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Home Enterprises,
And takes his
Home Paper.
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The Reflector.
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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 30, 1893. NO. 32

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The Enterprising Merchant
Reaches the
Enterprising Patron
By advertising in an
Enterprising Paper.
Therefore he uses
The Reflector.
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STATE NEWS.

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

John C. Lamb, of Williamston, has been appointed assistant clerk to Senator Ransom's committee.

The Governor has appointed a special term of Bertie county Superior court to begin October 5th, Judge Bynum presiding.

At Wilmington, Saturday, a disreputable colored woman named Susan Cooper, was shot and killed by a colored sailor named Charles Saxon, who is now in jail.

Kinston Free Press: Some thief dug under Mr. Z. Edwards' smokehouse, about three miles from Kinston, Sunday night and stole about 250 pounds of meat.

Salisbury Herald: A family of thirteen Waldenses passed through the city this morning enroute from Italy to Burke county which place they will make their future home.

John D. Pugh was struck with a piece of lumber at the Bain Building Company's factory, at Greensboro, Thursday, and sustained injuries from which he died soon after.

Alexander Barnhardt stabbed and killed Martin Misenheimer near Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, Saturday, about a woman. All were colored. The murderer was caught and jailed.

A syndicate of West Virginia capitalists bought the Adam gold mine near Weldon recently and will soon begin work on it machinery for which purpose has already been ordered.

The Norfolk Landmark referring to thirteen cotton mills being constructed in North Carolina at present despite the hard times well says it is an excellent showing for the Old North State.

Carthage Blade: A horse was sold here last Saturday for ten cents. On Tuesday night last Anna Bell Maness, who is in jail on a charge of larceny, gave birth to a male child. This is something out of the usual.

J. M. Hargett, whose months ago married a Miss Kizziah, of Concord, while he had a wife and children living in Charlotte, was tried in Mecklenburg criminal court two weeks ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Telegrams from Newberne and Goldsboro state that advices have been received that large numbers of negroes are fleeing from the yellow fever districts in the South and are heading in that direction. Quarantine precaution have been taken against them.

A Norwegian vessel from Cuba reached Southport, near Wilmington, Saturday, and it was learned that two men had died of yellow fever on board, though there was no sickness on board when it arrived. The vessel was disinfected and ordered to the government quarantine at Sapelo.

The Shelby Review tells of a fiendish negro boy who attempted to steal a mule for a ride from a well-to-do colored farmer in Gaston county; but being unable to get the door open he set fire to the stable. The stable and barn together with their contents, including the mule and entire crop of wheat, were burned. The boy is now in Dallas jail.

Weldon News: We learn with regret that the State has recently lost fifteen or twenty mules at the State farm below, mostly at Caladonia, as many as four dying in one day. All were said to be in splendid condition. The services of a veterinary surgeon have been secured for diagnosis. Many years ago Mr. W. H. Tillery, of the same section; lost as many as thirty, similarly affected.

Last spring a mule belonging to Mr. J. H. Long, of Brief, was bitten by a mad dog. The mule was brought here and the madstone applied. Several days since it began to show symptoms of hydrophobia, attacking also Mrs. Long, who went out to see if she could drive it out of the lot. Finally it was got n in the stable, and after having fits incessantly for two days died. It had every symptom of hydrophobia, so says the Charlotte Observer.

AN AFRICAN TRAGEDY.

You will find more tragedy than romance in Africa. Sometimes, far from the haunts of civilized men, lines of life drawn from other lands cross and recross, and the old story of human passions is told anew. Sometimes there are dramatic incidents that in a country of mails, telegraphs and newspapers would be eagerly picked up and recounted in all their details, but in Africa they are never fully told, and are soon forgotten.

This is such a story. It is true, and it did not happen so long ago that the real names can be used: The coast of southeast Africa is one of the most dangerous in the world. Currents, constantly varying both in direction and intensity, carry the navigator far out of his course and often land him upon some reef or sand bar. The fact that the Robert Miller, from London for Bombay, should have been wrecked near the bay of Port Natal, was, therefore, not strange. But what was unusual was the great loss of life that attended the wreck. Only one man out of all those on board managed to reach the shore in safety.

This man, Charles Lee, an American by birth, but a citizen of the world by choice, belonged to that constantly increasing class who prefer to spend their lives wandering from clime to clime, picking up an often precarious livelihood, but seeing life in nearly every phase. Lee had made a lucky strike in London, and was on his way to India. He had taken passage in the Robert Miller, hoping that the long sea voyage would drive from his body some lingering seeds of fever picked up in South America.

Flung by the waves on the coast of Natal, with his money safe in a waterproof belt, he changed his plans with the readiness characteristic of his class, and resolved upon a trading trip into the interior. Purchasing a wagon and span of oxen, and hiring two native assistants, he "trekked" north into Zululand. In his wagon he carried numerous articles for trade with the natives. Among them, carefully concealed under the wagon seat, he carried ten kegs of powder, concealed because the laws forbid the sale of powder to natives.

At the end of three months Lee considered that his trip had been a successful one and decided to return home, following another route to Natal. One morning he "outspanned" at a small village where there was a missionary station. The missionary himself was away, but his wife came down to the trader's wagon expecting to find many articles needed to replenish her household stores. Lee sold what she wished, all the time looking at her in a puzzled manner. At last he exclaimed: "By George, I know you now! How under Heaven did you get here, Mollie?"

"Sir," said the woman, deadly pale, but drawing herself up proudly, "what do you mean by this insult?"

"Oh, stuff, Mollie; you can't fool me. As soon as I saw you I knew that I had seen you before. But it seemed so queer that Mollie Flanders—Mollie, of San Francisco—should have turned up here, of all places in the world. Pretty as ever, Mollie. I see. Give us a kiss for old times' sake."

Grasping her suddenly in his arms he kissed her again and again. Finally she tore herself loose and fled, white with emotion.

Was she Mollie Flanders or was she not? Lee was sure of it, but mistakes of identification do sometimes happen. At any rate she acted as if innocent.

Sitting down, the woman wrote a letter to her husband, telling him how she had been insulted and demanding reparation. This letter she sent by a native to the neighboring village, where her husband was visiting.

That night the trader took advantage of the moonlight to pursue his journey, and, as fate would have it, he and the letter reached the village and the missionary at the same time.

The missionary was a man of sudden and violent temper. He loved his wife dearly, and the news of an insult to her broke down all the barriers he had built up by constant training. Urged by him, the chief of the village sent men to seize the trader. Surprised without his arms, Lee was made a captive after a desperate struggle, and was carried before the chief and the missionary.

The former was anxious not to go any further. The Zulu was not to injure a white man so soon after the sharp lesson they had received. Still, urged by the missionary, the chief finally ordered that Lee receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

The trader heard his sentence calmly. He made no defense to the charges, and begged no mercy. He merely asked that he be given an opportunity to put his affairs in order, in view of the possibility of a fatal result from so tremendous a beating. After a little hesitation the missionary agreed to this. The wagon was searched, and all weapons were removed. Then Lee was hoisted upon the seat, and his hands were freed, but his legs were still kept bound.

The missionary warned him that any attempt to flee them would result in the immediate execution of the sentence.

Once upon the box Lee took out his writing materials and wrote two letters, which he sealed and threw down below the seat and quietly drew the plugs from the powder kegs. The powder flowed out into a black heap, with which each keg connected.

Lee then lighted his pipe and quietly leaned back to await the expiration of the hour. When it was nearly up he bent down and began to unfasten the bonds upon his legs. Instantly two natives sprang at him, but he raised his head and looked down at them with so deadly a gleam in his eye that they hesitated. Another moment and his feet would be free.

The missionary, seeing his prey about to escape, rushed upon him, followed by the whole assemblage of natives. Lee waited until they were nearly upon him, and then emptied the glowing contents of his pipe upon the powder.

A sharp cry of horror from the missionary was lost in a burst of flame and a roar like thunder; then a volume of heavy white smoke rolled and spread about the scene like a thick fog. When it had cleared away trader and missionary had both gone to carry their disputes to a higher tribunal. Only two blackened masses, hardly human in form, remained to show that they had ever lived. Of the natives fifteen lay dead or dying upon the field.

To this day if the traveler in that region is annoyed by too curious and intrusive natives, he has but to throw a handful of powder into the fire to secure absolute solitude. The last resource of the desperate white man has not been forgotten.—San Francisco Chronicle.

TEXAS LETTER.

CHEAPSIDE, TEX., Aug. 13th '93.
Editor Reflector:

Having been out lately on beautiful Corpus Christi Bay and having enjoyed the invigorating sea breeze I thought I would write some about this charming spot on earth, as I never have seen anything about Corpus Christi and surroundings in the columns of your Reflector.

Corpus Christi is the most beautifully located city by the sea in America. It is at the head of Corpus Christi Bay and directly behind the future great deep water seaport of Ropes Pass. It is known as the "Bluff City," because it sits perched upon a noble bluff twice as high as the famous bluff at Long Branch, New Jersey, looking out upon the 150 square miles of dancing waters which constitute the lovely bay of Corpus Christi.

Right here in this vicinity is the only high bluff land which comes down to the sea coast anywhere upon the Gulf of Mexico. One of the greatest drawbacks to the coast country north of Ropes Pass is the absence of high land, and the consequently frequent inundations during storm tides. But on Corpus Christi Bay these noble bluffs rear themselves grandly upward far above the reach of the highest tides ever known. Almost every visitor to this hitherto unknown land exclaims with delight at its beauty and says: "I never dreamed there was such a place as this: if people only knew what a spot this is they would flock here by thousands." And indeed, hardly does winter make its appearance, when from the inland counties of this grand State of Texas many, partly whole families, partly single invalids hasten to the city by the sea side, to breathe the salubrious invigorating air. Corpus Christi has one of the finest hotels. The Alta Vista (View from the Height) It has the shape of a large letter H. 3 stories high with broad veranda all around each story. The dining rooms and culinary apartments are on the third floor.

It is situated in the center of Corpus Christi Cliff, in the Park, on a promontory jutting out over the bay, at an elevation of forty feet above the water, is most commanding and charming. The hotel is finished in elegant style and has all modern improvements and appliances. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity, supplied by both fresh and salt water, with hot and cold baths; a large pavilion in front over the water; boat and bath houses and fishing wharves, what place can out do it? A steam yacht of capacity to carry one hundred passengers is at hand. Five miles of the ocean drive way illuminated by powerful electric lights which from the bay front afford a scene in beauty and brilliancy unsurpassed by the Queen of the Sea, Venice itself.

The summer heat is so moderate that few visitors believe the truth until they have consulted the official records. The highest point the thermometer reached in August 1889 was 94 degrees and this only one day. In June and July highest point was 91 degrees. These figures show the thermometer as it stood for only a few minutes, before the trade winds came up. The warmest time every day is before 9 A. M. after which the rising trade winds cool the air. It is an astonishing fact that Corpus Christi is cooler during a hot spell than New York or Saratoga. This makes it a favorite summer resort and the little city of about 6,000 inhabitants is overflowing all summer long with visitors from the warmer interior, though, even in the interior the heat is not so intense as in the Northern and Eastern States. The summer moonlight nights are fascinating beyond description. Bathing can be safely practiced nine or ten months in the year; thus giving all the benefits of salt water bathing during the longest season known at any resort in America.

I think I have written enough this time, shall continue my reminiscences if desired, in my next. The drought all over Texas does considerable damage to the cotton crop. Corn crop is very good. Yet people are not desponding like in other States.

CRIMSON OR ANNUAL CLOVER SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has now on hand a small crop of Crimson Clover seed in the chaff, which will be sent to every farmer who will make application to the Station and pay freight charges on the seed. Five pounds will be sent, which is sufficient to sow one-tenth of an acre.

Crimson Clover (Trifolium incarnatum) is known under a variety of common names—Annual, German, Scarlet, and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come into quite general use. It is an annual, and consequently must be reseeded for each crop, which makes it imprudent to grow seed at home. Seed may be sown from July to October, but the land should always be well prepared for it, or, if not, it should be well shaded, as under a growth of cow-peas, or in a corn or cotton crop, when the seed should be sown when the crop is laid by. Grown in this way it may be of great service in enriching and holding the land from washing. Its growth is made in the cool wet part of the year, and it is ready to be made into hay at a season when planters are waiting for cotton to vegetate for first working. This is often a dry time, and the hay can be quickly and easily cured. It may often be best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or barley, and cut all for hay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on land in moderate condition, but, like some other forage plants, will pay best where given a rich soil. The composition of crimson clover hay shows it to be a highly nutritious food. It is so rich that for any use it may well be fed with some such fodder as straw, meadow hay, or cotton seed hulls. When fed for production of milk, the addition of corn, or oats, will tend to add to the good qualities of the product.—F. E. Emery, Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Folks are funny. About a year ago the New York Tribune had a fine editorial setting forth that there should be a national park on the eastern side of the continent, as there is a national park (the Yellowstone) on the western side, and said that it should be in the mountains of North Carolina. The Observer copied this article and commented on it. The proposition was a good deal discussed and of course met with the favor of all North Carolinians. A citizen of Charlotte met on a train one day Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and asked him what he thought of it. He said it would be a great thing, but that there is no authority in the constitution for the expenditure of public money for such purpose. When this came to the Observer's ears it cooled its zeal. Now Senator Butler has introduced a bill to establish a national park near Florence, S. C. This is what makes us say folks are funny.—Charlotte Observer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 52 cents per box. For sale at Wooten's Drug Store.

The question, "What constitutes a gentleman?" was well answered in Cardinal Newman's famous definition as "one who never inflicts pain, who is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant and merciful towards the absurd; who makes light of favors when he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring; who is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments or insinuations, evil which he dare not say out."

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 as 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. Wooten's Drug Store.

PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.

Since Mrs. Lease started in with the Populist movement she is said to have cleared her farm of a considerable mortgage, set her husband up in the business, purchased a city home in Wichita, and sent all her children to expensive schools. Mary may be "quite contrary," but she is evidently not a Populist for the fun there is in it.—Atlanta Journal.

There is one thing in which New York is confessedly ahead of Brooklyn, boasts the Sun of that city. It has abolished live poultry from its precincts. The police and board of health in Brooklyn are occasionally appealed to by fastidious citizens who object to the uncleanness of hens and geese on their walks, or their depredations among flower beds, or their cackling, crowing and quacking at unseemly hours of the morning, but the officials always plead lack of jurisdiction and power to abate the nuisance. A funny incident once occurred there, in a police court where a gentleman and his wife had begun legal proceedings to compel a neighbor to extinguish a rooster that used to begin its crowing long before daylight, making sleep impossible, except to his deaf owner. The keeper of the bird swore that the voice of his pet was as soft as a dove's and that the action was prompted by malice. The case seemed to be going his way when the rooster, having been brought in as an exhibit, lifted his head and emitted a screech so loud and long that decision was given for the plaintiff forthwith, and the owner retired with his pet under his arm, amid a burst of laughter.

Several young men have recently died in North Carolina from diseases contracted from smoking cigarettes. The law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys under 17 years of age is not enforced. The boys still continue to smoke them. It would be better to adopt Ohio's law—to tax retail cigarette dealers \$100 and wholesale dealers \$300 a year. This could be enforced and would do much to prevent the sale of the deadly cigarette.—Kinston Free Press.

The late Senator Beck always stood up for Kentucky, no matter what the circumstances. A Western Senator was telling him one day about the superiority of his pointer dog. "That's nothing to the pointers we have in Kentucky," said Beck. "Why, I had a dog that one day as I was walking along the streets of Louisville, began to point at a man who was looking in at a shop window. The canine refused to move, and my curiosity being aroused, I asked the man his name. 'Partridge,' he replied. I tell you Kentucky pointers can't be excelled."

A short while ago a young lady in Baltimore went shopping, and upon returning home found that one of a pair of diamond earrings (worth \$1,000) was missing and a few days afterwards a lady residing in Alabama wrote to a Baltimore millinery firm acknowledging the receipt of a bonnet, and adding that she had found a diamond earring entangled in the lace trimmings. The moral is, that hereafter when young ladies try on hats in a millinery store they should look out that their diamonds do not get entangled therein.—Norfolk Virginian.

The third party doctrine of the down-trodden and oppressed people, farmers, mechanics and all—"Ye believe in God, believe also in me" that I, the third party, am able to deliver you from all the evils that now weigh you down. "In my fathers house"—at Washington—"are many mansions" for—us—the leaders of the third party—if we can just fool the people a little while longer. I am and have been trying to "prepare a place for" "Maryann" and other members of "our noble order." "If it were not so I would have told you." "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the"—unheard-of schemes of our party, for there is no other party under heaven that will take us—the leaders—and give us office, for that is what we are seeking. "Hold fast to the faith."—Lenoir Topic.

In a Brooklyn church four of the prettiest girls of the congregation have been selected to act as ushers. It is said that the young fellows are flocking to church.

Remembering Kindness.

At a time when help, deliverance or favor comes to us, our hearts are very warm with grateful feeling.

"We will never forget this kindness," we say. But do we never forget it? We remember injuries done to us. We all know how hard it is to forget a wrong that another has inflicted on us. Sometime we say with a martyr like air: "I forgive him but I can never forget the injuries." Slight and cutting words and unkindnesses and neglect—how well we remember these! But have we as good memory for favors, kindnesses, blessings? Ought we not to have? Should we not rather train ourselves to forget the hurts we receive, and to remember with faithful gratitude every smallest kindness done to us.—Exchange.

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 perfect medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle at Wooten's Drug Store.

When the Farmer May Smile
The independent farmer should be the most cheerful man in the country during a general financial crash. By independent farmer the Carolinian means he who owns a farm unencumbered by mortgage. He may snap his fingers at failing banks, at silent mills and manufactories, at merchants without customers, at the world at large; and gathering his family about him he may proudly realize that on one is he dependent, and that so far as their limited means will allow, the people of town and city must dance to his music, or when payment ceases, then he may "hang up his diddle and his bow."—Elizabeth City Carolinian.

This "panic" has been, any way, a creature of the imagination. We spoke a moment ago of money being "scarce"—that was a concession to the populace; that is what everybody says, and in this case what "everybody says" exactly isn't "so." There is an abundance of money in the country—more than there ever was before—and one of these days when this disease of the imagination is cured, the skies will get bright, the money that is now in all sorts of hidingplace will creep out, the people will give it up, prosperity will burst upon the country again and we will go to wondering what all the disturbance was about!—Charlotte Observer.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.—Be sure to get Hood's.

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Returning leave Tarboro at 5 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Greenville 10 A. M. same days.
These departures are subject to stage of water on Tar River.

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THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WILSON, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 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 week, \$75 one-half column one week, \$40; one-quarter column one week, \$25. Transient Advertisements.—One inch one week, \$1; two weeks, \$1.50; one month, \$2; two months, \$3; three months, \$4; four months, \$5; five months, \$6; six months, \$7; seven months, \$8; eight months, \$9; nine months, \$10; one year, \$12.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column at reading rates, 7 cents per line for each insertion.

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

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

Copy for N. C. 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.

The great debate on the silver question before the House of Representatives that has been in progress since the assembling of Congress in extraordinary session, came to a close Saturday evening, expiring at that time by limitation arising from the agreement that voting on the question should begin Monday 28th. Under the five minute rule that prevailed certain days of last week a great many of the Representatives were heard upon the question.

The closing day was marked with a battle of the giants, masterly speeches of an hour each being made by T. B. Reed, of Maine, the leader on the Republican side of the House, by Burke Cochran, the great Tammany Democrat of New York, and by W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, the author of the bill under debate. Mr. Reed had a great deal of bitter partizanship in his speech. Mr. Cochran stood squarely on the Chicago platform, and Mr. Wilson pleaded earnestly for the adoption of his bill which provides for unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill. These speeches elicited more interest than any that were delivered in the House during the debate. Other members made speeches of shorter time the same day.

In the Senate branch also several very able speeches on the silver question were made last week. Prominent among the speakers were Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Hill, of New York. The former is the author of the bill before the Senate which while providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman bill pledges the government to bi-metalism.

Just how the voting begun Monday will terminate is hard to surmise. No information as to what was done Monday or yesterday had been learned here up to the hour of putting the REFLECTOR in press. However, from Saturday's Washington dispatches to the Charlotte Observer we find the following forecast:

The prevailing impression as to the probable action of the two Houses finds expression as follows: The vote on the Wilson repeal bill will be taken up Monday in the House and the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, as far as that body is concerned, will be wiped out of existence. The bill will then go to the Senate where it will be referred to the finance committee, which will promptly pigeon hole it. The Senate will go right straight along attacking silver as it has been doing for several days. It will do this for two weeks and probably longer, before the final vote will be taken. The bill which will be passed will be the Voorhees bill. The Wilson bill from the House will slumber quietly in the room of the finance committee.

Then the Voorhees bill will go over to the House. There it will undoubtedly be acted upon with little delay, though there may be another flood of oratory, because there is some difference between the Senate and House measures. The silver men may insist on some talk. If there is a prospect of a contest, however, closure will be speedily applied and the bill be passed and will then be ready for the President's signature. The Voorhees bill only differs from the Wilson bill in making a declaration in favor of bi-metalism.

We do hope the question will be settled wisely to and the best interest of the greatest number of our people.

Col. Han Shepperd and Mr. Ryan have been appointed Revenue Collectors in Virginia. The appointment of Simmons for the Eastern District of North Carolina is now looking for daily. Mr. D. A. Covington has been appointed assistant District Attorney in the Western District of the State.

Speaker Crisp announced the committees in the House on last Monday. North Carolina gets two chairmanships. Mr. Hendergon is at the head of the committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, and Mr. Baun is chairman of the committee on Claims. Mr. Springer is removed from the Ways and Means committee and Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, takes his place. This puts Mr. Wilson leader of the party in the House. The Speaker has shown wisdom in this selection. This is the most important committee and Mr. Wilson is recognized as one of the ablest men ever chosen for the place. In allotting the chairmanships the South gets thirty-two and the North gets twenty-three. This gives the South the lions share of the chairmanships, with which the section ought to be thoroughly satisfied. It is said that the committee on Coinage, with Mr. Bland, the former chairman, at its head, has a majority in it in favor of free coinage. The Ways and Means committee predominates with men heartily in favor of tariff reform, and favorable to a graduated income tax. The constitution of these important committees shows that the Speaker is in thorough harmony with the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and that so far as he is concerned has done his part towards the accomplishment of the principles upon which the party gained such an overwhelming majority at the last election. We say, heartily, well done for speaker Crisp. Let Congress do as well and we are safe.

The appearance of yell ow fever at Brunswick, Ga., was a severe blow to that city. Two deaths occurred there, the people became panic stricken and began fleeing as rapidly as the trains could carry them away. All business suspended throwing wage earners out of employment and those unable to get away were left there in destitute circumstances. The government was appealed to for aid for the sufferers. So many places set up a rigid quarantine against Brunswick that the refugees with difficulty gained admission anywhere. Atlanta received a great number of them, many more went to the mountain regions of Virginia, and Saturday's papers said that Asheville, this State, was going to open her gates and invite them there.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. W. Hall, one of the editors of the Weldon News, which occurred at his home in that town on Saturday of typhoid fever. He was also a clerk in the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as an editor of much ability and popularity. His remains were taken to his old home, Scotland Neck for interment.

Chicago had another big fire last week, the largest that has visited that city since the famous fire of twenty years ago. Several blocks were burned entailing a loss of \$1,000,000 and rendering 7,000 people homeless. That is a sad state of affairs when there were already many thousands of people in the city suffering for lack of employment.

There are 16 States represented in Congress without a single Republican from them. They are Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming and Alabama.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa last Wednesday renominated Gov. Boies by acclamation and Lieut. Gov. Bestow on the 1st ballot.

Mr. Boylan, editor of the Monroe Enquirer has sold the paper to Mr. B. C. Ashcraft for \$2,500.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON D. C., Aug. 26, 1893.
In addition to the silver debate in the House this week, which has been unusually interesting, two great financial speeches were made by democratic Senators, one by Senator Voorhees, on Tuesday, and the other by Senator Hill, to-day. Both of these Senators are friends of Silver and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver law as the best method of preparing the way for other legislation dealing with silver as money.

There was a sharp debate in the Senate this week, for a few minutes, over the question of whether a resolution offered by Senator Pepper, enquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the action of national banks in large cities in refusing to cash upon presentation checks of depositors, should be disposed of at once or be referred to the Finance Committee. Trouble was caused by a demand for the "regular order," which sent the resolution to the foot of the calendar, where it will have to await its turn unless sooner taken up by a vote

of the Senate. It is perfectly well known in Congress that the national banks of New York and other cities have been refusing to cash checks for their depositors, for one member of the House—Johnson, of Ohio—was refused the cash for a check for \$200 at a New York bank in which his balance was more than \$20,000, although it was given him after an interview with the President. Hints have also been received here that certain New York national banks have been profiting largely by the sale of currency at a premium, which has been going on in that city. It will not be surprising if there is some very plain talk in Congress about the national banking system as at present conducted before long. Senator Voorhees devoted a part of his speech to it, and there will be others heard on it as soon as finances get a little steadier.

Without disparagement to the Democrats who held important committee chairmanships in the last House, it can be said that Speaker Crisp has in the new chairmen selected men who are generally credited with being peculiarly well fitted to perform the duties with which they have been entrusted. Hon. W. Wilson, of West Virginia, the new chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has been a student and advocate of tariff reform not only since he has been a member of the House but also long before he entered public life. He is thoroughly master of the subject, and the tariff bill, upon which his committee will at once get to work, promises to be a model of its kind. Hon. Joseph S. Sayers, of Texas, the chairman of the committee on Appropriations, has been a prominent member of that committee for years, and no higher praise can be given his abilities than to say that he has long been spoken of as the "Sage of the Senate," and his methods of work and instantaneous grasping of the salient points of all subjects that come before the committee. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who was chairman of the Ways and Means committee in the last House, is now at the head of the committee on Banking and Currency, which will play no small part in the legislation of the present House, and Mr. Holman, who was chairman of the Appropriations committee in the last House, is now at the head of the committee on Indian Affairs, where his work will be much lighter, a consideration that his age made important. The number of disappointments is much smaller than usual.

By joint resolution of Congress the provisions of the law providing for town site entries of land in Oklahoma have been extended to the Cherokee outlet, which is to be opened to settlement at noon on September 16. Commissioner Lochren has no objection to the carrying out of the latest Republican threat of applying to the courts for an injunction to prevent his suspending pensioners whose right to be on the rolls he believes to be questionable.

There has been some talk this week about the probability of the extra session coming to a close before the first of October, but the most experienced legislators will not express an opinion as to the length of the session until something more definite is known about the probable length of time the Vorees bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The House will not necessarily be idle after it disposes of the repeal bill as Representative Johnson's bill providing for an exchange of U. S. bonds for currency, at the option of the holder of the bonds, the interest on which will cease so long as the currency is retained, will probably be reported from the committee on Banking and Currency soon after the silver vote is taken, and the same committee may also report a bill for the repeal of the tax on State and local currency. But it may be decided to do nothing in the House until the Senate acts on silver. In that case the House will only meet every three days.

The Senate has decided against seating the appointed Senator—Lee Mantle—from Montana.

Where Immigrants can be Secured.

The last issue of the Manufacturers' Record has the following well timed and sensible remarks on the class of immigration which the South needs, and can secure, if the proper effort is made: "If the South wants new settlers, people who will identify themselves with local interests, engage in agriculture or manufacturing, and become factors in the development of the South, they should be sought in the West and Northwest. The dream in turning foreign immigration Southward is a chimerical, costly and difficult way of populating the South, and years will be required to accomplish anything like satisfactory results. 'The example of what the West has done in this direction is very pleasing to contemplate, but it must be remembered that the railroads of the West have expended millions and consumed years in reaching the results now so vast. Among the millions in the West and Northwest there are thousands who are not satisfied with their surroundings, and who would be glad to migrate to some other section. It is far easier and more desirable to secure these people for the South—people who are familiar with our laws, institutions and customs—than seek for new settlers in foreign lands. Here is a very simple and practical way of getting tangible result out of the immigration movement. It does not call for a large expenditure of money, time or labor. Printers' ink will do most of the work. Put Southward looking into the hands of the Western people and half the work is done.

Looks Southward Through Disfranchisement Glasses.

Where is Fire alarm Forker, the warlike gentleman who runs the Southern outrage mill out in Ohio? At Yellow Springs in that State, the other day, armed men were hunting down a negro charged with the murder of a farmer, and it was intimated that lynching was one of the least of the horrors it store for the victim, genuine, old fashioned Buckeye barbecue being in the list of attractions on the programme.

But the loyal ex Governor can flaunt the bloody shirt Dixwelder wore the head of a slight circumference like this.—Payetteville Gazette.

We invite attention of parents sending Daughters Away to School to the provisions made by

NORFOLK COLLEGE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

for the care and happiness of its pupils: 1st. A matron cares for physical wants in health. 2d. A nurse (a mother) attends in sickness. 3d. A preceptor gives the watchful care of a mother as to social privilege, cultured manners, refined associates, &c. 4th. A lady principal, a lover of girls, devotes herself to counseling as to studies, planning the future, &c. Parents say: "My daughter is delighted." "I feel about my daughter as you do." "The improvement in intellect, character, and disposition." "I know of no better college." &c. Growth in four years from 124 to 360 pupils. Many refused for lack of room. Apply early.

We offer the highest Collegiate Course also Music, Art, Elocution and Business Course. 23 fine teachers; healthful climate; excellent buildings, beautifully furnished. Immense patronage makes low terms. Board and English tuition, \$4.50 PER QUARTER. Catalogue and twelve photographs sent on application.

J. A. I. CASSEY, Principal.

Norfolk, Va.

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

A Texas widow sued an editor for \$10,000. She gained the suit, and then the editor married her in order to keep the cash in the family.

The Richmond State gets off a good one as follows: "There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is, that they haven't any mind; the other that they haven't any business."

An exchange tells a story of a boy who was sent to market with a sack of roasting ears and after lingering around town all day came home without selling them. When his mother asked him why he had not sold the corn he said he had asked him what was in the sack. There are many merchants like that boy—not a few in every town. They have plenty of goods but fail to tell the people what they have in their sack.

Atlanta workmen have held a meeting and resolved to patronize only home industries. The Atlanta workmen are right. If workingmen, and men and women of all classes everywhere in the South, would patronize home industries exclusively it would not only stimulate and increase diversified manufacturing interests among us but would keep our money at home and give us a prosperity that would enable us to successfully withstand almost any financial panic.—Statesville Landmark.

In depressing times like these people, in more or less distress, are easily influenced and do rash things. It is a time for cool thought and judgment. There never was a distressing condition in the history of a nation or a people but what there was a way out. It frequently happens that one extreme follows another. Now, if many people would stop practicing deceit and dishonesty and would act honest, one with another, times would not seem as hard as they are and there would be a better feeling existing. All sorts of advantages are within our grasp if we only have the courage to grasp them. Be just. Be charitably inclined. And, above all, be just one with another.—Durham Sun.

Winston-Salem would go up the scale of progress rapidly, says the Sentinel, if the following observations from an exchange were closely adhered to by every citizen and it is equally true of Greenville. A perfect town is that in which you see the farmers patronizing the home merchants, the merchants patronizing home printers, the laborers spending the money they earn with their own trades men and they buying their things at home instead of going abroad. The spirit of reciprocity between business men and mechanics, tradesmen and laborers, farmers and manufacturers, results every time in making the town a good one for business.

There are some people who are foolish enough to believe that Cleveland and Democracy are responsible for the present condition of the country. These people are listening to the whisperings of Republicans and Third Parties, who would make them believe that the present situation is not the outcome of thirty years of Republican misrule brought to the focus by the flagrant acts of the billion dollars congress. Those who believe that Democracy is responsible should look around and find where it has had the chance to do all this evil. It is just entering upon its first innings, the first Democratic congress in thirty years is now in session, having convened two weeks ago, while we have been in the clutch of the panic for more than four months, and the coils have been tightening for this last squeeze for three years.—Burlington Herald.

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INTERESTING CHICAGO ROUTE.

A Well Known Writer Describes a Recent Trip to the World's Fair City.

"Well, I've been to Chicago and have seen the great Columbian Exposition to my heart's content. The beautiful buildings and surroundings even surpass expectation, and the Fair is certainly worthy of our national pride. But to you who have still the trip to make, there's a page in my experience worth knowing; and it contains the choice of routes to the West.

"By all means take the Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The friend whose urgent insistence prevailed on me to adopt this road has my undying gratitude.

"To a patriotic American, the route is fraught with historic interest. At Baltimore he is less than half a mile from Fort Henry, whose parapets, embrasures and cannon are easily distinguished, crowned by the 'Star Spangled Banner' that floated proudly now as it did on that early morning almost a century ago when Francis Scott Key so anxiously sought it 'by the dawn's early light' and in immortal verse sung to the world his paean of joy that it still waved o'er the fort. Less than two miles in the opposite direction is Druid Hill Park, the prettiest track of cultivated forestry in America and incomparable for its size and location; only needing other than mere local patronage to make it deservedly famous. But Baltimore is left behind in the onward rush, soon succeeded by the tall monument and the great gray dome of the Capital at Washington, which looms into plain sight for some minutes before the train stops within a single block of the Capital itself.

"Tourists never weary of Washington. The visitor who has never before seen the beautiful city gladly avails himself of the opportunity for stop-over privileges here afforded by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and perhaps finds it the most delightful part of his whole trip; while even the confirmed traveler, who may number his previous visits by the dozen, drops off again, enthralled by the magic attractiveness of the city of magnificent distances. The opportunity of seeing Washington and its multitude of sights should of itself dictate the selection of this route.

"Five miles out of Washington the long Vestibule Limited threads its way rapidly through the beautiful rolling Maryland country until finally it strikes the famous Potomac, with which for a hundred miles it runs side by side. The combination of river and mountain scenery is superb, the broad stream being at times contracted into a rushing rocky torrent as some bold mountain disputes its course, and then widening into an eddying pool as the obstruction passes. Alternately deep and shallow, sometimes a placid meadow stream, and again a mountain torrent, few rivers can vie with the Potomac in all that interesting variety that makes it so lastingly delightful. Besides that, it has the ineffable associations of the late Civil War, when it was the conceded dividing line between North and South, the theatre of the bloodiest fighting, the vantage point of unnumbered struggles. Heretofore, Winchester, 'with Sheridan twenty miles away,' Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, all are within easy distance of the Potomac, some scarcely six miles off; but none can compare in familiar fame with historic Harper's Ferry.

"The scenery at this little place is majestic. Frowning forest-crowned peaks guard each flank and bar the front, save for the pass worked through ages by the mighty waters. The town is directly at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah, the two meeting in a magnificent sweep around opposite sides of the towering mountain, whose top is crowned by Jefferson's Rock, easily accessible, from which the observer may look into three states: Maryland and the two Virginias.

"The site of John Brown's engine-house fort and the ruins of the arsenal, are beside the railroad in plain view, and few pass the spot without being profoundly moved by the thoughts of momentous occurrences there transpiring so short a while ago, through which the greatest nation of modern times was convulsed and well nigh 'perished from the face of the earth.'

"The Baltimore and Ohio route to Chicago is simply unequalled and unapproachable for scenic and historic interest; the motive power is of the finest, cars luxurious and comfortable, and the service in every way the best that can be afforded. My own happy experience with the route prompts the advice that you adopt the same—the Picturesque Baltimore and Ohio."

THE JOHN FLANAGAN

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WILL DO ALL that is claimed for HAND-MORE, R. Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. A Military College, Preparatory Course for those not prepared for College Course. Full Course in Civil Engineering, Scientific Course. Complete Business College Department. Preparatory Military Course for Young Men desiring to study Medicine. Practical instruction in Telegraphy, Location famous for Beauty and Scenery. Band and Orchestra. Instruction in Music and Art. We offer the advantages of a fine education at low rates. Write for Catalogue. DAVIS MILITARY SCHOOL, Winston, N.C.

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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.

PRESIDENT WINSTON. Chapel Hill, N. C.

"I do not believe this institute has a superior in the South," so writes an eminent scholar and divine of the WILSON COLLEGIATE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WILSON, N. C.

(Established in 1872.) This institution is entirely non-sectarian, and offers a thorough preparatory course of study, together with an unusually full and comprehensive Collegiate course. Excellent facilities for the study of Music and Art. Healthful location. Fall term, or 23rd school year, begins September 4th, 1893.

For catalogue and circular, address, SILAS E. WARREN, Prin.

Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Samuel Cory, deceased, before E. A. Moyer, 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 plead 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.

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 execute 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. W. Tucker, 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., of John S. Taft. This sale will be continued until the first Monday in September.

Notice!

Having qualified before the Superior Court of Pitt County as Administrator of Wm. McLawhorn deceased, notice is hereby given 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 on or before the 15th day of August 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This 15th day of August, 1893. W. H. HEATH, Adm'r. of Wm. McLawhorn, deceased.

THE JOHN FLANAGAN

Buggy Comp'y,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

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Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified before the Superior Court of Pitt County as administrator of Eliza Jackson deceased, notice is hereby given 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 plead in bar of recovery. This the 1st day of September, 1893. WILLIAM J. JENKINS, Adm'r. Eliza Jackson.

J. B. CHERRY & CO.

A little drop of printer's ink, Sometimes causes people to think.

And we want to impress upon your minds that we have received our new—

Spring--Stock

—and can now show a—

Beautiful LINE OF Goods

Our intention is to sell good goods at the lowest possible prices. We have the largest and most varied stock kept in town. We keep almost every thing needed in the household or on the farm and invite inspection and comparison of our goods. We can and will sell low for cash. We want your trade and will be glad to show you the following lines of goods:

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NICE LINE OF CASSIMERES AND PIECE GOODS FOR

MAKING MENS AND BOYS SUITS, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TINWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, HARDWARE, PLOWS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HARNESS AND WHIPS.

Groceries, Flour especially. We have the largest and best line of FURNITURE

Consisting in part of Marble Top Walnut Suits, Solid Oak Suits, Imitation Oak Suits, Imitation Walnut Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Buffets, Washstands, Chairs, of different kinds, Children's Cribs and Cradles, Mattresses, Tin Safes, Bed Springs, a full line of Centre Tables, Children's Carriages, &c. Keep also a nice line of Lace Curtains and Curtain Poles, Matting and Floor Oil Cloths. We cordially invite all to come to see us when in want of any goods. We will try to give you satisfaction at all times.

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50 Boxes C. R. Side Meat, 200 Tubs Boston Lard, 500 Barrels Flour, all grades, 100 Barrels Granulated Sugar, 50 Barrels C. Sugar, 200 Boxes Tobacco, 50 Barrels Railroad Mills Saff, 125 Barrels Thistle Saff, 50 Barrels Gail & Ax Saff, 50 Barrels Lard, 100 cases Sardines.

50,000 Luke Cigarettes, 200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers, 50 Barrels Stick Candy, 150 Bags Lard & Rand's Powder, 30 Tons Shot, 150 Cases Horsford's Bread Powders, 150 Cases Star Lye, 125 Barrels Apple Vinegar, 150 Cases Gold Dust Washing Powder, 500 1/2 rolls 2 lb Bagging, 500 Bundles Arrow Ties.

Full stock of all other goods carried in my line.

What is Home Without a Good COOK STOVE?

YOU CAN BUY ONE AT PENDER'S, GOOD COOK STOVES are now so cheap that you can not afford to buy an inferior one. Go to

THE Earth Do Move!

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

DRYGOODS

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.

Five men and 3 boys got shot at Has-
kett's Hardware Store Saturday.
Small change is scarce.
Fruit Jars Cheap at the Old Brick
Store.
Two-hi ds. of the year is gone.
The Best Flour on earth \$4.50 at the
Old Brick Store.
Monday was decidedly lusty.
A large stock of nice Furniture cheap
at the Old Brick Store.
To-morrow is the last day of August.
Several men and boys got shot and pow-
der too, at Haskett's Hardware Store
this week and still there is more left.
No fly time to put the oyster back in
the soup.
Remember I pay you cash for Chickens
Eggs and Country Produce at the Old
Brick Store.
The hotels at Morehead and Ocracoke
have closed.
Aug. 23d, Fresh N. C., Mountain
Butter 25 cents per lb at the Old Brick
Store.
Miss Bettie Warren's school begins
next Monday.
Right much work was done on the
streets last week.
The Board of County Commissioners
meet next Monday.
The recent nights have just been the
grandest on record.
Scuppernon grapes made their first
appearance Saturday.
I am expecting a carload of Windows
and doors this week which were bought
below the regular price and will be sold
low.
D. D. HASKETT.
There has not been a much hotter day
this year than Saturday.
The first chinchepins of the season
were in town Saturday.
Cats as well as dogs are reported as
going mad in Salisbury.
Sun now sets by half past six and
gets little earlier every day.
The Orange (Va.) Observer puts down
a quack doctor as a pillar-sham.
The price of tobacco advanced some
near the close of the past week.
The manufacturer got in some good
work in the afternoon Saturday.
The meat market is getting another
hump on it—the price went up again
last week.
The mono-ony is broken occasionally
by a rat killing in front of some of the
stores.
The wind broke some limbs from the
trees Monday and scattered them
around the streets.
The ladies of the Baptist Church had
a pleasant lawn party in the Academy
grove Friday night. The night was a
lovely one.

THE REFLECTOR.

Local Reflections.

See announcement of Norfolk College
for young ladies.
Yesterday was a hot day to follow
immediately after a storm.
The Male Academy in charge of Prof.
W. H. Ragsdale opened Monday with
thirty-eight pupils.
Chickens and eggs are scarce again
and the price of the latter got back up
to 12 1/2 cents last week.
The editor is indebted to Mr. J. R.
Moore, agent for the Coast Line, for a
bounteous feast of grapes.
There were many loads of pears to
market yesterday. Monday's winds
took them nearly all off the trees.
The crowd in town was small on Sat-
urday and trade was very light. The
day did not look much like a Saturday.
There will be a game of ball here
Friday afternoon between Greenville
and Cottondale boys. It will be a good
game.
Councilman W. H. White has pur-
chased property on Dickerson Avenue
and will erect a handsome residence
thereon next spring.
A good sized party from Kinston, sev-
eral young ladies among the number,
passed through on Monday morning's
train going to Chicago.
If the streets could be cleaned up
immediately and all the limbs removed
that the storm scattered about it would
help the looks of things.
Mr. L. H. Pender received a bicycle
Friday and has joined the number of
wheelmen here. The number will soon
be large enough to form a club.
It was two years ago, Sunday, that
the great wreck occurred near States-
ville and six years ago, tomorrow night,
that the big earthquake happened.
A leading inquiry of the last few days
is, have you heard from the vote?
Every body is anxious to know what Con-
gress has done on the silver question.
Major Harding says that came culture
in this country is gradually increasing.
He sold five mills and evaporators last
season and has sold six so far this season.
Hat chasing was about as popular
Monday as it was a March day, and
umbrellas were up and down with the
frequency of April times. It blew and
showered.
It looked like photographer Hyman
was in for a sore party as eight young
ladies and gentlemen went up Friday
afternoon to have themselves trans-
ferred to cards.
There were games of base ball play-
ed here last Thursday and Friday af-
ternoon between colored clubs of Kinston
and Greenville. The Greenville club
won both games.
Not a few of the inclined to be ner-
vous mistook the slamming of blinds
and rattling of doors and windows,
Monday night, for burglars attempting
to get in the house.
Joe Blow says there is a hen over to
his house that hatched a brood of chick-
ens in eighteen days after taking her
nest. This is three days short of the
allotted three weeks.
Mr. W. S. Manning, of Beaver Dam,
on Saturday brought up some very nice
samples of tobacco of his own curing.
Pitt county farmers are fast becoming
as good curers as can be found any-
where.
Hard times are talked and money is
not the most plentiful thing going just
now, but you have noticed how much
building keeps going right on in Green-
ville. Work is progressing on several
houses.
A difficulty occurred a few miles
from town one day last week between
Messrs. Ade Doughty and John Evans in
which the former was right severely cut
in the back and arm and the latter shot
in the side.
A colored woman who had been using
her fists too much and failed to pay a
bill of cost amounting to \$4.50, was put
in jail Saturday afternoon. The county
now has to bear the expense of feeding
the woman.
This is one of the times of the year
when efforts are made to entrap the
unwary with green goods circulars.
Those receiving such will show their
wisdom, as well as their honesty, by not
biting.
As no one has found our lost pair of
scissors and brought them back to us we
will be driven to the necessity of buy-
ing another pair. Chewing out copy
with a dull, gapped knife makes a body's
flesh crawl beyond the point of endur-
ance.
Miss Bettie Tyson asks us to mention
the names of Tom Willoughby and
Mattie Howell as pupils entitled to be
placed upon the honor roll of her school,
but whose names were inadvertently
omitted from the report which she sent
in last week.
A man jumped from a buggy on
Evans street, Saturday, just in time to
avoid a smash. One of his reins broke
and the horse started off a little lively,
failing to stop when holloed at. The
driver sprang out and pulled the horse
down with one rein.
There was another race last Thurs-
day afternoon, this time between Mr.
Harrington's black and Mr. Evans' gray.
The black was an easy
winner. There was some money which
changed hands resulting in a lot of blue-
looking losers and correspondingly
happy winners.
Here's the Talk.
Here is a lot of excellent advice from
the Norfolk Landmark. Read it: "Keep
your mind on your business and your
hand on the plow handle, and the ques-
tion of finance outside will not
worry you much. A great many peo-
ple trouble and talk about the distress-
ing lightness of the times and the gloomy
prospects, who have to live on what they
owe. They are beyond the reach and
influence of panics, yet they worry
more and talk more than anybody else.
To such we say, dry up and go to work."

Personal.
Mr. Luther Bryan, of Tarboro, was in
town Saturday.
Ex-Gov. Jarvis returned home Mon-
day from Virginia Beach.
Mr. Henry Duke is with the John
Flanagan Buggy Company.
Mr. W. H. White left Monday for
New York to purchase goods.
Mr. E. Buck returned home last week
from a trip through Virginia.
The wife of County Commissioner
Leonidas Fleming is quite sick.
Miss Lucy Cox returned last week
from an extended visit to Goldsboro.
The family of Mr. J. R. Moore left
Saturday to visit relatives in Burgaw.
Mr. G. B. King returned home Sat-
urday from several days in Washington
City.
Mrs. Allen Warren returned home
Friday a visit to her daughters in Wash-
ington.
Councilman J. S. Smith was con-
fined to his home again yesterday with
sickness.
Mr. R. B. Jarvis is learning printing
and telegraphy with the RELECTOR
household.
Misses Lillie and Myrtle Wilson re-
turned home last week from a visit to
Penny Hill.
Miss Carrie Coghill returned to Green-
ville last week and has re-opened her
music school.
Mrs. H. H. Wilson, of Kinston, is
visiting the family of her brother, Dr.
F. W. Brown.
Miss Alice Atkinson left yesterday
morning for Norfolk to join her mother
Mrs. L. C. King.
Mr. W. G. Lang, of Farmville, took
the train here Monday morning going
north after goods.
Mr. J. L. Fryar, assistant train dis-
patcher at Tarboro, spent Sunday here
with agent Moore.
Messrs. J. W. Saydam and J. L. Grimmer
have accepted positions with J. D. Wil-
liams's carriage factory.
Miss Ada Hearne goes to Littleton
this week to accept a position as teacher
in the female school there.
Messrs. J. B. Cherry and C. W. Prid-
dy and Miss Estelle Williams came
home Saturday from Seven Springs.
Mr. Andrew Joyner, who has for sev-
eral months had the management of the
Keeley Institute at Ashland, Va., re-
turned home Monday evening.
Mr. R. M. Hearne, clerk for the O. D.
S. S. Co., at Washington, is spending a
ten day's vacation with relatives in this
county. His family is visiting Mr. Allen
Warren at Riverside.
Mr. B. R. King, of Falkland, has gone
to Baltimore to remain during the fall
purchasing season with the house for
himself in traveling salesman. He is
one of the best druggists going and
commands a large trade.
Mr. E. A. Pahlke who left this county
the first of the year to live in Halifax,
has been spending some days in Pitt and
made us a call Saturday. He says he
likes Pitt better than anywhere else and
expects to return here next year.
Mr. F. C. Harding left Monday for
Chapel Hill. He graduated at the Uni-
versity last June but has been elected
librarian by the faculty and trustees
and goes to accept that position. He
will also take a post graduate course in
law.
Miss Bessie White, one of the cleverest
and prettiest young ladies of the Old
North State, after a visit to friends and
relatives in Perquimans and Chowan
counties returned to her home in Green-
ville last Friday, to the regret of all.
—Hertford Record.
Rev. B. W. Spilman, who has been
serving as supply to the Baptist Church
for three months in place of Rev. J. H.
Lambrecht, preached his closing sermon
Sunday night and left Monday for Wel-
don. Mr. Spilman has been preaching
at Greenville, at Pateolis and at the
Forbes school house four miles above
Greenville, and during the three months
has made great many friends in each of
these sections. He is a young man of
ability, a fine scholar, and still a hard
student. He has a bright future and
will no doubt take a stand among the
brightest intellects of his day and rise to
eminence in the councils of his denomina-
tion. Mr. Spilman is also a lecturer
of wide reputation and will fill several
engagements between now and his return
to the Seminary first of October.
He lectures in Norfolk to-morrow night
and has engagements at Baltimore,
Petersburg and other cities. Mr. Lam-
brecht is expected to return to Green-
ville this week and resume charge of
the field.
Deaths.
Mrs. Noah Spier, a lady 93 years old,
died at Chowan county week before last.
Her husband was a soldier of the war of
1812 and was stationed at Beaton Island.
She said they were married immedi-
ately on his return from that island in Jan-
uary, 1813, when she was 18 years of
age. His death preceded hers by many
years.
The wife of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, a
few miles below Greenville, died on
Friday, 18th. She had been in bad
health for some time. Her remains
were interred the day following in the
Evans burial ground, a mile above town.
Mrs. Kennedy was a daughter of the
late Mr. Amos Evans and was an excel-
lent woman. We sympathize with the
bereaved husband and children.
Councilman John S. Congleton re-
ceived a letter from Asheville, Monday
night, announcing the death of Mrs.
Nannie Worsley, wife of Mr. J. B.
Worsley, which sad event occurred in
that city Saturday morning. She was a
half sister of Mrs. Congleton. Mrs.
Worsley resided in Greenville for a
number of years where she had a large
circle of friends, all of whom regret
her death and deeply sympathize with
the bereaved husband and family.
LADIES.
Needling a tonic, or children who want build-
up, up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant, cures Malaria, Indigestion,
Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Heavy Storms.
The past week has made a record for
storms of unusually severity, especially
along the Atlantic Coast regions. Last
Wednesday night a hurricane started
up in the extreme north and swept
down the entire coast to Virginia. It
left a scene of devastation in its wake,
wrecked vessels and demolished build-
ings marking the track of the storm.
Saturday's dispatches predicted a
storm for the southern coast region on
Sunday night, and it was on time.
Greenville got up Monday morning to
find a strong east wind blowing that
had started the night before, and an
occasional light shower fell during the
morning. In the afternoon the wind
shifted around to the south but kept up
its force. About 4 o'clock rain came
down in torrents for half an hour, the
fall during the short time measuring
1.35 inches. At night there was another
down pour.
Something unusual about Monday's
east wind is that it blew the water up
stream in the river and backed up a rise
of three feet or more. Information re-
ceived from Washington up to 2 o'clock
was that the highest tide for years pre-
vailed there and water was getting up
into some of the streets and buildings
of the town. Telegraph wires were
blown down so that no further tidings
could be had during the day.
We have not yet heard of any consid-
erable damage being done in this im-
mediate section. Many fences and trees
were blown down and the crops have
suffered materially but no injury to
buildings has been reported. The winds
seem to have played havoc with the
grape crop in Greenville, and we expect
to hear that the damage in this respect
is great all over the county. Mr. Allen
Warren says that fully 500 pounds were
blown from his James grape vines in
Riverside Nursery, and Mr. C. Stephens
says his vineyards suffered greatly. Not
only scattering grapes but also large
clusters of the fruit were torn from the
vines.
Nothing could be learned from Wash-
ington yesterday morning because of the
wires being down. At Tarboro the
storm was about as it was in Greenville.
Beyond that town the wires were in
such trouble that but little information
could be had from anywhere. The op-
erator there wired us that he had heard
that a terrific hurricane had struck
Charlotte almost wrecking the city;
about every third house being demol-
ished. No definite particulars could be
had nor could the truth of the report be
verified. We hope the Queen City of
our State has not suffered so severely
as the report indicates.
LATER.—A telegram before going
to press says it was Charleston and not
Charlotte that was so badly wrecked by
the hurricane. We are sorry for
Charleston. The storm was general
both north and south.
Johnsons Mills Items.
Mr. Mark L. Newborn, of Grangers,
spent last Saturday and Sunday in this
community.
Miss Melissa May, of Newberne, is
visiting her uncle, Mr. Joe May.
Mr. W. C. Barney lost one of his tobac-
co barrels by fire last Saturday. About
three hundred pounds of fine tobacco
was also burned.
Rev. Mr. Melton closed a series of
meetings at Salem Sunday night, adding
two to the church.
Rev. Mr. Swain, a State Sunday-school
Evangelist, lectured at Salem last Sun-
day morning and Timothy at night.
The colored people protracted a meet-
ing at Piney Grove near here, last
week, converting and re-converting
sixty-one souls. The baptism took
place last Sunday morning at Gardner's
bridge.
Uncle Pete.
I am with you
again. Here is
double value for
YOUR MONEY,
whether it be sil-
ver or gold.
ALL NEW GOODS.
Have opened at
my old stand a
Strictly Cash Store
and will be pleased
to see and wait on
my friends again.
Yours truly,
M. R. LANG.

Gone 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.

OCRACOE HOTEL!

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)

Open June 15th 1893.

This Famous Summer-
ing Place promises greater
attractions than ever.

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

Finest Surf Bath-
ing, Fishing, Sail-
ing and Hunting
on the coast.

Table supplied
with Oysters, Clams
and Fish right out of
the water, and the
best market affords.

Hotel large and
comfortable.

Transportation
by Atlantic Coast
Line to Washing-
ton, and by rail or
steamer from
Washington down
the beautiful Pan-
ama to the island.

Steamer leaves
Washington on
Wednesday morn-
ing and Satur-
day nights after
train arrives.

\$2.50 for the
round trip.

RATES:—Per
day, \$1.50; per
week, \$7 to \$10,
according to loca-
tion. Per month
\$25; children un-
der 10 years old
and servants half
price.

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

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 Green-
ville, 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 re-
turning leave Ocracoke at 5 P.
M. Sunday; Also leaves Wash-
ington 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.

Notice.
State of North Carolina, } In Superior
Pitt County, } Court.
Wm. L. Elliott, Jos. P. Elliott and
John Nicholson, partners under the
firm name of Elliott Bros.,
vs.
J. B. Hardee and wife, Elizabeth L.
Hardee, Harry Skinner, John
Brooks, David H. Allen, John R.
Williams, R. B. Paramore and T. G.
Skinner, trustee.
The defendant, J. B. Hardee, is here-
by notified to be and appear before
the Judge of our Superior Court, at a
court to be held for the County of Pitt,
at the Court House in Greenville, on the
2nd Monday after the 1st Monday in
September, 1893, and answer the
complaint which will be deposited in
the office of the Clerk of the Superior
Court of said County within the first
three days of said term, and let the
said defendant take notice that if he
fails to answer the said complaint with-
in the time prescribed by law, the
plaintiff will apply to the court for the
relief demanded in the complaint.
Given under my hand and seal of said
Court, this 15th day of August, 1893.
E. A. MOYE,
Clerk Superior Court.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Indigestion, and stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant, cures Malaria, Indigestion,
Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

R. L. HUMBER'S MACHINE WORKS,

Greenville, N. C.

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



The McCormick Mowers, Reapers and Harvesters.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for catalogue
and prices before buying elsewhere.
A few Second-Hand Engines for sale.

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 mar-
ket prices for

POULTRY, EGGS, & C.

—IN—
TOBACCO - HOGSHEADS!

To my Friends and Customers of Pitt and adjoining counties:
I wish to say that I have made special preparation in preparing HOGS-
HEAD MATERIAL and propose giving you HOGSHEADS with inside dressed
smooth which will prevent cutting or scrubbing your Tobacco when packing.
Also I have made special arrangements to use best split Hogs made from White
Oak. The special advantages I have in cutting my own timber places me in a
position to meet all competition. I cheerfully promise you that I will strive to
make it to your interest to use my Hogsheads and you can find them at any time
either at my factory or at the Eastern Tobacco Warehouse, Greenville, N. C.

Scroll Sawing, Making Moulding,

And Turned Trimmings for Houses a Specialty.

I am prepared to do any kind of Scroll Sawing for Brackets or anything in that
line, or turning Balustrades for Piazas, Fickets for Stairways. Mouldings of
any kind, including Piazza Railings, and would be pleased to name you prices on
anything in the above upon application.

GENERAL REPAIR WORK

done on short notice. Thanking you for your past patronage, I am willing to
strive to meet your future patronage, and kindly ask you to give me a trial before
arranging elsewhere. Respectfully,

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

R. J. Cobb, Pitt; N. C. C. Cobb, Pitt; Co., N. C. Joshua Skinner, Perquimans, Co. N. C.

COBB BROS. & CO.,

—AND—
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,
FAYETTE STREET, NORFOLK, VA.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

ALFRED FORBES

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

Offers to the buyers of Pitt and surrounding counties, a line of the following good
chatture not to be excelled in this market. And all guaranteed to be First-class an
pure straight goods. DRY GOODS of all kinds, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GEN-
ERALS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LA-
DIES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISH-
GOODS, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH and BLINDS, CROCKERY and QUEENS-
WARE, HARDWARE, FLOWS and FLOW CASTING, LEATHER of different
kinds, GIN and MILL BELTING, HAY, ROCK LIME, PLASTER OF PARIS, and PLAS-
TERING HAIR, HANDBLES, BRIDLES and ADDRESSES

HEAVY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Agent for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton which I offer to the trade at Wholesale
prices, 45 cents per dozen, less 6 per cent for Cash. Horsford's Bread Pre-
paration and Hall's Star Lye at jobbers prices. Lewis' White Lead and pure Lin-
seed Oil, Varnishes and Paint Colors, Cucumber Wood Pumps, Salt and Wood
Willow Ware. Nails 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,
GEESE, 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.

Clearing house certificates are being used to pay off breaks by a number of tobacco markets.

Greenville is expecting quite a corps of buyers for the market this season. Some have already located, and others are expected soon.

Farmers must not accept the prices that are paid now for tobacco as representative. Most of the tobacco that has been sold thus far has been very common besides the markets are not established yet.

The new prize houses are now nearly completed. Mr. J. S. Jenkins has rented one of them and Mr. Godwin says it will be ready for him by September. Get ready Jenks, or your house will be idle.

Mr. J. W. Morgan, formerly representative of the American Tobacco Company on the Tarboro market has located in Greenville. His wife will arrive in a few days. Mr. Morgan is a very clever gentleman and we hope that his coming will prove a large addition to the Greenville market.

Mr. S. T. White, than whom there is not a more clever young man in Greenville and Mr. Kenneth Royster, who possesses a great deal of the alertness of his brother Bob, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of dealing in leaf tobacco and re-drying on the Greenville market. They are energetic young men and we hope them a career of success. This is one of the crop-pings of Capt. White of which we spoke last week.

Tobacco men should not fear to come East. One of the great draw backs that our eastern markets have had to contend with in securing good tobacco men of experience to locate in our eastern towns is the fear of malarial and typhoid fever. When Eastern North Carolina first began to grow tobacco there was of course a demand for men of experience to come here and show how the work should be done. The first two or three years that tobacco was grown in Pitt county the territory of course was small and the acreage very limited and hence were but few tobacco men down here and we do not remember a single instance where any of them suffered any inconvenience from the change of atmosphere. One instance particularly we have in mind. The first Greenville county man was Mr. J. T. Seat. For the first three months he was almost miserable and every ache and pain that he had were of course fore-runners of chills and fever but he managed to tough it out and by the end of the first year he had become so accustomed to our eastern climate that he was loth to give it up, but failing to get a position with his former employees he went farther east and to-day he is fifty miles nearer the sound than he was the first year that he came down. But as the tobacco acreage increased in the same ratio the number of tobacco men increased and in course of time a few who were already shaking and shuddering with fear of becoming sick actually did have chills—a very unusual occurrence for a human being. One Mr. Wagstaff who we are informed by his associates who came with him, was in a very poor state of health upon leaving home, soon after he came down was stricken with fever and in a few days died. In all probability had he remained at home the same would have been the result. But he was branded as a victim of our eastern climate and a great many who were curing tobacco in the same community with him became frightened and went home. The news of course was spread of the cause of his death and for a good while it was with fear and trembling that others ventured to come to Pitt. Then again on the first of last September, Mr. Blackley, who had been employed as auctioneer at the Eastern warehouse died with apoplexy. His death also was regarded as a result of coming east when in fact a change of climate had nothing on earth to do with it. There are numbers of good men who want to come east on account of our natural advantages over the central section and there are others who want to locate on our eastern markets but fear the consequences. This idea should be dispelled by those who have been here for some time and know the condition of our country.

Mr. J. S. Jenkins says in this connection that when he first came to Pitt he left the Virginia

climate where he had been having chills and fever for a good while but never had any after he came down here. Now we do not claim to have a climate that will serve as a panacea for all human ailments but we do claim to have as healthy and delightful climate as any other section of the State. It may not be as bracing and refreshing as the mountain region of the State but it is more mild and temperate in winter and summer and not subject to spontaneous changes. By observing precaution and attending to the natural laws of health one need have no more fear of coming to Eastern North Carolina than an eastern man shall have in going from Pitt or any other eastern county to the central or western part of the State.

IMPERFECT TOBACCO MARKET REPORTS.

Before us we have the market reports of the majority of the leading tobacco markets in this State, Virginia and a great many in Kentucky. Since we first became interested in the tobacco industry here we have felt it our duty to inform ourselves as best we could on the true condition and actual prices of other markets, especially those selling the same class of tobacco which the Greenville market sells. This has been done in justice both to the Greenville market and our customers, knowing that unless we paid as much for tobacco as other markets it would be impossible to establish a market here. And while these market reports are anything else but correct and nearly always gives overrated prices, yet under the circumstances and for the lack of a more perfect system of market reports they are the best that can be obtained unless visits in person or shipments to the market are made.

From the Richmond Market Report a trade paper published in that city we extract the following from the report of the sales of bright tobacco:

Lugs or Smokers, common to fine 4 to 20.
Fillers, common to fine 4 to 16.
Cutters, common to fine 12 to 24.
Wrappers, common to fancy 12 to 25.
From Davis Bros. report of the Henderson market we find the following quotations given for bright tobacco:

Lugs or Smokers, from common 4 to fancy 20.
Fillers or Tips, from common 4 to fancy 20.
Cutters or Bright Lugs, from common 12 to fancy 35.
Wrappers or Best Leaf, from 11 to fancy 75.
From P. W. Ferrell's report of the Danville market we extract the following:

Lugs, common from 2 to good 5.
Smokers, common, from 4 to good 12.
Exports, common from 6 to fancy 25.
Wrappers, common from 10 to fancy 70.
We have no report of the Rocky Mount market, but find the Wilson market quoted as follows from I. M. Carter Tobacco Company.

"We are having fairly full sales of new tobacco, mostly cutters, smokers and strips with prices very low on account of tightness of money. Farmers in this section are being advised to hold their crop until labor in the fall when buyers will be better prepared to take hold.

Fillers, common to good 14 to 5.
Smokers, common to good 24 to 6.
Bright Leaf, common to good 4 to 9.
Cutters, medium to fancy 6 to 20.
Wrappers, medium to fancy 8 to 25.
We call the attention of the readers to the marked difference in the quotations of Wilson and the other markets. Does this difference exist or not? is the question that suggests itself to every one. Having had some recent experience on these other markets we feel that we are in a position to correctly answer this question.

A few weeks ago a friend of ours brought down a load of barn though bright tobacco with very few tips in it. We told him that it was a great sacrifice to offer it here as the market was very unsettled especially on good grades. He said that he was compelled to have some money to house the balance of his crop and if we would arrange to get him twenty dollars on his load he could manage to wait while for the balance. So we suggested to him that we ship the tobacco to Richmond as that market was quoting prices

very high and thereby find out the actual price of tobacco on the Richmond market to which he agreed. We then separated the grades and priced them as they were selling on the Greenville market and put them in a package which lacking about 150 pounds of being full, to fill the package, we took 144 pounds of tobacco that cost 7.20 on the floor here and put it in the same package and shipped it to Richmond. Below are the valuations here and prices received there:

COST.	
40 pounds at	10 00
30 pounds at	4 00
25 pounds at	8 00
20 pounds at	5 00
24 pounds at	15 00
30 pounds at	7 00
W House too, 144 pounds at	7 20
Total cost	\$30.30.
RETURNS.	
33 pounds at	13 50
28 pounds at	1 30
20 pounds at	11 75
25 pounds at	8 25
25 pounds at	4 20
15 pounds at	5 20
30 pounds at	3 70
144 pounds W House tob.	4 90
Total returns	\$15.70

These prices are on file at our office and if any one desires to see them if they will call they can be gratified. We have no animosity against the Richmond market but when the warehouse firms there quote prices to the world that are calculated to deceive they ought to be exposed. We have had no dealings with the other markets, that are quoted above and hence can't say what they are doing but judging from what we can learn from other sources aside from the market reports about the same difference between their reports and the actual price at which tobacco is selling exists. The W. M. Carter Tobacco Company gives the actual market price of tobacco.

There is no sense, honesty or policy in misrepresenting the market price of tobacco before the farmers. They may be induced by these flattering quotations to make a trial shipment of their tobacco to such markets but when he gets his returns and sees how things have been misrepresented he loses respect not only for the firm with whom he has dealt but also the entire market. Farmers are plain practical people and those who wish to give their confidence will succeed far better by stating plain and naked facts than by alluring misrepresentations.

Said so—It is all over between Job and Miss Fitz. An hour before the wedding was to have taken place, the sheriff came and lugged him off to jail.

Herds—What was the charge? Said so—Not a cent; he and the sheriff were old friends.—Truth.

THE CENTER OF INTEREST. Scenes Around the Court of Honor at the World's Fair.

The Court of Honor at the world's fair is the center of architectural interest, whether seen by morning, sunset or electric evening light, and the most conservative spectator cannot restrain his enthusiasm when this glorious sight first meets his eyes.

The court surrounds the great basin and is bounded on the north, west and south by the building of Manufacturers and Liberal Arts and by the Administration and the Agricultural buildings respectively, while across the eastern end rises the magnificent Grecian peristyle with its four rows of columns one hundred and fifty feet high, separated midway by a noble arch surmounted by a quadriga, the columns adorned by eighty-five allegorical figures which stand out bravely against the blue waters of Lake Michigan and the bluer sky above.

At the western end of the court rises the grand gilded dome of the Administration building and directly in front of it the MacMonnies fountain, so-called from the artist who planned it. The central figure of the fountain is a fine statue representing Columbia enthroned in a triumphal barge, rowed and guided by noble sculptured figures on either side. Tritons and mermaids are sporting in the great lake on which the barge floats, and the numerous tall jets of water throw themselves at length down a flight of wide steps to the central basin. Opposite the fountain is a stupendous gilded statue of the Republic, represented by a stately figure of a woman sixty feet high with various symbolic devices. In the generous water space between the fountain and statue, electric and steam launches with gay awnings, also graceful gondolas, with picturesque carmen, are constantly plying. By sunset light, when the statues on the peristyle and other buildings are touched with a bright glow, or when, in the evening, the long rows of electric lights creep out one by one and are reflected in the waters, the scene surpasses anything that pen or tongue can describe, and impresses on the spectator a picture which will shine brightly in memory as long as memory endures.—N. Y. Ledger.

A RAILROAD STORE.

Where the Little Things That Are Needed Come From.

How the Flaps, Lamps, Oil, Pencils, Paper, Brooms, Soap, Etc., Are Supplied—Two Regulations Given for Samples—Purchasing Agent's Work.

Did you ever stop to consider where all the little things used on a railroad come from? Where the engineer gets his oil cans and oil waste, the brakeman his flags and lanterns, the station agent his envelopes and pencils and glass to replace broken panes, the car cleaner his brooms and sponges and soap? The men might buy all these things themselves, but that would be a very expensive way, for some of the great railroads spend \$5,000,000 a year for these apparently little things. Every railroad has an officer called the purchasing agent, who buys all the articles that are constantly needed. He has nothing to do with buying the locomotives or cars or rails; it is only the "little" things that he has to spend sometimes \$5,000,000 a year for.

On the list of each month the head of each department and every station agent make what is called a requisition upon the purchasing agent for the supplies that they will need for that month; that is, they make out a list of the articles and send it to headquarters. The purchasing agent looks over all these lists, audits them, as it is called, and strikes out some of the items when he thinks that too much has been asked for. When the list is cut down to what he thinks is right he puts his initials upon it, and it is sent to one of the principal officers of the road, who also approves it. When it comes back to the purchasing agent approved, he sends an order to the supply department and the goods are shipped to their destination.

The variety of things that the purchasing agent has to buy is shown by two requisitions taken at random from among thousands received by one agent in this city this month. One was for 3 dozen red globes for signal lanterns, 750 barrels of oil, 100 barrels of signal oil, 20 gallons of turpentine, 10,000 seals and wires for sealing freight cars, 1 coil of rope 5 inches in circumference, 1 dozen brooms, 1 dozen sponges, 100 pounds of waste for cleaning chimneys, 3 gallons of soft soap for cleaning cars, 4 kegs of nails, 500 envelopes, 1,000 paper clips, 1 gross of pens, 1 gross of pencils and 10 yards of flag bunting. Another requisition, from an office in the interior of New York state where there must be a great many clerks, called for 10,000 small envelopes, 20,000 small envelopes, 500 small pads, 5,000 letterheads, 10 gross of pens, 500 application forms, 500 monthly report blanks, 10 gross of pencils, 10 gross of clasp, 100 large sticks of red sealing wax, 500 heavy manila envelopes, 5 dozen oil cans, 3 dozen lanterns, 10 signal lamps, 3 dozen red globes, 2 dozen white globes, 3 large lamps for station, 2 dozen brooms, 1 feather duster, 150 pounds of waste, 9 kegs of nails, 1 dozen large chain saws, 75 panels of glass 16x20, 5 coils of small rope, 1 bale of coarse wrapping paper, 250 fence pickets and 1,100 feet of barbed wire.—Harper's Young People.

Senator Stanford and Womankind.

Senator Stanford attested in two notable instances the high regard in which he held womankind. His respect for woman in general he recorded by giving her equal rights with men in Stanford university. His regard for her in particular he showed by his will, in which the great bulk of his fortune was left absolutely to his wife. A great many people are interested, some of them vitally, to see whether these two important actions will work together for good. Practically Mr. Stanford bequeathed Stanford university to his wife. It is true he left the university about two millions and a half, but that is far from being a large enough sum to keep the institution running on the scale on which it is conducted now. Happily Mrs. Stanford's interest in it has always been quite as lively as her husband's. Yet it has happened before now that man and wife who have been one so long as both have lived, have turned out to be a different one after the man has died. It is a fact, and a pretty solemn fact to the university, that the huge Stanford property has changed hands, and that the disposition of its income will be subject to new influences, the bent of which cannot certainly be predicted.—Harper's Weekly.

A Poet and Turkeys.

Samuel Minturn Peck, the poet, who is running a turkey farm in Alabama, has more orders for turkeys than he can possibly fill. Sentimental misses all over the country have had read his poem, "My Grandmother's Turkey-Tail Fan," have written to him beseeching one feather from his favorite gobbler.

Electricity as a Purifier.

Electricity seems to be coming prominently to the front for use in purification processes. It has been successfully introduced in France and England for purifying sewage, and if worked with a refuse destructor, in which the heat can be used for generating the current, it is thought it will be found not only more satisfactory, but more economical than existing methods. In Germany an electrolytic process for purifying mercury for use in very accurate work is coming into general use. A new method of bleaching starch by electricity is also reported, by which, it is said, second and lower qualities of the product can be treated electrolytically, so that they can compare favorably with the first quality. Methods of manufacturing ozone by electrical action are also well known. In fact, it seems as if the electric current were destined to play a very important part in the sanitary engineering of the future.

SINGING MICE.

Their Voices Are Clear and the Music They Make Quite Interesting. It is a fact that mice can and often do sing. A writer in La Nature tells of two singing mice which he observed for several months. One mouse learned to sing from a canary, but the other was taught by its companion. A correspondent of Forest and Stream, writing from Indianapolis, tells of his observation of a singing mouse:

One Monday evening, as I sat reading by the fire, I heard what I at first thought was a boy passing along the street, imitating the warble of a canary bird. Presently, however, I discovered that the noise was not in the street, but in the room where I was sitting, and further, that it was made by a mouse.

The little fellow seemed very tame, and for upward of an hour played around my feet, and at hide and seek under my chair, and then, probably thinking that it was time for serenaders to be in bed, vanished.

I listened very attentively during the whole time to see if the singing might be attributable to any disease of an anasthetic nature, but the tones were as clear as those of a bird, and from the fact that the song was intermittent, I came to the conclusion that mouse sang because he wanted to, and not because he could not help it.

Damage by Lightning.

During the year 1891 two hundred and five lives were lost (that we know of) in the United States, east of the Rocky mountains, directly through the action of lightning. How many were lost indirectly, and how many cases there were of shattered health and more or less permanent injury, we can only surmise. The financial loss due directly to lightning was certainly not below one and a half million dollars. To get at something like a commercial estimate of the damage done by lightning in the past few years, in this country, I have made use of the Chronicle fire tables for the six years 1885-1890, and find that some twenty-two hundred and twenty-three fires, or 1.3 per cent. of the whole number, were caused by lightning, and the total loss was \$3,386,826, or 1.25 per cent. of the whole amount lost by fire. During 1892 we have a record of two hundred and ninety-two lives lost. The damage may be estimated at as high a figure as in 1891. These losses are the more appalling when we recall that the year is virtually less than six months. Over ninety-five per cent. of the casualties due to lightning occur between the months of April and September. It is therefore quite pertinent at this time to discuss the question whether or not we are able to protect ourselves from lightning. Some five years ago the question would have been answered readily and with all sincerity: "Yes, a good electrical connection with the earth—a stout, continuous copper rod, for example—will suffice." To-day no such answer can pass unchallenged, for reasons which we shall see.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Dog's Sense of Smell.

It has often been proved that dogs are able to track their masters through crowded streets where it would be impossible to attribute their accuracy to anything except the sense of smell alone. A naturalist once made some interesting experiments as to this power as exhibited in his own dog. In these tests the naturalist found that his dumb friend could follow in the tracks of his master, though he was far out of sight, and that, too, after no less than eleven persons had followed, stepping in the tracks made by his master, it being the deliberate intention to confuse the senses of the dog if possible. Further experiments proved that the animal tracked the boots instead of the man, for when the naturalist put on new footgear the dog failed entirely.

Why He Refused.

The colored man had been taken in the midst of the chicken yard at dead of night, and the next morning he appeared before the throne of justice.

"Will you explain," said the judge, "why you were in the chicken yard last night?" "Case, judge, do night time am de best time."

"None of that, please. Will you explain why you were there?" The colored man drew himself up with dignity.

"No, sah, I won't," he said. "Dat's what dish yer co't is fer, yo' honah."

Mrs. Gen. Grant.

Mrs. Grant's book of personal reminiscences is ready for publication. Her hopes are now centered on the hope of Col. Fred Grant. The boy was born the fourth of July, twelve years ago, in Chicago. His grandmother wishes him to be a West Pointer. Mrs. Grant, with Col. Fred Grant and his family, intends making a trip this autumn to all the places where there are monuments to Gen. Grant.

An Explanation.

Schoolmates—Now I want all the children to look at Tommy's hands and observe how clean they are, and see if all of you cannot come to school with cleaner hands. Tommy, perhaps, will tell you how he keeps them so nice.

Tommy—Yes; ma makes me wash the breakfast dishes every morning.—Puck.

D. J. Watkins, Blackley, Ga., writes: "Old sores covered my entire person and itched 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."

BELL'S EUREKA.

Greenville, N. C., July 28, '93. To whom it may concern: I am pleased to say that I had on my head three clean spots where the hair had been out caused by disease of the scalp, and I tried everything that anybody told me of from the drugstore and nothing did me any good, but when I found

BELL'S EUREKA

I was then made whole. I do not regret the \$20 I paid Prof. Bell for these three clean places on my head are now covered with new hair. That \$20 has benefited me \$100. My head feels a hundred per cent. better. My head is clean and it feels to me like a new head. I advise all who are diseased of the scalp to try Bell's Eureka and I am sure you will be benefited. My head can be seen at any time at my office on South Third street, third door from Evans street.

Very respectfully,
C. C. FORBES,
U. S. Pension Agent.
For reference apply to Rev. W. R. Slade.

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and branches—Condensed Schedule

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

April 18th, '93. No 23, No 27, No 41
daily Fast Mail, daily
Lv Weldon 12:30 pm 5:08 pm 6:13 am
Ar Rocky Mount 1:33 pm 6:01 pm 7:23 am
Ar Tarboro 2:35 pm 7:03 pm 8:25 am
Ar Rocky Mt 12:34 pm
Lv Rocky Mt 1:33 pm 6:01 pm 7:23 am
Lv Weldon 2:25 pm 6:38 pm 7:58 pm
Lv Selma 3:30 pm 8:34 pm
Ar Florence 10:25 pm 10:40 pm
Lv Weldon 2:25 pm 6:38 pm 7:58 pm
Lv Goldsboro 3:20 pm 8:43 pm
Lv Magnolia 4:30 pm 9:53 pm
Ar Wilmington 6:00 pm 11:33 pm

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No 78, No 81
daily daily
Lv Florence 5:10 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm
Lv Fayetteville 11:40 pm 9:30 pm
Ar Weldon 11:40 pm 1:30 pm
Lv Wilmington 9:30 am 7:45 pm
Lv Magnolia 11:10 pm 9:16 pm
Lv Goldsboro 12:20 pm 10:17 pm
Lv Weldon 1:10 am 11:00 pm
Ar Rocky Mount 2:10 pm 12:08 pm
Ar Tarboro 2:35 pm 12:51 pm
Lv Weldon 2:35 pm 12:51 pm
Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 p.m., Union 4:40 p.m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:45 p.m. Greenville 6:25 p.m., Kinston 7:03 p.m., returning leaves Kinston 7:20 a. m., Greenville 8:22 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:20 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

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

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, 5:00 P. M., arrives Nashville 6:40 P. M., Spring Hope 7:15 P. M., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A. M., Nashville 8:35 A. M., arrives Rocky Mount 9:15 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson & Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville 7:30 a. m., arrive Rowland 12:15 p. m., returning leave Rowland 12:15 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 1:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leave Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 9:00 A. M. arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7:30 A. M. Re returning leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8:00 A. M. arrive Goldsboro, N. C. 9:40 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P. M., arrives Nashville 6:40 P. M., Spring Hope 7:15 P. M., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A. M., Nashville 8:35 A. M., arrives 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 8:40 p. m., arrive Latta 7:15 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 6:01 P. M. and 11:30 A. M. Returning leave Clinton at 8:20 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. connecting at Warsaw with N. C. 11:40 and 7:30.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail 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 P. DIVINE, General Supt.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation agent

at WELDON ON Gen'l Passenger agent