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THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

NO. 24

Year
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Bring along ONE DOLLAR and
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PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Of The Democratic Party of North Carolina.

ROOMS OF THE STATE
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COM.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1894.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committees so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of the said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least 10 days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention.

Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint said delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by the last preceding gubernatorial election: Provided, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote, and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairman of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committee may provide.

9. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions one delegate and one alternate for every 50 Democratic voters, and one delegate for fractions of over 25 Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to vote in said convention: Provided that every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

[At a meeting of the State Executive committee, held March 2nd, 1892, the following provision was adopted and recommended to the county conventions for their favorable action, not to be binding however, on any convention unless adopted by it, viz:

"Provided, That in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, congressional, judicial or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan of organization as to the candidates whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instructions shall be given: That when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate."

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the County, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committee, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committee shall immediately notify the chairman of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committee shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTION.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: Provided, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairman of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different districts and State conventions and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State Central committee.

For the committee:

F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman.

R. H. COWAN, Secretary.

Women's Feet Growing Larger.

It is now an open fact that feet are growing larger as one consequence of that out door life led by so many girls of the period. The tiny slipper once so raved about in poetry and prose as a positive inspiration when worn by a pretty woman will come to be regarded as a sort of antediluvian relic, dating from a time when feet were practically unused their owners being as adverse to active exercise as a lap dog. The heavy tread of the beetle crushing foot will be heard in the land, and even ultra-fashionables will have to confess to five, six or seven sizes.—Providence Journal.

STEVENSON IN 1896.

It is not strange that I hear Vice President Stevenson more and more frequently mentioned among Democrats in Congress as a desirable candidate for the Presidency in 1896, for he wins friends all the time, right and left, by his courtesy and kindness. For years the office of Vice President has been held by men who made themselves popular by being courteous and kind. Every Vice President since Andrew Johnson has had this reputation. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Morton were particularly thoughtful and considerate of every one who came in contact with them, officially or personally. It was thought that no one could excel Mr. Morton in kindness or politeness when he departed, leaving every employee of the Senate his personal friend; but really Vice President Stevenson does seem to have surpassed him, and that, too, without having the wealth which enabled Vice President Morton to entertain so generously as well as graciously.

None of his immediate predecessors, not even the amiable and genial Arthur, had a more agreeable personality than Mr. Stevenson, and he has taken pains to exercise all his admirable qualities in making a friend of every body he has met. Although dignified in appearance and manner, Vice President Stevenson is absolutely unaffected and democratic. He has never shown the slightest symptom of what Frank Hutton used to call "official vertigo," that curious mental or moral disease which enlarges the head and effects the eyesight and sometimes the tongue in the case of men elected or appointed to a high office. He is just the same man to-day as Vice President of the United States, with only one life between him and the Presidency, that he was when he came to the Chicago convention in 1862, not knowing that he even mentioned for the Vice Presidential nomination. Strangers who have never met him are naturally more impressed by his charming manners than those who have known him for years. They go into his room behind the Senate chamber, perhaps a little nervous at the prospect of meeting the Vice President of the United States, possibly the first they have ever seen, and they come away so delighted with the man they have met that they have almost forgotten that he is the Vice President. He never fails to thank a stranger for honoring him with a call, nor the friends who bring him for giving him the privilege of seeing him.—Philadelphia Press.

So Say All Who Know Him.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, was in Charlotte the other day and had a short talk with a reporter of the Charlotte News. In the conversation Senator Jarvis was alluded to in the following words: "How is our man Jarvis getting on in the Senate, anyway, Senator Walsh?" asked the reporter. "Just splendidly," was the reply. "I don't think I ever saw a man make so many friends so fast. North Carolina should feel proud of her Jarvis. He is brainy, gritty and honest—three elements rarely ever found in one man. We all like him." Those who are intimate with our distinguished citizen will agree that the Georgia Senator has accurately gauged him. He is truly "brainy, gritty and honest."

The many friends of Col. A. B. Andrews will be gratified to learn that at the election of officers for the new management of the re-organized company of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, Col. Andrews was chosen Vice-President. This is a high recognition of his fine abilities and business qualifications. And in like manner the friends of Capt. W. H. Green will be pleased to learn of his reelection as General Manager. Capt. Green has filled every post to which he has been assigned with signal ability and capacity. Mr. Samuel Spencer was elected President.—Raleigh Chronicle.

THE BEST YET.

No matter how this world may go, it's still the best we've found; When times ain't good, just think 'em so, And they'll come round!

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparil this season and realize its benefits in blood purification and strength restoration.

NOT DEAD YET.

At a time when the good men of both parties are congratulating one another upon the disappearance of the old bloody shirt issue a discordant note is sounded by Judge Albion W. Tourgee, who has not yet forfeited his leadership of quite a large contingent of bloody shirt republicans.

Judge Tourgee declines to be a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in the Buffalo district, and his main reason is the alleged disposition of the republican party to abandon its old policy of attempting to Africanize the south by aiding the negroes to establish their domination in the localities where they are in the majority. The judge intimates that this is the true mission of the republicans, and that they will be defeated if they depart from it.

When this brainy republican, whose sword and pen have been devoted to a crusade against the south for a generation, appeals to his party to return to the policy of the war period and reconstruction times, it is a sign that the old bitter south-hating sentiment is not dead yet. When our opponents face a united democracy they discreetly thrust the war issues in the background and made a show of confining their fight to the economic problems of the day. But the prospect of a divided democracy has emboldened the republicans, and Tourgee's war cry will resound through their camp like a bugle blast summoning them to the fray.

The democrats who imagine that negro domination and bayonet election laws are things of the past will find themselves mistaken if they actively or tacitly encourage the building up of a third party. Our enemies know when to hide the bloody shirt and when to hoist it, and Judge Tourgee's talk means that they are so confident of victory next time that they are getting ready to against organize a solid north against the south.

Bible Authority.

The command in the Bible that we should labor six days is just as imperative and binding as that we should rest on the seventh. The man who does not labor—that is to say, is not engaged in some useful employment during the six days, just as much violates the commandments as the man who labors on the seventh day. No man has a right to be idle and the man who refuses to work for a living and beats a living out of his neighbors or kin folks is a despicable character and should be made to work by the State. There should be some law under which every man should be required to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Of course this does not apply to men who have sufficient means to enable him to live without work, but in every community can be found able-bodied men who have no means and yet they spend their time in loafing. They have to eat and wear clothes, and if they do not earn these things themselves, somebody has to work and earn them for them.

One of the hopeful signs of the times in North Carolina is the growing sentiment in favor of better roads. There is an awakening on the subject. Quite a number of the counties, at the meetings of the magistrates and commissioners first Monday, took steps looking to the working of their convicts on their public highways. In no direction is education progressing more rapidly in North Carolina than in this. The people are seeing that bad roads are costing them too much. If the sentiment on this subject now existing in the State is made effective, the State will in ten years be transformed. Hon. Hoke Smith truly said at Greensboro the other night that in educational progress North Carolina is leading the South. So also is she in manufacturing enterprise and in improvement in agricultural methods. What her people should strive for is that in all the different departments of human endeavor she shall be the first in all the Southern sisterhood.—Charlotte Observer.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparil this season and realize its benefits in blood purification and strength restoration.

The Premium List For The State Fair Of 1894.

The premium list for the Great State Fair of 1894 is out and ready for distribution. It is, by far, the handsomest and most comprehensive publication of the kind ever issued in North Carolina. The covers are of rich and brilliant design, and artistically executed in bright colors. The contents are very interesting and well calculated to awaken lethargic sentiment on various subjects. The dates fixed are October 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1894.

Among the premiums are \$100 for the best bale of cotton, with a scale of premiums down to \$5.00; an \$800 piano for the best exhibit by a female school; \$50 for the best exhibit in Floral Hall; \$50 for the best county exhibit of Agricultural products; \$50 for the best county mineral exhibit; \$25 for the best county exhibit of each of the following peanuts, rice, cotton, tobacco.

A new and interesting feature is a Dairy Cow Contest under the supervision of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The tests will be made at the home of the owner of the cow. The first premium is \$40; second, \$25; third, \$15.

The Poultry Department is particularly full and complete, and besides the premiums offered by the Society, there are "specials" from all over the United States.

The list contains forcible, instructive and finely illustrated articles on "Public Roads" and "Cotton."

The general schedule of the premiums is so proportioned as to guarantee the expenses of a majority of the worthy exhibitors, and to splendidly reward those who excel.

The publication, on the whole, is an announcement to the effect that the next State Fair will be a Southern Record Breaker. Send for one to H. W. Ayer, Secy., Raleigh, N. C.

The Senate committee are still at work investigating the relations between Senators and the Sugar Trust. Last Saturday night showed that up to that time the committee had examined seventy-four of the eighty-five members of the Senate. Those yet to be examined are Messrs. Butler, Cameron, Dixon, Gorman, Pettigrew, Irby, Mitchell, Washburn, Walsh, Wilson and Walcott. These will also be examined so as to show a clean sweep on the part of the committee. There seem to have been some rumors in reference to Senator Ransom but at its last meeting it was shown that there was no foundation for even these rumors as the following clipping from the Richmond Dispatch will verify:

"The committee developed no sensations to-day, but managed to explode one. For some time past there have been rumors that Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, had been speculating in sugar stock, but the reputation for integrity held by him has effectively prevented their publication. To-day the basis for these rumors was shown by the statement of the Senate to the committee that his son, George, who is his clerk, and Captain Barnes, his messenger, had invested small sums in bucket shops. The explanation of General Ransom was a complete vindication for him from the accusations contained in the rumors."

The Richmond & Danville railroad, that was so long in the hands of receivers, has been re-organized under the name of the Southern Railway company. Most of the old officers are retained. Col. A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, was elected vice-president.

The Tarboro Southern well says: "Let the white men of North Carolina preserve the State and county governments first and last. These are more important than all the rest. Home first, and its interests should be our first consideration."

Well Said.

If you love good and honest government and peace among all classes do not let the seeds of populism find lodgment in your minds. Populism is the reverse of good government, and pulls down instead of building up.—Lenoir Topics.

A SAVING IN PENSIONS.

The purging of the pension lists and a stoppage of the reckless disbursement of the public money in this direction, remarks the Baltimore News, was one of the first duties imposed by the voice of the American people upon the Democratic Administration. The evil had, indeed, become a crying one, and was so recognized by many of the Republicans themselves. Particularly gratifying, therefore, is the statement made by the Pension Department that on July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year, there will be returned to the Treasury of the United States the large sum of \$25,000,000, which represents the saving in the conduct of the bureau since the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's term.

Commissioner Raum, just before he left office, was of opinion not only that no money could be saved in this department, but that the appropriation to pay pensions was inadequate. His successor, Commissioner Lochren, shouldered the responsibility, however, and has not only avoided a deficiency, but has turned back into the Treasury the large amount of money already named \$25,000,000. Notwithstanding this, asserts the News, it is quite certain that no worthy soldier of the late war has been wronged, and that the economy practiced has been only at the expense of the undeserving who were enjoying such a harvest under the previous Republican regime, the extent of whose extravagance, had it continued, no man could have reckoned.

How Do You Start?

Reader there are two ways of beginning the day—with prayer or without it. You begin the day in one of these two ways. Which?

There are two ways of spending the Sabbath— idly or devotedly. You spend the Sabbath in one of these two ways. Which?

There are two classes of people in the world—the righteous and the wicked. You belong to one of these two classes. Which?

There are two great rulers in the universe—God and Satan. You are serving under one of these great rulers. Which?

There are two roads which lead through time to eternity—the broad and the narrow road. You are walking in one of these two roads. Which?

There are two deaths which people die—some "die in the Lord," others die in their sins. You will die one of these two deaths. Which?

There are two places to which people go—heaven and hell. You will go to one of these two places. Which?

Ponder these questions: pray over them; and may the issue be your salvation from "the wrath to come."

An enquiring contemporary wants to know what a prize fight is. A prize fight is something where two professional mug mashers do a good deal of talking and jawing through the papers, get a good deal of free advertising, then dodge around and finally get together, punch each other a little and divide the scoop, the nimblest puncher getting the biggest pile.—Wilmington Star.

The following statistics taken from The Baptist (Baltimore) are suggestive: "There are 37,000 Christian ministers at work in this country, and their support costs \$50,000,000, \$900,000,000 is spent for intoxicating liquors, and \$150,000,000 for tobacco."

Nevada is the most sparsely settled State. There are nearly two and a half square miles to each inhabitant; next comes Idaho, with one inhabitant to each square mile. Montana and Wyoming each has less than one.

The greatest preponderance of females to males is found in the District of Columbia, where the proportion is 110.342 females to 100.000 males. This is due to the extensive employment of women in the government offices.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE NEWS

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

The salaries of the faculty of Wake Forest college are ordered reduced ten per cent.

The State Farmers' Alliance will meet in Greensboro the second Tuesday in August.

The election of a President for Trinity College has been deferred by the board of trustees until August.

We see it stated that Dr. Tyre York, "Old York," as he called himself when he ran for Governor, will run as an independent candidate for Congress.

—The law now requires that applications for license to retail spirituous and malt liquors shall be sworn and subscribed to before a justice of the peace.

The Board of Medical Examiners will meet at Morehead City on Tuesday, July 17th, 1894, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice medicine in this State.

The thirteenth annual convention of North Carolina State Sunday School Association will be held in Durham August 21, 22 and 23. Bishop Duncan, of the M. E. Church, South, will deliver the opening address.

Salisbury Herald: Mrs. W. W. Barber had a hen killed last week from which twenty-four eggs were taken. Four of the eggs were of immense size, being quite as large as an average goose egg. The hen was not of unusual size.

Kinston Free Press: Mrs. Susan Cox, wife of Mr. G. P. Cox, jumped head-foremost in the well in her yard, which contains about seven feet of water, Monday about 12:30 P. M., and was drowned. Doctors were called in but could not save her life.

Mr. A. T. Lamberth, says the Chatham Record, noticed several times recently that his cows failed in their milk, and he finally discovered the cause when he saw them lying down in the barn lot and some pigs sucking them most vigorously.

The District Conference of the Washington District, N. C. Conference, M. E. Church, will convene at Fairfield on July the 12th. For the accommodation of delegates, and others wishing to attend the Conference, the Str. Burrus will leave E. City, on Wednesday the 11th, immediately after the arrival of the train from Edenton.

Raleigh N. O. Chronicle: The church of the Good Shepherd it is said will become the "cathedral church" of this Episcopal diocese. The diocese has bought the residence of the late bishop Lyman for use as the permanent "see house," and there bishop Cheshire will reside. The use of the property of the church of the Good Shepherd was offered as the site for a cathedral. The congregation has decided to pay off the debt of \$2,200 by next Easter, and last week pledged the required amount. It is the plan to build a grand church. In this work the entire diocese will join. It will be the Lyman memorial church and it is said the wealthy relatives and friends of Bishop Lyman will make contributions to it.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersen, of Diamond Lake, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Blyes Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding with La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at John L. Weston's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Advertising for a Lost Dog.

A man came into the office of a Maine paper the other day and thus addressed the young lady at the desk: "How you vas to-day, I hope? I wants for to advertize my leedle tog on de baper. He vas shet-plack tog mit white spots all over him in places. His tail vas coot off close; in anypotty fints him, keep him, for I pelong to him. How mooch vor two time?"—Lewiston Journal.

It doesn't make any difference how much money per capita there is in the United States, whether it is five or fifty dollars. We are not going to get our hands on it unless we steal it, work for it by daily labor and raise something to sell and buy it, or somebody gives it to us. The majority of the people who talk of more money as the only salvation of the people have nothing with which they can command that article. It is not how much money is in the world, but what have we got to purchase it with is the question that ought to concern us.—Lenoir Topics.

It is the opinion of those who are in position to become acquainted with the status of politics, that the Democratic party's condition is better than at this time in 1892. However this may be, there is no time to be, there is no time to be resting on the oars, or basing hopes on past successes. Dissatisfaction has been manifest for several months and it will not be wise to risk too much on what this or that one may say. The only safe course is to go to work vigorously and keep at it.—Alamance Gleaner.

AT THE SEASHORE.

The waves that break upon the beach
Where all the shells are laid,
Break not as half the bathers break
When hotel bills are paid!

—Reduced prices in—
Watch Repairing!

Have your Watches Cleaned for \$5 cents. Main Springs \$5 cents, all other work as cheap in proportion.
Call on me at corner store near post-office.
Z. F. HIGGINS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Greenville, N. C.

Professional Cards

H. F. PRICE,
LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYOR
Greenville, N. C.
Office at the King House.

DR. D. L. JAMES
DENTIST,
Greenville, N. C.

JAS. E. MOORE, L. I. MOORE,
Williamston, Greenville.

MOORE & MOORE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to collection

L. C. LATHAM, HARRY SKINNER,
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HOTEL NICHOLSON,
WASHINGTON, N. C.
Geo. A. Spencer, Mgr.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
Special attention to Commercial Men.
Free Bus.

THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAUD, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1894.

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

Of Senator Thos. J. Jarvis the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, under date of 21st, says:

"Senator Jarvis has been several times called upon by the Vice-President to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, and the ease and grace with which he wields the gavel have attracted much attention. Senator Jarvis understands the art, and is perfectly at home in the chair."

Delegates of North Carolina to be on your guard and do not close your eyes to the fact that this year will be one of the most important to you. This is a triennial year. The Republicans are organizing for a bold fight this fall, expecting to ride in power on account of the split of the white voters of the State. The situation is a grave one, and while the untried Democracy are almost sure of victory, they will have some hard licks to put in by election day. There must be no mistakes made. The right men must be sent to the Legislature, if the party wins.

EVIDENTLY A HITCH.

The Caucasian suggests that at the County Conventions on July 4th that no further action be taken than to elect delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The State Convention will consider the best line of action in the coming campaign—Goldsboro Caucasian.

What is the matter. Is the combination about to fail? Are the Republicans demanding too much recognition upon the tickets to be nominated, or are the Thirdies afraid to move without further assurance from Mott, Russell, Eaves, O'Hara Chentham and other Republicans?

WHY NOT?

There are many reasons why the next Democratic Congressional Convention should be held in Greenville, and we suggest to the District Committee some of them:

1. That a Congressional Convention has never been held in our town.

2. That Greenville is as accessible as any point in the district.

3. That the hotel and other accommodations are amply sufficient.

4. That our people desire to become better acquainted with those from the other counties in the district and would be pleased to have them among us.

Then why not give us the Convention?

THEY ARE WEAKENING.

It is very evident that the Populists are afraid to show their hand and are anxious that the public generally shall not know what their real strength in the county is. As early as March they undertook to hold a county convention and sent out notices for primaries to be held in the several townships the week previous to the convention, after the usual manner of procedure in such cases. The primaries were held, at least in a number of the townships, but very few were attended and all of them could not even get delegates. When the county convention met there was such a discouraging attendance of Populists and so few delegates, that the work of the primaries and the regular plan of organization was entirely ignored, the outcome of the meeting being two or three speeches and the adoption of some resolutions. It has been noticeable since that the leaders have worn less confident air and discouraged countenances over the poor showing made at that convention. But now they are going to make another effort, having called a meeting for the 4th of July, and the chairman is very particular to state that no primaries will be held. Doubtless their idea in selecting such a time is because it is known that there is usually a large crowd—especially of colored people—in town anyway on that day and if they have a meeting then they can claim that the whole crowd is with them and came to attend their meeting. In this way they can keep their small number hid. Very true, conventions have been called for the same day in some other portions of the State, but this idea could have very readily prompted the selection of the 4th of July, especially since the Populists in many other counties have lately been making as poor showings as they have in Pitt.

SENATOR JARVIS' FIRST SPEECH

Senator Thos. J. Jarvis made his first speech in the Senate on last Friday, and was expected of him made a strong impression upon his colleagues for his ability in discussing the important matters under consideration. He received very close attention and was frequently applauded during his speech. We take the following brief synopsis from telegraphic reports of his speech:

Jarvis, the successor of the late Senator Vance, made his first speech in the Senate, and it was in advocacy of the income tax. With a fine voice and splendid delivery, his debut was quite triumphant. He commenced by saying that since the days of Horace it had been sung in poetry and told in prose that it is sweet to die for one's country. Panegyrics had been pronounced on those who died for their country; monuments had been erected to them, and their memory was held sacred; but he had never yet heard it said or sung by any body that it was sweet to be taxed for one's country. (Laughter.) It seemed to be a duty which men felt at liberty to evade, if possible. Men would go to war at their country's call and risk and sacrifice their lives, but when it came to meeting their duty in the matter of taxation, they and their property were ready to hide away. The question was purely a question of taxation. There was a certain amount of money to be raised for the support of the National Government, and the question was where and how that money was to be raised. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said, put the burden on sugar, the Senators from New England said put it on manufactured goods, and the Senators from New York said put it on the collars and cuffs that the poor people wear. (Laughter.) His idea was that in imposing the burdens of taxation the heaviest portions should be put upon those best able to bear them, and the lightest on those least able to bear them.

Referring to Mr. Hill's prediction that the passage of an income-tax would sound the death knell of the Democratic party, Mr. Jarvis said:

"If the Democratic party had no higher mission than to bow at the footstool and worship at the shrine of the accumulated wealth of the country, the sooner it dies the better." (Applause in the galleries.) "As we understand Democracy, it means simply to stand with the struggling people of the country. It means, while it protects property, to go into the highways and byways, to take in its great arms laboring people, and to lift them up into a higher and better life. For one, thank God that the Democratic party is to-day in the hands of those who have the courage to take some of the burdens from the people and put them on the accumulated wealth of the country. Instead of this bill's sounding the death knell, I believe it is the first step towards a higher prosperity and a more glorious career for the Democratic party. And if it will only have the courage to move forward on the lines that have been selected, I believe that instead of our Republican friends in 1889 seeing a Republican President inaugurated, the standard of Democracy will be advanced still higher, and our banner will again float over the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the White House." (Applause in the galleries.)

LETTER FROM SENATOR JARVIS

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1894.
Hon. F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman
Democratic State Executive Committee,
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I see from the newspapers that the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party is called to meet in Raleigh on the 12th instant to put the necessary machinery in motion for the meeting of the State Convention, "and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it."

As a member of the Democratic party and a candidate for its honors I beg to submit some suggestions for the consideration of the Committee.

It will be conceded, I suppose, that there is much discontent and dissatisfaction among the great body of the people of North Carolina, and that the Democratic voters share largely in this dissatisfaction. If this be true then it is of the first importance that our methods of party management should be such that the voters whose votes we must have if we succeed should have the fullest opportunity to express their will as to policy and candidates. Among other important positions to be filled by the results of the November election are those of two United States Senators. The importance of choosing two Democrats to these positions cannot be overestimated. The loss of them may change the whole political complexion of the Senate and open the way to the ruinous financial and tariff policies of the Republican party. This question cannot be kept out of the apportioning campaign even if the candidates for the Senate and the party managers should be united in their efforts to do so. The people will, and in my opinion, ought to have something to say about it. If this be true then it is the part of wisdom to go direct to the people with this question and let them settle it. To this end I suggest that when your Committee meets that it provide the machinery for holding a primary election in such manner that the Democratic voters may determine for themselves who shall be

the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. This election can be held at the time the Democrats meet in their township or precinct meetings to elect delegates to the County Conventions in July, or at such other times as your Committee may select. The returns can be made to the State Committee and the result declared. I merely suggest this time and method. Any other which gives the Democratic voters ample opportunity to express their preferences will be entirely satisfactory with me. If the Committee shall say it has not the authority, even with the request of the candidates, to take this action, then I beg to suggest that the Committee prepare a plan for such election and submit it to the State Convention when it meets.

I am aware of the fact that there has been a suggestion that such a course as I propose will tend to disorganize the party. I do not take any stock in that objection. I do not believe there is anything in it. It does not seem to me that a party can be disorganized by letting the voters themselves say who shall be the candidates of the party. On the contrary, I believe that such a course on our part will tend to unite the party and restore confidence on the part of the people in our methods and our efforts to ascertain and execute their will. There is a feeling among the people in which feeling I must confess I sympathize, that the election of United States Senators is too far removed from them. I would be glad to see our State Convention insert in its platform a provision directing our Senators and Representatives to support an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people. I believe that such a provision in our platform, coupled with the primary election, showing our sincerity in the matter, will give us as a party great strength before the people and enable us to present a united aggressive front to the enemy.

For myself I wish to be on record as in favor of taking the sense of the Democratic voters as to who shall be the candidates of the party for the United States Senate. If the party managers agree with me, as I hope they will, there can be no difficulty in providing the machinery for this purpose. That is an easy matter. This office, as well as all others, belongs to the people. We therefore cannot make a mistake in requesting the Democratic voters to assemble at their respective voting places and name the candidates of their party for this as well as other offices. It will be my pleasure to abide and support the will of the voters thus obtained no matter whether I be chosen or not, and no matter from what section the chosen candidates may be selected; and I take it all other candidates are ready to do the same.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) THOS. J. JARVIS.

CLOSING OF MISS GUPTON'S SCHOOL

EDITOR REFLECTOR:

The closing exercises of Miss Nellie G. Gupton's school at Hassel, Friday June 15th, was much enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. Miss Gupton, whose home is in Rocky Mount, is a young lady of fine talent and splendid energy, as well as charming beauty, and deserves much credit for her excellent work here. The people of Hassel may congratulate themselves for having secured her services, and are anxious for her return the coming year.

The exercises consisted of music, recitations and dialogues. The pupils rendered their selections with much credit to themselves and to their teacher, as well as to the satisfaction of patrons and friends. There were four medals awarded, as follows: Department, to Miss Lizzie Salisbury; Department, to Miss Minnie Cooper; Scholarship, to Master James Salisbury; Recitation, to Master Carey Fleming. They were presented by W. O. Howard, Esq., of Tarboro, in well chosen and appropriate remarks which were much enjoyed by all present, especially the ladies.

Masters Leroy and Carey Fleming gave Miss Gupton a beautiful flower basket as a token of their love and esteem, which was also presented by Mr. Howard in beautiful and touching words.

After the exercises were over the young people removed to the hall where a most pleasant dance continued until two in the morning.

Quenry Items.

June 25th, 1894.

The wheat crop in this section is not as good as it was last year.

Dr. Best is making some improvement with the paint brush.

Mr. Alonza Phillips is very sick with typhoid fever at Mr. W. C. Butlers.

A little boy came last week to gladden the hours of Mr. L. J. Chapman.

Mr. C. E. Parkerson tells us he had cotton blossoms the 20th of June. Who can beat that?

Some of our farmers are wearing long faces just now. They didn't get as much for their potatoes as they expected.

Mr. Fodie Harding returned to his home in Greenville this morning after spending a few days here visiting relatives.

Miss Rea Laughton returned to her home at Castle Hayne last Sunday after spending some time visiting her Uncle, Mr. W. J. Laughton.

DIED.

Dr. Richard Williams the oldest citizen of Greenville, died at his residence at 9:35 A. M., on Monday morning last and was buried yesterday afternoon in the Episcopal cemetery by the side of his lovely daughter who preceded him only a few months. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Nathaniel Harding of St. Peters, Washington. A large concourse of people were in attendance to testify their regard for the subject of this obituary and his esteemed family. Dr. Williams was born July 19th A. D. 1813, had he lived until the 19th of next month he would have been 81 years of age.

He moved to Greenville just after the close of the war from his old home near Falkland, Pitt county, and so long as he was physically able took a lively interest in the well being of both town and county, having served both in a public capacity. He has been for 60 years a consistent member of the Episcopal Church and for a number of years was the only male member of St. Pauls Parish. He leaves a widow and five children were borne to his last resting place by the hands of the following: Messrs. Wm. M. King, Chas. Skinner, R. M. Starkey, J. B. Cherry, H. Harding and D. D. Haskett.

LETTER FROM REDALIA.

REDALIA, N. C. June 25, '94.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please allow me space in your paper for just a few words to the different Sunday-school Superintendents of Pitt county.

The State Sunday-school Convention authorized the organization of "The Woman's Mission Aid," an organization which the women are to take an active part and assist the stronger sex in keeping all the children in Sunday-school.

I will try to explain how it has been successfully organized in some counties. In the country there is generally a Sunday school in every public school district. The Superintendents or the members of each Sunday-school is to select two or three ladies for canvassers, always take those most zealous in the work. These ladies are to visit every house in the district, take down in a blank book or on paper the names and ages of all the children old enough to attend Sunday-school. If they should find families who do not attend Sunday-school ask why and insist on their attending. Take down name of parents also, and insist on their attending, for until you get the parent interested in Sunday-school attendance, it will be almost impossible to keep the children there.

Each Sunday school is to have a secretary who will keep the county secretary informed as to how many in the district are old enough to attend and how many actually do attend. Report also how many parents attend Sunday-school. In towns every Sunday-school can have as many canvassers as it thinks necessary for the work. Now I will ask every superintendent please give this his or her prompt attention, don't read it, lay it down and say, "Well that's all good if it's carried out, but I can't accomplish anything in that way because I've not the time to bother with it."

If each Sunday-school will act promptly the county can be canvassed by our next County Convention which I suppose is not far off.

I would say to our Sunday-school workers that our county through Prof. McWhorter pledged ten dollars (\$10.00) to the State Convention. Now let each Sunday-school talk this over and send to our next County Convention whatever their Sunday-school is able or willing to give, don't let the convention have to make it up after it convenes, let's go in a business like style.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Jno. D. Cox.

GREENVILLE, N. C. June 25, 1894.

Te when I may be concerned: This is to certify that Mr. H. C. Jones, builder and contractor, of Scotland Neck, N. C., has just completed a dwelling house for me, and it gives me pleasure to say that I have found in him an honorable, energetic, painstaking, skillful, and faithful workman. His work in every particular has been thoroughly satisfactory to me, and I cheerfully commend him to any one as a workman who can be relied upon to do first class work in every respect, and accommodate to a fault.

The contract with me was satisfactorily executed without the slightest trouble or contention. I consider him as one of the first builders and contractors of the State. W. H. RAODDALE.

RAMBLER

The RAMBLER took five of the highest awards at the World's Fair and holds 13 World's Records. The champion rider of the South rides the Rambler. 1894 make at reduced price, 1894 make \$125.00, all are strictly highest grade. Tobacco, Fruit, Sell Stores, Hardware, etc., and do all kinds of Tin work, Roofing, Gutters, etc.

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AT MOREHEAD, N. C.

(Special to Reflector.)

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

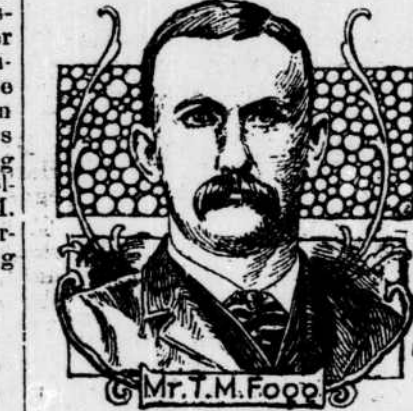
MOREHEAD CITY, June, 26 1894.

Last night's train brought in 120 persons, swelling the crowd at the Atlantic to 650. Many of the most prominent educators and distinguished people of the State are here. The Teachers' Assembly is in every way a success. This is one of Morehead's gayest seasons, large crowd, elegant music, superb sailing, fine fishing, all combined to make it delightful.

The dogs badges have been received and must be procured in the next fifteen days or the law will be enforced. See notice in this issue.

Best in World

The Judgement on Hood's Pronounced by Squire Fogg.



Mr. T. M. Fogg.

The following testimonial comes from T. M. Fogg, Esq., who is well-known throughout Kentucky as court justice and justice of the peace for Bath county. His words should invoke the confidence of all who read his letter:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I will say for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. In the winter of '92 I had a bad case of the grip which left my system in very bad shape. I tried everything I could find and got no relief. In the fall of the same year I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first dose I took

Made a Decided Change for the better. When I began taking the first bottle my weight was 127 pounds, the lightest since manhood. By the time the second bottle

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures had been used my weight was 160 pounds. I owe all this to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I gladly recommend it to all sufferers from M. Fogg, Justice of the Peace, Sharpburg, Kentucky.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

LUMBER!

We will fill them QUICK!

We will fill them CHEAP!

We will fill them WELL!

Rough Heart Framing : : : \$80.00
Rough Sap Framing : : : \$7.00
Rough Sap Boards, under 10 inches 26.50
Rough Sap Boards, 10 & 12 inches, 27.00

Wait 30 days for our Planing Mill and we will furnish you Dressed Lumber as heretofore.

Wood delivered to your door for 50 cents a load.

Terms cash.

Thanking you for past patronage,

GREENVILLE LUMBER COMPANY,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

SPRING MILLINERY!

—[O]—

SPRING HATS

ever shown in Greenville.

WHAT bright, dainty creatures of beauty the new style Spring Hats are. What skill, what taste, what ingenuity our milliner artist has displayed. What combination of feathers and flowers and ribbons and straws can be seen at

MRS. M. D. IGGS' EMPORIUM.

Everything to please. Call and examine and see for yourself. Prices to suit the times.

R. L. HUMBER'S MACHIEE WORKS,

—DEALER IN AND REPAIRER OF—

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills and all Machinery of every kind.

GREENVILLE, N. C.

McCormick Celebrated

Harvestry Machinery.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Latest Improved Revolving Head.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Ellington & Brown, proprietors of the Greenville Iron Works, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of June, 1894. James Brown becomes sole purchaser of the business, assuming all indebtedness of the firm, and all bills due the firm are payable to him. Those owing the firm are requested to settle at once.

A. B. ELLINGTON,
JAMES BROWN.

This June 19th, 1894.

NOTICE!

On Monday the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Greenville to the highest bidder for cash several tracts of land in Pitt county viz:

No. 1. One tract on the south side of Tar river near Piney Grove church, adjoining the lands of G. W. Crawford, the May land, the Nobles land, the Simmons or Hart lands, A. C. Tucker, D. L. Crawford and others containing six hundred acres more or less, and formerly known as the old Adams land.

No. 2. One other tract, on the south side of Tar river, upon the north prong of Meeting House branch, beginning at a pine in John Frye's line and running south 43 poles to a pine, John Frye's corner, thence with Frye's line one hundred and sixty seven poles to a pine on John Frye's line thence south thirty five poles to a pine, Wm. Eastwood's corner, thence east one hundred and twenty-two poles, to a lightwood stump, the said Eastwood's corner, thence with another of Eastwood's lines north seventy-eight poles to an oak, on the side of a small branch, another of the said Eastwood's corners, thence to the beginning, containing forty-five acres more or less. (See book N. page 249 Register's Office, Pitt County.)

No. 3. One other tract, on the south side of Tar river, upon the north prong of Meeting House branch, beginning at a pine, running west eighty poles to an oak, north forty poles to a pine, east eighty poles to a black jack, south forty poles to the beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

No. 4. One other tract, beginning at a pine in Sampson Slaughter's corner, then north eighty, east forty poles with May's line to a pine, thence north thirty poles, east one hundred and twenty poles to a pine in James Outman's line, thence with his line north ten degrees east seventy-two poles to a maple, in the Meeting House branch, and in Jesse King's line, thence with King's line and said branch, north 80 degrees west eighty poles to a white oak, said King's line, thence with another of King's lines north twenty-five degrees west one hundred and eighty-eight poles to a pine in Sampson Slaughter's line, thence with said Slaughter's line to the beginning, containing four hundred and fifty acres more or less, patented by Wm. Eastwood and Benjamin King. (See book N. page 129.)

The last three tracts subject to a deduction of four hundred and seventeen acres of land conveyed by Wm. Eastwood to David Knox book K. page 199.

These lands are situated in the University of North Carolina, and levied on as the property of the said University to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chowan county in favor of F. F. White collector and S. A. M. Righton, Adm. of estate of Maria Egypta De Oliveira dec'd.

This the 26th day of May, 1894.

R. W. KING, Sheriff.

PIANOS

TO OUR NORTH CAROLINA PATRONS

You want the BEST for the LEAST MONEY. We sell just that kind. Been at it 25 years, and packed over 50,000 satisfactory instruments in recent months. Every one knows our instruments are

RELIABLE, DURABLE, FULLY P. RECI. and sold at lowest possible prices.

—BY FROM OUR—
RALEIGH BROS. & CO.
MILLER & UZZLE, MANAGERS.

What? Didn't you know we had a branch house there? Yes, there. Not an agency, but our own store under our direct control, and the largest music house in Raleigh. Its managers and salesmen, under salary and not selling on commission. All expenses paid by us, same terms, same business, same results. Our greatest bargain is in pianos. To your very doors, immense stock of select from the best line from factories. Write and our salesmen will visit you.

Send your order for Street Music. Made 4 cases, Hand Instruments, Strings, and all kinds of musical instruments. Any prices in the United States applied. Remember our Raleigh Branch. It can save you money.

L. UDDEN & BATES
Southern Music House.

Main House, Savannah, Ga. Branches in: Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Ga.; Charlotte, Raleigh, N. C.; Greenville, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; and under our direct management.

Everything to please. Call and examine and see for yourself. Prices to suit the times.

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ASK

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LOOKING FOR—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

to go straight to them, their stock is now complete, their store—is full of choice selected—

Gen'l Merchandise

From which genuine bargains can be had. We buy for Cash. We sell for Cash, or on approved credit. We carry the stock. We do the business. We fear no legitimate competition. We dread no comparison of stock, quality and prices. Our store is the place for you to buy goods at right prices, for the following reasons: We buy for Cash. We seek for quality and durability. We deal square with you. We make the largest stock to be found in our county from which to make your selections. We do not seek to take advantage of you. We are responsible for all errors or mistakes that may occur on our part. We do not carry a cheap John stock of job lots and inferior goods and push off on you things you do not want. Once our customer you will remain our friend. Hundreds of customers visit our store, buy their goods at right prices are well pleased with their purchases, go home satisfied. Now why don't you do the same thing and receive your money's worth. One hundred cents on the dollar.

Look here did you know that you could buy from us almost any article you may need in the following lines:

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Caps, Shoes for Everybody, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Oxfords, Men's Fine and Heavy Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Plows and Castings, Groceries, and Flour, Mattings, Curtain Poles and Lace Curtains.

Furniture Furniture,

Cheap and Medium Grades, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Sideboards, Tin Safes, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Children's Beds, Cradles, Bureaus and Full Suits of Bed Room Furniture.

Take a look at our stock it will cost you nothing and may save you dollars. We are agents for J. & P. COATS' SPOOL COTTON at jobbers prices.

Come One. Come All.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

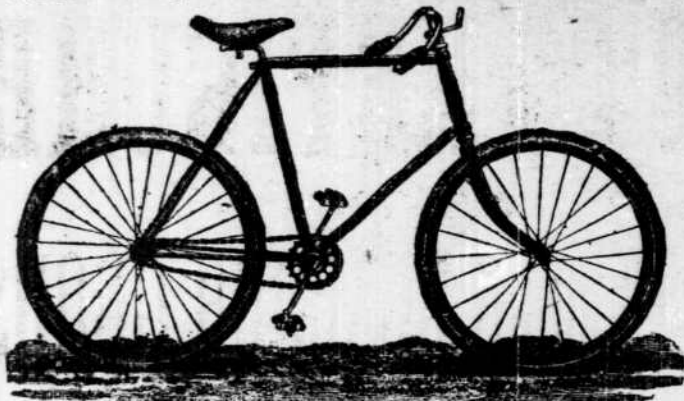
J. A. Andrews, and Retail GROCER

GREENVILLE, N. C.

—We have in stock and to arrive—

50 Cases Sardines, 3 Cars Flour, 50 " Horsford Bread Preparation, 1 " Meat, 100 " Soap, 2 " Hay, 150 " Star Lye, 50 tubs Lard, 200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers, 100 Bbls Granulated Sugar, 50 Bbls Stick Candy

VICTORS are Standard Value.



The standard price of Victor Bicycles is \$125.00. No deviation, and Victor riders are guaranteed against cut rates during the current year.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, DETROIT, DENVER.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES, AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD. Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.			
Dated May 13, 1894.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 24 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
Leave Weldon	11:52 A. M.	9:27 P. M.	A. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:02 P. M.	10:20 P. M.	
Ar. Tarboro	2:40 P. M.		
Ar. Tarboro	12:25 P. M.		
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:02 P. M.	10:20 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Ar. Selma	2:58 P. M.		
Ar. Fayetteville	4:35 P. M.	12:52 P. M.	
Ar. Florence	7:25 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	
	No. 41 Daily.		
Ar. Weldon	1:18 P. M.		A. M.
Ar. Goldsboro	2:05 P. M.		6:35 P. M.
Ar. Magnolia	4:16 P. M.		8:24 P. M.
Ar. Wilmington	5:30 P. M.		10:40 P. M.
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.			
Dated May 13, 1894.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 24 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
Ar. Florence	7:30 P. M.		
Ar. Fayetteville	10:25 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	
Ar. Selma	12:05 P. M.		
Ar. Weldon	1:02 P. M.		
	No. 41 Daily.		
Ar. Weldon	1:18 P. M.		A. M.
Ar. Goldsboro	2:05 P. M.		6:35 P. M.
Ar. Magnolia	4:16 P. M.		8:24 P. M.
Ar. Wilmington	5:30 P. M.		10:40 P. M.
	P. M.		A. M.

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	No. 41 Daily.		
Ar. Weldon	1:18 P. M.		A. M.
Ar. Goldsboro	2:05 P. M.		6:35 P. M.
Ar. Magnolia	4:16 P. M.		8:24 P. M.
Ar. Wilmington	5:30 P. M.		10:40 P. M.
	P. M.		A. M.

Train on Seaboard Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 8:40 p. m., arrives 4:00 p. m., arrives Seaboard Neck at 4:55 p. m., Greenville 6:37 p. m., Kingston 7:30 p. m., returning leaves Kingston 7:20 p. m., Greenville 8:22 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 Parnoke 8:40 a. m., Tarboro 9:30 a. m., returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 p. m., Parnoke 6:10 p. m., arrives Washington 7:35 p. m., daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Seaboard Neck Branch.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R., daily except Sunday, at 5:00 p. m., Sunday 2:00 p. m., arrive Plymouth 9:20 p. m., M. 5:20 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 a. m., Sunday 9:30 a. m., arrive Tarboro 10:25 a. m., and 11:4 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield, 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield, 8:00 a. m., arrive Goldsboro 9:30 a. m., and 11:4 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:55 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 10:25 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch, Florence R. R., leave Latta 6:30 a. m., arrive Rocky Mount 8:00 a. m., returning leaves Rocky Mount 10:25 a. m., arrive Latta 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warrenton 7:00 a. m., except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving leaves Clinton at 1:00 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk & Carolina railroad for Norfolk daily and 11:00 a. m. North via Norfolk, daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. J. R. KELLY, Civil Engineer. T. J. JOHNSON, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTIC & NORTH CAROLINA R. R. TIME TABLE. In Effect December 4th, 1893.

GOING EAST.			
Pa. S. Daily.	STATIONS.	Pa. S. Daily.	Ex Sun.
Ar. Lv.		Ar. Lv.	
P. M. P. M.		A. M. A. M.	
4:25 4:30	Goldsboro	11:00 11:00	
4:55 5:00	Kingston	8:45 8:50	
5:20 5:25	New York	8:15 8:20	
7:28 7:32	Morehead City	6:42 6:47	
P. M. P. M.		A. M. A. M.	

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound North, leaving Goldsboro 11:55 a. m., and with R. & D. train West, leaving Goldsboro 2:35 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Richmond & Danville train, arriving at Goldsboro 12:45 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 2:35 p. m.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

For the Cure of All Skin Diseases.

CHRISTMAN'S OINTMENT.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

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

LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS.

At this writing crops of all kinds are suffering terribly for the lack of rain.

Another new warehouse has been built in Richmond and will be used we learn by the Davis & Gregory Co.

The tobacco crop in eastern N. C. is not now so good as it was a year ago now but if we have favorable seasons from now on there is no reason why we should not raise a fairly good crop.

Mr. R. H. Hays writes us from Chase City, Va., that the crop up there is a very late one and is growing very slow indeed. He says the prospects point to a late dark crop but nothing definite can yet be determined. The acreage he says if any change is made will be slightly decreased.

A very destructive hail storm passed through the western section of this country and a portion of Green a few days ago. Mr. D. M. Edwards and M. R. Turnage's tobacco crop was seriously damaged. Mr. Edwards, we understand says his is damaged half. It then passed over in Greene striking the farms of Messrs M. E. Dail, John Syhouth, Wyatt Chirchell and numbers of others almost literally destroying their entire tobacco crop. We understand that about 50 acres has been cut down.

Last Sunday was the 68th birthday of Maj. John Peebles, and it will be one long remembered by every one of the few friends that he had invited to take dinner with him on that occasion. Taking everything into consideration it was one of the most enjoyable days that we ever spent. Though in the main the guests were very much older than we, ranging from 50 to 68 years, yet it is always one of our chief pleasures to listen to a conversation carried on by old gentlemen of ripe bellum days for from them we can always learn something that is not only interesting but valuable information, and we always listen with great pleasure and the profoundest respect to these silver haired fathers whose biographic history sounds more charmingly to us than real pages of romantic fiction.

As we said to begin it will be a day long to be remembered, for without an exception every one seemed to be getting his full quota of pleasure especially in the many good things set for dinner.

BE CAREFUL IN TOPPING.

A word of warning just now to those whose tobacco is large enough to begin topping in full will not be out of season. Every body knows that up to now this has been one of the most extraordinary years that we have ever had in Eastern North Carolina so far as the tobacco crop is concerned. In the first place we have had but very little rain during the entire Spring and Summer. In fact on account of the dry weather a good many farmers had to plant a good deal of their land that they had prepared for tobacco in corn and a good many others had to wait so late for their plants to grow that our crop is very much behind what it usually is at this season of the year and the crop also is very much spotted with large hills and some small ones in the same field. This condition of the crop calls for a shrewd exercise of judgment in the cultivation for it will not do to blow large tobacco, that is tobacco after it is large enough to top, because there is danger of breaking off so many of the most valuable leaves on the stalk. Again it will not do to neglect the young or replanted tobacco that is growing in the same row, for if you do that will amount to nothing. So we repeat cautious judgment must be brought into practice. The hoe should be applied often and diligently to the young tobacco that cannot be reached with a plow. The ridge between the plants should be thoroughly dug up with each reworking so as to form a mellow bed for the young and tender roots, or feeders they are called, to take hold and grow in. In about the proportion of 8 to 10 the farmers leave this ridge unbroken from the time the tobacco is set till it is cut. The manure and fertilizer that is in this hard soil into which the roots of the plant have never penetrated does no good in the world and is a gross waste. Just think of it, there is a great deal more of the fertilizers and manure in the furrow between the plants than anywhere else and unless this ridge is broken and kept loose it doesn't seem reasonable to sup-

pose that the plant can draw from it like it was broken so the roots and small feeders could penetrate and permeate the loose ground. The ground should be kept so mellow that the roots of the plant can form a network so to speak all over the surface. By this means the plant gets the benefit of all the fertilizers put in the ground besides the strength it gets from the ground naturally.

Enough attention has never been paid by our farmers to this particular feature in the cultivation of a tobacco crop and there are numerous other things that might be mentioned in this connection, but the intention of this article is not to advise as to the cultivation of tobacco but to call especial attention to topping tobacco under the peculiar circumstances that the seasons this year have offered. As we said in the beginning this has been an extraordinary dry Spring and Summer. The fertilizers and manures that were used under not only tobacco but all crops have not been wet sufficiently long at any one time for the plants to get the benefit of it and the crops have been gradually growing only feeding from the fertilizers during the light rains that have come about once a week since the tobacco crop was set. As a consequence of this a great deal of the strength of the fertilizers has not as yet been used. In the meanwhile a great many tobacco plants now need topping and in fact there are whole crops that were set early that are now large enough to top. The tobacco looks strong and vigorous and shows there is something under it holding it up for there has just been rain enough to keep the plant from turning yellow and spindling. Now suppose the plant is topped leaving just the number of leaves on it that you wish to let remain and just about the time you get it topped a rainy wet season sets in. A rapid artificial growth of course be the result and the plant being topped the strength of the manures will be forced into the remaining leaves and unless it is topped sufficiently high it will grow a coarse bony leaf whereas, if it was topped from two to four leaves higher than you wanted to remain on the stalk by close watching and strict attention at this time you can easily tell in a short while the number of leaves the stalk will bear and as soon as this is discovered the surplus top leaves should be immediately plucked off, thus giving the strength of the manure to the leaves you leave on the stalk.

Very careful attention should be given the plant in plucking the second time for as surely as you get it topped too high just this year, just as surely you will get little money for them. On this account and because of the importance attached to topping tobacco at all we call especial attention at this time.

This year says the North Carolina Experiment Station has been a very hard one on the farmers. have had all kinds of weather and the seasons generally have militated largely against a good crop. This is especially so of tobacco should be contented when we compare our condition with that of the tobacco farmers in other sections of our own State. While the tobacco crop is not as good as it would have been under more favorable circumstances yet our prospects under good conditions from now on and with the exercise of good judgement on our part are much better than in other sections of the State.

From the old tobacco sections of this State and Virginia comes the news that the farmers are planting less in acreage and trying to make better crops. This should be practiced by our eastern farmers and especially should the tobacco grower in Eastern North Carolina become a prudent, cautious man in the management of his tobacco crop.

Four Big Successes.

Having the need more than make good all the attending claims for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a public pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached hereto will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give relief, and if not, the money is refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by John L. Wooten, Druggist.

STOPPED THE POKER GAME.

An Alarm Clock in a Player's Pocket, Placed There by His Wife.

"Speaking about the peculiar uses to which alarm clocks have been put," said a business man to the Pittsburgh Dispatch reporter, "I know of no more ridiculous than a case that I witnessed. There are several of us, all friends, who join in a little game of poker every now and then. The game usually becomes more interesting than we expect, so all limitations of time are set aside. It was all very well for us unmarried fellows to get home at four o'clock in the morning, but one of the number had a wife waiting patiently for him, and while she was not opposed to her husband having a friendly game of poker occasionally, she did object strenuously to his coming home at such hours, believing in moderation in all things. The other night we were all deeply interested in a 'jack pot' which had attained respectable proportions, when suddenly we were surprised by a continued ringing of a bell, the sound apparently coming from our married friend's pocket. He threw down his hand with a laugh, and, delving into his coat pocket, produced a small alarm clock. We looked on in amazement, but our benighted was convulsed with laughter. Finally the bell stopped ringing, and he said: 'Boys, I forgot to tell you about it. I tried to explain to my wife how the great interest I took in the game always made me forgetful of time, as an excuse for my late home-coming, when, to my surprise, she said: 'Well, George, if you can't remember when it's time to come home I've got a way to remind you of it.' She said nothing more, but when I left the house this evening she put this alarm clock in my pocket, saying: 'George, I've set it for half-past one; I think that's late enough for any man, so there's no excuse to-night.' Of course we all joined in the laugh, but it did not last long, for George got up from the table, saying: 'Well, boys, I'll have to be off; there's no excuse to-night.' Inasmuch as George was in seventy-five dollars on the game this information caused all our faces to grow long. But George went, notwithstanding our strong appeals for him to stay. When we were left alone we passed our views upon a wife who could invent such a scheme as that, especially when her husband was winning."

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Facts About the Great Charity Founded by Stephen Girard.

Some interesting facts may be gleaned from the last annual report of the board of directors charged with the care of Girard college. January 1, 1894, there were 1,561 boys in the college, and there were 638 applicants for admission on the waiting list. Boys are admitted between the ages of six and ten years, and they must leave the college at eighteen years of age. The average age of those admitted during the year 1893 was eight and a quarter years and of those dismissed sixteen years, showing an average of seven and three-quarters years of maintenance and education for each pupil. Mr. Girard, in his will, says: "Those scholars who shall merit it shall remain in the college until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age; they shall then be bound out," etc. Progress in the school-room is deemed the only proper standard of merit, and all pupils who become eighteen years of age and fail to reach the fourth school after from five to nine years' instruction, will be required to give place to those on the list of applicants for admission.

The provision in the founder's will that boys of a certain grade shall be "bound out" is apparently almost a dead letter, as according to the report only one was indentured as an apprentice, but 139 were granted permission to leave in order to accept employment. The total net receipts for the year was \$1,106,335, and the expenditures were \$952,949.

A Story of Rosa Bonheur.

A pretty story is being circulated about Rosa Bonheur. Some time ago a Russian grand duke was visiting Paris, and chanced to dine in her company. At dessert they ate philopina, a double almond. But the duke, when they met the next day, forgot to say "philopina," and lost the bet. He asked the artist what present he should give her, and she answered, laughingly: "Any animal that would do to paint; something pretty, you know." The duke smiled and departed. Nothing more was heard of him, and the lady had quite forgotten the affair, when, some months afterward, the royal forfeit arrived, to-wit, three enormous polar bears.

Not Her Doing.

Younglove—These are very hard times, my love, and you will have to reduce your dressmaker's bills.

Mrs. Younglove—That's as consistent as you men are! You act just as if I made out the bills.—Puck.

Your Heart's Blood.

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to keep it pure.

Keep It Pure.

For which purpose nothing can equal SSS. It effectively removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. One bottle on blood and this disease cured. Sold by all druggists.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SKY TRAVELING.

Another Move Toward Its Accomplishment by Man.

The Buzzard Furnishes the Model for the New Machine—Sixty Miles an Hour Expected from It Without the Aid of Wind.

A reporter for the Mobile Register, accompanied by a friend who is a mechanical engineer, went out to Magnolia cemetery to see John Fowler working on his flying machine. Upon inquiring the way, a high fence inclosing about an acre of ground just outside the cemetery gate was pointed out.

On entering the gate the visitor saw an enormous network of wood and wire that seemed jumbled up in inextricable confusion. The machine is eighty-five feet from bow to stern and fifty-three feet from tip to tip of wings. The wings have a gradual slant upward from the center. The bow slants gradually upward until within ten feet of the end, when it curls up like the bow of an Indian canoe. From the center to the stern is an almost straight line with a slight depression. The rudder is about twenty feet long, ten feet at the widest place, tapering to a fine point. A simple turn of a crank will throw the rudder either way or up and down at will. When it is worked up and down it throws the bow up and the pressure of the air will raise the machine. The propeller is a wheel ten feet in diameter, covered with canvas. The propelling power is furnished by gas pumped into the cylinder and exploded by a spark from a single-cell battery. The whole machine weighs only five hundred and twenty-five pounds, will give a pressure of fifteen horse power, which will give the propeller three hundred revolutions per minute.

Fowler claims that the propeller, without any assistance from the wind, will give a velocity of sixty miles an hour. John said he had been watching the buzzards flying for years and had studied their methods of rising from the ground, and it was really from them that he got his idea of starting and soaring. A pair of common wagon wheels, and fifty or one hundred yards of level ground are all that he requires for starting, as, like the buzzard, his machine must gather velocity before leaving the ground. He says he is going to practice in the environs of Mobile when it is completed, until he has time to remedy any defect and get the entire control of his machine, when he will make a trip to New Orleans and thence to Washington, where he will present the machine to the United States government. John said that he did not want the name of the bird mentioned from which he got his ideas, as he thought the buzzard was not a very elegant bird.

He stated that the people here thought him a fool, and that he built a boat last summer to show what a fool could do. He went from here to New Orleans in his little boat, running an average of ten knots. On his return he encountered a terrible storm, which proved that the boat could not be swamped, as he threw his oars, rudder and sail overboard and let himself be washed ashore.

MUSIC OF THE WIRES.

What Causes the Singing of the Telegraph Wires.

You have all heard the humming and singing of telegraph and telephone wires as they have passed the poles along the streets. No doubt you have concluded that it is caused by the action of the wind on the wires and given it no further thought. But it is not true that the singing is caused by the wind, and if you are at all observing you will notice that often the humming sound is to be heard on cold winter mornings when the smoke from chimneys goes straight up until it is lost in the clouds, and when the frost on the wires is as fuzzy and thick as a roll of chenille fringe.

The wind has nothing to do with the sound and, according to an Austrian scientist, the vibrations are due to the changes of atmospheric temperature and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of temperature induces a shortening of the wires, extending over the whole of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, this inducing the sounds both on the wires and the poles.

When this humming has been going on for some time, the sound for insects inside the poles, and have been seen to peck with their bills on the outside, as they do upon the apple and other trees. The story is told of a bear that mistook the humming noise as coming from a nest of bees, and clawed at the pole and tore away the stones at its base in the hope of finding the much-coveted honey.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

The Absent-Minded man.

The absent-minded man is at it again. He had been reading the egg story and decided to try the trick. The first thing to do was to boil the egg. How many minutes? he asked himself, and going to the stove with the egg in one hand and his watch in the other, he dropped the latter in the hot water. Then placing the egg on the table he sat down to read till the time was up. At the end of five or six minutes he was surprised to find the egg lying there before him, but supposing that he had himself taken it from the kettle and cooled it, he proceeded to crack and peel it. The consequence may be imagined. Finally he missed his watch. The house was searched high and low, and it was not till the following morning that the cook found it in the kettle, where it had been boiling for hours.—Exchange.

Senator Vilas' Story.

The Washington Post recently printed the story of how Representative Cannon, on one occasion, begged leave to interrupt Sunset Cox, to which the New Yorker offered to consent, provided the interruption did not extend beyond the time that the lively representative from Illinois could keep his hands in his pockets.

"That reminds me of a story about Gabe Bouck, a prominent political character in Wisconsin, who has a widespread reputation as a wit," said Senator Vilas. "He had been in instrumental in securing a place for a man who was an inveterate talker and who had nearly driven him to distraction in soliciting the appointment. Soon after the man had qualified for the place he called on Bouck and for upward of an hour compelled him to listen to a yarn in which nobody else had the slightest interest, but to which Gabe submitted with helpless resignation until his visitor remarked that he must go to call at the deaf and dumb asylum in the town.

"Great guns," exclaimed Bouck, "are you going to learn to talk with hands, too?"

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Rev. R. C. Beaman, of Durham, says "he has used the Electro-poise with marked benefit, and would not be without it." Mr. Ralph D. Williams, Durham, N. C., says "The Electro-poise cured me of 'BRIGHT'S DISEASE.'" "Be sure you get your fellow-citizens." ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

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TAR RIVER SERVICE

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

Returning leave Tarboro at 5 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Greenville 10 A. M. same days.

These departures are subject to stage of water on Tar River.