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D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner
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VOL. XIII. GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1894. NO. 25

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STATE NEWS

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

Charlotte has a colored bicycle club.

Wilmington has a broom factory in operation.

Charlotte has a trousers factory which is \$12,000 behind its orders.

The Messenger says they have home-raised watermelons in Wilmington.

The State Fisherman's Association convention will at Winston, August 25-31.

Durham is to have another factory for making acids, fertilizers and chemicals.

With \$2,000 in the treasury and out of debt, Surry county people should be happy.

A hall, church and several residences were wrecked in Bertie county by a cyclone.

The Knights of Pythias have gained 1000 new members in this State during the last year.

John Burchard, in Pasquotank county, had his mule killed and stable burned by lightning.

Eleven small houses, occupied by colored people, were destroyed by fire last week in Wilmington.

Greensboro has gone "dry." The aldermen have refused to grant liquor licenses to anybody.

A "Green goods" man was sentenced to one year in the U. S. penitentiary and fined \$400, at Charlotte.

The executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance has decided to establish a produce exchange at Asheville.

There are now about 120 convicts in the penitentiary at Raleigh, and more than a thousand on the State farms.

Laudanum given accidentally by his aunt, instead of another medicine, killed the fifteen-months old son of W. F. Wilson, at Salisbury.

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.

Concord Times: We have heard it said recently that there is not a live sub-Alliance in Cabarrus county. Is this true? We suppose they have all been merged into the Third party, a natural sequence.

At High Point Joe Jackson, a desperate white man, while resisting arrest, stabbed Chief of Police Hoffman in eight places, making wounds of a serious nature. Jackson escaped.

Tarboro Southern: Capt. Turner W. Battle's residence at Cool Spring farm in the upper part of this county, only a few miles from Rocky Mount, was burned to the ground last Saturday night about two o'clock.

Elizabeth City Carolinian: Mrs. George James, of Salem, suffering from a tumor, was taken by her husband last week to Philadelphia to undergo a surgical operation. It proved fatal, and her remains were brought home for interment.

Mr. S. A. Chatham, of Elkin, has in his herd of Devons a five-year-old cow that has averaged for one week eight gallons of milk a day; and a seven-year old Devon and Jersey crossed that gives daily eight gallons and three quarts.

Lightning played a curious freak in Johnson county the other day. It struck a tree near which Mr. J. L. Barnes was standing. He was not hurt but when he started to walk away his shoes fell from his feet. The lightning had torn them to pieces.

Headerson was visited by a severe thunder storm. Such an electrical display has never been witnessed there before. A small two-story house was set on fire and burned by lightning. The house of Mr. T. R. Manning, editor of Gold Leaf, was struck by lightning and set on fire but was put out before any damage was done. In another part of town a colored man was so severely shocked he was thought to be killed.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Whenever a new labor-saving machine is invented somebody comes to the front with a protest, and predicts that the time is coming when machinery will do all the work and leave the masses unable to get employment.

We have never seen a better answer to this than Colonel Jacobson, of Chicago, gave in his recent address before the St. Louis manual training school. The speaker said:

"If you take the census report of 1890 you will find that in the States where machinery is used the people are rich, and that in the States where little or no machinery is used the people are poor. Massachusetts, full of machinery, has a per capita wealth of \$1,252. Virginia, with little machinery, has a per capita wealth of \$421. Rhode Island, full of machinery, \$1,450 per capita. North Carolina, with no machinery, \$361. Connecticut \$1,119. South Carolina, \$348. New York \$1,430. Georgia \$464. New Jersey \$1,000. Alabama \$412. Pennsylvania \$1,177. Mississippi \$351."

Hand labor and poverty go together. Wealth follows machinery, and where little machinery is used wages are low. Wages are much higher in New England than in the agricultural States. England has more machinery than continental Europe and in consequence has higher wages, while in this country, which leads in machine production, wages are higher than anywhere in the world. Colonel Jacobson gave these figures:

"In the United States, in consequence of machinery, which is constantly improving, the productive power of each factory operative has tripled since 1840. The workingman's present comforts have come chiefly through the productive power of machinery and his hope for greater comfort lies in machinery still more productive."

"In 1840 the average wages in this country were about 80 cents a day, and cotton cloth was worth 16 cents a yard. A laborer could, therefore, earn in a day what would buy five yards of cotton cloth. The farmer who at that time sold his wheat for 48 cents a bushel could buy three yards of cotton cloth for a bushel of wheat. By means of inventions and labor-saving devices cotton cloth is now selling at 6 cents a yard, so that instead of five yards the eighty-cent laborer would to-day get thirteen yards for his day's work, but wages have doubled since then and now average \$1.60 per day, and, therefore, instead of thirteen yards the laborer gets for his day's work twenty-six yards of cotton cloth, where in 1840, he could earn only enough to buy five yards. The farmer who now sells his bushel of wheat for 48 cents buys eight yards of cotton cloth for the bushel instead of three yards, as in 1840. In other words, what the wage earner of 1840 could buy of machinery-made cotton cloth for his day's labor was as five are to twenty-six, of what can buy to-day. What the farmer could buy in 1840 compared to 1893 is as three are to eight."

If we take the case of the farmer who uses improved machinery, whereby he raises several times as many bushels of wheat per man as is possible by hand labor alone, the case is still stronger."

Labor-saving devices create new wants and furnish new employments. They save labor in one direction, but create the necessity for new labor in other directions. Every new invention furnishes new employment. It will be found that whenever a new factory starts anywhere the people of the town and surrounding country rejoice. The farmers welcome it because the factory operatives make a market for farm products. The farmers then find a ready sale for vegetables, fruit, chickens and eggs, as well as their grain.

Machinery is being applied with wonderful success to farming. One man in the west can raise as much wheat as ten men could produce twenty-five years ago. On a Minnesota farm a machine cuts and binds wheat twenty times quicker than the farmer could have done it a few

years ago. This is genuine industrial progress. We need only so much food a year, and if it can be produced by fewer people those who abandon the farm will go into other occupations. There is no limit to the demand for manufactured articles. The more we have the more we want. There is no over-production in this line. Millions of people stand ready to consume all the products of all the factories of the country, and if they do not consume them now it is because our currency has been contracted to such an inadequate volume that there is not enough to facilitate the exchanges of our products. If we had even such a per capita circulation as we had twenty-five years ago the whole country would be on a boom, and if we had free silver and state banks of issue this would be the busiest and most prosperous land on the globe. Over-production need not be felt here for a century to come. All that we have to do is to seek for new markets and reach out for the trade of hundreds of millions of consumers in Spanish-America, Japan and China. We must secure this trade, and we shall need more labor-saving machinery to meet its demands.—Atlantic Constitution.

Cholera—Yellow Fever—Black Death.

The cities of Charleston and Savannah are taking action to shut out if possible yellow fever and cholera. Last year Brunswick suffered greatly from Yellow Jack. A quarantine is to be enforced against infected ports. The yellow fever in Cuba—is always for that matter in Cuba—in Europe the cholera is still killing. In Asia—in China there is an awful plague killing by the thousands, that is feared and believed to be the Black Death of history that through centuries past destroyed tens of millions of people. In Austria, Germany and Russia the cholera is more or less prevailing. At Shanghai the plague has already destroyed a great many of the inhabitants. In Brazil the yellow fever prevails and has done so for a long time. While it is not an occasion for a big fright, it is time to be looking to an effective quarantine. It is always safe to be on guard. An ounce of preventive is really worth at any time a ton even of cure. The New York Sun says the plague raging in China sea-ports is the veritable Black Death, which killed, in the fourteenth century, 61,000,000 people—nearly as many as there are now in the United States. It says: "The Black Death visited Toulon in 1721, destroying one-third of the population. Its last appearance in Europe was in 1840-41, in Turkey and Dalmatia. European physicians of some skill were enabled to study it in Egypt from 1833-45, but that was before the science of bacteriology was dreamed of. Since then it has occasionally broken out in Western Asia, on the Euphrates in 1867-73, in Bagdad in 1876, on the Tigris in 1877, and in some part of Mesopotamia in 1884. There was a mild visitation on the banks of the Volga in 1883, and several European Governments sent medical commissions there to investigate it, but it had disappeared before they arrived. We have already referred to its prevalence in one or two villages in Turkestan in 1892."—Wilmington Messenger.

Equal Rights.

We do not think it right for women to work so much harder than men; neither do we think it right for a woman to be idle half of her time while her husband drudges from early morn till night. How can a woman enjoy being dressed up with nothing to do, and her husband always bowed down with labor in order to support her in her idleness. We ask for equal rights in this respect. Why should women shut themselves out from practical usefulness? Let her do her work with the help of hand and brain, heart and conscience, for all are required for the production of the best work. Work is the law of life for women as well as men—idleness is extinction, work means life and usefulness, and women should do their share. We read of many matters of importance than that of building up the home. We are glad that "Home, Sweet Home," is not like many of the woman's departments in the newspapers of the present day, devoted to frivolities; such as the fashionable parties, the latest society news in general, the fashionable neckwear for poodles, etc., all for which we really and truthfully thank our editor.—John's Wife.

One Legged Rooster.

Toney Perry, of Rockland, Vt., had a game rooster that being a great fighter was the pride of his heart. It came to pass his rooster lost a leg, and to see him hopping around on one leg moved Toney's heart to pity and his hand to making a wooden leg which the bird soon learned to use with great proficiency. He is once more in the "pit" brandishing a spur on either leg, and ready to defend his title of the "champion one legged rooster" of the world.

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 John L. Wooten, Druggist.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

Some Questions Answered.—The Kicker is in receipt of a letter from a young man in Connecticut who says he is 23 years old, has pink ears, small feet and a lisp in his voice, and he wants to know if he can come out to Arizona and be a terror and climb up. We don't want to raise any false hopes in the pink eared young man's breast and must therefore reply that it wouldn't pay him to come out here. At his home in New Haven he can go around with a clothes prop on his shoulder and blood in his eye and scare folks half to death, but out here the situation would be quite different. He might lisp and lisp, and he might swear by his creased trousers that he'd slept with grizzly bears and wintered with rattlesnakes, but if anybody minded him it would be to use him to stir up the sugar in a toddy or for a temporary toothpick. No, my son, don't hanker to be bad—not in the West. In the East, as we understand it, a young man weighing 90 pounds and armed with a mop handle can stalk around and give policemen palpitation of the heart, but the cattle flies would carry him off out here. We don't advise you to be good, but don't come West with those pink ears.

A letter was received last week from St. Louis making inquiries about a man named William Pell, who reached this town last fall and wrote back home to his sister that he was well, had a good thing in view and was so much in love with the country that he had concluded to stay here. A brief call at the coroner's office enabled us to give full particulars. We found that Mr. Pell arrived here, as stated. The good thing he had in view was a \$150 mule belonging to Colonel Davis' ranch. He got the mule one night in October, and then his conclusion to remain in the county indefinitely was confirmed by the action of the crowd, which followed him 22 miles next day and overhauled him just below Tom Jones' bend. Everything goes to prove that William will be a resident of this domain for many years to come, and it may be a burden off his sister's mind to know that he can't be hurt by a stampede of steers nor mortally injured by a kick from a mule.—St. Louis Republic.

Equal Rights.

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Useful Items.

Tea and coffee are much better when kept in glass jars, instead of tin cans.
Paint spots may be removed from wood by covering with a thick coating of lime and soda. Wash off after it has stood twenty-four hours.
Jewelry can be made to look like new by washing it with alcohol, then drying and polishing with prepared chalk rubbed with flannel or cambric skin.
Cans of milk or butter can be kept perfectly cold by being wrapped in a cloth and set in a deep dish containing some water, where air is circulating. As the cloth absorbs the water, cold is produced by evaporation.
Pimples, boils and other blemishes of the face are best treated by the warm water. Present it by taking a warm bath.

TRIED AND TRUE.

There are men who command the spontaneous homage of the world. They are men of sterling character, lofty aims, kind hearts, indomitable courage and strict honesty. They may not possess what is commonly termed genius, but having spotless characters and at all times and under all circumstances being controlled by an overpowering sense of duty, they cannot fail to win the admiration and respect of those they come in contact with.

Many youths make a fatal mistake. They think "sharpness" will carry them through life all right, but their supposed sharpness soon fashions for them a reputation for rascality and dishonesty which places them on such a low level that no one ever thinks of making them the recipients of confidence and esteem. True manhood consists in undeviating adherence to truth, integrity and uprightness. It puts duty ahead of everything else, even in the seemingly commonplace and most trivial every day details of life. No matter what are the temptations, it appropriates to its own use nothing that does not justly belong to it. It looks with contempt upon statutes of limitation and never regards an honest debt out of date. It considers a verbal promise as binding as a bond "signed, sealed and delivered."

It is not a moving spirit in any of the swindling schemes so common at the present day that robust men and women of their hard-earned dollars. It rests on pure and just a foundation ever to attempt to pull the reputation of others to pieces by slander.

Character is the best kind of property any man can possess, and when an individual accumulates other kinds of property at the expense of this, corruption and degradation of all that makes men truly great in his portion. Character is worth everything else combined. Better let all else go to wreck and ruin than to have a blemish on your character. These are facts all young people would do well to consider intelligently and govern themselves accordingly, for without character and faithful discharge of duty they cannot merit the encomiums of the highest and noblest type of manhood contained in the words "tried and true," and "well done, good and faithful servant."—Durham Sun.

Essay on Breath.

By a school boy who has attended a course of lectures in physiology: "Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our livers and our kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath, we should die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life going through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait until they get out of doors. Boys in a room make carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is more poisonous than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India and carbonic acid got in that black hole and killed nearly every one before morning. Girls kill the breath with corsets that squeezed the diaphragm. Girls can't run or hollar like boys because their diaphragm is squeezed too much. If I was a girl I would rather be a boy so I could run and hollar and have a good big diaphragm."

His Prayer Answered.

Mr. John T. Davis, who lives in the Denver neighborhood, was telling a strange story in town the other day. There lived near Denver an aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barclay, who have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Barclay was taken sick. His wife had been complaining for a month. He laid down on the bed saying he felt very sick. He called his wife and told her he wanted her to lie down by him until he died, as he felt that would not be very long. He told her his prayer to God was that she should die when he did and be buried in the same grave. He died at 11 o'clock, and at 3 his prayer was answered. She was a corpse also. They were buried in the same grave.—Charlotte Observer.

AGAINST THE MERCHANT'S TAX.

At a meeting of the Grocers Union of Charlotte last night the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up resolutions in regard to the merchants' purchase tax, reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The member the Retail Grocers' Union, of Charlotte, N. C., believe the purchase tax, or as it is now called, the merchants' license tax, of this State, is odious, unreasonable and unjust, and that the law imposing the same should be repealed by the next Legislature, and that the same cannot be accomplished except by the concerted action of the merchants operating with and through the dominant political party in the State, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Grocers' Union, of Charlotte, That we ask the co-operation in this important step of every merchant in this city, county and State.

Resolved, That we ask; through the publication of those resolutions, that the merchants of the city appoint a committee from their number to consult with a committee from this Union to form plans for the prosecution of the foregoing purpose.

Resolved, That the merchants and merchant organizations throughout the State be invited to notify us of their willingness to assist us.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Union that by concerted action the merchants of North Carolina can influence their political party at its next State convention to incorporate in its platform a plank repealing a tax that we believe to be burdensome through the merchant upon all classes of our people.

Resolved, That our city papers be requested to publish these resolutions and asked that they be copied by the Democratic press of the State.

JOHN B. BETHUNE,
H. G. LINK,
J. NO. P. LONG,
Committee for the Grocers' Union.

Their Own

Parents should be careful about the rights of their children, in regard to each one's individual property. A characteristic of a child, is the pleasure of ownership and when a thing has been given him, it should be his own. His parents should not take it from him; it is often an outrage, the way in which parents use what belongs to the children.

Children are often made to wear each other's clothing without any respect for the feelings of either; or, one boy loses his ball, a ball is promptly taken from his brother and given him. The little girl has misplaced her doll dress, her sister is ordered to give up one of her's. This is unjust. If one boy and girl are good and take good care of their property, they should not be compelled to furnish the careless brother and sister with articles they have lost. This is not the right training for either class. The one will learn that nothing is gained by being careful and economical, what is saved "must go away." The other class will learn, that careless, neglectful habits are no disadvantage.

Parents should begin early to build up the character of their children, give each child certain things solely for his own use, and teach him to respect the property of the others.

Was Making Progress.

The young fellow was extremely diffident and very much in love with the girl. He had made half a dozen attempts to offer his heart and hand, but on each occasion he had fallen short. To add to the seriousness of the situation, the girl was ready to accept him as soon as the proposal was in definite shape. Even the mother was willing, but latterly she had grown tired of the dilatory tactics and Fabian policy of the suitor, and had kicked on his coming so often and staying so late.

One night after three hours of struggle on his part, and much delicate encouragement on the part of the girl, he had seized her hand convulsively, dropped on his knees impetuously, and was about one fifth through an impassioned appeal to her to be his'n, when the mother's voice sounded clear on the night from the head of the stairs.

"The youth stopped short, but held on. 'Mary,' came the maternal voice, querulously, 'is that young man there yet?'"

"Not yet, mother," replied Mary, smiling sweetly down on the face of her Romeo, "but he's getting there."

And two weeks later the cards were out.—Detroit Free Press.

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



BEYOND HIM.

The man's wife had asked him to go upstairs and look in the pocket of her dress for a key she thought was there, and, being a man willing to accommodate, he had done so. It was a long time until he returned, and when he did there was a peculiar look in his eyes.

"I can't find any key in the dress of your pocket," he said, with a painful effort.

"Why," she retorted, sharply, "I left it there."

"I say I can't find any key in the pocket of your key," he said doggedly.

His tone seemed to disturb her.

"You didn't half look for it," she insisted.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the key of your dress," he replied in a dazed kind of way.

This time she looked at him. "I say," he said, speaking with much effort, "that I can't find any dress in the key of your pocket."

She got up and went over to him.

"Oh, William," she groaned, "have you been drinking?"

He looked at her leerily.

"I tell you I can't find any pocket in the dress of your key," he whispered.

She began to shake him.

"What's the matter? What's the matter?" she asked, in alarm.

The shaking seemed to do him good, and he rubbed his eyes as if he were regaining consciousness.

"Wait a minute," he said, very slowly indeed. "Wait a minute. I can't find any dress in—no, I can't find any key in the dress of—no, that's not it; any—any—any pocket. There, that's it,"

and a flood of light came into his face. "Confound it, I couldn't find any pocket."

Then he sat down and laughed hysterically, and his wife, wondering why in the name of goodness men raised such a row over finding the pocket in a woman's dress, went up stairs and came back with the key in two minutes.

Watch Repairing!

Have your Watches Cleaned for 25 cents. Main Springs 50 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.

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J. D. L. JAMES

DENTIST, Greenville, N. C.

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L. C. LATHAM, HARRY SKINNER,

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

What are some of the advantages of the country? Let us count them up.

Fresh air. The sunshiny. In cities the sunlight never gets into parts of the poor quarters.

No overcrowding. A steady field for labor. Fair wages.

Enough to eat—which one may raise on his own land.

Better social advantages, especially for the laborer.

Opportunities that develop self-respect, honor, independence. It is from the country that the best stock is drawn. The strong men who have been an honor to this country were country-raised, and it was to that they owed their force of character.

In the country the lines between the employer and the employee are not drawn so closely as to make either fool that such a relation constitutes inferiority on the part of the employed. The class lines are much stronger in the city than in the country, and to Americans there is always discomfort with that condition of affairs.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headache yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it. One of our Large bottles only Fifty cents at John L. Wooten Drug Store.

Botanist.—This, Miss Little, is the tobacco plant.

Miss Little—How interesting! And when does it begin to bear cigarettes?—Paris Figaro.

Reduced prices in—

Watch Repairing!

Have your Watches Cleaned for 25 cents. Main Springs 50 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.

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. Special attention to Commercial Men. Free Bus.

THE REFLECTOR.

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 1894.

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

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee of the First District are requested to meet at Greenville, Pitt county, Tuesday, July 10th, 1894, at 8 p. m.

L. W. McMILLAN, Chairman.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democratic party of Pitt County will be held at the Court House in Greenville on Thursday, July 26th, 1894, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

Each township will be entitled to elect to said Convention one delegate and one alternate for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one delegate and one alternate for fractions of fifteen or more votes cast in the last gubernatorial election, that is to say:

Beaver Dam is entitled to 4 votes.
Belvoir is entitled to 2 votes.
Bethel is entitled to 5 votes.
Carolina is entitled to 6 votes.
Chicod is entitled to 14 votes.
Contentnea is entitled to 14 votes.
Falkland is entitled to 4 votes.
Farmville is entitled to 4 votes.
Greenville is entitled to 18 votes.
Pactolus is entitled to 3 votes.
Swift Creek is entitled to 8 votes.

In accordance with the party plan of organization the Democratic voters in each township are requested to meet in their respective townships, at the usual place of meeting on Saturday, July 21st, 1894, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to said County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pitt County.
ALEX. L. BLOW, Chairman.
R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The National Editorial Association is in session this week at Asbury Park, N. J. The North Carolina delegates are in attendance and will endeavor to get the Association to meet at Asheville next year. Immediately following this convention at Asbury Park will be the meeting of the National Road Conference and the National Educational Association at the same place. These are all important meetings.

Last week the Raleigh News Observer Chronicle was placed in the hands of a receiver and the paper and plant will be sold on the 16th inst. The press of the State generally sympathize with Capt. Ashe, who is one of our ablest and best editors, and hope he can tide over his financial trouble and continue at the head of his paper. The publication of the paper will continue without interruption.

The REFLECTOR received a pleasant letter from friend Will Greer on Monday. He was at Salt Lake City heading for San Francisco. He says business is reviving very fast in the west, trade is good and very little complaining is heard. He also adds that we may listen out this fall to hear a big drop politically, as the Populists have been a rank failure in every western State where they have been tried; in Colorado especially they have nearly ruined the State.

The Teachers Assembly at Morehead closed its session on Saturday. It was a very pleasant and profitable session with a large attendance. For the next year Capt. C. B. Denison, of Raleigh, was elected President, Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of Greensboro, Vice President, and Col. E. G. Harrell, of Raleigh, Secretary and Treasurer. Prof. W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville, was elected Second Vice-President. The unanimous re-election of Col. Harrell was a high compliment to that gentleman. He has held the office of Secretary and Treasurer continuously since the Assembly was first organized twelve years ago, and is the life of the organization. We doubt there being another man in the State who could so acceptably fill this position as he does, and it is evident that the teachers are not slow to recognize his ability. He is indispensable to the success of the Assembly.

One of the largest railroad strikes known is now on in the vicinity of Chicago, all the roads leading out of that city being affected. There are 150,000 men in the strike and all classes of labor unions are rallying to their support. No freight can be handled and the extent of the strike is appalling.

The Republicans of the second Congressional district held their convention at Weldon, last week, and nominated H. P. Cheatham, colored. The convention was badly split up and anything but harmonious. Since writing the above we see it stated that the nomination is in dispute, Cheatham and George H. White both claiming it.

The first bale of cotton of the season's crop was the earliest bale ever sold in the United States. It was sold last week in Houston, Texas, at the Cotton Exchange at auction, and was bought by Latham Alexander & Co., of New York, for \$235 nearly 35 cents a pound. The bale weighed 601 pounds and came from Duval county. Reports from all the cotton growing sections of Texas are of the most flattering nature. Cotton and corn never produced such an enormous yield.

VOTES IN CONVENTION.

The counties composing the 1st Congressional and 3rd Judicial Districts will be entitled to the following votes in the Democratic Conventions to wit:

CONGRESSIONAL.
Beaufort.....38
Camden.....10
Carteret.....25
Chowan.....14
Currituck.....16
Dare.....7
Gates.....18
Hertford.....13
Hyde.....17
Martin.....30
Pamlico.....10
Pasquotank.....17
Perquimans.....10
Pitt.....42
Tyrell.....5
Washington.....12
Total.....284

JUDICIAL.
Franklin.....36
Martin.....30
Nash.....22
Pitt.....42
Vance.....19
Wilson.....41
Total.....190

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Joint Resolution to Provide Necessary Expenses—Receptions at the White House Discontinued—Memorial Honors to Carnot—N. C. Persons—A Joke on our Joe—Consultants.

(Special Reflector Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1894.
A joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, providing for the necessary expenditures of the Government has been signed by the President. This was rendered necessary because of the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1st, and the fact that no appropriation bill has yet been passed in the Senate.

The tri-weekly public receptions at the White House have been discontinued. The reason of this is that there are very few strangers in the city during the hot season who desire to see the Chief Executive.

Since the assassination of President Carnot, the President and his friends have become more careful. Yesterday when he went out for his afternoon drive, he was followed by two detectives heavily armed, in a buggy. These officials were dressed as citizens of course but they kept about two hundred yards behind the President's carriage.

Requiem mass was celebrated at St. Matthews church on Sunday at the time of the burial services of the late President Carnot in Paris. A cablegram has been received by Ambassador Patenotre authorizing him to notify the French consuls in the different places throughout the United States to arrange for the holding of services. The embassy in this city sent out cards of invitation to the members of the diplomatic corps to attend the services, and the federal officials of this government was invited to attend by the State Department, which was notified by Ambassador Patenotre of the instructions he has received. Cardinal Gibbons officiated. The service was officially notified of this service and at once decided to attend in a body.

I am very sorry to say that Mrs. Jarvis continues to be quite sick. She has something like heart disease but Dr. Johnson thinks he can restore her to health, in a short time if she is kept quiet and is prudent. The proposition to tax incomes passed the Senate by seventeen majority. The tariff bill which was reported will pass the Senate this week by Wednesday or Thursday. Then it goes back to the House where it is devotedly hoped the discussion will be brief. Rev. Mr. Bittenger, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Washington this week, on his way North to see some wealthy friends in the interest of his parish. He received a number of courtesies at the hands of Gen. Wm. R. Cox the able Secretary of the Senate and son-in-law of the late Bishop Lyman.

I heard a good joke on Joseph Daniels which no one enjoys more than Hon. Hoke Smith. Some one asked Mr. Daniels if Mr. Smith's presence, why he did not make a speech also at the recent Chapel Hill Commencement. Mr. Daniels said: "I find a \$2,700 office a mighty nice thing these hard times and I was afraid of making Mr. Smith jealous. Suppose I had spoken and made a better speech. I was unwilling to take the risk." Mr. Smith laughed heartily at Mr. Daniels' excuse.

There is much favorable comment on the fact that \$25,000,000 in pensions also have been saved during Mr. Smith's administration of the Interior Department. Part of the credit of this I am sure belongs to Mr. Daniels who is Hon. Hoke Smith's right-hand man, and who has as much executive ability as any one I have ever met.

Mr. Walter Faison, Chief of the Consular Bureau is quite unwell at his residence here.

Mr. Walter R. Henry has given up all hopes of securing a consular appointment but I understand the President has promised Senator Ransom to find another place for him in another department.

The appointment of Mr. Wm. Myers Little of Charlotte to be consul at Leguigalpa, Honduras was secured by Senator Jarvis. Mr. Little is the son of B. F. Little of Little's Mills, Montgomery county, N. C., and has a large family connection throughout the State. Senator Jarvis is a very determined and persistent man, very loyal to his friends, sincere, able and reliable. Every day here adds to his prestige and influence. His speech on the tariff continues to be complimented. It was short, but pointed and strong. Charles DeKay appointed consul general to Berlin, is the literary editor and critic of the New York Times. He is brother of the artist DeKay. He has been a writer for magazines and known as a literary man. No members of the New York delegation knew anything of him. The secret of the appointment is that Mr. DeKay is a brother-in-law of Richard Watson Gilder.

The Association of County Superintendents.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 27.
The Association of County Superintendents met here yesterday, and was called to order by the president, Supt. Wilkinson, of Edgecombe county.

The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Supt. Wilkinson was re-elected president, and Supt. E. P. Ellington, of Rockingham county, vice-president. Supt. James W. Hays, of Wilson county, was elected secretary.

Supt. W. J. Young, of the School of the Blind in Raleigh, was introduced to the association by State Supt. Scarborough, and invited to a seat among us by the president.

The Association was then addressed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Scarborough. He gave in an exceedingly interesting manner, briefly a history of the institution of County Superintendents of Public Instruction, its objects and its environments. He spoke earnestly of the necessity of the office, and the duty of magnifying its importance, and forcibly pointed out the means by which this could be done—urging all to become leaders in their respective counties in educational thought and progress. The remarks were timely, and furnished additional evidence that Mr. Scarborough is the right man in the right place, and that the educational interest of North Carolina, in respect to public schools, is safe in his hands.

It was suggested that the Superintendents of the various counties of the State be called together in the City of Raleigh some time previous to or during the session of the Legislature to consult together with the State Superintendent in reference to the needs of the public schools. This matter was interestingly and enthusiastically discussed by the following County Superintendents: E. M. Koonce, of Onslow; R. G. Kizer, of Rowan; M. L. Shipman, of Transylvania; L. M. Conyers, of Nash; F. S. Wilkinson, of Edgecombe; E. P. Ellington, of Rockingham; and W. H. Ragsdale, of Pitt.

On motion of Superintendent Ragsdale, of Pitt county, the entire matter, both as to the necessity and time of the meeting, was left to the discretion of the State Superintendent. The necessity of putting new life into the Association was vigorously urged by most of the Superintendents present, and for the furtherance of this end, on motion of the Secretary, Superintendents W. H. Ragsdale, of Pitt, E. M. Koonce, of Onslow, and R. G. Kizer, of Rowan, were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for government of the Association, and submit the same at the next meeting of the body.

The Secretary was also instructed to issue a circular letter to all of the Superintendents of the State, soliciting their co-operation in the work. Dr. Melver, of the State Normal and Industrial School being present, responded to an invitation in some interesting remarks upon the subject of public education. The meeting was interesting, enthusiastic and instructive, and will doubtless result in infusing new life into the organization.

After having been in session about for hours, the Association adjourned subject to the call of the State Superintendent.

F. S. WILKINSON, President.
JAS. W. HAYS, Secretary.

Subscribe to the REFLECTOR, One Dollar per year.

ELECTION BY PRIMARIES.

Senator Jarvis Favors the Vote Being Taken on Day of Election.

After reading some comments of the press, and in justice to give the following letter to the public, and call special attention to the substance "and upon reflection I am inclined to think the best time to hold the primary will be on the day of election." I take pleasure in giving my first letter to the public, as I would that of any good Democrat on so democratic a proposition, and his cogent reasons for suggesting the day of election will be apparent to every particular mind.

R. H. COWAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1894.
R. H. COWAN, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I enclose you a copy of the letter I sent to the Executive Committee in reference to the proposed primary election for United States Senator. Believing as I do, in giving the public full and accurate information on all questions concerning the public welfare I would be glad if you could have this letter published as fully as possible.

I am in earnest in my advocacy of letting the voters settle this question and upon reflection I am inclined to think the best time to hold the primary will be on the day of election. It can be made useful in bringing out a big vote and in polling it for the party.

Anyhow, I would be glad if you will have the letter published.

I am very truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, '94.

President Cleveland has decided to remain in Washington until the conference committee disposes of the tariff bill. So says private secretary Thurston, who ought to know if anybody does. The President thinks the conference will complete its work within ten days, and the bill will be sent to him for his signature by the 12th of July. Other Democrats think it will require more than ten days to argue away the radical differences between the original Wilson bill and the numerous Senate amendments that have been made thereto, or to find by compromise some common ground upon which both Senate and House will be willing to stand. It is difficult for a person who has not had experience with a Congressional conference committee to realize the time it takes to reconcile important differences. The conference that must be of the tariff bill. So says private secretary Thurston, who ought to know if anybody does. 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Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison.

There's but one best—Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

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

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

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated May 13, 1894.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 26 Daily.	No. 27 Daily.	No. 28 Daily.
Leave Weldon	11:52 A. M.	12:02 P. M.	12:12 P. M.	12:22 P. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12:02 P. M.	12:12 P. M.	12:22 P. M.	12:32 P. M.
Ar. Tarboro	12:22 P. M.	12:32 P. M.	12:42 P. M.	12:52 P. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12:42 P. M.	12:52 P. M.	1:02 P. M.	1:12 P. M.
Ar. Weldon	1:12 P. M.	1:22 P. M.	1:32 P. M.	1:42 P. M.

Dated May 13, 1894.	No. 29 Daily.	No. 30 Daily.	No. 31 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
Leave Weldon	1:52 P. M.	2:02 P. M.	2:12 P. M.	2:22 P. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2:02 P. M.	2:12 P. M.	2:22 P. M.	2:32 P. M.
Ar. Tarboro	2:32 P. M.	2:42 P. M.	2:52 P. M.	3:02 P. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	3:02 P. M.	3:12 P. M.	3:22 P. M.	3:32 P. M.
Ar. Weldon	3:32 P. M.	3:42 P. M.	3:52 P. M.	4:02 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated May 13, 1894.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 34 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
Leave Weldon	4:52 A. M.	5:02 A. M.	5:12 A. M.	5:22 A. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	5:02 A. M.	5:12 A. M.	5:22 A. M.	5:32 A. M.
Ar. Tarboro	5:32 A. M.	5:42 A. M.	5:52 A. M.	6:02 A. M.
Ar. Rocky Mt.	6:02 A. M.	6:12 A. M.	6:22 A. M.	6:32 A. M.
Ar. Weldon	6:32 A. M.	6:42 A. M.	6:52 A. M.	7:02 A. M.

Train on Seaboard Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 p. m., Halifax 4:00 p. m., arrives Seaboard Neck at 4:55 p. m., Greenville 5:35 p. m., Kingston 7:35 p. m., returning leaves Kingston 7:55 p. m., Greenville 8:25 p. m., arriving Halifax at 11:00 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Weldon 7:00 a. m., arriving Pamlico 8:40 a. m., Tarboro 9:50 a. m., Pamlico 10:10 a. m., arriving Washington 7:35 p. m., daily except Sunday. Connections with trains on Seaboard Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, at 8:00 p. m., Sunday 8:20 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 9:20 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 a. m., Sunday 5:50 a. m., arriving Tarboro 10:25 a. m., and 11:35 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., arriving Goldsboro, 9:30 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 6:00 a. m., Nashville 6:35 a. m., arriving Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch, Florence R. R., leave Latta 6:50 a. m., arrive Dunbar 8:30 a. m., returning leave Dunbar 6:30 a. m., arrive Latta 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 a. m., returning leaves Clinton at 1:00 p. m., connecting 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 and all points North via Norfolk, daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt. J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

Pass. Daily Ex. Sun.	STATIONS	Pass. Daily Ex. Sun.
Ar. Lv.		Ar. Lv.
P. M. P. M.		A. M. A. M.
4:25 4:30	Goldsboro	11:00 11:00
4:35 4:40	Kingston	9:48 9:53
4:50 4:55	Smithfield	8:17 8:20
5:00 5:05	Morehead City	6:47 6:50
P. M. P. M.		A. M. A. M.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train, bound North, at Goldsboro 11:35 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.

L. L. DILL, Superintendent.

Patents. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can execute patents in less time than any other office in Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not less than \$100 is secured. A PATENT, if secured, is a "Money in the Bank." Cost of same in U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

TRADE MARK.

For the Cure of all Skin Diseases.

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

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

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

LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS.

Tobacco has grown more in the last two weeks than for the same length of time before this year.

Mr. E. G. Cox, of Ayden, one of the most clever young men in the county says this is his first year in tobacco but that he will be curing in another week.

The crops south of Greenville seem to be more forward than anywhere else in our section but F. M. Smith has one that will cap with any that we have seen.

This agreement between J. W. Gorman and O. L. Joyner made this the 1st day of May 1894:

"J. W. Gorman agrees to pay O. L. Joyner an advance of 2 1/2 cts per pound, on bright lot of about 25000 pounds scrap."

Those who are unaccustomed to having money will think that Mr. C. A. Williams is indeed an extravagant farmer and while we do not agree with him in everything that he says there is no doubt but that if his system of farming were practiced more our farmers would make more money, and they certainly would improve their land.

Mr. John R. Williams, who lives three miles south of Greenville, says he has worked his tobacco twice a week, once with the hoe and once with the plow all during the dry weather. This idea is contrary to the opinion of many farmers but if any one wishes to test the experiment and will look at Mr. Williams' crop, we think they will be convinced that constant working during dry weather pays well.

We are getting numerous applications from tobacco curers, to get them a place to cure at this season. Farmers who wish to employ aid in this work can give us their names and state what they are willing to pay and we will refer applicants to them. We want it understood however that we recommend nobody. These people or the most of them are strangers to us and the only recommendation that we can give is to try them on their merits and if they don't do, let them go.

LETTER FROM KINGWOOD.

We call especial attention this week to the article of Mr. C. A. Williams, of Kingwood Edgecombe county N. C. Some time ago we promised our readers that we would procure if possible an outline of Mr. Williams' system of tobacco farming and in response to our letter asking him for his views he wrote the following:

KINGWOOD, N. C., June 18, '94. O. L. JOYNER, Esq., Greenville, N. C.

My Dear Sir:

Yours of recent date duly to hand and contents carefully noted. You have asked me to give you in detail my management of tobacco from the plant-bed to the pocket. Well before going further, I will state that you will say after reading my statements that I am an extravagant farmer and I expect you will be about right. We are growing 25 or 30 acres this year. We had about 800 square yards in plant bed and ordinarily they would have been sufficient to plant out our crop at one setting, but the dry weather from first of May until 19th was too hot and sultry for plants after watering, consequently many of our plants got one size and long legged, but we finished the 19th of May and the cut worms were right bad, so we did not finish re-setting until June first. We now have a first class stand and most of it the cool weather considered) is looking very well indeed. I spare no pains nor money in growing tobacco. We prepare our lands well which is nothing but white sandy, piney woods lands that were abandoned by all the people of this county before I got to growing tobacco. I plant in checks 3x34 feet rows. I first bread and get land in fine shape, then run off my rows 3 1/2 feet. I should say I first broadcast all the nice horse lot and cow manure I can save from my lots at rate of 300 to 500 bushels an acre then break and run rows as before stated and place in these rows from 250 to 300 pounds cotton seed meal and then right along with the meal I put 1300 to 1600 pounds guano per acre, then I list on this and split middles, next we cross rows 3 feet way, chop in hills (which you see are in checks) and set in centre for plants. There is a negro ad-joining me who has by my style of farming improved his old style greatly, my man told me while we were putting on manures and guano that he said it would discourage and scare most people

out of farming to see how much manure we did use. I commenced growing tobacco in 1890. This crop I cut stalk and cured, but in 1891 we had 20 acres and primed all. This was bad crop year but sold for little more than \$100 per acre. In 1892 we grew 30 acres, this we primed and sold for about \$4.800. Last year, 1893, we grew 23 acres that sold for more than \$6,500. I failed to state that 1893 crop was all primed and stripped off the stalks and cured. We commenced curing July 10th and by August 21st every leaf had been pulled off and placed in barns. My crop last year cost me over \$3,000. I manure heavily and my tobacco men costs me lots and to show you it must be expensive all my crops are worked with hired hands. If you will come up here or send a man all will prove to you at a glance that we do not do things by halves. I use nothing in the world but stick and string, from wire or patent sticks, "Good Lord deliver us." If I have left out anything or can be of any further service, I will be glad to attend to you.

Yours truly, CAREY A. WILLIAMS.

ABOUT SMOKING.

St. Louis has a physician whose head is large and filled with wisdom, and whose heart is warm and filled with the blood that feeds beneficence. May his practice increase! This is what he says: "I never object to my patient smoking, although I know that in some instances serious illness result from excessive use of tobacco. Not one man in a hundred who smokes a cigar after a meal is injured in the slightest degree, and there are thousands more who can smoke almost incessantly without any great suffering. As a rule smoking never hurts a man unless it creates excessive expectation, and unless he inhales much of the smoke. As a cure for drunkenness excessive smoking is often the remedy. A lady patient once complained to me that her husband was rapidly drifting into a confirmed drunkard. I asked her if he ever smoked at home, and she said she had never allowed him to do so. I suggested that she find out his favorite brand of cigars, buy a box of them from time to time, always keep cigar cases well filled in the rooms he chiefly frequented. After a good deal of persuasion she consented to try the experiment. To her surprise he almost at once commenced spending his evenings at home, and although the smoke annoyed her terribly, she soon got used to it, and never explained the little trick to her husband until he had quit drinking almost entirely and had lost all desire to go on periodical sprees."—Buffalo Express

SEASICK CIGARS.

I have often been asked why cigars made in other places out of Havana tobacco are not equal to those made in Key West. The reason is this: We get our tobacco direct from Cuba and make the cigars under almost the same conditions of atmosphere as Havana. It is damp and there is no opportunity given for the aroma of the tobacco to evaporate and dry out. Our cigars are then packed in boxes and placed in the hold of the steamer, where they stay five days on their journey to New York. Cigars on a sea voyage get seasick, the same as a person, and give out a greasy slime. When the cigars arrive in New York they are not fit to be sent out, but must be exposed to the air for 10 days until the slime evaporates.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

NICOTIANA.

Ridgeway, Va., now has a tobacco warehouse, and which will be operated by Messrs. Rainey, Jones and Trent.

A number of tenement house cigar manufacturers of New York City have reduced the wages of employees, causing strikes, some of which have been adjusted and others are still pending.

Trujillo & Benmelis, cigar manufacturers of Key West Fla., have decided to remove to Ybor City, Fla., and will build a three story brick factory 60x120 feet, and a lot of cottages for the employees.

The Treasury Department has taken a hand in the case of the Spanish cigar makers brought over from Havana to Key West to displace disgruntled Cubans and it will have warrants served out for the Spaniards, who will be arrested and sent out of the country under the law preventing contract labor from being brought into this country.

The Mayfield (Ky.) Monitor says: "Since late rains tobacco has been coming in pretty lively and the rehandlers have been busy receiving. The quality of the crop of 1893 seems to be very inferior and the prices paid are consequently small."

The Statesville (N. C.) Landmark of the 21st says: "There were very good tobacco breaks on the Statesville market yesterday, as indeed there have been almost every day for a month. There is much common tobacco and the nondescript grades sell low, but good grades bring fancy prices and, on the whole, tobacco men think prices are tending upward."

A San Francisco dispatch of the 1st says: "The United States Grand Jury has been engaged during the last three days investigating the immense Custom House frauds in the connection with the importation of Sumatra tobacco by Liebes Brothers and D. M. Cashin, formerly custom house inspector here. Four separate indictments will be issued, charging perjury and conspiracy to defraud the Government of large sums of money."

JULY JOKES.

Never forget that when you are flattering an ugly baby its mother knows you are lying.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Woman's success as an engineer is phenomenal. She gets many a washout on the line, but no disasters are recorded.—Dallas News.

Maudie—Isn't it funny he should fall in love with that fright of a girl? Elaine—Not at all. She used to laugh at his jokes.—Chicago Record.

"They say that duck gowns are to be worn largely this Summer," said Maud. "Really?" returned her brother, "isn't it absurd the way people wear feathers?"—Harper's Bazar.

Jasper—Did you ever catch an electric eel?

Jumpuppo—I am not sure. I had an experience with one once, but whether I caught him or he caught me I never could determine.—Harper's Bazar.

Laughter.

In his "Problems of Health," Dr. Green says that there is not the remotest corner, or little inlet of the minute vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good, hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly conveys a difference impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on the particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

Unsettled by a Joyful Event.

A Gallatin gentleman informs us that the following is a verbatim copy of an order received by a merchant of that place: "Send me a sack of flour, 5 pounds coffee and a pound of tea. My wife gave birth to a fine baby boy last night. Also one pound of Bendall's Royal tobacco, a screw driver, and a fly trap, it weighed ten pounds and a straw hat."—Franklin (Ky.) Gazette.

A Katydid's Bite.

A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walter county, Ga., recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a sprig from a bush by the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to inflame and swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.—Atlanta Constitution.

SKIN Eruptions.

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. The blood, however, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I had tried many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S. S. S. and the most wonderful results have followed. I feel like a new man. I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN S. EDKIN, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Bad Blood.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. IF THE BEST, NO SQUEAKING. \$5 CORDOVAN. \$4.50 FINE CALF SKIN. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. \$1.75 BEST DRESS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Because, we are the largest manufacturers of the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against cheap imitations. We guarantee our shoes to be made of the best material, and at lowest prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitutes. If you cannot come to our store, we can send you a pair. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

BOSWELL SPEIGHT & CO., GREENVILLE N. C.

R. L. DAVIS & BROS., FARMVILLE N. C.

In Missouri and Kansas the foreign element, or its immediate descendants, comprises over a fourth of the population; in Ohio, a little over a third; in Iowa and Nebraska, between a third and a half; in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, the persons of foreign birth, or their descendants of the first generation, outnumber the native population.

We can prevent this contemplated revival of sectionalism in only one way, and that is by getting together on the democratic platform and redeeming our pledges. Let it be known that this is the policy of a united democracy, and the opposing party will map out its campaign on a more peaceful line. The redemption of democratic pledges will assure democratic success.—Atlanta Constitution.

As the cabbage worm frequently proves very destructive, we herewith give a remedy that experience has proved to be efficacious: Dissolve one pound of alum in any convenient quantity of rain water to bring the mixture up to three gallons. Apply this solution to the cabbage as occasion may require. The alum tans the hides of the worms without injury to the plants.

The Pollard woman is going to inflict further nausea upon the public in the shape of a book of her own writing. She has been in New York arranging for its publication and threatens to spring it upon an unsuspecting and defenseless people at an early date.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

Printing offices are not run for the fun of the thing. They are business enterprises, pure and simple. An exchange well says that it is as logical to ask a newspaper man to donate a certain amount of cash to a private enterprise as to give the use of his space without even an acknowledgment.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies are for general 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 herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES.

The Station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to W. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Replies will be written as early as possible by the members of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station exercises the greatest care in the selection of questions of usefulness and render immediate assistance to practical farmers.

Hight of Tomato and Potato.

Can you tell me what is the reason I cannot raise tomatoes and Irish potatoes? The tomato vines are all killed, and the potatoes are all rotten. The soil is a rich light loam.

The potato vines flourish until they get to have potatoes on them, then die. All the vines rot, and the potatoes are all rotten. I have many potatoes, and what these are, are small and knobby.—J. H. H. Brinkley, N. C. Experiment Station.

Your plants suffer from the bacterial disease known as "Southern Blight," which is the great drawback to tomato culture in all Eastern North Carolina. It is the same disease that affects the Irish potato, a near relative of the tomato. It also attacks watermelons to some extent. The first sign of it to an ordinary observer is the sudden wilting of the whole plant, usually after it has developed to a good size. But before it reaches this stage watery spots can be found on the leaves and stems, and under the microscope are found to be swarming with bacteria. If one of the wilted plants is cut off you can see with the naked eye that the growing tissue under the epidermis or bark is brown and dead. We will experiment with spraying mixtures to prevent this season and hope for good results. Tomatoes are more liable to it than Irish potatoes, and potatoes along-side of tomatoes will be affected more than the others removed. It is recommended to spray with Bordeaux mixture from a very young state of the plants in the seed bed until they are in full bloom, about three times. It would advise making the Bordeaux mixture weak, at least for first spray, say 50 gallons of water. For potatoes, spray the potatoes before planting, as soon as up, and again when in bloom. When a tomato plant shows signs of the disease pull it up and burn it at once. Avoid planting where these plants grew the year before.

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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 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 me?'"

There is a theory that the man who thinks much over night digs heavy lines in his face, and becomes contracted about the brows and around the corners of his mouth. It is probable that Edison has done as much pondering over things that are not easily ascertainable as any man in America, yet he has a face that is as free from the lines of thought and care as the face of the average office boy. Edison's manner carries out the amiable expression of his face. He is a little deaf, but it never annoys him, and he has a little rheumatism which he occasionally derides. In manner he is simple and inquiring. Nearly all of his conversation is interception points, and he has an astounding disputation to talk about himself. He is not much of a New Yorker nowadays, though for a time he made it a point to visit the city at least two or three times a week, and was frequently seen about the hotels and cafes uptown. Nowadays he confines himself almost entirely to New Jersey and his work.—N. Y. Sun.

Rev. Dr. F. L. Reid writes as follows in the "CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."

"We publish in this issue three columns of certificates, etc., as to the wonderful results achieved by that wonderful invention, the Electrotype. Its success is simply marvellous. We have tried it enough in our own family to believe pretty thoroughly in it, and we have had observation of its effects on others sufficient to justify us in advertising it to our readers, and in commending its use to the afflicted everywhere. We know one of our preachers who says it has made almost a new man, physically, of him. We know others who have tested it thoroughly, and speak in the highest praise of it. We believe every afflicted person who can would do well to give it a trial."

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