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# THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

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VOL. XIII.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1894.

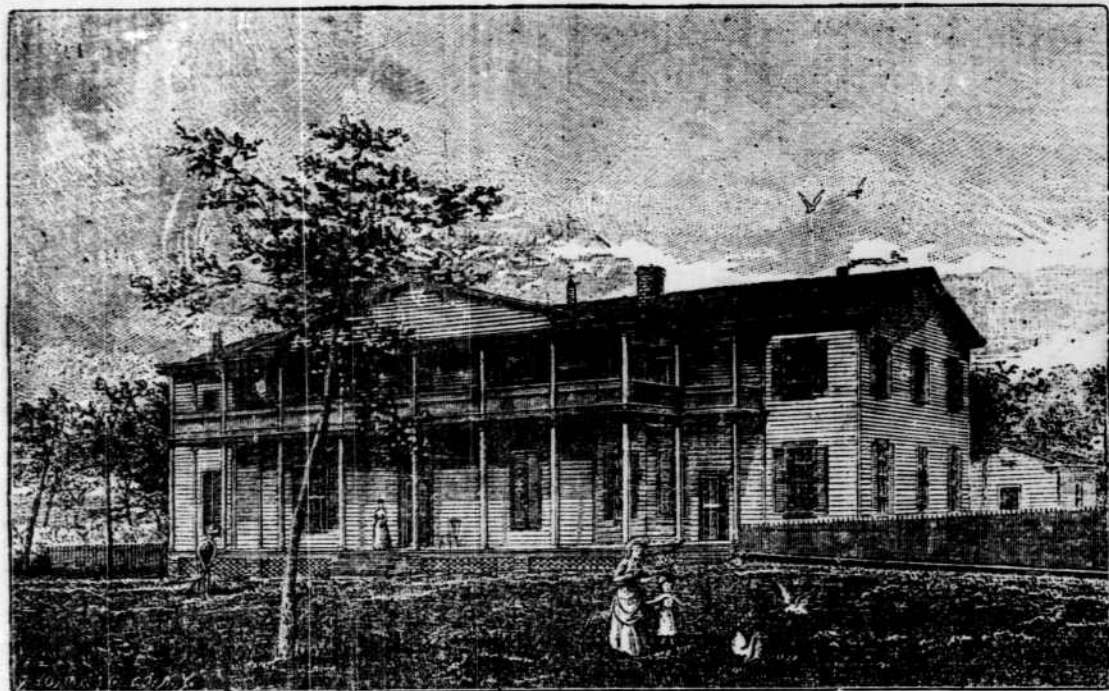
NO. 35

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## PITT FEMALE SEMINARY

GREENVILLE, N. C.

Session Opens September 5th, 1894, Closes June, 1895.



Full Corps of Teachers. Complete English Course. Ancient and Modern Languages. Special Advantages in Music and Art. For full particulars apply to

**B. E. GOODE, Principal.**

**FREE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP** will be given to young ladies who are preparing to teach in the Public Schools of Pitt and adjoining counties. Tuition will be required in advance, but will be refunded to the applicants who make the highest average on the regular examinations at the close of the session. Candidates must enter not later than October 1st.

EXPENSES.		MUSIC.	Use of Piano or Organ, one hour each day, \$5.00.
TERMS—HALF SESSION—20 WEEKS.	Piano.	.....	.....
Primary English.	Vocal (in class).	.....	.....
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PRESIDENT J. S. CARR'S CALL.

For a Convention of Democratic Clubs—The 1st Annual Opening of the Campaign at Raleigh, September 20th.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28.  
To the Democratic Clubs of North Carolina and the Young Democracy:

By a unanimous vote of the State Democratic Executive committee, at a meeting held in Raleigh, August 27th inst., the Executive committee of the State Association of Democratic clubs was requested to call a convention of the Democratic clubs of the State to meet in Raleigh, N. C., on the 20th of September next, at 12 o'clock M.; and as the great Democratic party has named its standard bearers, and as another great struggle for Democratic supremacy is at hand, and as there is yet work to be done—work in behalf of the complete fulfillment of those great cardinal pledges of the party so dear to patriotic North Carolinians who refuse to accept the results of recent legislation in Congress as the close of the war, and as it is incumbent on the young Democracy to see that its share in this great struggle is well and faithfully performed:

I, therefore, as President of the State Association of Democratic clubs, call you to meet in convention in our capital city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of September next at 12 o'clock noon.

The objects of this convention are for the formal opening of the campaign and the giving of the keynote for the coming fray, to foster the organization of Democratic clubs in every township in North Carolina, to increase our facilities for promulgating Democratic principles, and to actively and the regular Democratic organization. To these ends we invoke the co-operation of all men, the active support of the Democratic press throughout the State, and we especially invite the participation of our Democratic nominees; we also desire that the county chairmen and township chairmen of our party's regular organization, in every county, lend us their aid in making this convention one of great demonstration.

Gentlemen of national reputation will be invited and are expected to lend us their presence, and Senators Ransom and Jarvis, and our members of Congress will be urged to meet with us from these we expect to hear the keynote of the fray, as the campaign will be formally opened on that day.

We urge the immediate re-organization of all clubs now on the rolls of the association, the formation of new clubs in every town, village and township in the State, and the election of dele-

gates to the convention by every club. We desire that the membership rolls of the clubs embrace every Democrat of their respective sections.

Our constitution provides that each club shall be entitled to ten (10) delegates and a like number of alternates, and one additional delegate and one additional alternate for every twenty-five (25) members of a club in good standing.

The certificates of presidents and secretaries of clubs will constitute the credentials of delegates, and such certificates should set forth the number of members borne on the club roster at the time of naming delegates. Delegates and other club members attending the convention will be entitled to reduced rates of board at the hotels, and to special railroad rates. Full particulars will be published later.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

J. S. CARR, President.

B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

Blank forms of constitutions for the government of clubs and full instructions for the organization of clubs can be had on application to B. C. Beckwith, secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

The possibilities of what a mountain girl can do comes from the West. From April 1st to June 1st this year she planted three acres of potatoes, did all the sewing and cooking for the family, milked four cows, fed the calves and pigs and chickens, shot three polecats and four chicken hawks, set the dogs on eighteen tramps, attended thirteen dances and three picnics, read five dime novels, and set up four nights in the week with her bean, and yet we often hear the question asked: "What is there for women to do?"

An Alligator Attacks Two Boys.

Alligators really seem to be getting more abundant and bold in this vicinity than ever before. Mr. J. D. Hensley's little boy, David, and a companion, Hardy Priest, son of Mr. Stephen Priest, narrowly escaped falling victim to a large one in Haywood's creek, where they were hunting summer duck in a small boat.

They noticed the alligator making for them when he had got, to close quarters; getting close to the boat he opened his mouth and wheeled around with elevated tail, his evident intention being not to hit the boat but to knock one of the little fellows out. With a paddle they shoved the boat out of the way just in time to entirely escape the blow. The alligator made for them again but they rowed on and left him.—Newbern Journal.

During the hot weather impurities in the blood may seriously annoy you. Expect them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Their Work Rewarded.

The farmers of Georgia will live "at home" next year. In the words of an old refrain, there will be "bacon in the smokehouse and sugar in the gourd," and plenty of both. The most abundant corn crops are ready for the harvest; fine cattle roam the pastures, and the proverbial "razor back" is showing fat sides in this year of grace.

The Georgia farmer has been practicing economy during the hard times; he is not as heavily in debt as heretofore, and the close of the crop season finds him in comparatively easy circumstances with the promise of well-filled barns and the prospect of independence in the coming year.

The majority of the men who fill the soil laid their plans well at the beginning of the season; they planted more corn; they gave more attention to stock raising; they lived hard and worked hard; they saved where once they had squandered, and it goes without saying that they will reap a rich reward from their honest toil and self-sacrifice.

Not so much money is going out of their pockets now to the North and West for articles that they can produce at home; they are cutting down expenses; they are economizing in little things—utilizing their timber and their soil for all they are worth.

At last they have struck the keynote to the situation; they are following the right lines, and what is benefiting them is adding, also, to the welfare of the state. They are alive to their individual interests, and they are making a record which is worthy of wide emulation. As the farmers prosper, the state prospers; what affects them, is felt by all. Let them continue as they have begun, and they will do good to themselves and good to Georgia.—Atlanta Constitution.

Keep Food Covered.

So few cooks or housekeepers seem to know that every article of food should be covered until it appears on the table. Milk and butter, for instance, should be kept in air-tight vessels and kept covered. They both take up every odor flying in the air, and are positively harmful to take into the stomach after standing uncovered for an hour or two; for not only odors but the animalcules that fill the air are attracted to the milk and butter. Uncovered jelly is a menace to family health. It is the gelatine jelly in which expert bacteriologists imprison germs of disease to watch them propagate. They seem to thrive better on that kind of food than any other, yet in two-thirds of the pantries will be found half-used dishes or glasses of jelly standing uncovered.

It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often given almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

### TRUTH TELLING.

It is undeniable that there is some confusion in the popular mind respecting truth-telling and lying, arising from a failure to understand the essential elements of truth and falsehood. So far as the individual himself alone is concerned he may make a false statement without lying or he may make a true statement and yet lie in doing so. The question is one of sincerity in the one case and an intent to deceive in the other. All the sophistry about lies, and especially white lies, disappears when tested by the purpose or intent of those uttering them. When a sincere man tells that which he believes to be true he has not uttered a lie, though the statement itself may be false. On the other hand, the hypocrite who, keeping within the bounds of truth, insinuates a falsehood or by suppressing a part of the truth conveys a false impression and does so with the intent to deceive, is an absolute liar, more despicable even than those who lie outright with no pretense of adhesion to truth. The distinction should be clearly impressed on the minds of children lest they should mistake the form for the substance. Sincerity, honesty, frankness—these are the elements of truth-telling; deceit is the essential element of lying.

The harsh measures sometimes used against children to punish them for slight offenses are very often responsible for the development of a habit of lying. The child becomes afraid to acknowledge his offenses, finding it much easier to play the hypocrite and thus win favors than to brave disclosure and a whipping. It is a great mistake to break down a young person's frankness and sincerity by harsh treatment, for there are no qualities which better deserve cultivation. With them he will be naturally a truth-teller. Without them he may pay respect to the outward forms of truth as a matter of policy, but will do violence to it whenever it may serve his purpose to do so. It is an impressive lesson to the young sometimes to point out two opposite characters in a community—one respected and trusted, the other feared and distrusted—and then get them to find out for themselves what is the difference between the two men. If they are at all discerning they will soon see that one is frank, sincere, honest, and that the other is tricky, false in word and deed and very often a hypocrite. The contrast is greater if the men are in the same class of society, with respect at least to worldly possessions. Whether they are rich or poor, a wide gulf is drawn between them—the one has troops of friends, the other only wary and suspicious acquaintances. Truth-telling, which is something more than strict adherence to the letters of truth, is so essential to the formation of good character that the young should be taught to esteem the qualities from which it springs, and not merely be taught by rote the sin of lying.—Baltimore Sun.

### What About It Now?

There are many honest, well-meaning men in the ranks of the Populist party, who have been deceived by men who are looking for office. These good, honest farmers and some of other trades have all the while declared that they are as good Democrats as they ever were; but how can they say that any longer? Now that the Republicans have taken in the Populists how can those "good Democrats" remain in the mix? If they can favor high protection, which has wrung so many millions of dollars from the pockets of the honest working man, and still be Democrats, perhaps they can stay in the mixed ranks—Scotland Neck Democrat.

### It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often given almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

### POSTAL CARDS.

Since the introduction of postal cards as a means of communication in this country six postal card contracts have been made, says the Paper Trade Journal. The first was let to the Morgan Envelope company, Springfield, Mass.; the second to the American Photo-Type company, which had also the contract for printing the stamps on checks for the internal revenue service. The manager of this company, James Duthie, was an artist of unusual ability and skill. This postal card contract was sublet to Woolworth & Graham whose connection with the contractors came through supplying paper. The third contract was let to Woolworth & Graham, of New York; the fourth to Woolworth & Graham, the fifth to Al Daggett, the sixth to Woolworth & Graham.

The first contract price was \$1.40 per 1,000, the second 60 cents, the third 56 cents, the fourth 47 cents, the fifth 35 cents and the sixth 33 cents. The estimated required quantity for the first year was 150,000,000. The present required quantity per year is 500,000,000.

Until the Daggett contract was let the postal cards had all been made of one size. Postmaster Wainmaker changed it to three sizes. The small "Dude" card of purplish tint was designed especially for ladies' use, and of which it was estimated that 100,000,000 per year would be required, but for which the demand has been less than 30,000,000. The next size, "medium," with estimated demand for 200,000,000; the third size, "large," 100,000,000 per year. It took just two years to make the contractor supply the large card. This was natural, because it cost him more. When the latter was offered for sale, every woman asking for a postal card, and having three different sizes to choose from at the same price each, to the general disappointment of the contractor and astonishment of the postmaster general, invariably took the largest card for the money. The sale of the latter card steadily increased, until it reached more than 80 per cent. of the entire issue.

Postmaster General Bissell did not like the generous variety of style and taste of his merchant predecessor, and confined his specifications to a single size, measuring 3½x5 inches, and now this new card is on sale at the various post offices of the country.

It is interesting incidental reading to note that about fourteen years ago, when the government issued an international postal card selling at two cents and available to all postal union countries, the public did not "catch on." George Tyner, who was the postal card agent, urged the government to have the contractor make 15,000,000; but 7,000,000 only were ordered. 1,000,000 of which were sent to the New York post office; more than one-half of the entire issue of 7,000,000 is still on hand and unsold after fourteen years' sale.

During the operations of the Daggett contract a "reply" card was issued. Great things were expected of this, but out of an issue of 12,000,000 very few have been sold.

It looks as if the present card will be popular. The design is very handsome and it is printed on a fine quality of paper.

### Didn't Know it Did You?

Under the common law it is a misdemeanor to keep a hog pen in any incorporated town.

It is an old statute, but applicable at the present time if only enforced.

Perhaps it is so old the Solicitors of the State think it is really dead.—Greensboro Record.

### Knight of the Macabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

### AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Infallible Remedy for Diphtheria if Used Within Thirty-Six Hours After Infection.

The annexed article from the New York World of the 24th will be read with interest:

The monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was dragging along in a dry and desultory fashion yesterday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel, when a statement made by Dr. Cyrus Edson made the dignified chairman, Dr. F. O. Honohue, and all the others to start with surprise and interest.

He announced that Hermann M. Biggs, the bacteriologist and pathologist of the New York City Health Department, had just returned from Germany, where he had made an elaborate study of a new lymph of injection for the cure of diphtheria.

This lymph, or antitoxine, as he called it, Dr. Edson said was Dr. Koch's latest and greatest discovery. Dr. Biggs considered it an infallible cure for diphtheria if applied within thirty-six hours after infection. The principle was the same as that of the celebrated lymph which Dr. Koch discovered for the cure of consumption. Dr. Edson defended the latter, which, he said, was all Dr. Koch had claimed for it, though not what the public at first ignorantly thought it to be.

Dr. Edson said he had heard of this remedy some time ago. Rumors of its efficacy kept coming across until it was thought advisable to send Dr. Biggs to Berlin to investigate it. Dr. Biggs, he said, had spent a great deal of time in the laboratories there studying the new antitoxine.

Whatever doubts Dr. Biggs had at first were dissipated by his observations. He had seen Prof. Virchow and other famous German scientists who had investigated the remedy and had come to the same conclusion as himself. In Berlin he found between 3,000 and 4,000 well-attested cases in which diphtheria had been cured by the new antitoxine. Such proof as that could not be disputed, and Dr. Biggs returned to America enthusiastic over the new Koch discovery.

Dr. Edson would not then go into an explanation of the antitoxine, except to say that it was an injection of the blood of animals which killed whatever poison germs of diphtheria were in the system. He said he was not prepared yet to give all the details. He was so satisfied of the efficacy of the lymph, however, that he intended to ask from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an appropriation of \$20,000 for the establishment of an experimental station for the manufacture and use of the antitoxine as soon as all the necessary arrangements could be made. That showed what great faith he had in the remedy. He felt sure that if it were placed in the hands of the Health Department it would save next year the lives of at least 1,500 people in this city.

### Our Life Plan.

There is a definite plan for the life of every human being. He is guided visibly or invisibly, for some exact thing which it will be the true significance of his life to have accomplished. God has a particular care for every man, a personal interest in him and sympathy for him and his trials. If we have refused to do our part. He calls us to the best thing left. He will choose for us the best possible means for obtaining it. There is no room for discouragement or depression. Each incident, every experience, whether dark or bright, has a mission for him. Be sure in a dark day of light that will follow, that loss will terminate in gain, that trial will issue in rest, doubt in satisfaction, suffering in patience. Take your duty, then, and be strong in it. The great question is not what you will get, but what you will become. The greatest wealth you will ever get will be yourself.

### Becklen'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.

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

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### AN ANGEL IN THE SKY.

Peculiar Effect of the Clouds While Lightning Was Flashing.

One of the most wonderful, as well as the most awe-inspiring, sights ever seen in Baltimore was an appearance seen last night in the heavens, says the Baltimore Herald. Attention was frequently called to a certain point in the sky, where an almost continuous electrical display in the shape of flashes and sheets of light was to be seen. The flashes were so vivid and uninterrupted that the southern sky for the space of a half hour was brilliantly illuminated. Suddenly dark clouds showed themselves and the flashes stopped. When they began again a perfect figure of an angel, robed in the purest white, showed itself. The illusion was perfect. Two rifts in the clouds formed the wings, and a small cloud the raiment. A slight projection from the garment formed the feet, and no better resemblance could be wished. All this time the black clouds in the rear made the figure stand out in lifelike proportions, and the occasional flashes of light gave it a sort of halo that made the effect almost supernatural. People all over the city were awe-stricken, and some were seen to fall on their knees. It was as if the blackness of the night had broken in the spot and this figure was descended to earth. For five minutes it lasted, and great excitement attended its presence. An old colored woman saw it and screamed: "Oh, Lord, look dere!" and fainted away. No one could induce her to believe that it was simply a cloud effect. When the strange phenomenon began to clear, the whole thing was easily understood, although many nervous people have not yet gotten over the fright it gave them.

The People's Party in State convention in arranging their platform declare in these words that "we denounce both the Republican and Democratic parties for contracting the currency." This is quoted to show the position taken against the Republican party. Yet at the time that this declaration was being made negotiations were on foot to form a fusion in this state between the Republican and Populist parties and the same convention which denounced the Republican party nominated one of its most prominent leaders to carry the Populist banner. If the Republicans can tie to the party which denounces them then they deserve more than they got. Principles are as sacred in party as they are in social life and a man should stand and defend them as firmly in one as the other. If a man has no fixed principles in politics he can never be a leader of parties. But it seems that the chief object of the Peoples party is to defeat the party in power and by the means of fusion to beat the Democratic party in this state. That can never be done. The people of North Carolina will not trust a party which is unwilling to stand on its merits and when the ideas of November come they will have learned this severely true and for example we point them now to Alabama and Tennessee.—Statesville Mascot.

Judge Hoke was sick last week, and could not hold Person court. The Person County Courier and other papers are talking of the loss and inconvenience entailed upon the public by the missing of the court. Of course nobody blames Judge Hoke for being sick, but the instance emphasizes afresh the importance of having some provision of law under which the place of a judge, absent from sickness or any other cause, can be supplied. The next Legislature should really address itself seriously to the consideration of this matter.—Charlotte Observer.

### THE NEGRO MET THE LAWYER ON HIS OWN GROUNDS.

A Kentucky lawyer was standing on the steps of the Covington post office the other day when an old colored man came up, and touching his hat asked:

"Kin you tell me, is dis de place where dey sells postage stamps?"

"Yes, sir, this is the place," replied the lawyer, seeing a chance for a little quiet fun: "but what do you want with postage stamps, uncle?"

"To mail a letter, sah, of courts."

"Well, then, you needn't bother about any stamps, you don't have to put any on this week."

"I don't."

"No, sir."

"Why—for not?"

"Well, you see, the conglomeration of the hypothesis has differentiated the parallelism so much that the consanguinity didn't emulate the ordinary effervescence, and so the government has decided to send letters free."

The old man took off his hat dubiously, shook his head, and then, with a long breath, remarked:

"Well, boss, all dat may be true, and I don't say it ain't, but jest s'posed dat de eccentricity of de aggregation transubstantiates de ignominiousness of de pendicler and sublimates de pendency of de consequences—don't you qualificate dat de government would confiscate dat letter? I guess I'd jest better put some stamps on anyhow, for luck!"

And the old man passed solemnly down the street.—The Kentuckian.

### Watch Repairing!

Have your Watches Cleaned for 85 cents. Main Springs 85 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, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Greenville, N. C. Office at the King House.

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## CHANGES OF THE YEARS.

Story of the Little Home Across the Way.

A Happy Couple—Prosperity Makes a Breach—The Place Put Under a Mortgage—A Strange Occupant—Mother Home Again.

Across the way there stands an old house.—Did I say old? Well, it was at one time, but a little paint and a bit of remodelling does much for one verging on the shady side of prime, and so with its coat of dark green one hardly recognizes it as an old friend. Years ago it wore a white dress, emblematic of the fair bride that took possession.

There were few neighbors in those days, and had there been more in number I doubt if any would have attracted my attention as did that particular household. I was a little child and the pretty bride fascinated me to that degree that I would sit for hours watching her about her daily tasks.

Nellie always bade John good-by and waited for his return at night. During the day I could hear her softly singing, and when the tender spring brought its gift of rich blossoms, she walked beneath the avily-laden boughs, and on her face rested a tiny head.

Though John worked late, there was time to keep the garden trim, the house in order, and I cherished an idea that the sun always shone across the way.

After a time John sold a portion of the property to a syndicate of gentlemen who wished to run a railroad through the town. Now you know there are some souls that cannot stand prosperity. Alas! my neighbor was one of these.

By and by, "they say" began to whisper about John's misdoings; the little wife was always busy, but she did the chores alone, the light burned far into the night; the garden was not so trim, and the gate had lost a hinge.

Had it not been for the merry laugh of the little girl, I fear the rain would have fallen; as it was the sun was hidden behind a cloud.

During my stay in boarding school my parents died, leaving me to the care of an aunt, who resided far from my old home. Thus I lost sight of my old neighbors for a time. When I wearied of society, with its false glitter and show, wearied of the city, I returned to the home of my childhood, to the peace and quiet of country life.

My first inquiry was for my neighbor Nellie, and I learned how John had spent in drink all the money so easily made; then, against his wife's entreaties, had mortgaged their little home; this, too, had gone to satiate the unquenchable thirst, and he had finally died the death of a drunkard.

And the girl? Mortified and unhappy, she had gone to make her way in the city. They had never heard of her again, nor of her mother, who had presumably gone to seek her child.

I felt sadly depressed and lonely as I watched my new neighbors. I lived again in the old dream, the former fascination awoke, and I would start to find myself gazing with almost impertinent interest at the new occupants of the old house.

One day, an infirm woman in a shabby black dress passed along the street. She halted for a moment at our gate, gazed wistfully across the way, then resumed her walk.

Day after day she repeated this strange action, always stopping for a moment to fix her sad, pathetic eyes on the house opposite.

Weeks passed, then months, but she continued her daily walk; she was growing more feeble, and the black gown more dingy.

One day, when it appeared to me that she could not come again, slowly she crossed the street, and lifting the latch of the gate, passed beneath the old trees which were dressed in the autumnal colors of October.

She raised her hand for the knocker, but it was not there. The little button at the side of the door did not attract her attention, and if it had I doubt if she would have known its use.

Finally she gently tapped, and the door was opened by the mother of the child playing in the yard.

I could not hear what she said, but I bounded to my feet with an exclamation of astonishment, as I heard my neighbor's joyful cry: "Mother!"

In the gloaming, my old neighbor and the new sit together with hands clasped; the black dress, replaced by one of silvery gray, has caught the tints of the setting sun and reflected them in the still beautiful face.

There is happiness across the way, for my neighbor of long ago had found peace at last and a haven of rest in the home of my neighbor of to-day.—Ella Broes Van Heekeren, in Boston Budget.

Dor—"Mamma says the cat is full of 'lectricity.'" Dick—"Of course. Put your ear down on 'er an' you can hear the trolley."

"High Life" in London.

People who bewail the follies of fashionable life in America may think their stars that it has not yet become so bad as "swell life" in England. The latest revelation seems to establish that "ladies" in London are addicted to cigarette smoking, at least such was the evidence brought out in a London police court the other day, where two waiters in a fashionable restaurant were charged with stealing a diamond-studded cigarette case belonging to the young countess of Roslyn, and which had been presented to her no less a personage than the Princess of Wales. During the course of the proceedings it came out that this fair and dainty young peeress had been smoking without concealment in this ultra-fashionable and very public restaurant. It appeared, too, that beautifully-jeweled cigarette cases are frequently presented to brides in England nowadays, though no mention is made of them in the prepared lists of wedding gifts, of course.—Womanland.

# THE REFLECTOR AND CONSTITUTION.

## WILL YOU HELP?

In the great contest which is to be fought between now and the next presidential election for

**THE PEOPLE'S MONEY**—The Coinage of both Gold and Silver, without discrimination, which means the free coinage of both as opposed to the policy of contraction, which is being dictated by England, and which levies tribute on every product of the farm, on valuations of all kinds and on all compensation for labor.

**The Great Issue now** is the double standard against the single standard—the use of both gold and silver as standard money metals, against the organized effort to hold the currency of the country strictly to the gold basis.

## THE ATLANTA CIRCULATION, 156,000. WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

published at ATLANTA, GA., and having

**A CIRCULATION OF MORE THAN 156,000**, chiefly among the farmers of the country, and going to more homes than any weekly newspaper published on the face of the earth is

**The Leading Champion of the People** in this as well as in other great contests in which they are engaged against the exactions of monopoly.

By special arrangement with The Constitution the paper publishing this announcement is prepared to make

**A REMARKABLE CLUBBING OFFER**, by which both this paper and The Constitution will be offered for one year at almost the price of a year's subscription to one paper.

**BOTH PAPERS FOR \$1.50.**

**THE CONSTITUTION IS THE BIGGEST AND BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** published in America, covering the news of the world, having correspondents in every city in America, and in the capitals of Europe, and reporting in full the details of debates in congress on all questions of public interest. It is

**THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER**, and as the exponent of southern opinion and the purveyor of southern news it has no equal on the continent.

### THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL FEATURES

are such as are not to be found in any other paper in America.

**THE FARM AND FARMER'S DEPARTMENT,**  
**THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT,**  
**THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,**

are all under able direction and are specially attractive to those to whom these departments are addressed.

Under the editorial management of **Clark Howell**, its special contributors are writers of such world-wide reputation as **Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, Joel Chandler Harris**, and hundreds of others, while it offers weekly service from such writers as **Bill Arp, Sarge Plunkett, Wallace P. Reed, Frank L. Stanton**, and others, who give its literary features a peculiar Southern flavor that commends it to every fireside from VIRGINIA to TEXAS, from MISSOURI to CALIFORNIA.

**Do Not Delay**, but send your name now. If you are already a subscriber to your home paper, and you want The Constitution only, communicate with The Constitution direct, and send **One Dollar** for one year's subscription with your guess in the prize contest. You can get your home paper, however, publishing this, and The Constitution, for almost the price of one, and remember that all clubbing subscriptions must be sent to this paper and not to The Constitution.

**THE CONSTITUTION** is among the few great newspapers publishing daily editions on the side of the people against European domination of our money system, and it heartily advocates:

#### 1st. The Free Coinage of Silver,

Believing that the establishment of a single gold standard will wreck the prosperity of the great masses of the people, though it may profit the few who have already grown rich by federal protection and federal subsidy.

#### 2d. Tariff Reform,

Believing that by throwing our ports open to the markets of the world and levying only enough import duties to pay the actual expenses of the government, the people will be better served than by making them pay double prices for protection's sake.

#### 3d. An Income Tax,

Believing that those who have much property should bear the burdens of government in the same proportion to those who have little.

## Two Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes!

To those who take advantage of this clubbing offer The Constitution will distribute **Two Thousand Dollars in CASH PRIZES**, by the following plan: We have placed in a sealed envelope in the keeping of the Treasurer of the State of Georgia, and locked in the great vaults of the State, a legal tender note, which like all federal paper currency is numbered, each note of every denomination issued by the government having its own number. The number on this particular note is composed of eight figures, and on the arrangement of these figures as they appear on the note depends the distribution of the two thousand dollars in prizes offered.

The following figures compose the number of the note: **5-3-4-0-1-0-7-8**

though of course they are not given here in the order in which they appear on the note.

To those who in sending with their subscriptions a rearrangement of these figures so as to give the number as it is on the note, we will distribute prizes as follows:

**\$1,000** IN CASH to the person who gives the number of the note.

**\$500** IN CASH to the person who, not giving the exact number, comes nearest doing so.

**\$250** IN CASH to the person who comes second nearest.

**\$100** IN CASH to the person who comes third nearest.

**\$50** IN CASH to the person who comes fourth nearest.

**\$30** IN CASH to the person who comes fifth nearest.

**\$15** IN CASH to the person who comes sixth nearest.

**\$10** IN CASH to the person who comes seventh nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming eighth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming ninth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming tenth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming eleventh nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming twelfth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming thirteenth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming fourteenth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming fifteenth nearest.

**\$5** IN CASH to the person coming sixteenth nearest.

Each of these prizes will be delivered in cash, subject to the following conditions: (1st). Each guess must accompany a clubbing subscription to the paper publishing this announcement and The Constitution at the above announced clubbing rate, which must be in cash. (2d). All clubbing subscriptions must be sent through the paper making this publication and not to The Constitution. (3d). This offer is to be closed on the first of May, 1895, and guesses received with subscriptions after that time will not be counted in the distribution of these prizes. (4th). Should there be any ties in the guesses, the prizes will be divided. (5th). Every new or renewal subscription to either of the two papers will be entitled to a guess with every subscription.

## THE CONSTITUTION heartily advocates an EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY

Until there is enough of it in circulation to do the legitimate business of the country.

If you wish to help in shaping legislation to these ends, **GIVE THE CONSTITUTION YOUR ASSISTANCE**, lend it a helping hand in the fight, and remember that by so doing you will help yourself, help your neighbors, and help your country!

### AS A NEWSPAPER:

**THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION** has no equal in America! Its news reports cover the world, and its correspondents and agents are to be found in almost every baliwick in the Southern and Western States.

### AS A MAGAZINE:

It prints more such matter as is ordinarily found in the great magazines of the country than can be gotten even from the best of them.

### AS AN EDUCATOR:

It is a school house within itself, and a year's reading of **THE CONSTITUTION** is a liberal education to any one.

### AS A FRIEND AND COMPANION:

It brings cheer and comfort to the fireside every week, is eagerly sought by the children, contains valuable information for the mother, and is an encyclopedia of instruction for every member of the household.

### DIDN'T WORK.

An Instance Where the Good Samaritan Act Was Out of Place.

Two Motherly Women Attempt to Be Kind to Two Dejected Children—But Their Failure Was Disastrous—A Lesson They Learned.

One of the most unfortunate things a person can attempt in Gotham is the indiscriminate practice of the good Samaritan act upon the ungrateful nineteenth century, public, says the New York Sun. A happy illustration of this was furnished the other day on a crowded corner in the Sixth avenue shopping district. A perambulator had been wheeled up in front of a shop window, with a rosy and bright-eyed baby wrapped up in furs inside, and a handsome little man of six with long golden curls standing guard and singing to the baby. As the people passed by they turned to look at the children with a little surprise, and then, like the priest and the Levite, wisely passed by on the other side. But pretty soon a nice old lady with snow-white hair came along and stopped by the carriage and questioned the little fellow, who stopped his song for a minute and then went on with it bravely. The old lady decided that those children must be protected, and so she took up her place by the carriage and waited ten minutes when another came along and stopped a second to look at the pretty children and ask them some more questions about why they were left there alone. Then the old lady came alongside and they talked it all over together, before the little boy, what a burning shame it was to leave the children there alone, and how two tramps had just stood there ever so long watching them. Then they told the little boy to tell his mamma that the nurse girl left him there alone, and fluttered around, chuckling the baby under the chin and asking questions and calling them "poor little things," until the baby put up its grievous under lip and the little boy stopped his song and began to cry big tears.

The old lady upon that decided that the other lady should stand guard while she went and found the nurse and had this shameful thing stopped. Just then there appeared on the scene a little, plainly dressed woman without any gloves, and though her garments were far from being fine and dainty, like those of the children, the baby's eyes were just like hers and the boy's long curls were the same tint as the tight little knob twisted up under her cheap hat. When she found out what all the trouble was about she turned a pair of flashing eyes upon the old lady and said:

"Madam, will you kindly tell me how I should take care of my children? If I leave them at home they set themselves on fire; if I do not bring them along with me they do not get a breath of fresh air from one Sunday to the next; I cannot take my baby carriage into the store because they will not allow it; if I leave it outside the door without the children it is stolen; if I leave the children with it no one harms it or them. They are quite used to being left here and have always enjoyed it." Then she shook the boy and promised him a spanking when he got home for crying, straightened up the baby and trundled them off, leaving the gentle old lady a sadder and a wiser woman, and the other woman a new idea to incorporate in her philosophy on the benevolence of minding your own affairs.

### The Practical Joker Got a Shock.

The sportive young man who enjoys playing tricks had a shock the other day. He had just come down the elevated stairs at Park place and had started in the direction of City Hall park, when his face lighted up with a pleased smile. It was evident that he saw some one whom he knew, and that he saw some fun ahead. He began to walk rapidly, and as he hurried along it could be seen that the person whom he knew was a young woman, for he kept his eye on her, watching her carefully as she slipped in and out of the crowd, and all the while his smile grew broader and his eyes twinkled more merrily.

Finally, when he was only a few feet behind her, he began to walk on tip-toe. Then he stole quietly up to her and laid his hand on her shoulder.

"Booh!" he said in her ear, and the next instant he wished that he hadn't, for a young woman looked at him with eyes that were at first startled, but which then flashed indignation.

"How dare you?" she gasped, but before she could say another word he broke in with an apology.

His confusion was so great and he looked so much the fool that no one could doubt that he was telling the truth, but the young woman accepted his apology with a pale smile, as if she thought he were a lunatic, so that he bowed his head and dived into a crowd, the most crestfallen joker in New York.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Poor Yankee Farmers.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript draws a gloomy picture of the farmers in the hill country of New Hampshire. There is no large area of land anywhere under cultivation, and only small herds of cattle. The scattered houses are surrounded by a garden patch, a few acres of corn, a pasture, with dense woods encircling all. "There is no real farming," he says. "Each man has his own mouth and a smaller or larger circle of dependent mouths to fill, and he goes at it in the way that lies nearest to his hand; in the way that his father went at it before him, and his grandfather and his father. The commercial idea of accounting for outgoes and incomings is no part of their mental make-up; they live from field to mouth, and their horizon is bounded by the store which takes their butter and eggs in trade, and the town house where they exercise the rights and functions of American citizens."

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Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WILKINS, Editor and Proprietor  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1904.

6 Pages.

## THE EXPERIMENT STATION



AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

What Your Corn Fodder Cakes  
Are Made Of and How to  
Use Them.

Best Fodder for Cattle.

August 1904.

### The Experiment Station Bulletin

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to receive them, send a postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

### Caring Cow Pies

For hay, cow pies should always be cut before the pods are full grown, for in the majority of cases this weevil insect lays her eggs in the growing pod in the field.

A fairly satisfactory way to cure cow pies is to cut in the afternoon when there is a promise of fair weather, and let the pea vines lie and wilt until next day after the dew is off. The leaves will then be somewhat tough and the vines can be put up in moderate stacks without losing much foliage. The stacks should be as small as convenient to make, and from seven to nine feet high. These may stand until the vines are thoroughly cured, when they should be brought together and housed either in the morning or on a cloudy day without rain, when they will be tough enough to bear moving without loss of leaves.—Extract from N. C. Experiment Station Bulletin No. 98.

### Why Pull Your Corn Fodder?

The above is the title of a bulletin (No. 104) just issued by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. It contains a very important subject and shows that there is great loss in the present method of pulling fodder and leaving the stalks to rot in the field. Nearly one-half of the total value of the corn plant is lost by pulling fodder according to the present plan.

The simplest way to get the most out of the corn crop is to cut close to the ground with short-handled hoes, and pull the stalks and leaves, and leave the cobs in the field. Lacking the hoes, cut the corn in the same way a few days later, or about the time fodder is usually pulled, and leave the stalks in the field. Put 400 to 600 pounds in a shock, and stand the butts out open enough to make the shock stand firm and let in the air to dry the stalks. The stalks are tight to hold together and keep out rain.

When cured, shock out the ears, and cut what is left known as stover, the stalks, blades and husks. Cut in one-half inch lengths with ordinary hand feed cutter, or better power if you have it. Feed the stover to the team with cotton seed meal, wheat bran, or such other nitrogenous materials as can be most readily obtained. For nearly balanced ration feed one pound of meal to four of stover and two of straw. The stover alone, fed freely, will support an animal at rest and not giving milk.

### Cabbage and Its Diseases

Every year as soon as hot weather begins or from May 15 to June 1, the Experiment Station is in receipt of numerous samples of diseased cabbage plants with requests for remedies for the trouble.

The most prevalent disease of cabbage is the white rot, which is caused by a fungus. It is most common in the middle districts, and is most common in the middle districts. The early varieties of cabbage such as Jersey, Wakefield, Express, etc., may be transplanted to the field during the summer months, and will remain free from disease and give a good crop before hot weather begins. Late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type, which is the most common in the middle districts, is most common in the middle districts. The early varieties of cabbage such as Jersey, Wakefield, Express, etc., may be transplanted to the field during the summer months, and will remain free from disease and give a good crop before hot weather begins.

There is little success in treating cabbage with fungicides. The leaves are too smooth and covered with a wax-like "bloom" the fungicides will not adhere. Those who wish to make the trial should use the copper acetate mixture for which a formula is given in Bulletin 84 and 92 of this station.—GEO. L. McCARTHY, N. C. Experiment Station.

### Advanced Monthly Summary of Meteorological Reports in North Carolina, for July, 1904.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather in North Carolina, for July, 1904, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years.

**TEMPERATURE.**—The mean temperature for the month was 76.2 degrees, which is 1.6 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 79.6 at Washington, and the lowest, 72.0 at Highlands. The highest temperature was 96 on the 13th at Saxon; the lowest, 49 on the 14th at New Hope. The warmest July during the past twenty-one years was in 1887, mean 80.8 degrees; the coldest was in 1891, mean 74.5.

**PRECIPITATION.**—Average for the month 6.07 inches, which is 0.63 inch above the normal. The greatest amount was 11.61 at Washington, and the least, 1.18 at Saxon. The greatest rain in twenty-one years was that of 1890, average, 7.75 inches; the driest, in 1888, average, 4.75.

**WIND.**—Prevailing direction, southwest, which is the normal direction for July. Average hourly velocity, 5.0 miles. Highest wind, 20 miles per hour, from the northwest on the 14th at Beaufort.

**BAROMETERS.**—At various places on the 1st to 7th, inclusive, the barometer was 30.1 to 30.3. Several lives were lost and considerable property destroyed by lightning during the month.

**Value of Corn and Cobs Ground Together for Stock Food.**

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has issued another bulletin (No. 97) on the digestibility of cattle food. One of the experiments will be of much value to feeders.

Common dent corn meal was digested and also corn and cob meal from the same lot of corn. The latter was found to have been digested better than was expected. The following is taken from the discussion in the bulletin: "Shelling a 100 pound sample of corn gave a yield of 81.5 pounds of hay and 18.5 pounds of cobs."

By feeding the cobs as corn and cob meal, 7.11 pounds of digestible dry matter was added to the 81.5 pounds of hay.

## BENDIGO'S TREASURES.

Twenty Tons of Gold from One Mine in Fifteen Years.

Richness of the Australian Gold Fields—Men Who Made Great Fortunes by Investments There—First Discovered by Two Colored Men.

J. F. Markes, managing editor of the Australian Mining Standard, contributes to the Engineering Magazine an interesting article on "The Gold Fields of Bendigo." The discovery of golden stone on Bendigo, he says, is placed to the credit of two colored men, who found an outcrop on Victoria hill at the end of 1833. They soon sold out to Mr. Theodore Ballerstedt, who in six years cleared \$243,000 from their claims, while various small holders on the same hill are said to have realized \$600,000 concurrently.

These fabulous figures might have been even larger if the miners had not been handicapped by the prospect of labor (\$1 per day), crushing of ore (\$6 10s per ton), and inefficient gold-savers.

The Ballerstedt estate on Victoria hill was bought subsequently by George Lansell, the quartz king of Bendigo, and his mines there are known as being on the New Chum line, the farthest west of the famous trio of reefs which have made Bendigo (under the name of Sandhurst) famous. These three main lines of reef are the New Chum, the Garden Gully and the Hustlers. These three reefs run about twenty degrees west of north, and, roughly speaking, have been or are worked for a length of five or six miles each. Their great peculiarity is their "saddle" formation. They exist in this form at the southern end of the lines, and occur in regular series, one below another, to all depths yet reached. The apex of the saddle is generally poor, while the legs are richer, but apparently no precise rule can be laid down as to the deposition of gold. It runs in shoots, and a barren stretch may at any time give place to a gold-bearing patch. The quartz throughout the district is, generally speaking, of a clear white character, marked with slate near the walls, and commonly thickly impregnated with pyrites, galena and blende, which usually occur in veins or laminations, in or near which most of the gold is found, though it can always be discovered also in the body of the stone. Many very beautiful specimens showing the rich metal protruding from the quartz are met with.

Bendigo has a "boom" in 1871 to 1874, and in consequence of the over-speculation of that feverish period, a decade of depression fell upon the district. Large numbers of mushroom companies had to suspend work or were swallowed up by more powerful concerns. The year 1884 saw another revival, and now, after a further interval, the result of the splendid development work which has been undertaken is evident to a gratifying extent in the increased yields derived mainly from new strikes of reef at great depths.

There are now on Bendigo twenty-four shafts 2,000 feet deep or more, the deepest of them being that of the "180" mine owned by Mr. Lansell, a Bendigo millionaire. It is now down 2,850 feet, and cross-cuts are being driven at 2,800 feet. Should they strike a paying reef, very great excitement will be manifested. Ten of these deep mines are now yielding golden stone.

Bendigo has long since created its millionaire. The late J. B. Watson is supposed to have taken twenty tons of gold from the Kentish mine in fifteen years, representing a money value of \$2,500,000. One "Christmas cake" from this mine weighed 6,000 ounces. Mr. Watson's memory is not very highly honored in Bendigo, for all that, as he spent or invested all his wealth in and about Melbourne. A George Lansell, on the contrary, is a thorough Bendigonian, living amid the ruins of a beloved stables, and overshadowed by the huge pet heads of his pet mines. Mr. Lansell was originally a soap-boiler, and if tradition is to be trusted, earnestly eschewed mining until some scrip which had come into his possession for a bad debt suddenly brought him in rich returns.

A New Telephone Appliance.

A special mouthpiece for public telephones has been introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of diseases carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad or a large number of disks of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disk of paper is torn off after every conversation.—Electricity.

**A CAMEL MARKET.**

How the Dealers Test the Animals' Strength.

"I had occasion to visit Tartary some years ago," said A. G. Norwood, of New Haven, according to the Globe-Democrat, "and while there nothing interested me more than watching the natives trade in camels. The camel market is a large square in the center of the city. Here the animals are ranged in long rows, their front feet raised on a mud elevation constructed for the purpose, the object being to show off the size and height of the creatures."

The uproar and confusion of the market is tremendous with the incessant howling of the buyers and sellers as they dispute; their chattering after they have agreed, and the horrible shrieking of the animals at having their noses pulled for the purpose of making them show their agility in kneeling and rising. In order to test the strength of the camel and the burden it is capable of bearing they make it kneel, and then pile one thing after another upon its back, causing it to rise under each addition, until it can rise no longer.

"Another expedient used to test the strength of the animal is this: While the camel is kneeling a man gets upon his hind legs and holds on by the long hair of its hump. If a camel can rise then it is considered an animal of superior strength."

Line Will Induce Stable Mares.

Please let me know if time is injurious to cotton that contains stable manure or manure that has been exposed to light and air for several days as is practiced by some farmers before they sell their manure. J. B. Clodfelter, N. C. Experiment Station.

The addition of lime to stable manure is not advisable because it will tend to decompose it and liberate the ammonia. It will also have the effect of making it more difficult to use.

Stone Carving.

The Methods Employed in London and Paris Compared.

The London carver of stone rarely works from a model, more often from a sketch, and not infrequently without either; the Parisian always has a model. The Londoner, with plumb-bob, rule and compasses, generally makes an approximate copy of his model when he has one; the Parisian, by means of a mechanical contrivance called a pointing-machine, makes an exact copy. The Parisian system no doubt has its advantages, but from the English workman's and from an artist's point of view, the Londoner's method is far from the best, throwing the workman on his own resources and developing whatever individuality and artistic feeling he may possess. It has also the important merit of being the quicker method. The material used in Paris is a cream-colored soft stone, somewhat resembling Bath stone, but apparently freer in working. In London, as is well known, every variety of stone is used, from the soft Cornish to the hardest of Portland among the limestones, and from the softest of red grits to the hard yellow grit-stones of the north of England. This has developed more useful varieties of tools than those used in Paris. The hard stone and marble tools are similar in both countries, but the French soft-stone tools would be thought useless in England. The block of stone is chopped with axes as near to the size required as can safely be done, and the carving is produced with wood-handled tools and iron hammers, the English pattern of wooden mallet and mallet-headed tools being unknown. It is then scraped over with tools known in England as scrapers, and finally finished with a variety of rasps called "rifflers," or "riffler rasps." These rifflers are, though seldom required, unobtainable in England of native make, being generally so badly shaped as to be almost useless, and this applies not only to the riffler rasps as made for soft stone, but to the riffler files as made for marble, a foreign variety known as Roman rasps being far superior.—LONDON ARCHITECT.

**THE EASTERN WAREHOUSE.**

O. L. JOYNER, Prop., GREENVILLE, N. C.

Is the place to sell your Tobacco. The Eastern gets the highest market price for every pile sold on its floor, and your check is ready as soon as the sale is made.

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How the Dealers Test the Animals' Strength.

"I had occasion to visit Tartary some years ago," said A. G. Norwood, of New Haven, according to the Globe-Democrat, "and while there nothing interested me more than watching the natives trade in camels. The camel market is a large square in the center of the city. Here the animals are ranged in long rows, their front feet raised on a mud elevation constructed for the purpose, the object being to show off the size and height of the creatures."

The uproar and confusion of the market is tremendous with the incessant howling of the buyers and sellers as they dispute; their chattering after they have agreed, and the horrible shrieking of the animals at having their noses pulled for the purpose of making them show their agility in kneeling and rising. In order to test the strength of the camel and the burden it is capable of bearing they make it kneel, and then pile one thing after another upon its back, causing it to rise under each addition, until it can rise no longer.

"Another expedient used to test the strength of the animal is this: While the camel is kneeling a man gets upon his hind legs and holds on by the long hair of its hump. If a camel can rise then it is considered an animal of superior strength."

Line Will Induce Stable Mares.

Please let me know if time is injurious to cotton that contains stable manure or manure that has been exposed to light and air for several days as is practiced by some farmers before they sell their manure. J. B. Clodfelter, N. C. Experiment Station.

The addition of lime to stable manure is not advisable because it will tend to decompose it and liberate the ammonia. It will also have the effect of making it more difficult to use.

Stone Carving.

The Methods Employed in London and Paris Compared.

The London carver of stone rarely works from a model, more often from a sketch, and not infrequently without either; the Parisian always has a model. The Londoner, with plumb-bob, rule and compasses, generally makes an approximate copy of his model when he has one; the Parisian, by means of a mechanical contrivance called a pointing-machine, makes an exact copy. The Parisian system no doubt has its advantages, but from the English workman's and from an artist's point of view, the Londoner's method is far from the best, throwing the workman on his own resources and developing whatever individuality and artistic feeling he may possess. It has also the important merit of being the quicker method. The material used in Paris is a cream-colored soft stone, somewhat resembling Bath stone, but apparently freer in working. In London, as is well known, every variety of stone is used, from the soft Cornish to the hardest of Portland among the limestones, and from the softest of red grits to the hard yellow grit-stones of the north of England. This has developed more useful varieties of tools than those used in Paris. The hard stone and marble tools are similar in both countries, but the French soft-stone tools would be thought useless in England. The block of stone is chopped with axes as near to the size required as can safely be done, and the carving is produced with wood-handled tools and iron hammers, the English pattern of wooden mallet and mallet-headed tools being unknown. It is then scraped over with tools known in England as scrapers, and finally finished with a variety of rasps called "rifflers," or "riffler rasps." These rifflers are, though seldom required, unobtainable in England of native make, being generally so badly shaped as to be almost useless, and this applies not only to the riffler rasps as made for soft stone, but to the riffler files as made for marble, a foreign variety known as Roman rasps being far superior.—LONDON ARCHITECT.

**THE EASTERN WAREHOUSE.**

O. L. JOYNER, Prop., GREENVILLE, N. C.

Is the place to sell your Tobacco. The Eastern gets the highest market price for every pile sold on its floor, and your check is ready as soon as the sale is made.

—WHEN IT COMES TO—

**STATIONERY!**

You miss it every time if you fail to call for what you want in this line at the—

**REFLECTOR BOOKSTORE**

We make a specialty of this class of goods and if

**Prices, Quality, Quantity**

count for anything with you, come to see us.

**Just Note**

**Look Again**

Envelopes 24 cts a pack up. Note Paper 24 a quire up. Letter, Foolscap and Legal Cap equally low. Tablet from 1 cent up.

Slate Pencils 24 cents per dozen up. Lead Pencils 24 doz. up. Pen Points from 3 cents per dozen up.

**A FEW SPECIALTIES:**

We are sole agents for **DIAMOND INKS** the very best for school and business purposes. Our Cream Mucilage beats any "sticker" on the market. Our Diamond Glue and Magic Cement will mend anything but broken hearts.

Every business man should have a **PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN** they last a life time and are sold nowhere else in town.

Our Box Paper for polite correspondence are the prettiest in town. We also keep Mourning Paper. The new Slates, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Time Books, Erasers, Rubber Bands, Pencil Holders, Automatic Pencils, Sponge Cups, Ink Stands, Paper Cutters, Book Marks, Pen Holders and lots of other things.

**BOOKS AND NOVELS.**

If you want anything to read come look over our supply. Any book not on hand will be ordered for you.

Now remember the place—and the only place—at which you can get these goods at such low prices.

**REFLECTOR BOOK STORE.**

**NEAR FIVE POINTS.**

## Church Directory.

Appointments for Greenville Circuit.

Salem on the first Sunday at eleven o'clock and Jones Chapel at three o'clock.

Shady Grove on second Sunday at eleven o'clock and Jones Chapel at three o'clock.

Arden on third Sunday at eleven o'clock and Tripp's Chapel at three o'clock.

Bethlehem on the fourth Sunday at eleven o'clock, and Lang's School House at three o'clock.

Everybody invited to attend.

G. F. SMITH, J. C. McALL, Pastors.

Baptist Services.

Below are the regular appointments of Rev. J. H. Lamberth, pastor of the Baptist church:

At Greenville—Second and fourth Sundays in each month, morning and night, and every Thursday night.

At Pate's—Third Sunday in each month, morning and night.

At Ephesus, Person county—First Sunday in each month and Saturday before.

Episcopal Services.

Below are the regular appointments of Rev. A. Greaves, Rector:

Kinston—First and third Sundays in each month, morning and evening.

Greenville—Fourth Sunday in each month, morning and evening. (Lay services on the first Sunday morning.)

St. Johns, Centerville—Second Sunday in each month, morning and evening.

Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.—Each fifth Sunday morning.

Presbyterian Services.

Ev'ry first Sabbath morning and night, alternating between Rev. J. N. H. Summerville and Rev. J. W. Hines.

Every third Sabbath, morning and night, Rev. J. W. Hines.

Sunday School every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, D. B. Evans Superintendent.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated July 8, 1894.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 24 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
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D.W. HARDEE,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCCER,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

Offers to the retail trade a choice line of

Family Groceries,

CROCKERY, TINWARE, TOBACCO,

SNUFF, &c., &c.

To the wholesale trade I am prepared to

give jobbers prices on

MEATS, SUGAR, COFFEE, OILS,

Molasses, Vinegar, Matches, Star Lye,

Mendelson's Lye, Baking Powder, Paper

Sacks, Wrapping Paper and Twine, &c.

Carload Flour, best brands, just received

Carload Bagging and Ties at bottom

prices.

Big lot of SHOES to everybody.

Call on me when you want goods at

the lowest figures.

**WANTED!**

I want Customers

You Want Goods.

Then call at my store and we both can

get our wants supplied.

I am prepared to furnish anything you

want from a complete stock of—

**General Merchandise**

embracing

Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Tinware, Crockery, Staple and

Fancy Groceries, &c.

ROCK LINE in any quality.

Carload BAGGING and TIES.

You will find my goods all reliable

and prices low.

**W. H. WHITE.**

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

**LUMBER!**

We will fill them QUICK!

We will fill them CHEAP!

We will fill them WELL!

Rough Heart Framing, : : : \$9.00

Rough Sap Framing, : : : \$7.00

Rough Sap Boards, under 10 inches, \$6.50

Rough Sap Boards, 10 to 12 inches, \$7.00

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.

Thanking you for past patronage,

**GREENVILLE LUMBER COMPANY.**

GREENVILLE, N. C.

**J. O. PROCTOR & BRO.,**

GRIMESLAND, N. C.

Call your attention to their splendid

line of—

**Fall & Winter Goods.**

—They carry a complete stock of—

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

And can furnish

Everything you need to wear.

Everything you need to eat.

Everything you need about the house.

Everything you need about the kitchen.

Everything you need about the farm.

At prices just as low as can be had

anywhere.

Highest prices paid for Cotton and all

Country Produce.

Returning thanks for past favors, a con-

tinuance of your patronage is solicited.

**J. O. PROCTOR & BRO.**

ESTABLISHED 1875.

**S. M. SCHULTZ.**

AT THE

**OLD BRICK STORE**

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BUY

their year's supplies will find

their interest to get our prices before pu-

chasing elsewhere. Our stock is complete

in all its branches.

**PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS,**

**FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR,**

**RICE, TEA, &c.**

always at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

**TOBACCO SNUFF & CIGARS**

we buy direct from Manufacturers, ena-

bling you to buy at one profit. A com-

plete stock of—

**FURNITURE**

always on hand and sold at prices to suit

the times. Our goods are all bought and

sold for CASH, therefore, having no risk

to run, we sell at a close margin.

Respectfully,

**S. M. SCHULTZ,**

Greenville, N. C.

**THE GREENVILLE**

**IRON WORKS,**

**JAMES BROWN, Prop.**

Manufactured at

**PLOW, STOVE AND BRASS**

**CASTINGS, AND IRONS, &c.**

—And dealer in—

Pumps, Pipe, Valves, Fittings,

Machinery, &c., &c.

Prompt and careful attention given to

repairing **Rolling Mills, Gins, &c.** Sat-

isfaction guaranteed. Tobacco Hogsheads

for sale at lowest prices.

**GREENVILLE, N. C.**

## Take Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be in the Court House on the first Monday of September, October and November for the purpose of testing your measures and scales.

W. M. MOORE,

Standard Keeper

## Notice to Merchants of

Pitt County.

The New Tariff Law puts a duty on Playing Cards and all dealers are required to render a Sworn Statement of the number of packs they had on hand on the morning of August 20th. The statement must be sworn to before an officer with a seal and forwarded to W. T. Caho, Deputy Collector, New Bern N. C. Statements must be forwarded at once.

W. T. Caho,

Duputy Collector 12 Division 4th Dist.

## Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt County as Administrator of the estate of J. E. Tucker, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

This 20th day of August, 1894.

J. A. K. TUCKER,

Admr. of J. E. Tucker.

## RAMBLER

For sale by

**S. E. PENDER & CO.**

GREENVILLE, N. C.

The RAMBLER took five of the highest awards at the World's Fair and holds 12 World's Records. The champion rider of the South rides the Rambler. 1895 make at reduced price, \$125.00, all are strictly highest grade. We make

Tobacco Pipes, Bell Stoves, Tinware, &c.,

and do all kinds of Tin work, Roofing, Gutters, &c.

**S. E. PENDER & CO.**

**HENRY SHEPPARD,**

Real Estate

and

Rental Agent.

Houses and lots for Rent or for Sale

terms easy. Rents, Taxes, Insurance,

and open accounts and any other evi-

dences of debt placed in my hands for

collection shall have prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed. I solicit your

patronage.

**GREENVILLE**

**MALE ACADEMY,**

GREENVILLE, N. C.

The next Session of this School will

begin on Tuesday the 4th day of Sep-

tember, and continue 49 weeks.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Primary English, \$2.00

Intermediate English, \$2.50

Higher English, \$3.00

Latin, \$4.00

French, \$4.00

The instruction will continue through

Discipline mild and firm. If necessary

an additional teacher will be employed.

Satisfaction guaranteed when pupils

enter early and attend regularly. For

further information apply to

W. H. RACSDALE, Prin.

Aug. 6, 1894.

## PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained and all

Patent business conducted for AGENTS FEES.

Our Office is located at 100 BATTERY STREET,

New York City. We secure patent in less time than those

concerned in Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with descrip-

tion. We advise if patentable or not, free of

charge. Our fee does not include attorney's

fees. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with

list of cases in U. S. and foreign countries,

sent free. Address,

**C. A. SNOW & CO.,**

100 BATTERY STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE EATON & BURNETT

**BUSINESS COLLEGE,**

12th and P Sts., Baltimore & Charles Sts.

Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Md.

Is prepared to give its students the

benefit of Office, Bank and Counting

House Practice in all their details.

Long and extensive experience has

perfected facilities such as cannot be found

elsewhere.

Commercial branches, Shorthand,

Typewriting and Penmanship taught

by experts.

Catalogue free on application to

A. H. EATON,

Baltimore, Md.

L. H. DURLING,

Washington, D. C.

## CHRISTMAN'S

**OINTMENT**

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 exception of

the most experienced physicians, have

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 at-

tended to. Address all orders and

communications to

**T. F. CHRISTMAN,**

Greenville, N. C.

## TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

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

LOCAL NOTES AND TOBACCO JOTTINGS

Celebrated his 100th Birthday.

Poverty Rather Than Harm-Doing.

There was in some of the daily

papers, a short time ago, a story

about Lady Burton, of England,

that at least attracts attention.

Without attempting to verify it,

we may assume its truth. It is

the effect that, on the death of

her husband, Lady Burton found

in his papers the manuscript of a

book, which he had just completed.

It was a peculiar book, sensa-

tional in the extreme, but con-

taining allusions, descriptions of

discussions so gross as to be

injurious to morals.

Soon after the death of her

husband an offer was made to her

of \$30,000 for the manuscript.

She was without means. If she

should refuse this offer, she would

be dependent on friends the rest

of her life. She took the manu-

script, examined it, and satisfied

herself of the probability that its

publication would do mischief.

Then she deliberately committed

it to the flames; and thus put

herself out of the reach of tempta-

tion ever to yield.

"A heroine," is the universal

cry. Yes that was heroism. It

was noble and right.

But what a contrast with some

of us. For thirty thousand dol-

lars she would not utter that

which might do mischief. Alas

how many of us, for no gain ex-

cept a moment's fun, do utter

what may do the greatest injury.

Oh, that Christians, all Christians,

would use the same self-denial as

did Lady Burton, in all the cir-

cumstances of our lives. Often,

oh, so often, by refraining from

some word or deed, we can in-

fluence the world for good, or at

least avoid influencing it for

harm.

**A Compliment To North Carolina.**

Many Northwestern farmers

have become thoroughly tired of

enduring the trials to which their

uncertain climate subjects them,

and are turning their eyes to-

ward the South as the land of

promise. A large number of Ne-

vada stock farmers and dairymen

are preparing to move to North

Carolina and purchase farms in

localities suited to their voca-

tions. Within a few years the

immigration of farmers, dairymen,

poultry raisers, orchard, small

fruit and vegetable cultivators

from the Northwest and from our

New England States will assume

considerable proportions, and

Piedmont and western North

Carolina will receive more of

them than all other sections of

the South combined, for the peo-

ple of that State are more like

those of the North than any other,

and their laws and customs

are more like those to which

Northern people are wonted.