes can fit both your pocket book and your foot. Ladies Shoes 75 cents, Slippers 50 to 60 cents. Men Shoes 75 cts to \$1.00.

HATS.

A Nice Line Sample Straw Hats and Pants to be sold at your own price.

HIGGS BROS., GREENVILLE, N. C.

BRIGHT SPARKS.

Belting! Belting!!! Belting!!! all sizes, Rubber and leather at D. D. Haskett's. Now for ladder pulling. Sewing Machines at cost at D. D. Haskett's. Low water in the river again. Fruit Jars Cheap at the Old Brick Store. It is time for new sweet potatoes. The largest stock Belting ever kept in Greenville. All sizes and warranted, at D. D. Haskett's. Colored fair at Newberne this week. The Best Flour on earth \$1.50 at the Old Brick Store. These nights are delightful for sleeping. Manilla and Sisac Rope all sizes at D. D. Haskett's. Inferior Court in Edgecombe this week. Iron Drive Pumps with Galvanized Pipe for \$5.00. D. D. Haskett. Only about two more weeks of vacation. Do not forget to call on A. B. Edington if you want a lift or force pump. In a short while the furious scurrying will be ripe. Stop and look at the Waite and Blue and Gray Ware at D. D. Haskett's. Mrs. Emily Harris brought some very nice pearls Thursday. A male teacher is wanted for the Farmville High School. Desirable location, good building, large school. For particulars apply to M. T. Horton, Farmville, N. C. The excursion party reached home Monday from Ocracoke. I have on hand One 40 Saw Brown Cotton Gin which I offer cheap. D. D. Haskett. Next week would be a good time for another moonlight excursion. A large stock of nice Furniture cheap at the Old Brick Store. No danger of starving with so many watermelons in the land. Remember I pay you cash for Chickens Eggs and Country Produce at the Old Brick Store. Saturday was a scorcher but it has become more pleasant again. Some of the nicest fruit of the season was on the market Saturday. We have had some nights almost as cool as early fall. The fine crops are about as much talked of as any thing else along now. Plenty of preserving and pickling going on. This is just the time for it. Mr. N. T. Cox, of Calico, told us Saturday that a large bear was killed by a party of hunters in his neighborhood one day last week. A bear was killed in the same vicinity about three weeks before. They seem to be numerous down there.

THE REFLECTOR. Local Reflections.

The market has of late been poorly supplied with anything in the way of meats. Last Thursday and Friday the warehouses had the best breaks so far of the season. One of the new prize houses is shut in and will soon be completed. The other one is not far behind. The 3rd and 4th regiments of the State Guard will have their encampment at Charlotte next week. Attention is called to the notice to creditors by William J. Jenkins, administrator of Eliza James. Mr. J. J. Cory received a bicycle last week, increasing the number to five. Several of the boys have learned to ride. One of the freight trains has been taken off this branch of the Coast Line and we now only have them tri-weekly. With fruit and vegetables so plentiful as they are this season it looks like a pity that we do not have canning factories. The mosquito now is almost as persistent as the fly, and when it comes to "sticking his mouth in" he is a long way ahead. The world is ever shifting. Just as soon as the hot weather and ice tickets turn us loose coal bills will be demanding attention. The pharmacists of the State held their fourteenth annual meeting in Greensboro last week. This town had no representation. Allen Brown, an old colored man, killed a rattlesnake Sunday that measured four feet and seven inches and had eleven rattles and a button. We saw a cucumber Saturday 12 inches long, 1 1/2 inches in circumference and weighing 3 1/2 pounds. It was raised by Mr. J. F. Case, in Beaver Dam. Col. Sugg was exhibiting a 57-pound watermelon, Saturday. He has a fine crop of them and the REFLECTOR has enjoyed a large one from his patch. Advertisers in the REFLECTOR frequently get benefits not down on the regular programme. We only sent out a batch of 250 extra copies last week. The Inspector General Jones of the State Guard will arrive to-day to inspect Co. H, Pitt county Rifles. The boys are expected to be out in full force. Another child was run over on the street by a buggy Saturday. This time it was a little son of Dr. F. W. Brown. Fortunately the little fellow escaped uninjured. The Kinston Free Press thinks our report of the setting gobbler sounds "fishy." There is not a "scale" or "fish" about it this time, brother, nor even a "tale." Its an actual occurrence. The State Farmers' Alliance held its annual meeting in Greensboro last week. J. M. Newborne was elected President. We have seen no cause given for the setting aside of Marion Butler. We see it stated that in one county in this State, Mecklenburg, the number of bicycles in use has added \$15,000 of personal property to the tax list of the county. This looks like their introduction ought to be encouraged. There was a trotting race across the river Thursday afternoon between horses belonging to Mr. Richard Evans and Mr. Walter Webb. It was a kind of one-sided race, Mr. Evans' horse trotting right away from his competitor. Last week was not the best one we ever saw for business with the REFLECTOR, but we made a half-page advertising contract with one of our merchants for the fall. Watch out and see who it is. The music will begin in September. Meeting of Veterans. The Confederate Veterans Association of Pitt county will meet, at 12 o'clock, in the Court House, at Greenville, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1893. All old Confederate soldiers are requested to attend. S. H. SPAIN, Pres. H. A. BLOW, Secretary. Office Chat. Larry came in with a big melon to get the boys help him eat it. Bud Joe—(After feasting his eyes on red meat and black seed and smacking his lips a few times.) I tell you, boys, there's just millions of 'em raised this year, ain't there? LARRY.—Yes, water-melion. Meeting at Salem. Rev. E. L. Warlick, pastor of Greenville Circuit, tells us of a powerful revival in his church at Salem, 8 miles below Greenville, during last week. There were upwards of twenty penitents each night and the number of conversions correspondingly large. He was assisted by Rev. J. F. Butt pastor of Hancock Street church at Newberne. The meeting is still in progress. Pitt Crops. We are glad to learn that the crops continue to improve generally, and that they are particularly fine in the eastern part of the State. Indeed a gentleman who is a careful observer says that the crops in Pitt make a better showing than for nine years past, and what is quite noteworthy that section is developing very handsomely as a trucking region. We hear of some very remunerative trucking around Paeotus, where a very fine crop of potatoes and early vegetables was made this season.—Raleigh Observer. Johnson's Mills Items. Mrs. Sue Newborn, of Kinston, is visiting relatives here. The crops are finer in this section than they have been for years. Quite a number of our citizens attended the M. E. Conference at Grifton. Mr. B. F. Sutton and wife, of near LaGrange, are visiting in this community. Rev. Alban Greaves filled his regular appointment at St. Johns last first Sunday. Mrs. Maggie Butt, of Durham Creek, is visiting her mother and relatives. UNCLE PEEZE.

Personal. Mr. J. C. Greene is on a visit to his mother. Mr. Cornelius Stephens has been sick the past week. Rev. B. W. Spillman is spending this week in Virginia. Mr. J. J. Nobles spent part of last week at Ocracoke. Miss Julia Heilbroner, of Tarboro, is visiting Mrs. M. R. Lang. Mrs. C. M. Bernard and children returned home last week from Morehead. Col. Harry Skinner came home last week from a third party speaking tour. Miss Sadie Abrams, of Rocky Mount, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. M. Schultz. Mrs. J. W. Watts, of Williamston, is visiting Mrs. E. H. Shelburn last week. The family of Mr. A. L. Blow have gone to Afton, Va., to spend some weeks there. Mrs. R. J. Cobb and children and Miss Estelle Williams went to Seven Springs Friday. Mr. A. L. Blow and little son, and Mr. R. M. Moye went down to Ocracoke Saturday. Miss Bessie Harding and the young ladies visiting her spent last week in Greene county. Mr. A. R. Dupree, of Falkland, has come to Greenville and taken a position with Frank Wilson. Mrs. Dr. F. W. Brown was very sick a few days ago, but we are glad to learn is some better at this writing. Rev. G. E. Smith returned home last week from the World's Fair. He was well pleased with his trip. Miss Willie Hargrave, of Washington, has been spending some days with Miss Kate Pendleton at Mrs. Johnson's. Mr. J. White has taken a position as clerk with Stokes & Co., and Mr. R. D. Cherry is now with C. T. Munford. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edwards, of Scotland Neck, came down on Friday's train to visit relatives of Mrs. Edwards. Miss Alice Wilson, of Fairfield, Va., who has been spending two months with the Misses Forbes, returned home last Friday. Mr. W. B. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Hooker, and Mr. Frank Wilson both went north last week to purchase fall goods. Greenville is popular with insurance men, if we can judge from the number who visit here. Messrs. Briggs and McGhee, of Wilson, were both here last week. Messrs. F. M. and J. R. Davis, of Farmville, and B. B. Satterwhite and G. H. Little, of Paeotus, left Monday morning for the World's Fair via the B. & O. route. Miss Lizzi Blow, of Greenville, who has been visiting her aunts, Mrs. Heptinstall and Mrs. Person, left on Monday of this week, to visit at her uncle's in Franklin county. Miss Blow is an attractive young lady, and made many friends in Littleton, who very much regret her departure. She is accompanied by little brother and sister.—Littleton Courier. Mr. M. R. Lang returned Saturday from his three weeks trip north and is now having his store brushed up for the reception of the new goods which will begin arriving this week. He tells us that he purchased a very select stock and will carry a nice line of goods for the ladies as well as for everybody else. His return to business gives pleasure to a great many people in Pitt and adjoining counties and he will no doubt be given a liberal patronage from his old customers. The N. C. Teachers. The World's Fair party of N. C. teachers returned to Raleigh from Chicago last Saturday, and report it a most charming and delightful trip in every particular. Col. E. G. Harrell is the greatest success at getting up and conducting large excursions that we have yet heard of, and the teachers are more indebted to him than to any man in the State. His next venture is a tour to California and Yellowstone Park, which is being planned for the summer of '94. Copped. Sheriff King went out on a little hunt, Friday night, and came in Saturday morning with his game. He brought in and committed to jail a negro named Lorenzo Savage, against whom there are charges for such multiplicity of offences that we rather expect he will find it too hard a job to clear up his record to the satisfaction of the court and jury before he will go to trial. Lorenzo stands charged with carrying concealed weapons, assault with deadly weapon, rape, and goodness knows what else. A Free Trip to Washington City. Travellers say the most beautiful city in the world is Washington City—the Capital of the United States. Perhaps at no other city in the New World is there so much of interest to be seen. The magnificent Capitol, the White House—the home of the President, the Patent Office, Treasury Department, the renowned Smithsonian Institute, the great Art Gallery, the lofty Washington Monument, the Navy Yard, and the various departments of the government. Some time ago, the Cadets of Davis Military School attended the great State Exposition at Richmond, Virginia. Among the pleasant events of the visit was the Review of the Cadet Battalion by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia. The Review took place on the famous grounds surrounding the historic Capitol of the Old Dominion. The entire visit was full of enjoyment for the soldier boys. During the coming session of the Davis Military School the cadets will visit Washington City, where they will spend a few days. Congress will be in session at the time of the visit. This will be not only an occasion of great enjoyment for the cadets, but one of great profit. The cadets will go on a special train from Winston to Washington City. The entire expenses will be paid by the Davis Military School. The cadets will be at no expense whatever. The next session of Davis Military School will begin September 7th. Register containing full particulars will be mailed on application. Address Davis Military School, Winston, N. C. Personal. The County Sunday School Superintendents. The session convened at the Court House Aug. 12, 1893. E. A. Moye was elected chairman and Z. D. McWhorter secretary. Mrs. J. D. Cox and Z. D. McWhorter were elected as delegates to attend the State Sunday School Convention at Greensboro, Aug. 22nd to 24th C. D. Rountree and Ollen Warren alternates. It was moved by J. White that each Superintendent take up a collection Sunday for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates and that money so collected be sent to D. D. Haskett, Greenville. Motion was carried. The 29th and 27th of October were selected as the time for holding the County Convention. It was moved and carried that a copy of the minutes be sent to the EASTERN REFLECTOR for publication. The convention then adjourned. E. A. MOYE, chairman, Z. D. McWHORTER, Secretary. Notes Among Editors. The Scotland Neck Democrat came out last week in an entire new dress of type, giving the paper a neat and handsome appearance. Notwithstanding the dull times and the financial panic the paper finds itself able to make this improvement right here in the dullness time of the summer, upon which, together with the excellence of his paper, the REFLECTOR takes occasion to congratulate Bro. Hilliard most heartily. The Durham Sun has also been recently making decided improvements, having purchased a nice power press and is now doing its own printing from new type. The Sun is a good daily and the people of Durham do right in recognizing this and giving it a good patronage. Mr. H. A. Latham, editor of the Washington Gazette, has applied for the appointment as postmaster of his town. If meritorious, faithful service and capability are worth an appointment, it is thought that the appointment will be bestowed upon the gentleman. He is thoroughly competent in every respect to perform the duties of the office, and beside this, our belief is that those who do the work should receive the reward when there are rewards to be disposed of. Things That Cut the Newspaper. Here is one reason why the newspapers have a hard time keeping their names on the credit side of the recording angel's ledger: They puff and blow about their own town, tear their throats in order to get it.—Durham Sun. There is another thing that gets close to the newspaper man, too, as it shows how much appreciation some people have for the work he does for their town. It is for business men to get his prices on job printing just to compare with prices from an out-of-town "Cheap John" concern, and if the latter happens to be a little cheaper sends the town off; not one considering that the out-of-town shop never gives him a penny's worth of patronage, never draws him any trade, and never prints anything that will help to build up his town. Suppose the newspapers instead of working for the town and always advising people to trade with home merchants, should tell them they might save a few cents by sending off for what they wanted; what would become of business of the town and who would be found kicking most about it? Of course a newspaper would never think of doing such a thing as this, but just compare this idea with the way some few of the business men do and judge if the newspaper is always treated fairly.

Called Meeting of the County Sunday School Superintendents. The session convened at the Court House Aug. 12, 1893. E. A. Moye was elected chairman and Z. D. McWhorter secretary. Mrs. J. D. Cox and Z. D. McWhorter were elected as delegates to attend the State Sunday School Convention at Greensboro, Aug. 22nd to 24th C. D. Rountree and Ollen Warren alternates. It was moved by J. White that each Superintendent take up a collection Sunday for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates and that money so collected be sent to D. D. Haskett, Greenville. Motion was carried. The 29th and 27th of October were selected as the time for holding the County Convention. It was moved and carried that a copy of the minutes be sent to the EASTERN REFLECTOR for publication. The convention then adjourned. E. A. MOYE, chairman, Z. D. McWHORTER, Secretary. Notes Among Editors. The Scotland Neck Democrat came out last week in an entire new dress of type, giving the paper a neat and handsome appearance. Notwithstanding the dull times and the financial panic the paper finds itself able to make this improvement right here in the dullness time of the summer, upon which, together with the excellence of his paper, the REFLECTOR takes occasion to congratulate Bro. Hilliard most heartily. The Durham Sun has also been recently making decided improvements, having purchased a nice power press and is now doing its own printing from new type. The Sun is a good daily and the people of Durham do right in recognizing this and giving it a good patronage. Mr. H. A. Latham, editor of the Washington Gazette, has applied for the appointment as postmaster of his town. If meritorious, faithful service and capability are worth an appointment, it is thought that the appointment will be bestowed upon the gentleman. He is thoroughly competent in every respect to perform the duties of the office, and beside this, our belief is that those who do the work should receive the reward when there are rewards to be disposed of. Things That Cut the Newspaper. Here is one reason why the newspapers have a hard time keeping their names on the credit side of the recording angel's ledger: They puff and blow about their own town, tear their throats in order to get it.—Durham Sun. There is another thing that gets close to the newspaper man, too, as it shows how much appreciation some people have for the work he does for their town. It is for business men to get his prices on job printing just to compare with prices from an out-of-town "Cheap John" concern, and if the latter happens to be a little cheaper sends the town off; not one considering that the out-of-town shop never gives him a penny's worth of patronage, never draws him any trade, and never prints anything that will help to build up his town. Suppose the newspapers instead of working for the town and always advising people to trade with home merchants, should tell them they might save a few cents by sending off for what they wanted; what would become of business of the town and who would be found kicking most about it? Of course a newspaper would never think of doing such a thing as this, but just compare this idea with the way some few of the business men do and judge if the newspaper is always treated fairly.

Gene to the Columbian!

AND FROM THERE WILL TAKE IN THE Northern Markets!

WAIT! WAIT! WAIT!

ON MY RETURN I WILL SHOW YOU A LOVELY LINE OF GOODS!

C. T. MUNFORD,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

OCRACOKE HOTEL!

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Open June 15th 1893.

This Famous Summer Place promises greater attractions than ever.

J. W. MAYO, Washington, N. C.

New Straight Goods. Clean Stock.

—We are still making a specialty of—

DRY GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS, HATS 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.

Respectfully,

BROWN BROS.,

Depositors for American Bible Society

HOW TO GET THERE.

Is Ocracoke you are thinking of? The way to get there is to go to Washington by rail, by steamer from Greenville, and from there the splendid

STEAMER GAZELLE

will take you quickly and safely to Ocracoke. The Gazelle will leave Washington every Saturday at 10 P. M. and returning leave Ocracoke at 5 P. M. Sunday. Also leaves Washington every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and returning leaves Ocracoke at 3 P. M. same day. Fare for round trip \$2.50. D. HILL, Master.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT WIP.

Do you wear them? When not by a pair. Best in the world.

\$5.00	\$3.00
\$4.00	\$2.50
\$3.50	\$2.00
\$2.50	\$1.75
\$2.25	\$1.75
\$2.00	\$1.75

For Gentlemen

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, but my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by R. L. DAVIS, FARMVILLE, N. C.

(OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, N. C.)

The 43rd Annual Session opens August 30th, 1893. All the comforts of home with all the advantages of a first-class school at very reasonable rates. Physical Culture prominent. Special facilities in music and art. Apply for catalogue. F. P. HOBGOOD, Pres.

MASONS HALL SERIAL FOR GIRLS.

A LIMITED number of Boys admitted. Tuition from \$2 to \$3 per month, payable promptly the 1st week of each month. Fall term begins SEPTEMBER 4th, 1893. For further information apply to MISS BETTIE WARREN, Greenville, N. C.


THE NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art

will begin its Fifth Session September 7th, 1893. This College is now well equipped for its special work, having extensive Wood and Iron Shops, carefully fitted up Drawing Room, Chemical, Botanical and Horticultural Laboratories, Greenhouse and Barn. The teaching force for the next year consists of 15 men. The two courses lead to graduation in Agriculture and in Mechanic and Civil Engineering. Total cost a year, including board, County Students \$85.00, Pay Students \$123.50. For catalogue, apply to A. Q. HOLDAWAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

R. L. HUMBER'S MACHINE WORKS,

Greenville, N. C.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, & 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.

CONCLETON & CO.

DEALERS IN

CONFECTIONS AND FANCY GROCERIES.

We are again in business (next to Pender's) and have a nice line of fresh goods. Will be glad to have our old customers call and see us, as well as all others who wish to get Groceries and Confections that are pure. Our goods will be guaranteed in every respect. We pay the highest market prices for

POULTRY, EGGS, & C.

TRUCK BARRELS.

I shall expect a great demand for Potato Barrels during the coming shipping season and shall make arrangements to supply such demand at the lowest prices your orders early and avoid the rush.



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.

For other articles in our line such as Church Pews, Cart Wheels, Brackets and Mouldings, Tobacco Hogsheads 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.

COBB BROS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND Commission Merchants,

FAYETTE STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

ALFRED FORBES

THE "OLD RELIABLE MERCHANT" OF GREENVILLE, N. C.

Deals to the buyers of Pitt and surrounding counties, a line of the following goods that are not to be excelled in this market. And guaranteed to be First-class and pure straight goods. DRY GOODS of all kinds, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LA DIES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH and BLINDS, CROCKERY and QUEENS WARE, HARDWARE, FLOWS and PLOW CASTING, LEATHER of different kinds, GIN and MILL BELTING, HAY, ROCK LIME, PLASTER OF PARIS, and PLASTER HAIR, HARNESS, BRIDLES and ADDLES.

HEAVY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Agent for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton which I offer to the trade at Wholesale Jobbers prices, 45 cents per dozen, less 6 per cent for Cash. Horsford's Bread Preparation and Hall's Star Eye at Jobbers Prices. Lewis' White Lead and pure Linseed Oil, Varnishes and Paints, Cucumbers, Wood Pumps, Salt and Wood and Willow Ware. Nothing a specialty. Give me a call and I guarantee satisfaction.

General PRODUCE Exchange.

JACK WHITE IS AGAIN BEFORE YOU.

Bring me your CHICKENS, EGGS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESSE, GUINEAS,

And in fact everything that is raised in the country and I will pay just as much in cash as can be had anywhere in Greenville. I will also handle on a small commission anything that my customers may want me to. Remember my headquarters is at the old Marcellus Moore store, right at the five points crossing, the most convenient place in town. Come to see me.

Yours to please, JACK WHITE, Greenville, N. C.

J. L. SUGG,

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

OFFICE SUGG & JAMES OLD STAND

All kinds of Risks placed in strictly

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

At lowest current rates.

AM AGENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT

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

LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS.

The new prize houses will be completed in ample time for the new crop.

Mr. Frank Allen tells us that he took a load of primings to Wilson a few days ago, and never in his life has he seen tobacco so low as it now is.

Mr. John Jenkins with Mr. H. F. Keel, says he has the best crop of tobacco he has ever grown in Pitt and that the greater part of his crop is the Eastern Pride. Mr. Jenkins says he never intends planting any other kind in Eastern Carolina because it is a tobacco peculiarly adapted to our soil.

Judging from what primings that have been offered on the market here, the crop behind is a bright one and what farmers need to do to get good prices for their tobacco is to hold it until money matters get easier. Don't pay any attention to the hurried words of flattering warehousemen who insist on your selling now.

Several of our neighboring markets have been magnanimous enough to grant the Greenville market two million pounds the coming year. One year ago we were talking with a tobacco warehouseman on another market and asked him what he thought of Greenville's future as a tobacco market. He said of course that Greenville could never become a market because there was not enough enterprise among the business men here. The business men here have not placed the tobacco market on a spasmodic boom, but enough has been done to cause this warehouseman to cry out the Greenville market is hurting me.

TOBACCO AT WORLD'S FAIR.

All exhibitions of leaf tobacco prove more or less unsatisfactory in results to tobacco men, and the exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago proves no exception. In fact the exhibits as a whole presented by the State of Kentucky, as well as by the United States Government, will prove to the tobacco trade at large more than usually unsatisfactory.

From the nature of the article exhibited, it is not to be expected that it can retain much of its pristine character, excellence, or beauty, after being exposed to view for some time, as all tobacco men know, but at the same time the main causes for complaint about the exhibit at Chicago lays at the doors of those whose duty it was to see that the results would be different.

The exhibit from such a great tobacco State as Kentucky is paltry, and on the whole badly arranged, nor can this be charged altogether to the Leaf Tobacco Exchange of Louisville (who did nearly all the work in getting the samples to show) but almost entirely to the State Commissioners, who took the matter into their own hands, and carried it out in a manner reflecting very little credit on them.

The old saying of "penny wise and pound foolish" was clearly illustrated in one of the most important features of the exhibit, namely as regards the cases in which the samples are shown. After a great deal of time and trouble, the Leaf Tobacco Exchange had drawings of the cases made and estimates of cost obtained, besides making suggestions as to the best way of exposing the samples to view, all of which were entirely ignored by the Commissioners, who, in their spirit of parsimony and meanness, undertook to get the cases made in Chicago, at a great deal less money than could be done in Louisville, whereas the result proved their cost in Chicago became immensely more and inferior in quality and workmanship, while the angles at which the tobacco was to be displayed so as to be seen best were altered greatly for the worse rendering it impossible for visitors (without the aid of step ladders, which were not furnished by the liberal minded Commissioners,) to inspect intelligently one-half of the samples got together at so much trouble, and furnished free of cost to the Commissioners, who cannot claim that their appropriation by the State was exhausted, as it is understood that a large amount of money is still unexpended.

It is a disagreeable duty to be obliged to make such comments, but in justice to the Leaf Tobacco Exchange of Louisville it is only right that it should not be blamed in the matter.

From the list published in connection with this, of those who

contributed samples, it will be seen that a very gratifying and satisfactory exhibit would have been made had the idea of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange been carried out, instead of those of the Commissioners, who know little or nothing about tobacco, or the way to show it off to the best advantage.

That tobacco formed the main feature of the entire State exhibit was only to be expected, and so far as arranged proved to be so, and without which it would have amounted to next to nothing. Its entire exhibit of its other great staple, corn, was hid away in the background, as if ashamed to let it be seen, and in its mighty poor contrast to the exhibits of other corn raising States.

To show the people how tobacco grows, and what it looks like while growing, the able and practical Kentucky Commissioners made a display of the same in a few dingy looking pots, ranged along on the floor, the plants being in such a sick looking and disgraceful condition as to baffle the skill of the most experienced tobacco grower to tell whether or not the few weeds he looked at belonged to the "great staple" of Kentucky.

The building in which the State tobacco exhibit is made (located in the Agricultural Building of the Fair) has a very mean look, with little or no taste, and sinks into insignificance when compared with the buildings erected by much smaller States than Kentucky. The Leaf Tobacco Exchange had an expert to ornament the outside of the building with leaf twisted into coils and fringes, and hung at different points, which relieved the structure somewhat of its utter baldness.

As already stated, it being impossible to recognize one-half of the samples, or the names of the exhibitors on them, your correspondent is able only to give those within sight, as shown in the various cases as they came under his observation. (For a full list of all exhibited see the complete list as furnished by the Commissioners given hereafter.)

In case No. 5.—Contributed by the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange, the following are noted: W. T. Grant & Co., Louisville, have the best assortment of African leaf in Kentucky exhibit, consisting of 8 samples of dark and color leaf as exported to the River Gambia, Lagos and other African ports.

Bockee, Garth & Schroeder Louisville, show 4 sample of dark long, Medium and filler strips.

Edwards-Barnard Company, Louisville, show 1 sample of dark natural African leaf.

J. White, Ransdell & Co., Louisville, one sample of the same. Meguire-Harris Co., Louisville, 1 sample Baling leaf. In the upper part of the case with these are fourteen samples, out-of-sight.

A large part of the entire exhibit is taken up with samples of Burley Tobacco, from different contributors in various counties. Where so many show so much excellence and of equal merit, it would be invidious to mention special names here, so that by referring to the full list referred to, and inspection of the samples in person, so far as they can be seen every one can judge for himself as to the merits of each individual exhibit. It is safe to say, however, no finer show of Burley leaf tobacco was ever seen, in all grades, of all shades of color, and for the variety of uses this most popular variety of tobacco is put.

Although had more attention been given in some of the samples to displaying the full size, width and length of the leaf (as exhibited in the handsome cases of the adjoining exhibit from Ohio, in its noble building, situated next to Kentucky) a better idea would have been obtained of the beauty and character of the Burley leaf.

Passing on the Burley leaf display I note the following, which are nearly all connected with tobacco used for export to different parts of the world.

FROM PADUCAH.

English Stripe and Irish Leaf is shown, contributed by Messrs. John H. Barret & Co., H. P. Barret, Hodges & Jarvis, Wm. Elliot and R. H. Soaper & Co., whose display of leaf spread out in fancy fashion is noticeable. Excepting some of Mr. Elliot's samples, all on the lower row were shown to good advantage, while 9 above were otherwise.

FROM OWENSBORO.

Are to be seen an excellent assortment of the Pryor variety of tobacco, in leaf and stripe, the leaf more in use for American consumption, with the stripe entirely for England. As will be seen from the full list herewith they comprised all the various kinds used there. Although all entered from Daviess county, it is only the center of the great Pryor variety grown in the surrounding counties and Green River district. Out of the 24 samples only 12 on the lower row could be seen to advantage, viz: Leaf—1 from W. H. Clark & Co., 3 from A. T. Harris, Jr., 3 from Turpin & Wood, 2 from A. C. Tompkins and 3 from John Finzer & Bros, strips—2 from H. P. Tompkins, 1 from A. C. Tompkins, 1 from A. T. Harris, Jr., 1 from Turpin & Wood and 1 from W. H. Clark & Co., all giving a good idea of the fine character of the tobacco and display of different lengths and colors.

No sample of Burley could be seen from Owensboro, although Burley from Daviess and other adjacent counties is very popular with many manufacturers and consumers.

FROM HOPKINS COUNTY.

In case No. 3, filled mostly with samples of Burley, may be seen in one corner specimens of dark Irish leaf and English strips, although badly placed to be seen to advantage. They are from Cotton & Ramsey Brothers, Madisonville, Ky., and for style, length and quality will compare favorably with any in the general exhibit.

FROM HOPKINSVILLE.

This forms the largest of any special exhibit, and may be due to the fact that Dr. Clardy, one of the Kentucky State Commissioners, gave more of his special attention to it, Christian County being his home.

In the complete list herewith will be found the names of nearly all the Hopkinsville trade, with description of the various styles of leaf and stripe exhibited by them and others in Christian county. As an exhibit of export sorts it is the fullest and one of the best. As in other cases, one-half of its exhibit was placed beyond reach of examination.

On the floor are three glass cases, filled respectively with a hoghead of fine burley wrappers, a hoghead of fine black wrappers and a hoghead of fine Pryor leaf. Each package is stripped of the cask, and the samples with proper inspection marks placed on the bulk, but are so disposed that nothing of their merits can be ascertained.

In the North Carolina State exhibit, located not far from the Kentucky exhibit, on the same side, may be seen samples of bright tobacco in cases, which can easily be seen, but in rather mixed up order, showing some fine high colored bright from different markets in the State. By exposure to the sun the color in some of the specimens is bleached out, which detracts from their general fine appearance. Considering what North Carolina produces in the way of the finest bright wrappers, cutters and smokers, the exhibit as a State one is very inferior one—both in quantity and arrangement.

In the Virginia State Building there is no tobacco exhibit, so that if the samples to be seen in the U. S. Government exhibit, to which I have referred, are all that the "Old Dominion" has done in the way of making an exhibit, it may be said Virginia is very little "in it" this time, although quite possible lots of samples sent are still unpacked, to waste their merits. In the Agricultural Building I could find nothing from Virginia.

In the Illinois State exhibit in the Agricultural Building samples of dark tobacco may be seen hung some of them nearly 20 feet high, and all too far away to permit a critical examination of them.

In winding up these hurriedly written notes, I may say that possibly in some of the exhibits of other States not mentioned samples of tobacco may probably be seen which I failed to observe.

As so much has been said by others about the entire World's Fair, I need only endorse the opinions of the hundreds of thousands who have seen it, when I say it richly deserves a prolonged visit from every man, woman and child, who can hardly fail to be gratified with its bewildering grandness, colossal and beautiful buildings and contents, all of which I fail to be able to refer to in suitable language, beyond saying never was there before, (and in all probability never will there be again on the face of the earth) so vast and so many rare and valuable object lessons presented to the admiration of every intelligent person, and however the Fair may pan out for the directors and stockholders in it, they deserve the thanks of the people for carrying it out, as they have done.

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 medical opinion 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 ailments caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation, Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Wootens Drug Store.

THE FINANCIAL HORIZON BRIGHTENING.

There is a manifest indication of returning confidence in financial and business circles throughout the country, and weak-kneed capitalists are beginning to look around and wonder why they were so frightened, and the merchant and manufacturer breathe easier as the pressure begins to lighten.

While this improved state of affairs is due partially to the certainty that Congress will repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, yet there are other potential factors at work bringing about this much desired improvement in financial matters more rapidly than anticipated legislation. The heavy export of cereals has caused the flow of gold from Europe and almost every specie-bearing steamer brings the yellow metal to our shores, until now for the first time in many months the \$100,000,000 gold reserve has been restored, and a surplus besides. The decline in government bonds has induced the national banks to increase their issues of notes, and during July there was an increase of \$5,000,000 in the circulation of national bank notes and Comptroller Eckels, judging from the calls in the last few days thinks the increase during August will be over \$8,000,000.

The small number of failures during the past few months, as compared with the severe monetary distress is truly remarkable and evidences the stability of our legitimate business institutions and an absence of rottenness witnessed in previous panics, and there is no question that from now on there will be a steady revival in trade until we shall have forgotten the distressing monetary disturbances that are now passing away.—Danville Journal.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Fetter, 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 Wootens's Drug Store.

Peculiarities of the Year of 1893.

A study of the calendar of 1893 will show that the present year will have some peculiarities. To begin with it commenced and closes on Sunday, and contains all or part of 53 weeks. Each of the seven days of the week has the honor of being the first day of at least one month.

Three of the months begin on Wednesday, while Sunday, Thursday and Saturday are each the natal day for two months. There are three months—April, July and December—that cover part of six weeks each. Washington's birthday came on Wednesday, and Decoration day and the glorious 4th of July on Tuesday.

Thanksgiving day will fall on Thursday, the last day of November, and will be the latest Thanksgiving celebrated in the last decade. In fact it can never be any later in the year. All this is the World's Fair year, and all the peculiarities are excusable.

Deserving Praises We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Wootens's Drug Store.

Address: Needing a tonic, or children who were suffering from Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Neuritis.

INTRINSIC VALUE—PARITY.

Those who construe the financial plank of the Democratic platform to contain a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver appear to overlook the pledge to maintain the parity between the two metals and the pledge to maintain a gold dollar and a silver dollar of equal intrinsic value. This promise is certainly to be taken in connection with the other promise to coin gold and silver without discrimination against either. What is "intrinsic value"? It is the value that is inherent, real, genuine, persistent. What is the intrinsic value of the silver dollar? That depends upon the market price of the commodity that enters into it is the test then it is now 53 cents. What is the intrinsic value of the gold dollar? The material that makes it up is worth 100 cents in the markets of the world. Thus, to make these two several dollars of equal intrinsic value now, we must put 42 cents more of silver in the silver dollar. This charges the ratio from 16 to 1 to about 25 to 1, and this is what Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, proposes, and then free coinage. The extreme silver men say that intrinsic value has nothing to do with it—that the stamp of the government on the dollar is good for the difference between 53 and 100 cents or for any other difference that may occur. If that is true this government is very foolish to buy so expensive a metal as silver for use as a circulating medium. Why not call nickels dollars and save the cost of the raw silver?

In all this discussion the prime duty of Congress to furnish the people a sound currency should never be lost sight of. If the experience of the past year has taught us anything, it should have taught us, it seems, that we are dangerously near the point where a part of our currency will part company with the other part. Let us continue to have bimetallic coinage, as we have promised the people; let us also have that legislation which will insure the continued parity of gold and silver and paper currency, for this we have also promised the people.—Charlotte Observer.

J. D. Watkins, Blakely, Ga., writes: "Old sores covered my entire person and lched intensely night and day. For several months I could not work at all. I commenced the use of Botanic Blood Balm, and began to grow better the first week, and am now sound and well, free from sores and itching and at work again."

IMPOLITE THINGS.

We give a few of those impolite things in which people render themselves disagreeable: Loud and boisterous laughter. Reading when other are talking. Reading aloud in company without being asked. Talking when others are reading. Smoking about the house. Cutting finger nails in company. Leaving church before public worship is closed. Whispering or laughing in church. Gazing rudely at strangers. Leaving a stranger without a seat.

A want of reverence and respect for seniors. Correcting persons older than yourself, especially parents. Receiving presents without an expression of gratitude. Making yourself the hero of your story. Laughing at the mistakes of others. Joking of others in company. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking. Answering questions that have been put to others. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT



For the Cure of all Skin Diseases

This Preparation has been in use over 45 years, and wherever known has been in steady demand. It has been endorsed by the leading physicians all over the country, and has effected cures where all other remedies, with the attention of the most experienced physicians, have for years failed. This Ointment is of long standing and the high reputation which it has obtained is owing entirely to its own efficacy, as but little effort has ever been made to bring it before the public. One bottle of this Ointment will be sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar. Sample box free. The users discount to Druggist. All Cash Orders promptly attended to. Address all orders and communications to T. F. CHRISTMAN, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, Greenville, N. C.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

AN IMPERIAL PLOWMAN.

A Day in the Field with the Emperor of China. In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil, and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "Emperor's Field," and goes through the form of plowing and other work of the husbandman. One day recently, says the N. A. U. Cable, the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace, with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and officers. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture, and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacrifices. After changing his dress, the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions where the seeds of wheat and other cereals were placed. In the center were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many-colored flag, while on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white-haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plow and holding the whip in his right hand, the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By prearrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plow, which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock, draped in yellow and led by two of the emperor's bodyguards. On the emperor finishing his round at the plow the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn, after which the performance closed. Having received the greeting of the officers, the emperor returned to his palace.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A New Ice Cream. Take three pints of dripped clabber or cream cheese (not too hard), and one can condensed milk. To one pound sugar add water sufficient to make a small gallon; color with fruit coloring and flavor to taste. The stirring of the paddles will cream the cheese and milk sufficiently. A suggestion: The color ought to correspond with the flavor, as yellow for lemon, pink for peaches, red for strawberry, or dark red for vanilla.—Detroit Free Press.

Disease Germs. Germs of contagious diseases are capable of multiplying themselves with marvelous rapidity. A single germ, when placed in surroundings favorable to its growth, divides itself again, and so on, the number soon reaching into thousands. It has been estimated that by the end of 24 hours a single germ will have multiplied itself into more than 16,500,000 germs.

LONGMAN IS THE PURE MARTINEZ PAINT.

SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE
ORIGINAL LESS THAN HALF PRICE

YOUNG & PRIDDY,
Sole Agents,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

PATENTS

obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent office or in the Courts attended to for Moderate Fees.

We are opposites the U. S. Patent Office engaged in Patents Exclusively, and can obtain patents in less time than those more remote from Washington.

When the model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no change unless we obtain Patents.

We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to the office of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice terms and reference to actual clients in your own State, or country address, C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Why Not Ride the Best?



Victor Bicycles are first in tires and improvements, and lead the world of cyclodrom.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.

R. W. ROYSTER & CO.

LEAF - TOBACCO - BROKERS

GREENVILLE, N. C.

BUYS ON ORDER ONLY.

References and type samples furnished on application.

J. D. WILLIAMSON,

Manufacturer of

PHÆTON, BUGGIES, CARTS & DRAYS



My Factory is well equipped with the best Mechanics, consequently put up nothing but BEST-CLASS WORK. We keep up with the times and the most improved styles Best material used in all work. All styles of springs are used, you can select from

Brewster, Storm, Timpink, Coil, Ram Horn, King

We also keep on hand a full line of Ready Made Harness and Whips which we sell at the lowest rates. Special attention given to repairing.

J. D. Williamson.

Greenville, N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

Branches—Condensed Schedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
Train	No.	Day	Time
Lv Weldon	12:30 pm	5/28 pm	6:15 am
Ar Rocky Mount	1:35 pm	6:01 pm	7:25 am
Ar Barbours	2:35 pm		
Lv Barbours	12:54 pm		
Lv Rocky Mt	1:35 pm	6:01 pm	7:25 am
Lv Wilson	2:25 pm	6:25 pm	7:58 am
Lv Sealing			
Lv Fayetteville		8:34	
Ar Florence	10:25	10:40	
Lv Wilson	2:25		7:58
Lv Goldsboro	2:30		8:43
Ar Magnolia	4:30 pm		7:50 a. m.
Ar Wilmington	6:00		11:35

TRAINS GOING NORTH.			
Train	No.	Day	Time
Lv Florence	5:10	7:30	6:30
Lv Fayetteville		9:34	9:50
Lv Sealing		11:49	
Ar Wilson	11:10	11:10	1:50
Lv Wilmington	9:30 am	7:45 pm	
Lv Magnolia	11:10	9:16	
Lv Goldsboro	12:29	10:17	
Ar Wilson	1:10 am	11:00 pm	
Lv Wilson	1:10	11:30	
Ar Rocky Mount	2:00	12:08	
Ar Barbours	2:35	12:54 pm	
Lv Fayetteville		12:54 pm	

*Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 p. m., Halifax 4:40 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:48 p. m. Greenville 6:28 p. m., Kingston 7:05 p. m. Returning leaves Kingston 7:20 a. m., Greenville 8:22 a. m., Arriving Halifax at 11:59 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m. daily except Sunday.

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

Train leave Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, 5:00 P. M. Sunday 3:00 P. M. arrive Plymouth 9:20 p. m., 5:20 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 5:30 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 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 Rowland 12:15 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 1:57 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. Re returning leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8:00 A. M. arrive Goldsboro, N. C. 9:30 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 6:15 P. M., arrive Nashville 6:50 P. M., Spring Hope 7:15 P. M., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A. M., Nashville 8:35 A. M., arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch R. R. leave Latta 7:30 p. m., arrive Dunbar 8:40 p. m., returning leave Dunbar 00 a. m., arrive Latta 7:15 a. m. Da y except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 6:0 P. M. and 11:30 A. M. returning leave Clinton at 8:20 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; via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday with Norfolk & Carolina railroad for Norfolk and all points via Norfolk.

JOHN DIVINE,
General Supt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation ag.

T. M. EMBELSON Gen'l Passenger agent

Wives and Daughters

Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation.

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolina
ROCK HILL, S. C.

I KEEP COOL

inside, outside and all the way through.

HIRE'S Beer

This Great Temperance Drink is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it.