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THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

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STATE NEWS

Things Mentioned in our State Exchange that are of General Interest

The Cream of the News.

A fire at Tillery last week destroyed two stores and the post office building.

Tobacco, is the name of a new 16-page paper by the Tobacco Publishing Co., Durham, to be started this month.

Lieut. Richard Henderson has been detailed as military instructor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh.

Washington Gazette: Mr. S. L. Grist, of Chocowinity, raised thirty-eight 400 pounds bales of cotton on 32 acres. We have heard of no one who has beat this.

Tarboro Southern: James G. Lawrence, who lives about two miles from Conetoe, killed a large hog on Tuesday weighing 740 pounds, twenty-seven months old.

Weldon News: The Great Falls Company has sold one half interest in their canal, near this town, to a wealthy Northern syndicate, and we learn that two large mills are to be erected at once.

Wilson Mirror: A negro man in Wilson, in trying to shoot a big gun turned the muzzle down into a well. The explosion burst the gun, and so lacerated his right hand that Drs. Moore and Albert Anderson had to amputate it just above the waist.

Goldsboro Headlight: We learn that the stables of Mr. Ashley Tiner, with two mules, buggy, wagons, and all farming implements were destroyed by an incendiary fire Monday night. Mr. Tiner lives in Johnston county near the Wayne line. No insurance.

The Board of Aldermen of Greensboro passed an ordinance that practically kills the cigarette trade in that city. The ordinance imposes a tax of \$500 on wholesale and \$50 per year on retail merchants. A fine of \$50 or thirty days in jail will be imposed upon retailers without license.

Newberne Journal: There is quite a wide difference now in the price of Bahama and yam potatoes. Numbers of boots have been lying in the market dock with the former and yesterday they sold by the cargo at 25 cts per bushel. Not many yams have been coming since Christmas and they are getting in demand. They commanded 60 cents yesterday at wholesale from the boats.

Burlington News: Mr. L. W. Holt has brought us a box of what he calls 17 year locusts, dug up at his nursery near town. He informs us that he has been digging them out there all the past year, and they are now near the surface, and are sprightly. Those we have are as large as the little finger and full of life—their legs being well developed. Mr. Holt says the woods will be full of them the coming summer.

Clinton Democrat: We regret to learn of the serious accident which befell Miss Clyde, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Rufus Bass, postmaster at Warsaw. A gun which a colored man carelessly left standing by a counter fell to the floor and was discharged by the fall. The load of shot struck Miss Bass on the foot which was blown almost entirely off, necessitating amputation. At last accounts Miss Bass was doing well and hopes are entertained for her recovery.

There are seven white female convicts in the penitentiary. There is one Croatan Indian woman. One of the white women is serving a life-sentence, and two are in for twenty years. There are among these women two sisters, from Iredell county. The number of convicts in the prison to-day is 124. The health of all has been above the average during the past twelve months. The record for behavior has been generally good, and the officials have had very little trouble. The last report to the Superintendent showed that there were 75 convicts at Castle Hayne farm, 146 at the Northampton dike, 237 at the Caledonia dike, 123 at the Halifax farm, 222 at the Northampton farm, and 232 at the Caledonia farm. Of the considerable number of negro females four are serving life-sentences.

TYPHOID FEVER AND DRINKING WATER.

We have 50,000 deaths annually from typhoid fever, and we know how to prevent these deaths.

Why do we not do it? It is estimated that the life of the average adult is worth to the State \$1,000. If a young man of from twenty to twenty-five years of age loses his life, it will cost \$1,000 to raise another up from the cradle to the same age; and I am sure that any father who is engaged in the pleasurable occupation of raising a family of boys, will deny that it can be done so cheaply. But on this estimate, this Government is losing 50,000 times \$1,000, or \$50,000,000 annually, in death from typhoid fever. This is not all that typhoid fever is costing us. For every death from this disease, at least ten other people are sick with it. Five hundred thousand people who do not die are sick each year with typhoid fever. We will suppose that the average duration of the sickness is twenty-eight days, and all physicians will agree that this estimate is too low. The person who has typhoid fever is often unable to resume his vocation within a shorter time than three months. However, we will make our estimate on the supposition that the average time lost from work by a man sick with typhoid fever is twenty-eight days. Then the aggregate of time lost each year by people sick with this disease amounts to 500,000 times twenty-eight days, or 14,000,000 days, which is equivalent to more than 38,356 years. Supposing that the time of the individual is worth 50 cents per day when he is well, this represents an actual loss of \$7,000,000 annually, and this should be doubled, because for every person sick the time of another person who acts as a nurse is demanded. The \$14,000,000 added to the \$50,000,000 which is lost by death makes a total sum of \$64,000,000, or about \$1.00 for every inhabitant, the annual tribute levied upon this Nation by the one disease, typhoid fever. This represents approximately the amount which we pay every year for the ignorance and carelessness which we exercise in allowing this preventable disease to prevail among us.

I have said that typhoid fever is a preventable disease, and that the large number of deaths from this disease is unnecessary. This is true, not only theoretically, but practical demonstrations are not wanting. Prior to 1859 the city of Munich, in Bavaria, was a veritable hotbed of typhoid fever. There were no sewers and no public water supply. Most of the houses were furnished with large brick or wooden flues which were built from the cellar up through the different floors. Into these the excretions from the body were dropped and accumulated in the cellars. Other waste material was deposited in cesspools, and garbage was thrown into back yards. The air in the houses was foul and offensive to the sense of smell. The drinking water was taken from shallow wells in the yards, and these often received the ooze from the cesspools and vaults. In 1859 the citizens were compelled to seal tightly the bottoms of sides of these receptacles and flues, and later a system of sewerage was introduced, and later still a supply of wholesome drinking water was obtained. Notwithstanding the fact that portions of the city still remain unsewered at the time of the last report, the results have been most gratifying. From 1852 to 1859 the typhoid deaths per 1,000 in Munich averaged 24.2. This has been gradually decreased, until in 1884 it was 1.4 per 1,000. This shows what has been done in an old and crowded city, and Vienna has practically repeated the demonstration made by Munich. The majority of cases of typhoid fever arise from a contaminated water. That a drinking water infected with the discharges from a person sick with typhoid fever may cause an epidemic of the disease, there can no longer be any doubt. The records of sanitary science abound in histories of such cases. Every physician of large experience with this disease can detail one or more instances in which the disease has been clearly traced to infected water, and I

will consider that this method of the dissemination of the disease is recognized by all. It probably is a safe estimate to say that had drinking water causes not less than 40,000 deaths each year in this country.—Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., in the New York Independent.

The South Farming More Wisely.

The Manufacturers' Record, in a review of the business condition of the South, shows that the farmers of that section are now largely engaged in raising grain crops and provisions, supplies of which character they formerly purchased in the West; and in the language of the writer, "the full result is that this section is probably less in debt to the North and West for supplies than in any year since the war ended."

The thrifty condition of the South, as revealed by this showing, makes plain the beneficial fruits of diversified agricultural methods. For many consecutive years the planters of the South made the mistake of devoting nearly all their acreage to the growing of cotton, with the result of producing larger crops than could at times be harvested or marketed to advantage. Convinced by costly experience of the unwisdom of such a course, they have abandoned the policy of putting all the eggs in one basket; and have taken to growing many necessities of life, which, under their former easy-going system of living, they were accustomed to purchase. Diversification of their crops has already proven a good thing for their pockets; and it will prove a good thing also for their farms.

Of course, the economic change will make it more essential than ever that the West shall have freer access to the markets of the outer world for its surplus cereals and pork; but fortunately the new revenue system outlined by the Ways and Means Committee, and soon to be enacted by Congress, will go as far as possible in opening the gates of commerce outward, and make work as well for the men who plow the land.—Philadelphia Record.

Stop Talking Panic.

The country has been pretty nearly talked to death during the last three or four months. Somebody suddenly observed that gold was going off to Europe. It had been doing this for three years, but nobody noticed it until the drain began to tell on the Government's gold reserve. Then somebody spoke of it with an ominous shake of the head, and immediately went up a great hue and cry about the danger just ahead. The people were scared out of their wits. They began to take their money out of the banks and hide it away somewhere and banks had to suspend. They began to skip and scrape and say and deny themselves the ordinary indulgence of life, and merchants found trade dull and themselves unable to pay their bills. Every dollar that could be obtained was fastened upon with a death grip, instead of being sent about its business of paying debts. Banks loaded up their vaults with reserves of 30, 40, 50 or 60 per cent, and refused to cash their depositor's check or loan a dime on the best of security. We became a nation of nervous wrecks as to money matters—a nation of crazy fools, somebody has put it—and each went about yelling "panic!" at the top of his voice to alarm his neighbors all the more.

The way to restore confidence is to restore confidence, and the best plan is the old Jerusalem style of each man looking out for that part of the wall over against his own door. Pay your bills. Use your money as you would ordinarily. Put your cash in the banks. Don't talk panic, or act panic, and in a little while there will be no panic.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Jno. L. Wooten.

ALL ABOUT THE BRAZILIANS.

The People and the Revolution.

Hon. Claudius Dockery, of North Carolina, recently returned from Brazil, where he was stationed for four years as vice consul, is in Pittsburg attending the annual meeting of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. Yesterday he was elected its permanent chairman for the coming year. During his residence at Rio Janeiro Mr. Dockery was a very close observer of the affairs of the Brazilian people and nation. This morning he talked very pleasantly and entertainingly to a Leader reporter on the condition of affairs since the fall of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, and the rise of the republic. At the time Mr. Dockery left Brazil, in July last, the revolution in the State of Rio Grande de Sul was in progress. Shortly afterwards Admiral Mello, then secretary of the marine department, resigned, and soon assumed command of the rebellious forces on sea and land.

Speaking of the revolution Mr. Dockery said: "At the time Admiral Mello resigned he publicly stated that he favored President Peixoto's course. He himself had been one of Peixoto's advisers at the time he forcibly made himself president. I do not think Admiral Mello is fighting for any other reason than is Peixoto. All these South American wars are for the spoils to be had. Mello, I think, favors a republican form of government, but to enhance his own interests is willing to see the monarchy restored. The rebel leader is an able man, of fine family and well educated. With the navy he is the most popular man in the county. The old rivalry between the land and naval forces is partly to blame for Admiral Mello's position."

"Do I think President Peixoto will be successful? I think he will. He has the support of all the wealthy people of the county, the coffee planters and leading merchants. In addition, the general feeling of opposition to the monarchy is very strong. During the era of the empire, the Republican element was very bold and strong. This element will stubbornly oppose any movement tending toward a restoration of the imperial party. Besides all this, I think Peixoto made a very excellent choice when he secured American vessels and seamen to fight the rebels. I am personally acquainted with the commanders and several officers of the two government boats now near Rio Janeiro waters. All these men are men of experience and reliable seamen, well acquainted with all the arts of modern warfare. The Brazilians are very poor naval managers and know little or nothing of naval warfare."

"During my residence at Rio Janeiro the soldiers in a small fort near the city rebelled. The entire navy was in the harbor. Orders were issued to shell the insurgents and force submission. For ten hours those vessels sent shot and shell at that fort, but not one effective shot was fired. Considerable devastation was done in the neighborhood, but no one was killed in the fort."

"At another time, during Deodoro's presidency, Admiral Weldenock, of the navy, sent an ultimatum to the President, stating he must resign by noon or he would fire on the city. Shortly before noon a launch was noticed approaching the vessel, carrying several men. As they gave no sign of their mission Admiral Weldenock ordered them to be fired upon. One shot aimed at that launch demolished the steeples of a church in the suburbs of Rio Janeiro, five miles away."

Concerning the financial and moral conditions existing in Brazil, Mr. Dockery says: "Financially Brazil is practically bankrupt. Gold and silver are not to be had since the republic. The milreis, the unit of value, worth 546 cents during the monarchy, has dropped as low as 22 cents. Fluctuations in the money market have rendered the condition of affairs too precarious for business. Everything is stagnant. Exchange is at the lowest ebb. Men who were formerly millionaires find themselves really bankrupt. In accordance with this, the country's imports have decreased 33

per cent. Europe suffers more than the United States by this as under the reciprocity act, trade with our country has improved. No actual increase has been noted owing to the awful stagnation in Brazil. The conditions of exchange cause all merchants to be very backward at importing. American interests in Brazil are very strong. We practically control the coffee trade and if the reciprocity treaty has a fair trial will have the same control over the imports."

Regarding the civilization and life in the great South American State, Mr. Dockery says they are awful. He says: "In a few cities along the coast, where the foreign element predominates, society is very good and the people live well. But in all other portions of that great country the conditions are awful. Morally the people are very low. A census of the State of Para taken in 1890, showed that 15 per cent of the children were illegitimate. The conditions of the poor is low, and the laboring class is practically uncivilized and wars and rebellions have had much to do with this. Since the overthrow of the monarchy this state of affairs has rapidly grown worse. All restraints have been practically thrown off and the natural tropical tendency toward licentiousness has full sway. Pesticides always follows such indulgences. If conditions were rendered any ways stable, Brazil is a wonderful country, whose resources are merely hinted at. The country is a glorious one and rightly ruled would rapidly advance to a prominent position among the great nations."

The Eighth Silver Dollar of 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The belief that only seven of the 1864 silver dollars were in existence, has been an error, for the eighth one has turned up. Rosenthal Bros., dealers in old coin, had a debtor in Virginia from whom they tried vainly for some time to collect a bill of \$500. Recently the Virginian sent the firm one of the much sought-for 1864 dollars. He stated that he sent the coin in payment of his bill, and if the Rosenthal company could sell it for more than the total amount they could keep the balance. In explanation of how he came into possession of the dollar, the Virginian wrote that he had bought it for \$30, from an old negro, who was ignorant of its rarity and value, and in whose family it had been for a long time. The Rosenthals took the dollar to the mint here and it was pronounced genuine. A coin collector has offered them \$350 for the dollar, but they refused the offer, as at an auction sale of coins here one of the 1864 dollars sold for \$1,000.

A Newsboy's Gallantry.

A bright-faced little newsboy performed an act one day last week which rivals Lord Chesterfield's courtly deeds. He was standing on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street northwest, crying his papers with lusty voice. A stylishly-dressed little miss of about his own age in crossing to the corner where he was standing, had the misfortune to have one of her trim little shoes splashed with a big glob of slush. She stood on the curb and glanced ruefully down at the bespattered foot, and then looked at the other, which was so shiny and bright as could be. Great big tears welled up into her eyes as the contrast struck her painfully. The newsboy was quick to see and appreciate the situation. Pulling a handkerchief from his tattered coat pocket he stooped and wiped the shoe until it was again as dry and clean as it had been before the mishap. Before the little miss, who was smiling by this time, could thank him he jumped up and ran down the avenue yelling papers at the top of his voice.—Washington Post.

Deserving Praise

We desire to say to our citizens, 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.

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.

Octavius Augustus had a mortal dread of thunder, and whenever a storm came on he retired to an underground vault, built for protection.

Richter was fond of pets, and at one time kept a great spider in a paper-box, carefully feeding and tending the creature for many months.

Phillip, the Duke of Burgundy, spent much time in contriving trap-door in his house and grounds to cause unwary strangers to souse unawary.

Spinoza's favorite amusement was to set spiders to fighting, and he would laugh immoderately at beholding their ferocious struggles.

Julius Caesar was ashamed of his bald head, and when it became shiny, he constantly wore a laurel wreath in the hope of concealing the deformity.

Seneca, when tired writing his treatises on moral, found amusement in going over his accounts, and calculating how much interest was due him.

Burton, when out of spirits, would go to the steps leading to the water, and find pleasure in listening to the stories of the bargemen.

Next to money Rembrandt loved nothing so well as his monkey. He shed tears when the ape died, and painted a portrait of his pet from memory.

Adam Smith, the author of the "Wealth of Nations," when tired of study, would go into a neighboring blacksmith-shop and watch the smith at work.

Herschel, the astronomer, had been a player in a Prussian regimental band, and often in his old age set his neighbor's teeth on edge with a haughty.

Both Pope and Campbell were accustomed to ring for pens, ink, and ten at unreasonable hours of the night, that they might record the thoughts that occurred to them.

Cowper loved pets, and had at one time five rabbits, three hares, two guinea-pigs, a magpie, a jay, a starling, two canary birds, two dogs, a "retired cat," and a squirrel.

Coleridge found solace for his troubles in the forgetfulness induced by opium, and when under its influence would sit for hours threading the dreamy mazes of his own mind.

Mozart always kept his notebook in his pocket, and while walking or playing billiards, his favorite amusement, would often stop to jot down a melody that occurred to him.

Macaulay took his Sunday dinner alone at a coffee-house. After dinner he would build a pyramid of wine-glasses, which usually toppled over. He would pay for the broken glass, and go.

Diocletian, after his abdication, spent his leisure in gardening. "If you could see the cabbages I raise," he said to a deputation, "you would not ask me to resume the crown."

Kant, the German philosopher was fond of walking, but was so fearful of contracting some infectious disease that he always walked with his lips closed and a handkerchief over his nose.

Sheridan spent his leisure in manufacturing clever repartees and funny sayings, and after going into company would lead up the conversation to a point at which they could be worked off as impromptu.

David, the artist, when not painting, amused himself by scraping an old fiddle, which he did abominably. He would insist on playing for every visitor, and often exclaimed: "Oh, if I had only been born a violinist!"

Byron's household, according to Shelly, consisted, besides servants, of ten horses, eight enormous dogs, three monkeys, five cats, an eagle, a crow, and a falcon, and all except the horses went to and fro in the house at their pleasure.

The Florida Methodist conference at Palatka adopted resolutions denouncing the proposed prize fight and endorsing Gov. Mitchell.

TRAINING BOTH HANDS ALIKE.

In one of his essays in a book entitled "Brush work" the late James T. Fields wrote: "If I were a boy again I think I would learn to use my left hand just as freely as my right one, so that if anything happened to lame either of them the other would be all ready to write and handle things just as freely as if nothing had occurred." And undoubtedly a great many of us would learn to use both hands alike if we had our lives to live over again. Of all the young women who came under my instruction while in charge of the school of domestic economy of the Iowa Agricultural College not more than one in twenty-five could sweep properly. The ratio in this respect of those who came under my instruction at Purdue University was about the same. And, as far as my observations extend, this ratio will hold in regard to women generally.

As a rule, women, old and young, do not know how to handle a broom. Their right hands only have been trained. Their left hands have been neglected. When a woman takes hold of a broom it is with the right hand near the top of the handle and the left hand toward the corn; and instead of changing and reversing them as occasion demands she always keeps them in the same position. Whether she sweeps to the right or to the left, the position of her hands remains unchanged. And her body is contorted and her muscles strained in the performance of an operation that would exercise these organs harmoniously if the hands were so trained that they could be used at will and were changed as demanded by the changes in the position of the sweeper.

I refer to the woman sweeping merely to illustrate my point. The same can be said concerning the training of the hands in numerous other branches of women's work that it is unnecessary to mention; and, so far as the use of the left hand is concerned, men are in no better condition than women.

Men and women are in this respect maimed and handicapped alike. Why should such a state of things exist? Why in this age of manual training, should we overlook and neglect the education of the left hand and continue to train the right hand at the expense of the left? No physician or physiologist has ever given a sensible reason for so doing, and we seem to adhere to the custom merely because it has been carried down to us by our ancestors.—Jeuneux-Miller Monthly.

It "gets there" every time.—Mr. Anton Marx; 2425 DeKalb St., Lewis, Mo., says: "I have suffered with rheumatism for the last two years, and have doctored considerably, but Salvation Oil is the only remedy that has effected a cure."

Says that well known agricultural journal, the Louisville Home and Farm: "No man is more to be envied to-day than the owner of a farm, be it large or small, who is out of debt and has learned to so manage it that it furnishes an abundant supply for the wants of his family, and leaves a little to be laid by for future use. There are men who are doing this on a few acres. We visited one in Franklin county, Ohio, whose farm contained 25 acres and the sales were \$2,500 a year for a series of years. Another on a farm of 120 acres, only half tillable, who sold an average of \$4,000 per year. Both of these are unusual cases and are only mentioned to show some of the possibilities of farming."

Scrofula eradicated and all kindred diseases cured by How's Serravallo's, which by its vitalizing and alternative effects, make pure blood.

The Atchinson Globe man good humoredly pokes fun at the kissing under the mistletoe myth and says: "Did you ever kiss the pretty girls at Christmas under the mistletoe bough? We never did." Kissing the girls at Christmas under the mistletoe is a good old English custom; but in America we have a better, viz.: kissing the girls under the nose without regard to the season.

In 1866 the Federal income-tax yielded about seventy millions of dollars.

A Great Truth.

The man who borrows your paper is as able to subscribe as you are.—Jesup, Ga., Sentinel.

The stormy winter with its rains, and snows, and rushing blasts serves timely notice on all persons, who think life worth the living, that they must keep on hand a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the infallible cure for cough, cold and ineffectual consumption, or suffer the consequences of their temerity.

A girl is considered marriageable age at 12 in Switzerland, Spain, Greece, Hungary and Portugal. In America she is marriageable whenever she can get her dower.

"Mrs. Leasing in her element," is the caption of an article in a contemporary, telling of the latest row in Kansas. That's it. Sister Leasing is never satisfied except when in a disturbance, and she is as happy now, in a big black-guarding match with one of her own kindred, as if she were again dodging eggs in Georgia.—Charlotte Observer.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 571 Clay St., Sharpsburg Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colic, that cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Western Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

A full-length portrait of the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, is being painted by Daniel Huntington for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When finished, the picture will hang in the White House at Washington. Mrs. Harrison was the Revolutionary society's first president-general, and upon her death Mrs. Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, was chosen to fill position as leading officer.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm is the owner and proprietor of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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# THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894

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

The House of Representatives at Washington has been unable to transact any business for several days because so many Democrats are absent from their places that when the Republicans refuse to vote there is no quorum. This is a pretty spectacle to be presented to the American people.

If the Democrats with the majority that they have in the House can't get to work on the tariff bill how is it to be expected that the bill shall soon become a law. It is time that the constituents of Congressmen shall demand that they be in their places at all times when they are not providentially kept away, or resign their seats, one or the other. They are paid their salaries, they are expected to carry out the pledges of the party, and unless they do it they ought to be compelled to step down and out. Two weeks holiday at Christmas ought to have been sufficient to have attended to any private business and there is no excuse for the absence of so many Representatives. We are glad to see from Sunday's papers that a resolution has been passed in the House commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to have every member present and authorizing him to summons as many deputies as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this resolution. When they have been gotten there they ought to be kept there and not excused to go home, often for the purpose of not voting upon some question. We are glad to see that all of our Representatives have been present and voted every time. This is as it should be and we trust that they will not absent themselves during the entire session unless compelled by unavoidable circumstances. For doing this they will be commended and it will be remembered at the next election. We want nothing but faithful men to represent us in these responsible positions and the sooner this demand is made and enforced the country over, the sooner we will have the reforms which this age so much needs. The Democrats are expected to revise the tariff. Every man ought to know this and it behooves Congress to act according to the instructions given them by people at the polls more than twelve months ago. Let this demand be made by every Democratic paper in the Union and let them speak in no uncertain words as to the result of failure to use the opportunity which the party now has to trench itself in power for years to come. Nothing but the fulfillment of the pledges made to the people will do this and this can never be done while a large number of those who ought to be at their post remain absent. Business before the House demands every Representative's presence and we trust before this is read that the Democratic House may have a working majority and go forward with the work which they ought and must do if they expect the approval of the American people.

There has been a great deal of interest in late in the revolution in Brazil, and anything about it coming from a reliable source, has been eagerly read by the public. We publish on first page to day an interview by a Pittsburg Leader reporter with Mr. Claudius Dockery, of North Carolina, which throws considerable light on the situation. Commenting on this interview, the Charlotte Observer says:

"The views of ex-Gov. Jarvis upon the Brazilian situation ought to be of interest now. When he was minister to that country under Mr. Cleveland's former administration it was yet an empire and Dom Pedro was on the throne. Gov. Jarvis regarded him as an able and excellent man, if we remember rightly, and became personally attached to him during his residence in Brazil."

The REFLECTOR hopes Gov. Jarvis will be heard from.

Granulated sugar is quoted now to jobbers at 3.74 cents per pound, lower than ever was known. The price was fixed at 4 cents less a rebate of 3-16 of a cent and 2 per cent discount to cash buyers, so that the net cost to jobbers, was 3.74 cents per pound. The lowest previous prices were 4 cents, less the cash discount, in the fall of 1891, shortly after the removal of the duties on raw sugars, and at the time of the Sprackles' competition with local trade outside the trust.

The long continued fight over the confirmation of Mr. Koppe Elias as Collector for the Western District has come to an end, and it was settled by Mr. Elias himself. He wrote a letter to President Cleveland thanking him for the interest he had taken in the matter and the manner in which he had stood by him, and requested that his name be withdrawn from the contest rather than be the cause of dissension in the Democratic party. The appointment then went to Mr. Melvin E. Carter, of Asheville, who was agreed upon by both Senators.

The great six days bicycle race at New York came to an end last week with Shock the winner, making 1,600 miles. This beats the world's record of Martin in 1891 by 100 miles. Waller came out second, making 1,484; Martin 1,430; Albert 1,410. There were only eleven contestants that remained to the finish.

The Teachers Assembly will meet at Morehead City, beginning June 19th to 30th. There were steps taken to hold it at Chapel Hill, but failed to materialize. One thousand names will be sent to Vice-President Stevenson and family inviting them.

Mr. J. A. Harrell, proprietor of the Harrell printing house, at Weldon, and a prominent candidate for Public Printer, died last Thursday morning at his home in Henderson, aged 52 years. He was sick only two weeks with heart trouble.

The Tarboro Southern has passed another mile post and is now in its seventy-second year, and the oldest paper in the State. Success to it.

Speaker Crisp certainly made himself solid with the country when he said the Wilson bill would be passed without the loss of time.

The New York World has been collecting the opinions of Governors of various States relative to the expediency of an income tax. Every Southern Governor, except one, Gov. McCorkle, of West Virginia, is in favor of it. Gov. Carr, we are glad to state gives his unqualified endorsement. Hear him as he speaks in the World:

"The people of North Carolina warmly favor a graduated income tax. I might say without regard to political parties that a law imposing such a tax will certainly meet with no opposition in North Carolina. I favor going as low as possible on the amount of income to be taxed, going as near as may be to the amount necessary for support, say all in excess of \$2,000 per annum. No statement is more true than that people who own the most property are not only best able to pay taxes, but have more at stake. When there was a Government income tax the men who paid it fought it, and their powerful lobby at Washington secured the repeal of the law. There is an income tax in North Carolina. It is one half of 1 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000. I do not know that there are any objections to this tax.

"It is said that but little money is derived from it, but a United States income tax would probably be collected by internal revenue collectors. They collected it under the old law and they certainly did the work thoroughly. I do not think an income tax leads to more false swearing than any other form of taxation, as people generally give themselves the benefit of the doubt when it comes to giving in property for taxation."

The World itself endorses the measure strongly.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 6, 1894.

Chairman Wilson is not receiving the support he deserves from the Democratic members of the House. He had worked himself into a state bordering on physical exhaustion in order that the tariff bill might be called up as soon as the House met on Wednesday, and his disappointment can only be imagined when he saw that the tariff bill could not be taken up on that day because of the absence of a quorum of Democrats, it being the policy of the Republicans not to allow the bill to be considered without a quorum, which they will refuse to assist in making. Inasmuch as every Democratic member knew the importance of having a quorum of their own members present this absenteeism is inexcusable. The whole country is demanding prompt action on the tariff, and at the very opening of the session a day is thrown away.

The tariff programme as mapped out by Chairman Wilson was: five days for general debate, eight days with evening session for discussion under the five-minute rule, during which the internal revenue amendments decided upon this week—the 2 per cent tax upon all incomes of \$4,000 and over; the increase in the tax on cigarettes to \$1.50 per 1,000; the increase in the tax on whiskey to \$1.00 per gallon, and the tax of 2 cents per pack on playing cards—are to be adopted, and the final vote to be taken on the 17th of January; but it will not be possible to carry out this or any other

programme, if a Democratic quorum cannot be kept here all the time; already the day of the final vote has been charged to January 22. This absenteeism is more the result of the big Democratic majority than indifference. Each member who stays away probably thinks there will be a Democratic quorum without him, but so many stay away that there isn't.

The investigation of the relations of this government with Hawaii is being pushed by the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. All of the witnesses heard up to this time have been gentlemen who took an active part in the annexation movement and the formation of the provisional government of Hawaii; consequently the testimony has been all of one kind. Although the proceedings are supposed to be secret, the nature of the testimony taken becomes known almost as soon as it would if the hearings were public. Considerable comment not favorable to ex-Minister Stevens has been indulged in this week. Senator Frye had reported the health of Mr. Stevens to be so precarious that it might prevent his coming to Washington to testify before the committee, yet the newspapers all contained accounts of his having traveled from his home in Maine to Rhode Island in order to deliver a speech on Hawaii at a club banquet. Now the question is being asked, why, if his health permits him to attend club banquets and sit up two-thirds of a night to make a set speech, it should prevent his coming to the mild climate of Washington and giving the committee a few hours of his time during the day? Perhaps the oath which the committee administers to its witnesses may have something to do with the reluctance of Mr. Stevens. A man doesn't have to swear to statements made in a banquet speech.

Representative Bland has introduced a bill in the House, providing for the immediate issue of \$55,000,000 of silver certificates to supply the treasury with money to meet the growing deficiency, the same to be passed upon the seigniorage of the silver bullion in the Treasury; also providing for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury as rapidly as possible. Mr. Bland thinks the adoption of this bill preferable to an issue of bonds to meet current expenses of the government.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Jan 1, 1894.

The Board of County Commissioners met this day, present C. Dawson, chairman, S. A. Gainer, Jesse L. Smith, T. E. Keel and Leonidas Fleming.

The following orders for papers were issued: Martha Nelson 2 00, Margaret Bryan 3 00, H. D. Smith 2 00, Lydia Bryan 2 00, Jacob McLawhorn 1 50, Nancy Moore 3 00, Susan Norris 1 50, Susan Briley 2 50, Lucinda Smith 1 50, Patsy Lockamy 2 00, Henry Harris 2 50, Benj Crawford 1 50, Annaca Smith 1 50, Kenneth Henderson 2 00, Eliza Edwards 1 50, Carlos Gorham 2 00, J. H. Bibb 2 00, Henry Dail 2 00, Sam and Amy Cherry 4 00, Fanny Tucker 1 50, J. O. Proctor 6 00, Alice Corbett 3 00, Jordan and Hettie Andrews 3 00, Furry Stocks 1 00, Easter Vines 1 50, W. A. Jones 1 50, Alex Harris 1 20, W. H. Hardin 1 50, W. H. Parker 2 00, Mary Briley 5 00, Lydia Staton 1 50, James Long 14 00, Theophilus Dail 3 00.

The following orders for general county purposes were issued: John Flanagan 283 00, R. W. King 2 65, C. Kinsauls 25 00, J. Flanagan Buggy Co 16 00, W. T. Smith 123 72, A. M. Cameron 14 25, E. A. Moyer 1 40, Dr. W. E. Warren 36 45, G. W. Edmundson 1 85, W. R. James 3 75, W. F. Harrington 6 57, E. A. Moyer 3 20, Chas Skinner 12 00, Dr. W. H. Bagwell 25 50, W. B. Wilson 65 00, D. J. Whitehead 113 25, D. J. Whitehead 8 55, Andrew Robinson 46 50, J. L. W. Ruten 85, D. Haskett 7 50, B. B. Cherry Co 25 00, H. Harding 30 92, R. W. King 16 00, S. A. Gainer 6 60, Leonidas Fleming 8 00, Tom Blow 25, Jesse L. Smith 8 00, T. E. Keel 11 70, C. Dawson 9 60, R. W. King 27 20, R. W. King 153 30, R. W. King 102 25.

For Greenville Stock Law Territory: D. J. Whitehead 4 00, J. B. Cherry & Co 1 19.

For Contentnea and Swift Creek Stock Law Territory: D. J. Whitehead 6 00.

The Sheriff was directed to issue license to retail liquor for six months to the following: Griffin—Bryant Gardner, E. Lang and E. A. Bland. Farmville—W. B. Burnett, W. J. Turnage & J. I. Baker, T. L. Turnage.

Falkland—W. T. Pierce. Ayden—H. J. Williams & Co., J. B. Garrison and C. L. Patrick. Bethel—J. S. Powell and Robert Staton. Greenville—O. Hooker, W. E. Belcher, B. F. Anderson & Co., J. A. Brady, L. Hooker & Co. and H. C. Edwards.

Parkers X Roads—F. Fleming, Cobb's Store—C. D. Smith, Hill—W. S. Hicks, Stokes—W. E. Fleming, Marlboro—S. S. Harris, Paetolus J. R. Davenport, Grimsland—C. P. Moore & Co. and J. O. Proctor & Bro.

Upon application it was ordered that the acreage of the land of Prince Moore in Greenville township, be changed from 110 acres to 95 and the valuation from \$300 to \$190.

Richard Moore, J. S. Smith, col. James A. Stokes, the estate of James Adams, J. H. P. Bynum, Ed. Stokes, John Mewborn, col. Abram Haddock, D. W. Braxton, J. J. Moore, John Hathaway, and S. C. Whitehead were released from poll tax for 1893.

Ordered that J. O. Smith be credited with 60 cents on tax list for 1893 there appearing to be a clerical mistake in calculation.

W. O. Vinson and Guilford Stocks were allowed to pay single tax only instead of double tax as charged on delinquent list.

Ordered that Adam Gaskins, of Chicod township, be credited on delinquent list with \$6.93, he having been charged twice.

Ordered that Albert Barnhill be refunded \$1.84, his tax for 1893, the same property having been listed and paid by M. S. Moore.

J. J. Elks, Constable of Chicod township, tendered his bond which was approved and ordered filed.

Dr. W. H. Bagwell, Superintendent of Health, presented his monthly report which was ordered filed.

Ordered that the Clerk of this Board notify the Board of Road Supervisors of Swift Creek township, of the completion of new road in Clayroot neck, and direct them to assign hands to the keeping up of the same.

Ordered that the Sheriff grant peddler's license free of charge to T. E. Randolph, Sr., a disabled Confederate soldier, for the year 1894.

Ordered that J. H. Mills, guardian, be credited with \$1.19 on the tax books of 1893, it being the amount charged on 100 acres of land in Chicod township which was listed twice.

W. G. Stokes, H. Doubt, Reale A. Smith, Ben Dancy and James F. Clark were allowed to list taxes for 1893.

The office of Constable of Greenville township recently held by W. B. James, was declared vacant, and O. W. Harrington was elected to the position. He tendered his official bond which was accepted and ordered filed, and the oath of office administered.

G. B. King having tendered his resignation as Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Board of Education, the said Board of Education at 3 o'clock met in joint meeting with this Board to elect his successor. A ballot was taken resulting in the election of W. H. Ragsdale.

The following were drawn as jurors to serve at March term of Pitt Superior Court: First Week—Fred Edwards, John S. Hart, W. N. Simmons, E. F. Cox, Redding Tripp, J. S. C. Benjamin, Jesse Thomas, W. F. Fleming, David Newell, R. J. W. Carson, J. S. Higgs, C. L. Patrick, Chas. McArthur, S. G. Forbes, L. B. Burney, Fred Roberts, Fernando Ward.

Second Week—J. W. Martin, Thos. E. Hardy, John J. Mason, B. F. McLawhorn, W. B. James, J. J. Laughinghouse, M. G. Holliday, Fred Cox, B. F. Patrick, L. H. Pender, W. M. Cory, Geo. Mooring, col. J. G. Moyer, W. J. Vanright, S. A. Arnold, Geo. Ford, Jas. H. Hightower, Jas. W. Briley.

E. A. Moyer, Clerk Superior Court, filed his statement of the amount of funds in his hands on the first Monday in Dec, 1893, and the same was ordered recorded.

T. E. Keel and Leonidas Fleming, who were appointed a committee to assist in a settlement between J. A. K. Tucker, ex-Sheriff and John Flanagan, Treasurer, for the taxes collected for the year 1892, made their report which showed a settlement in full.

Josephus Daniels.

A Washington special to the New York Press says: It is reported that President Cleveland has determined to appoint Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, public printer.

Daniels is now the chief clerk of the Interior Department. He soon won the confidence of Hoke Smith and made himself quite popular with Senators and Congressmen in their office hunting forays, but none of them has ever dreamed of him for public printer, the fastest office under the Government—a place that controls upward of 3,000 subordinate officers not subject to Civil Service rules. Mr. Daniels attracted the President's notice in his attendance upon Smith at Cabinet meetings and was slated for public printer when it was seen that the contest among the leading aspirants for the place was so bitter that a dark horse was desirable. So far no member of either House has been taken into the President's confidence in the matter of the proposed appointment.

# WRECKED BY A MOB!

Of eager buyer. The props have fallen and prices have dropped down to actual manufacturer's cost of production. We are not after profits now, our sole object is to unload our shelves and turn our enormous stock into money. Your dollars will be more now than ever before or ever again.

# FRANK WILSON!

—WILL SHOW YOU HIS SPLENDID LINE OF—

# CLOTHING! DRY GOODS! SHOES!

When it is Cheaper to Ride.

# BUCCIES AND HARNESS!

# ACME HARROW



LAST BUT NOT LEAST!

# ALFRED FORBES

THE OLD RELIABLE MERCHANT OF GREENVILLE, N. C.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice.

Notice.

Land Sale.

Land Sale.

Land Sale.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice to Creditors.

# J. B. CHERRY & CO.

To all who want goods that are all right we invite them to come to see us we will make the prices all right and satisfactory. We have often been told that we were a little high in price on some lines of Goods but our friends would always add that the quality of your goods is better than the lower priced goods costing more and demanding better priced than the inferior good. This is what we claim! That we will meet competition on the different lines of Goods carried by us, quality being considered. Come to see us, for we have in stock a general assortment and can supply your every want

# FURNITURE.

When we say that we have the largest and best line of FURNITURE ever kept in our town. We make no mistake as a visit to our store will prove. Numbers of our customers express surprise at our having such a large and well selected stock on hand. Call on us for anything you may want in the Furniture line. We have just received a lovely line of CHAIRS, and UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS in Silk Plush, &c., &c. These Chairs make nice Christmas presents and we would remind our friends not to overlook them when making purchases for Christmas as they will please you.

# GUNS

Call on us for Guns and Gun Implements. We have some nice ones on hand and will make the prices right.

# J. B. CHERRY & CO.

# J. A. ANDREWS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GROCER. GREENVILLE, N. C.

# SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

# 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 HOGS HEADS 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 the line, or turning Balustrades for Piazzas, Pickets for Stairways, Mouldings of any kind, including Piazza Railing, 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 arrive to meet your future patronage, and kindly ask you to give me a trial before transacting elsewhere. Respectfully,

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

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

# COBB BROS. & CO.,

# COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants, FAYETTE STREE NORFOLK, VA.

# 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

# Clearing Sale!

# Great Reduction!

# PRICES.

# Mammoth Stock!

# NEXT 30 DAYS

WE HAVE TOO MANY GOODS AND THEY MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE.

# CLOTHING!

Our Clothing must be sold without regard to cost.

# Dry Goods, Notions and Hats

# Cloaks & Capes OUR SHOES TOO

# BARGAIN DAY!

# HIGGS BROS.

Leaders of Low Prices. Greenville, N. C.

Childrens Carriages and Wagons at J. B. Cherry & Co's. When in want of good shoes go to J. B. Cherry & Co. Breach Loading and Muzzle Guns and equipments for sale by J. B. Cherry & Co. The Best Flour on earth \$4.40 at the Old Brick Store.

COTTON SEED—Will pay cash for Cotton Seed at the Old Brick Store. J. B. Cherry & Co keep a full stock of General Merchandise and solicit your trade.

L. M. Reynolds Mens and Boys shoes are the best. For sale by J. B. Cherry & Co. Go to J. B. Cherry & Co when in need of Furniture, they keep a full stock and sell at prices that will please you.

FOUR ROOMS—Fire room, dressing room in Skinnerville, kitchen and dining room attached. Apply to ALEX WARRREN. Come on while you can get the REFLECTOR, the Atlanta Constitution and the New York World, all three papers a year for \$2.25.

A large stock of nice Furniture cheap at the Old Brick Store. Orders for the New York World Almanac for 1894 should be left at the REFLECTOR office. Our subscribers can get them less than the regular price. Remember I pay you cash for Chickens Eggs and Country Produce at the Old Brick Store.

Appointments for Greenville Circuit. Salem on the first Sunday at eleven o'clock and Jones Chapel at three o'clock. Shady Grove on second Sunday at eleven o'clock and Forbes' School House at 2:30 o'clock.

Ayden on third Sunday at eleven o'clock and Tripp's Chapel at three o'clock. Bethlehem on the fourth Sunday at eleven o'clock, and Lang's School House at three o'clock. Everybody invited to attend.

G. F. SMITH, Pastor. J. C. McCALL, Pastors. Strictly Cash System.

The Cash System adopted by me one year ago has shown by my increased business that it is best for merchant and best for customers. For 1894 I have adopted the "Strictly Cash System" or "Cash over the Counter before the Goods goes out." This system saves to the buyer 10 to 25 per cent and does away with the unsatisfactory monthly "dunning." My stock will be found full, my goods of first quality, and my prices low. I carry in the Store line nothing but the popular Richmond Stove Co's Stoves, Castings and Fixtures of which I have always on hand. I can sell you the Kelly Perfect Axe bought direct from the factory at 75 cents. The world renowned Red Warrior at 75 cents. Nails at 2 1/2 cts per pound. Other goods correspondingly low. My Stoves are talking for themselves here I'll say nothing more about them. I thank the public for their generous patronage the past year and assure my customers that I shall study their interest in the future. Come to see me but always bring the cash. Truly, D. D. HASKETT.

# THE REFLECTOR

## Local Reflections.

Court began yesterday.

Floor Oilcloth in four widths at Lang's.

The Presbyterian church is nearly ready for use.

You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

The days begin to lengthen and the cold begins to strengthen.

B. J. Keech, mortgagee, advertises a sale of land in this issue.

F. G. James, commissioner, advertises land for sale in this issue.

Lang is determined to sell out his winter goods at very low prices.

The disagreeable weather makes small crowds at Court this week.

W. H. Harrington, administrator, has an advertisement of land sale to-day.

HOUSES FOR RENT.—Apply to Henry Sheppard, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

We are closing out our entire stock of winter clothing at greatly reduced rates at Lang's.

Quite a number of colored hands left here last week for the Southern turpentine farms.

Shoes, Hats, Trunks and Gentlemen's furnishing goods will be sold at a great sacrifice at Lang's.

A siege of bad weather has been on again during the past week and is still getting in its work.

There seems to be little or no cessation of the grip, and most every one you meet has more or less to complain of.

A darkey who could make uncommonly good music on an accordion, has been doing up the town the past week.

Venus will continue to be evening star until Valentine's Day, after which it becomes morning star until November 25th.

Ash-Wednesday falls this year on February 7th and Easter Sunday on March 25th, just one week earlier than last year.

Only a few of those beautiful and stylish Cloaks and Caps left which we are determined to close out at starvation prices at Lang's.

Somebody ought to send the Lexington Dispatch an almanac. That paper has just made the announcement that this is leap year.

Dress goods and trimmings have been marked down considerably, and we will sell them cheaper than ever at Lang's.

There will be four eclipses this year, only one of which, a partial eclipse of the moon on the night of September 14th, will be visible here.

Frank Wilson tells you in this paper something about his splendid stock of dry goods and clothing, of course you will not overlook it.

The Skinner block of brick buildings on East side of Evans street, was sold Monday, Mr. Wm. L. Elliott, of Baltimore being the purchaser.

Mr. J. L. Hudson, of Florida, wrote his father here last week that he had ripe strawberries for dinner on New Year's day. That is quite early.

Do you want it? New York World Almanac for 1894—if so subscribe to the REFLECTOR yourself and bring us one new subscriber and you get the book free.

They are taking advantage right along of our low offer—REFLECTOR, Constitution and World all a year for \$2.25. Reader, do all a year, and your neighbor too, by telling him about this.

We are in receipt of a premium list of the New Year fair, which will be held February 16th to 24th. The premiums are very liberal and the fair promises to be the greatest of any of the mid-winter fairs yet held.

Mr. G. A. Vick, of this county, who in 1887 was convicted of perjury and served a sentence therefor, was at last term of Pitt Superior Court restored to full citizenship, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he was wrongfully prosecuted and convicted.

Mr. R. Hyman, the photographer, besides doing you up in good style when you want your picture taken, is also taking orders for enlarging portraits to life size. We have seen some of the work he gets and it is excellent while his prices are much below what others charge for similar work.

We see in a recent issue of the Norfolk Virginian that at the election of officers of Columbia Lodge L. O. O. F., Mr. C. L. Whichard was elected financial secretary, and Mr. C. C. Cobb chaplain. Both of them are young men of this county, and their host of friends will no doubt find pleasure in this item.

An Ex-Sheriff Dead.

Mr. Zeno Moore received a letter from Jesup, Ga., last week, informing him of the death of Mr. Joseph H. Gray, which occurred here in October. The letter was from a daughter of the deceased, who said that she was so young when her father moved away from Pitt county that she did not remember any one here, but in recently looking over his papers she found Mr. Moore's address and decided to write him of her father's death. It was back in the seventies that Mr. Gray moved away, but there are many people in the county who remember him. In 1868, the year after he came out of the war, he was elected Sheriff of Pitt county and served one term.

## Personal.

Mr. L. H. Wilson is sick. Mr. D. D. Haskett has the grip.

Mrs. V. H. Whichard was quite sick last week. Mr. Henry C. Hooker has gone to Richmond.

Mr. Malone Tucker is clerking for W. H. White. Mr. Roscoe Little spent part of last week in town.

Miss Mamie Hines, of Wilson, is visiting Miss Etta Hines. Mr. W. F. Harding left Monday evening to return to the University.

Mr. W. H. Harrington has moved over to the Yellowley place. Mrs. Barden of Plymouth, is visiting the family of Mr. W. B. Wilson.

Dr. R. L. Carr has returned to Philadelphia to continue his dental studies. Mrs. E. M. Williams has moved back into her dwelling on Washington street.

Mrs. Whedbee, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. Charles Skinner at Hotel Macon. Mr. T. E. Randolph, Jr, left last week for Pemberton, Ga., to take a position there.

Miss Appie Smith left Monday morning for the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. Rev. J. N. H. Summerell failed to fill his appointment last Sunday in the Baptist church owing to sickness.

Mr. E. A. Moye, Jr., left Wednesday morning of last week to resume his medical studies in Philadelphia. Mrs. Whedbee, of Hertford, is visiting Mrs. Charles Skinner at Hotel Macon.

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## An Old Woman.

Roxie Pearce, perhaps better known as "Aunt Roxie," an old colored woman living on the premises of Mr. J. B. Cherry, died Friday night Dec. 29th. She was the oldest person in the community. Her exact age cannot be given, but that she was more than a hundred years old can be established beyond doubt. She belonged to the Peaces, and when Mr. B. C. Pearce's father was born in 1799 she was his nurse. This was 95 years ago, and presuming that she should then be about 15 years old or more to have been entrusted with the care of an infant, it is safe to say she must have been at least 110 years old at death. She lived with the older members of the family until Mr. B. C. Pearce married then went to live with him. After his daughter was married to Mr. J. B. Cherry "Aunt Roxie," then an old woman went to live with her. When she became too old to be of further service she was given a comfortable home on their premises and was fed regularly from their table. The family and Mr. Pearce gave her a nice burial, and several of them accompanied the remains to the grave, where services were conducted by Rev. C. M. Call. [This item was written for last issue, but the copy was misplaced by the printer and not discovered until too late to get in.]

A MANLY LETTER FROM ELDER PHILLIPS.

GREENVILLE, N. C. Jan. 8 1894. EDITOR EASTERN REFLECTOR: I feel it my duty to speak to my friends and the public through your columns, with your kind indulgence, of the great benefits I and others have received from the treatment for the liquor habit at the Bidal Institute of Greenville. But first let me return my heartfelt thanks to the better class of the citizens of Greenville for their many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me and my fellow patients during our three weeks stay in your midst. To Mr. Andrew Joyner the excellent Manager and christian gentleman, Mr. James Joyner his patient and lovable assistant, to Drs. Baker and Brown the healers of our infirmities, my most grateful thanks and kind recollections shall be ever due.

So many people ask me about the treatment, I want to say to them now once and for all, that I consider it a God sent blessing to our country, especially to our county. It is not necessary for a man to be a drunkard to be damaged, or ruined by whiskey. Like a thief in the night it steals away his mind, his character, his property and his physical strength in such a quiet undermining way that he hardly realizes his condition. To all such the Greenville Institute is a pleasant home where the broken down faculties of the physical man can be built up. It is a Jordan in which moral Leprosy can be washed away. It is a Siloam where all those who have become blind by the disease of alcohol can wash and come away seeing. Some who every day and on all public occasions, advertise themselves as drunkards, keep away because they are ashamed. A man who is more ashamed to be cured of a horrible disease and restored to his family and country a sober upright citizen, than to continue a drunkard and a suffer, has certainly gotten to a sad condition of moral and mental delusion. God pity that man in his blindness, and open his eyes to the light before it is too late. I wish they would visit the Institute at Greenville and see what prominent, big brained, whole souled men are there drinking at the fountain of health, enjoying themselves in innocent games, or friendly intercourse, or reading out of the large library of excellent books the manager has provided, the daily papers, or strolling about the town eating, sleeping, resting as they have never done before. I wish I could describe the feeling when a man feels that old devil, whiskey desire, is cast out. There are no words to describe the happiness. You just feel like getting down on your knees and thanking God Almighty for the blessing. And when those men go home, instead of a bloated face and unsteady step and a quart of liquor to slip under the back steps, they go home with a Bible and Prayer Book in their pockets, a proud step, a sense of freedom in the heart and manhood in the body.

Oh! ye wives and little children weep for joy for this is your husband and father who was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found. There is no suffering whatever in the whole treatment. It has been used in North Carolina for nearly two years and I understand that not a single graduate has gone back to drink.

Mr. Editor, this Institute is a blessing to all sufferers and to the community, and with Governor Jarvis I join in saying "I bless God that science has placed relief in Greenville for my suffering brethren."

Go on Bro. Joyner in the good work, God and all good people will stand by you and your name will be blessed in years long to come by those whom you have helped to rescue from the slough of despond.

My friends, let what was weak and frail in me, in the past, be buried, forgotten and forgiven and trust me for a nobler and a better future.

Respectfully, JOHN I. PHILLIPS.

Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of an order of Court I will sell at public auction before the Court House door, in the town of Greenville, on Monday, February 5th, 1894, the following described tract of land lying in the town of Greenville, adjoining the lands of W. K. McGowan, the lands of Chloe McGowan heirs, and others, containing thirty-one (31) acres, more or less. Terms of sale cash. W. H. HARRINGTON, Adm. of A. D. McGowan.

## Johnson's Mills Items.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, N. C. Jan. 8, '94 Mr. Herman Johnson is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Clarence Newborn went to Kinston last Tuesday and returned Wednesday.

Mrs. Kate Moye, of Kinston, was in Centreville last Wednesday.

Misses Clara Richardson and Henrietta Metts are visiting at Mr. Joe May's.

Mr. Joe Quinerly left Monday for Raleigh to attend the A. & M. college.

The ladies at this place gave a festival last Thursday night for the benefit of St Johns church.

Grifton Items. January, 8th, 1894.

Rev. Mr. Burns lectured in the Disciple church last week. He is a State evangelist.

Mr. C. S. Hollister, of Newbern, was in town last week.

Mr. George McCray, of Kinston was in town last week on business.

Miss Stella Meacham, of Kinston, and Miss Rosalind Rountree, of Greenville have been spending several days here with relatives, and on New Year night a complimentary party was given them at the academy.

Rev. J. L. Keen, pastor of the Craven Circuit, preached his first sermons at this place Sunday and Sunday night at the M. E. Church. He made a very favorable impression upon his hearers.

Parmele Items. Parmele, N. C. Jan. 8th, 1894.

The P. E. L. Co's mill here has been shut down for some time putting in more machinery, but will start up to-morrow.

Our sports gave a musical at Mr. Wm. Powell's last Thursday night in honor of the Misses Slight from Aurora, N. C., where we spent a very pleasant evening.

Mrs. F. Tollen has returned from Norfolk, Va., where she has been visiting friends.

Mr. M. C. S. Cherry, of Bethel, was here to-day talking insurance.

Mr. A. L. Bellflower has opened a bar and grocery business on Main St.

Falkland Items. Falkland, N. C. Jan. 8th, 1894.

Mrs. A. V. Newton with her family has moved from Tarboro back to her farm near here.

Miss Lizzie Savage of Scotland Neck is visiting the Misses Mayo.

There was a nice party given in Smith's hall last Tuesday night by Miss Maud Mayo and S. V. King.

E. C. King and B. J. Pully were on the sick list last week, but have much improved.

Mr. J. A. Cobb who has been clerking for C. C. Vines is now with J. L. Fountain, P. G. Mayo takes Mr. Cobb's place with Mr. Vines.

We are glad to know Mrs. Henry Harris is recovering from an attack of LaGrippe.

C. V. Newton is building a dwelling and intends moving his family here in the near future.

Rev. J. N. H. Summerell failed to fill his appointment in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday, on account of sickness.

Grimesland Items. Grimesland, N. C. Jan. 8th, 1894.

Mess. J. O. Proctor & Bro, and C. P. Moore & Co, have just closed a prosperous year, and are making preparation for a large business this year.

Mr. Bob (Timber) Smith, of Washington, N. C. has taken up temporary residence here on town is delighted at the acquisition of so genial a gentleman and his charming family. We hope he will conclude to remain permanently.

Our Photographer, Mr. J. P. Taylor will leave this place next week for Falkland.

Miss Rena Teel spent Christmas with Miss Lula Warren near Falkland.

Our Mayor, Mr. W. H. Marslenor slipped away during the holidays and spent them at Edward's Mill. Fortunately, our town was so orderly and quiet we did not need any Mayor.

Calvin Mills, "The Bear Killer" was in town to-day, bright, spunky and as sharp as ever.

Miss Laynia Ward, of Factories, is visiting Mrs. Thad Moore. She is one of our favorite visitors.

Miss Bessie Wilson, the accomplished daughter of Mr. B. T. Wilson, came home for a few days Christmas. She returned to Wilson Collegiate Institute Tuesday.

Miss Minnie Holiday gave a pleasant party Thursday evening, complimentary to our young people and visitors. Miss Minnie is a very agreeable hostess as this scribe can testify from the nice time and courtesy accorded to him.

Our young men have gotten up a dance to be given at the late residence of Mr. Henry Evans, Judging from the managers, this dance is bound to be a success.

We are soon to have a new school house and Masonic hall.

Mr. Lige Proctor will soon commence the erection of several new buildings.

[We hope to hear often from the Grimesland correspondent. ED.]

# GREAT REDUCTION IN GOODS

# AT

# C. T. MUNFORD'S

# MAMMOTH SPRING STOCK.

# ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have this day formed a co-partnership to conduct a General Mercantile Business, sell Fertilizers and buy Cotton, Peanuts and Rice in the town of Greenville under the firm name of BOSWELL, SPEIGHT & CO. W. I. BOSWELL, JESSE SPEIGHT, C. M. JONES.

GREENVILLE, N. C., December 26th, 1893. Referring to the above card we have this day sold our entire business, stock of merchandise and fertilizers, store fixtures and good will to Mess. Boswell, Speight & Co. They will continue to conduct the business formerly carried on by us at our old stand. They retain the control for this territory of those brands of fertilizers formerly sold by us, viz: National, Pococome, Capital and Beef, Blood and Bone. They will continue to buy cotton, peanuts and rice, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends who have so kindly patronized us in the past and to them, and the public generally we most cordially recommend the firm which succeeds us, and with our intimate acquaintance of many years with each of them, knowing their strict sense of honor and integrity, we feel justified in asking a continuance of your patronage which we can assure you they will appreciate and merit.

Mr. C. W. Priddy will settle up the business of Young & Priddy, and his address after January 1st will be 212 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md., in care of The Woodruff Fertilizer Co. Yours truly, YOUNG & PRIDDY.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Dec. 26, 1893. We beg to announce that having purchased the business formerly conducted by Mess Young & Priddy, at this place, we shall continue to occupy the same building and shall be pleased to have all of our friends call to see us. We shall be very thankful for a continuance of the patronage of their former customers and shall strive to merit their confidence and trade. Having bought the stock of merchandise of Mess. Young & Priddy at a very liberal discount from first New York cost, we are enabled to offer many bargains and shall continue to sell that stock at greatly reduced prices. We are also now receiving a large stock of new goods just bought on the lowest markets for cash and we are therefore prepared to save you money on any purchase you may make. It will pay you to see us before buying. We shall carry a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Groceries. We have also arranged to continue the sale of those well established brands of Fertilizers, viz: National, Pococome, Capital and Beef, Blood and Bone, also Acid Phosphate and Knut. We shall continue to buy cotton, peanuts and rice and are prepared to pay the highest market prices

WOMEN AS FLORISTS.

The Peculiar Fitness of Housewives to This Occupation.

A Keen Perception of the Needs of the Market and an Alert Attention to the Elements Essential to a Paying Business.

While the urgent cry of the day seems to be for profitable occupations for women, it is comforting to discover that a few of the more sensible, clear-headed and practical members of the sisterhood have gone about their business and settled the matter themselves and in a very easy and satisfactory way.

The thoughtful, alert attention, the daintiness of the hand, the habit of care and the keen perception of the needs of delicate things, are much more highly developed in women than in men; and these are among the qualities necessary for the best work in the floral kingdom.

The trained housewife, if all things being equal, make an excellent florist, for the reason that she has developed precisely the qualities most needed in this new field. In order to make a financial success and when all the fuss and feathers have been taken away from it, this is about the basis of the florist idea.

It is not imperative that the present-day woman runs so deeply into the scientific, but in order to achieve results she must take advantage of other brains and discoveries to further her own purpose. She must also keep very close track of the market, and the caprice of the moment.

Just why some woman should not introduce a new flower is a question that many people would like to have answered; indeed, if one has the facilities for so doing, this is clearly a great deal of the money comes in. One man in New York city cleared ten thousand dollars annually by watching for and introducing novelties; another turned his attention exclusively to new roses, and banked a still greater sum.

There is no limit to the desire of the public for floral novelties, and those who can in any way meet such wants are quite certain to reap golden harvests.

Just now the chrysanthemum idea is to the fore, and there are excellent opportunities for making money in raising these beautiful flowers. The various chrysanthemum shows are incentive in this direction, and it is not in the least difficult, with proper care and a small investment, to have a complete assortment of the various varieties. There is scarcely a community of any size in which several florists might not make a comfortable living; and, as this sort of business grows by what it feeds on, it is possible to develop in the minds of the residents of almost any given locality a taste for native beauties that will be met only by a continual enlargement of the floral field.

Violets, sweet peas, roses, chrysanthemums and similar flowers offer excellent inducements to careful growers, and every year new flowers will come to demand, and for this the would-be successful amateur should be ever on the alert.—N. Y. Ledger.

Clever Expedient. A story is told of a certain French singer which shows that he possessed not only musical ability, but an admirable presence of mind. On the occasion of his first appearance at the Moulin, he was not in good voice, and his local efforts were greeted with the disappointed audience.

Without appearing to be in the least moved by this unpleasant reception the young artist looked calmly down at the crowd of listeners, and said: "Gentlemen, it is a pity to hear you whistle so badly; allow me to give you a lesson."

Upon that he began to whistle in a most exquisite manner the varied airs of an opera of Halévy's which was very popular at the time. At this unexpected turn of affairs, first silence and then loud applause succeeded. The woman was not at that time on, whether he sang or whistled, the young artist's success was assured with the Bourgeoisie. —YOUTH'S COMPANION.

BURNED IN HIS BED. A Wealthy Lumberman Caught by a Fire in His Office. SELMA, Ala., December 2.—The depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Vine Hill, a small station in Autauga county, was burned between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Adjoining the depot was the office of the Vrederick Lumber Company. G. M. Fine, vice-president, president of the company, had a room in it where he slept. Before he could be aroused from his slumber the office was in a sheet of flames and he was burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Frederick was a prominent and wealthy man.

DAWIES, Ga., December 2.—Last Monday night Ella Cummings, colored, mortally stabbed Cain Baptist and he died in ten minutes. The grand jury found an indictment the next day for murder. The woman was put on trial today before Judge Fallgatter and the jury will probably render a verdict of murder.

Another murder was committed on the same evening in the country. Charles Owens, colored, was tried for the murder today and was acquitted.

JUST ONE SMALL GIRL.

How She and Her Dolls Stayed a Desperate Hand.

A Discouraged Man About to Commit Suicide Has Better Thoughts Brought by the Gentle Innocence of His Little One.

She was just a wee girl, with curly brown hair and great black eyes that had a quaintly solemn look sometimes and then again sparkled with a gleam that her most ardent admirers were forced to admit was not entirely cherubic, but her heart was big with the mother love that has managed somehow to save half of us from perdition at one time or another, says the Grand Rapids Democrat.

When the brown-thatched head drooped sleepily upon the pillow nights there was always an exciting scurry downstairs, because every last one of the collection of dolls that littered the house all the way from the reception hall to the back cellar stairs had to be hunted up and laid carefully on the bed with its disheveled companions in an impressive row where a small arm could reach out and embrace them lovingly before the black eyes would close in content.

One night the big chap, whose mission it was to swear softly, whose duty it was to dole in the hallway, and then in a fit of remorse go straight downtown and buy a larger and handsomer one, staid in his office until very late. When he did come home at last he went straight to his room, and as he turned up the gas the look on his face seemed to reflect the swiftness of the leaden clouds that were swiftly whipped like torn banners across the night sky by the autumn gale. He took from his overcoat pocket a little oblong box that rattled dully as he laid it down and then looked at himself queerly in the mirror.

"So this is the end of it all," he said grimly. "I've struggled hard enough, God knows, but the tide has been too strong. The world has no use for a beaten man. It takes pains to see that he never gets on his feet again, and they'll be better off here without me."

He walked to a closet and one hand fumbled along the shelf until it closed upon the ivory handle of a revolver, which he brought to his dressing-case and opened a box of cartridges he had taken from the pocket of his overcoat. He pushed a cartridge into the chamber of the pistol and then paused abruptly.

"Little girl, little girl," wailed a piteous voice.

The big chap laid down the revolver beside the cartridge box. He stood irresolute for a moment and then strode to the nursery door.

"What is it, sweetheart?" he asked unsteadily.

The brown-haired baby was sitting up in bed and the black eyes were wet with tears.

"He kissed the both hands despairingly and sobbed again: "Little girl, little girl."

"Ah, I see; family a little short to-night, eh? Never mind, baby, papa will find the young lady and escort her back to her own fireside," and by the half-light of the night lamp he groped about the room, until under a chair in one corner he found a particularly ragged and respectable rubber doll. This he brought gravely and laid beside its companions on the bed. It was clasped ecstatically to a soft little breast.

"My family all heah," murmured the quivering lips, and presently the long lashes came down upon the tear-wet cheeks and the little maid slept blissfully.

The big chap staid bent at her for a minute and then bent down and kissed the small flushed face, reverently. When he went back to his room he replaced the ivory-handled revolver on the closet shelf, and opening a window threw a full box of cartridges into the street.

What He Was. Eight little negro boys got on a Niagara street car at the corner of Vermont street about half-past seven o'clock. They had been out to St. Mary's to rehearse something or other (they were choir boys), and they were then on their way to St. Paul's. They all talked willingly, and his local efforts were greeted with the disappointed audience.

Without appearing to be in the least moved by this unpleasant reception the young artist looked calmly down at the crowd of listeners, and said: "Gentlemen, it is a pity to hear you whistle so badly; allow me to give you a lesson."

Upon that he began to whistle in a most exquisite manner the varied airs of an opera of Halévy's which was very popular at the time. At this unexpected turn of affairs, first silence and then loud applause succeeded. The woman was not at that time on, whether he sang or whistled, the young artist's success was assured with the Bourgeoisie. —YOUTH'S COMPANION.

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THE EARTH'S WEIGHT.

How Scientists Go About Ascertaining the Interesting Fact.

Compositions of the Problem Which Has Engaged the Men of Learning—The Result Measured in Tons Written in Twenty-Two Figures.

One of the problems that men of science occasionally undertake to solve occasionally for the sake of getting nearer to the exact truth is that of the density and mass of the earth. The density of a body is the quantity of matter that a given volume of it contains, while the mass is the total quantity of matter that the whole body contains. In a popular sense the mass of a body is measured by its weight.

Water is taken as the standard of comparison in estimating the density of the earth. It has been known in a general way for an average density is between five and six times that of water; in other words, that the earth weighs five or six times as much as a globe of water of the same size would weigh, provided the water in such a globe had the same average density that water has at the surface of the earth.

The matter composing the earth is denser in the interior than at the surface. If that were not so it would only be necessary to take a cubic foot of water against a cubic foot of water in order to ascertain the density of the earth. As it is, the earth's density can be learned only by roundabout methods; by noting, for example, the difference in the attraction of gravitation at the surface and at the bottom of a mine.

Recently a new method of measuring the mass and density of the earth has been put into practice in France. This consists in changing the level of a small lake, which can be raised or lowered by artificial means, and noting the effect upon the height of a column of mercury.

The results of these experiments have given for the earth's mean density 5.41 times the density of the water. The latest previous estimate, made by Messrs. Cornu and Baille, gave 5.56. It has been customary to speak of the earth as weighing six sextillions of tons. Its weight, according to the recent determination, is 5,757,000,000,000,000, or five sextillions, seven hundred and fifty-seven quintillions of tons. A very weighty and substantial globe, according to our ideas, notwithstanding the fact that the sun could swallow it in one of its "spots" with hardly a wink!

LITTLE LORD FAULTLEORY. The Bold Deception Practiced by the Small Hero of the Play.

It has always been rather interesting to me to remember that he first presented himself in an impenetrable disguise, writes Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett in a paper entitled "How Faultleory Really Occurred."

In the Ladies' Home Journal. It was a disguise sufficiently artful to have disarmed the most wary. I, who am not at all a far-sighted person, was completely taken in by him. I saw nothing to warrant in the slightest degree any suspicion that he had descended to earth with practical intentions; that he furtively cherished plans of making himself into the small hero of a book, the picturesque subject of illustrations, the inspiration of a fashion in costume, the very jeune premier in a play over which people in two continents would laugh and cry.

Perhaps in periods before he introduced himself to his family that morning of April 5, 1876, in a certain house in Paris, he may have known all this and laid out his little plans with adroitness and deliberation, but when I first examined him carefully as he lay on my arm looking extremely harmless and extremely fast asleep in his extremely long night-gown, he did not bear at all the aspect of a crafty and designing person; he only looked warm and comfortable and quite resigned to his situation.

He had been clever enough to disguise himself as a baby—a new baby in violet powder and a bald head and a florid complexion.

HER LAST REQUEST. Instructions to the Absent-Minded Husband as He Leaves Home.

Mr. Morse is an undemonstrative man, and as absent-minded one as well. In these two respects he is a trial to his wife, who is exactly his opposite. "James," she said, as she bade him good-by when he was about to start for Chicago, "will you remember to hunt up Cousin William, and find out all about Aunt Sarah? It is so many years since I've heard from any of that family!"

"And will you take particular notice of the Ohio exhibits in the Woman's building—the needlework and the pottery from Cincinnati, my dear old home?"

"Yes, my dear."

"And do you suppose you will remember to put on your overcoat if the wind changes, so as not to catch one of your dreadful colds?"

"Yes, my dear."

"And you will try to remember that you have plenty of clean collars, so you needn't go about looking as if had no wife to see to you?"

"Yes, my dear," said Mr. Morse, as he turned to take up his bag. "And James," said Mrs. Morse, tearfully, "do you suppose you will think of me every day while you are gone, and I am here at home?"

"My dear," responded Mr. Morse, with his mind on catching the train, "I will certainly make a memorandum to do so."—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

NAMES OF THE DEVIL.

Some of the Appellations Applied to His Satanic Majesty.

A Choice and Selected List of the Titles by Which He Has Been Known—A Curious Evidence of His Universal Visitation.

According to the Talmudists Satan, whose real name is Samael or Eblis, was originally an angel with six wings. He is also known as the old serpent, the devil, Beelzebub, the unclean spirit, Leviathan and Asael. In the East Indian story of the fall he is referred to both as Asur and as Mahisura and is also presented as a desperate straggler, he overcame. In the Persian tradition he is known as Ahirman, and it is believed that at the time of the last day, after he had been purified by fire, he will return to obedience and again occupy the realms of the just as an angel.

In Norse mythology the evil spirit is Loki, and it was believed that the wolf and the serpent were his vile progeny. The Egyptians believed he was a full brother of Osiris, their god, and that he rebelled and was thrown out under the name of Typhon. The people of Tyre and Rhodes spoke of the evil one as Ophion, or the serpent, which will account for the fact that all serpents are to this day "Ophiidians." (See that title in dictionary.)

Gould says ("Patriarchs and Prophets"): "Chronos Titan is the same as the Arabic Scheitan, the Esem Teitin, the time god; the Biblical Satan or Lucifer, the Son of the Morning." The Greek story of Prometheus stealing fire from Heaven is believed by many learned commentators to be identical with our fall of Satan.

The Caroline island that Meragrog a similar myth—that Indragrog (Satan) was driven out of Heaven, and that he took with him a spark of fire, which he presented to man. It is needless to add that Pluto and Plutus, of the Roman and Grecian mythology, is the same as our devil, or Satan. In the Irish language he is called Diabhal (god of the air), in Welsh he is called Diawl, meaning "not light," or the god of darkness; in old Saxon he was Durewl, in Danish Dæval. The gypsies called him Bong, and by the strange system of contraries by which their language or dialect is noted they call God Devil, or Devil, as some writers give it.

From the above list, says the St. Louis Republic, it will be seen that one can "take his devil by any title that suits." Or, in the language of Burns:

Oh, thou, whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie. His other common nicknames are Old Harry, Cloven Foot, Old Boy and Gria.

THE OFFICE GATS. Tom and Irene Would Go Fooling Around Loaded Battery Jars.

Tom and Irene are no longer on this earth. Their souls have passed to the great unknown, says the Superior Inland Ocean. Tom and Irene were the feline mascot of the leader building and their untimely death brings desolation to a large community of "prints" from the horse down to the devil.

The cats had inhabited the big composing-room of the Leader for the past three months. They were daily creatures and obtained their sustenance from the abundant supply of "pi" which was scattered about the floor. They had become veritable "prints," adopting their customs, language and hours, going to bed at three in the morning and arising at noon. But they were curious cats and therein lay their doom. They discovered the battery jars of the linotype instrument and partook copiously of the greased lightning. The effect was electrical. In a few short hours Irene was wrapped in the shrouds of death. But Tom, who had fallen from and otherwise wise, hung on for a great tenacity of life, shown on a period of thirty-six hours, when he too succumbed. Death came to him at one o'clock Thursday morning.

The funeral exercises were brief and touching. The "prints" unanimously voted an adjournment of ten minutes out of respect to the dead. The cats lay stretched upon the composing-stones while Slug Eight touchingly recited "The Death of Little Nell," during which proceedings tears could be heard dropping with loud reports upon the grimy floor. And all that was mortal of Tom and Irene had been consigned to earth the "prints" went back to their cases with a firm resolve that the next time they got a mascot they will keep the battery jars out of sight. The "prints" have the sympathy of the entire newspaper community.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing of the evils of irresponsible banks and "wildcat currency," such as the people of the United States endured prior to the adoption of the present national bank system, tells the following story:

At one time the Mississippi valley was flooded with bills on which was stamped the figure of a big hound, and which were universally known as "yellow-dog money." The captain of a steamer was trying to work off some of the stuff in exchange for wood. As he came to one wharf after another on his way up the river he called out:

"Take yellow-dog for wood!"

In substance the answer was always the same, though the form varied. Nobody wanted "yellow-dog."

At last, however, the captain received an affirmative reply. He jumped up to the wharf at once, but as the line was being cast off he bethought himself to ask another question:

"How do you take it?" said he.

"Cold for cord," was the answer.

Mello Will Give Battle. LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rio de Janeiro says: Admiral De Mello has left Rio with several of his swift war vessels in order to intercept the new ships which are on their way to reinforce President Pezoto. The dispatch adds that great excitement is prevailing at Rio de Janeiro. It is believed that a great naval battle will shortly be fought off the Brazilian coast.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. F. KENLY, Supt. Transportation. M. EMERSON GEN'L Passenger Agent.

AN ANCIENT "FAKE."

It Was Printed in Rivington's "Royal Gazette" in 1778.

What is known as a "fake" in modern journalism is a but a new name attached to a very ancient offense. The editors of our early papers were not free from the discredit of the practice.

A quite remarkable instance of the kind has recently been unearthed in the columns of James Rivington's Royal Gazette of October 23, 1778. Rivington printed a Tory paper in this city during the Revolution, says the New York Herald, and made himself most obnoxious to the patriots by publishing canards about the Continental army, the congress and Gen. Washington. His office was sacked just prior to battle of Long Island, but after that event and during the British occupation his paper was the subsidized medium of issuing lies.

In the issue of the paper referred to the following remarkable bit of "faking":

"October 27.—By letter from Philadelphia we learn that on the receipt of the last manifesto from the English commissioners one of the congress had the resolution make the following short speech:

"I have listened to this manifesto with great attention, and I am ashamed to acknowledge that it breathes a spirit of candor and resolution by which no man is considerably influenced. Who I am in this august assembly dare to express a doubt of my true attachment to the true interest of my country. I am convinced that the interest of America is inseparable from that of Britain, and that our alliance with France is unnatural, unprofitable, absurd. I therefore move that this phantom of independence be given up."

"He had scarcely uttered the words before the president sent a message to the Polish Count Pulaski, who happened to be exercising a part of his legion in the courtyard. The count flew to the chamber where congress sat, and with his saber in an instant severed from his body the head of this honest delegate. The head was ordered by the congress to be fixed on the top of the liberty pole of Philadelphia as a perpetual monument of the freedom of the continental congress of the United States of America."

STRANGE WAYWARDNESS. A Childlike Genius and His Impulsive and Hot-Headed Ways.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, painter and poet, had impulsive and hot-headed ways, which might have caused his detractors to consider him a spoiled child. One day when he was sitting upon the ground leaning on his easel, it came down with a picture which had given him a great deal of trouble and the china palette, breaking in pieces, cut his hands.

"This has ended it all!" he cried. "I shall have looked it, and it is a very good thing, too! I've had enough of this work!"

"Nonsense, Gabriel!" said Harry Quilter, who tells the story. "People don't have lockjaw simply because they cut their thumbs!"

"If people cut their thumbs they always have lockjaw," he returned. "Well, I'm glad I shall never touch this picture again!" And he never did touch it.

He was both romantic and shrewd, and among Yankee speculators there are few keener men of business than was this childlike genius. Yet he treated the purchasers of his pictures with scant courtesy.

George Rae, a banker and a fine judge of art, had bought several of them, but he objected to the price Rossetti had set on "The Bride." A few days after he returned and Rossetti greeted him sarcastically.

"What do you want for your picture?" asked Rae.

"Three hundred guineas."

"Why, you offered it to me for two hundred and fifty pounds!"

"I really don't remember," was the lively reply; "perhaps I did. But why didn't you take it? Well, you may have it for three hundred pounds. If the odd shillings are of any use to you, Rae, you're welcome to them!"

It was sometimes a wonder to those who knew Rossetti patiently that his friends bore so calmly with his moods and impulses, but that he was nevertheless true that he was deeply beloved and that his faults were universally tolerated.—Waverley.

Cobra Poison as a Medicine. A rather curious commission has been received from the Bombay Natural History society, from the director general, army medical department, war office, viz., to supply him with 40 grains of dry cobra poison for experimental purposes. The society has offered to collect, if possible, the required amount and dispatch it to London. A steady increase in the market value of cobra is expected, the same being described in the Bombay Times as "active, with a rising tendency."—London Daily News.

Polite and Grateful. That's what all boys should be, whether trained in the parlor or in the barn. When Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was six years old (in 1762), he exhibited his wonderful talent as a musician before the emperor and empress of Austria at Vienna. On leaving the instrument he placed upon the polished floor of the palace reception room, and fell. Marie Antoinette, afterward queen of France, lifted him up and kissed him. "You are very kind," said the little musician, "and when I grow up I will marry you."

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion.

All foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give it a new and rosy complexion. It is most effective, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Philadelphia, says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to show my face. I tried many remedies, but all failed. I was a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as if it should be so. I feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 \$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2.25 \$2.00

Do you wear shoes? When not in need for a pair, best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5.50. They fit equal to custom made, and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, buy by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, BARNVILLE, MASS. Sold by R. L. DOUGLAS, FARMVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS. Conveys and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

C. A. SNOW & CO. Office, Washington, D. C.

SALVATION OIL. Parker's Hair Balsam. Cleanses, softens, and restores the hair to its natural color. It is the most perfect hair dressing ever used. It is sold in bottles of 50c and \$1.00 each.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. and branches—Condensed Schedule. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. No 23, No 27, No 41. daily Fast Mail, daily. Lv Oct. 17th, '93. 12:35 pm 6:08 pm 6:30am. Ar Rocky Mount 1:42 pm 6:01 pm 7:40am. Ar Tarboro 2:35 pm. Lv Tarboro 12:54 pm. Lv Rocky Mt 1:43 pm 6:01 pm 7:40am. Ar Wilson 2:30 pm 6:35 8:21. Lv Selma 8:31. Lv Fayetteville 10:40 10:40. Ar Wilson 2:30 6:07 9:07. Lv Goldsboro 2:25 8:43. Ar Magnolia 4:38 10:21. Ar Wilmington 6:15 11:59.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. No 78, No 81. daily. Lv Florence 5:10 7:30 6:30. Lv Fayetteville 9:34 9:50. Lv Selma 11:49. Ar Wilson 12:30 1:00. Ar Wilmington 11:30 7:45pm. Ar Magnolia 9:10 9:16. Lv Goldsboro 12:20 11:07. Ar Wilson 1:10am 11:07 pm. Lv Wilson 1:10 11:00. Ar Rocky Mount 2:00 12:08. Ar Tarboro 2:35. Lv Tarboro 12:54 pm. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 p. m., Halifax 4:40 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck 4:48 p. m., Greenville, 6:28 p. m., Kingston, 7:03 p. m., Returning, leaves Kingston, 7:20 a. m., Greenville, 8:32 a. m., Arriving Halifax at 11:00 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 a. m., arrives Farmville 8:40 a. m., Tarboro 9:50 a. m., Farmville leaves Tarboro 4:40 p. m., Farmville 6:00 p. m., arrives Washington 7:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch. Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, 5:00 P. M., Sunday 3:00 P. M., arrive Plymouth 9:20 p. m., 5:20 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth 7:20 a. m., 9:20 a. m., Sunday 10:00 a. m., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10:25 A. M. 12:30.

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

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

Train on Nashville Branch, leaves Rocky Mount at 1:15 P. M., arrive Nashville 6:50 P. M., Spring Hope 7:15 P. M., Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A. M., Nashville, 8:35 A. M., arrives Rocky Mount 9:31 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 7 a. m., arrive Latta 7:15 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch, leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P. M. and 11:30 A. M. Returning leave Clinton at 8:20 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. Connections at Warsaw with Nos. 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily.

Train on Norfolk Branch, leaves Norfolk for Norfolk, and all points via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. F. KENLY, Supt. Transportation. M. EMERSON GEN'L Passenger Agent.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. Use Brown's Iron Bitters. Bitters are recommended by the highest medical authorities. They cure all cases of Indigestion, Headache, Stomach Pain, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, and all the ailments which result from a disordered stomach. They are sold in bottles of 50c and \$1.00 each. W. W. WATSON & CO., New York.

WOMAN'S WORK. If you wish to be a success in business, you must be a success in your work. The only way to do this is to be a success in your work. The only way to do this is to be a success in your work.

Eczema, Weak Women, Fever.

Electrochoise. "Cures when all else fails." WRITE US FOR BOOK. ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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