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# THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner  
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**You Need**  
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To Reach New England Investors in Cotton Mills.  
 It is not to be expected that the cotton mills of New England will be moved to the South. Many of the leading cotton mill companies must inevitably build large mills in the South in order to hold their foreign trade, just as the Dwight and the Massachusetts and a few others are preparing to do. The cotton mill investors of New England, however may be expected to make large investments in Southern cotton manufacturing. In some cases this will be done by the organization of distinctly New England companies to operate in the South; in other cases it will be by New England people joining Southern men in the building of mills. In order to present the advantages of the South to leading people of New England who are already investors in cotton mills, the *Manufacturers Record* proposes to shortly issue a Special Cotton Mill Supplement. The advantages of the South in general and of particular localities in detail will be carefully covered in this issue. It is intended to send a copy to each director of every cotton mill in New England. Thus for the first time the cotton mill situation of the South will be fully and comprehensively put before the leading people of New England interested in cotton mills. It is a very simple matter to present the advantages of the South to the New England mills, but it is a much more comprehensive undertaking to present it to every director of New England mills and also to leading investors. This the *Manufacturers Record* proposes to do.  
 Any information desired in regard to this issue can be had by addressing the *Manufacturers Record*.

**Growing Disposition of Americans to Live on the Government.**  
 "The horseleech hath two daughters crying, give, give," Americans appear to grow more disposed to illustrate the proverb by living on the government. Of course the whole theory of rotation in appointive and non-political officers is that the party in power has a right to pay for the private services of its followers out of the public treasury. A recent Governor of the State of New York put his practice in its boldest form when he approved a corrupt public contract as to pay off his election expenses. The ordinary state of mind as to penurious is auxiliary law. A few months ago a distinguished soldier, the late Major-General Sherman, refused to act as a man who was drawing a pension for total disability while an active member of the United States Senate. "The law," said he, "makes no distinction; it does not recognize the possibility of mental labor by a man physically disabled." But, the Senator looked at the matter simply as an honest man. "You might as well say that I have no right to the pension that I draw," replied the general. The discussion ceased at this point; but the wonder remained that men of wealth and station and public spirit should take payment for their own gallantry. There is no effective public sentiment even against notorious pension frauds. In what community would a person be esteemed who gave information against a widow who had married again and still draw her pension? Yet any of us would testify the police if he saw the same woman stealing ribbons at a counter. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in January Forum.

**MODERN GALLEY SLAVES.**  
 They Run the Workhouse Ferry in New York City.  
 Picturesque, Exciting and Injurious Features of the Ferry Boat—Between Blackwell's Island and the City—The Autocratic Commander.  
 In these days of steam's supremacy and in this great center of American civilization it is curious to find a regularly-established ferry with human muscle for a motive power, says the New York Herald. It carries the thoughts back some two thousand or more years to the time when galley slaves were chained to their seats and oars, for, though the ferry boat which plies daily between this city and Blackwell's Island is of modern design, the rowers are no less slaves than were those who manned the banks of great Caesar's royal trireme.  
 These modern galley slaves are not chained to their seats, in fact, but they are unwilling prisoners, who toil from dawn to dusk and from dusk to nearly midnight for no other pay than the coarse clothes they wear and the cheap food their official masters furnish them.  
 This ferry is one of those which the commissions of charities and correction operate between the public institutions on "the island" and the city. It runs from the workhouse dock two-thirds of the way up Blackwell's Island, across the East river to a little boat landing at the foot of East Seventy-eighth street. The boat leaves the island every hour from six in the morning until eleven at night, and after making its last return at once. It is a very picturesque little ferry, and when the tide is running races through the deep, narrow channel the voyage is one act to bring a flush to the cheek of a nervous passenger used to the steady safety of steam transportation.  
 The boat is a long, heavy hull, possessed of anything but grace. It is operated by six stalwart rowers from the workhouse, chosen for their weight and muscle, for they have to contend with the stiffest tides which flow about Manhattan Island, now that the perils of Hell Gate have been removed. They wear the coarse, gray uniform of the workhouse, and in stormy weather don picturesque yellow oilskins and fore and aft caps.  
 A keeper in blue uniform and brass buttons commands the craft and sits in the stern with one hand on the tiller. No grizzled sea captain ever handled his tiller with more lordly air than the commander of the workhouse ferry, or delivered his orders in sterner and more emphatic tones than he. It is a joy to witness the magnificent authority with which he yells the order to "ship oars," and curses the wretched slave who does not get his boat hook out at the nick of time.  
 The island dock is perhaps a quarter mile farther south than the city landing, and that makes things interesting when the tide is foaming in its full career.  
 "Pull!" yells the keeper, and the galley slaves lean over and put all their muscle into the hearty strokes. The swirling water bubbles into the bow and stern, and the big waves in the wake of the great steamship that has just passed rock the clumsy craft until the water dashes over amidships. By the time the rowers have fetched the boat across the rushing tide has carried it north quite opposite Seventy-ninth street, and all that remains to be done is to seize the timbers of the landing with the boat hook and pull up alongside.  
 "Ship," snaps the keeper, and the rowers, blowing with their efforts, pull in their heavy oars. The passengers are disembarked, and those waiting to go over to the island, after showing their passes, get aboard and crouch together in the stern.  
 Scandinavians in America.  
 The total number of Scandinavians in this country is about 1,000,000, but, instead of being distributed throughout the various states, they are to be found almost exclusively in the northwest. Norwegians are most numerous in Minnesota, where the total Scandinavian body amounts to 260,000, about double the number of Germans and eight times more than the Irish. Swedes are most numerous in Illinois, where they number more than ninety thousand in a total Scandinavian population of about 125,000. In the city of Chicago there are more than 10,000 Swedes, more than 5,000 Norwegians, and more than 2,500 Danish voters. The Danes, smallest of the groups of Scandinavian voters in the country, are most numerous in Iowa.

**MALTIE DINKS DARKNESS**  
 BY MADEL GIFFORD.  
 It was a very cold and a very dark morning in midwinter that it happened. Chester Crane came whistling down the street—Chester was always whistling—with a lantern in one hand and a tin pail in the other. The snow was deep, and it was too early for snowplows to be out. It seemed to Chester that no one in the big city was up yet but himself. Even the dim light in the little grocer's shop at the foot of the court was missing.  
 "I should think it was not morning if I did not know," said Chester to himself.  
 The wind blew so hard, and it was so cold and so dark, that he concluded to go back and wait until the shop was open. He did not whistle on his way back. He was cold, and his short legs ached pushing through the snow; and the court was so lonely with its two rows of high tenement houses looking gigantic in the flickering light. It was very unfair, very hard on him, Chester thought, to be obliged to go to the grocer's twice such a morning.  
 "Mi-ou!"  
 It was a kitten's cry, and half smothered and half frozen Chester thought the poor little thing was by the faint, cracked voice.  
 "Mi-ou!"  
 Chester swung his lantern this way and that, wondering where the little thing could be. Nothing but the unbroken snow could be seen. He kept on swinging his lantern and calling: "Kitty, kitty, kitty," and finally he thought he saw the snow move not far from him, and the poor, little, cracked "mi-ou!" came nearer.  
 Chester stooped down with his lantern close to the ground and walked toward the moving snow. Suddenly he dipped down his hand and pulled out a mite of a Maltie kitten.  
 The look the mite gave him went straight to his heart. He gave kitty a shake to get rid of the snow, and popped her up on his shoulder, where she clung with all her might.  
 When Chester opened the door into the kitchen sister Emma was standing before the clock, her hands half outstretched and with a very surprised face.  
 "Chester, it's stopped! It isn't four o'clock; it's twenty minutes past twelve. Now I know why things seemed so queer. Why, you darling midget!"  
 This to kitty, whom she spied and seized, and began to hug.  
 Kitty had been purring delightedly, she was so glad to be found. She was greatly confused by this sudden flurry, and her funny blink and her cracked "mi-ou!" set Emma to laughing.  
 "I believe the clock was stopped a purpose so that you would get up before it was morning and go out and find this kitty," said Emma, when she had heard the story.  
 The next time Chester went to the grocer's the familiar light was in the window, and lights here and there in back windows, and early risers here and there in the street at the head of the court, and Chester found that he had started out at three o'clock instead of four.  
 "I think," said Emma that night, when Chester came home to supper, "that kitty was sent here to keep me company. It's so lonely, with mother at the hospital and you at the store. And what a queer kitty a drab kitty is. I never saw a drab kitty before."  
 "Ho, ho!" cried Chester, "who ever heard of a 'drab' cat? It's maltie."  
 "Then I know just what to name her," said Emma. "I have been thinking all day, and no name I could think of suited her. She shall be Maltie."  
 "Maltie!" said Chester, disdainfully; "regular girl's name. I can think of a cuter name than that. Spot would be good, only she hasn't any spot."  
 He began whistling "Captain Jinks," thoughtfully. "Jinks, Jinks, Dinks," he said aloud. "Dinks, that's it. Dinks, come here!"  
 "Horrid," said Emma. "Maltie, Maltie, come here!"  
 Kitty sat down between the two children and blinked at one and then the other, in such a funny way that they both sat down beside her and had a good laugh.  
 "I will tell you how we will settle it," said Emma; "cats can have two names as well as folks; she can be Maltie Dinks."  
 Maltie Dinks proved to be a very wideawake kitten, and as full of pranks as any kitten you ever saw. She had such a habit of sitting up in shady corners and letting the children hunt the house over while she sat blinking at them, being so near the color of the dark they could not see her, that they gave her another name, and call her Maltie Dinks Darkness.  
 When kitty wanted Emma to hold her she would walk round and round the chair where she sat sewing. Then if not encouraged she would jump into Emma's lap, and keep jumping up as fast as she was put down, until she got a shaking and a scolding. After that she would curl up in Emma's workbasket. No other basket or box or anything would do; it was Emma's workbasket.  
 One evening there was a solemn discussion carried on across the workbasket. Chester sat on one side of the table with an account book, and Emma sat on the other side sewing. Maltie Dinks Darkness had tired herself out in a frolic, and was curled up in the basket.  
 "We can't possibly spare anything out of the rent and groceries," said Emma; "we have spared everything we could."  
 That was the trouble; and Chester needed a new pair of boots!  
 "I did think Uncle Ben would give us a little of something," sighed Emma.  
 "He won't give us a cent," said Chester, "because we didn't take his advice and give up the house."  
 "Just as if we would," said Emma; "when mother told us to try and keep together, and be ready for her to come back."  
 "He might have taken a little of the rent," said Chester; "he's a stingy old chap."  
 "We mustn't call him names," said Emma.  
 "I will," retorted Chester. "That's just what he is."  
 The next day Emma sat at her sewing, and Maltie Dinks Darkness was jumping up and being put down, in a most trying manner. At last Emma threw a spool to get rid of kitty. Kitty liked that, and in a minute, or two thought, she would like another; so she jumped up on the table, pushed a spool out with her paw, rolled it over the edge of the table, and jumped down after it.  
 This was such fun that she came back and pawed out another spool, and then another. This play continued until everything in the basket had been taken out except a piece of paper that she could not get hold of. Walking round and round the basket and trying to paw, without success, kitty at last gave a spiteful dab and turned it upside down—over herself.  
 Emma had been watching curiously to see this cunning kitty-play, and she laughed softly when the basket capsized and made a prisoner of Maltie, and wondered what she would do next.  
 What she did next was to keep as still as a mouse, and Emma did not disturb the basket until it was time to pick up the things and begin to get supper for Chester. She raised the basket carefully, and there was Maltie Dinks Darkness fast asleep.  
 Emma took out the paper that had defied kitty. She gave a glance of surprise at the first look, then read it with great interest, then waved it round and round her head and shouted "Hoary!" just like a boy.  
 Maltie Dinks Darkness woke up with a start, and in a great fright set up her back and hissed at the alarming object spinning about the room.  
 Emma caught sight of kitty, and seizing her in her arms hugged her and laughed over her until she cried.  
 Chester noticed when he came home that night how lightly Emma's feet stepped over the floor and how easily she smiled when she talked; kept smiling when she wasn't saying anything to smile at.  
 When he sat down to supper there was a strip of paper with printing and writing on it, laid across his plate. He glanced at it, took it up and examined it, his eyes growing round and his face growing red as he read.  
 "A check, Emma!" he almost whispered, he was so afraid it wasn't true.  
 "From Uncle Ben," said Chester, a little louder.  
 "For fifty dollars!" cried Emma, clapping her hands. "Blessed old Uncle Ben!"  
 "He's a brick," said Chester. "A first-class, A No. 1 brick!"  
 Then Emma told him how she found the check, and that Uncle Ben must have put it in there the day he called on them.  
 "Maltie Dinks is a brick, too," said Chester, when the story was finished.  
 They hunted the house over to find her, and at last discovered her sitting on the shelf before the looking-glass admiring herself.—N. Y. Independent.  
 The Real Objection.  
 "Don't you think that Snobkies' manners are very affected?"  
 "No. What makes them really objectionable is that they're natural."—Washington Star.  
 Age Is a Great Teacher.  
 Jinks—I understand you were pretty well off before you were married.  
 Blinks—Yes; but I didn't know it.—Illustrated Monthly.  
 Her Test.  
 "How do you know that he has ceased to love you?"  
 "Because he never makes a fuss when I dance with other men."—N. Y. World.

**COLLECTION OF STAMPS**  
 The United States Trying Secure a Specimen of Every Issue.  
 The post office department has begun the collection of stamps of all the foreign countries of the world, as well as those of the United States. Capt. Brooks, superintendent of the foreign mail service, has two large stamp albums, containing places for every stamp issued, and makes requests of the various nations for a set of their stamps or specimens. There are in all about 15,000 stamps issued, and up to date about 7,000 have been secured. A great difficulty in securing a complete set arises from the fact that certain principalities of Europe, now included in the domains of nations, continue the use of their individual stamps. For instance, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, Wurtemberg and Baden, in Germany, use the same stamps they did when governed by their grand dukes. These pass only in the principalities named and are not good even over the rest of Germany. This fact causes much confusion, and extra expense to tourists traveling on the continent. If an American in Wurtemberg buys a stamp of that principality and mails it in Berlin, or even Wurtemberg, to anyone in America, the letter reaches its destination, but an extra charge of 10 cents is made before delivery.  
 A dozen years ago each department of the United States had a distinct issue of stamps, which, since the use of the penny frank on envelopes, have to all appearances gone completely out of existence. Those that have not been destroyed have found their way in the hands of stamp dealers and stamp collectors. There are but few complete sets left.  
 THE COLLECTING MANIA.  
 Just Now the Contemporary Poster is the Chief Attraction.  
 Anyone who has ever suffered at any time from the mania for collecting, in any of its forms, must feel in these days a constant tax upon his powers of self-restraint to keep his hands off the contemporary poster. The posters in particular with which some of the publishers announce the new numbers of magazines, and sometimes new books, are a constant temptation. Anyone who has ever collected anything must feel that they are too fascinating to be neglected, and that not to gather them as they appear is a neglect of opportunity that is almost criminal.  
 For the sake of persons who have this impulse and refuse to yield to it, it is a pleasure to point out that, after all, the collector is a slave to his hobby, and the more things he collects the more masters he puts over himself. To be able to see pretty things, and not to be bitten with the desire to take them home and sell them down, even when they can be had for the asking, is an attainment which promises to be quite as valuable for ordinary collectors as the things that ordinary collectors acquire. When we see the awful length to which the postage-stamp mania has gone, and the prodigious accumulations of photographs which overwhelm most contemporary families, we may surely justify ourselves in some stiffening of our resolution not to drift into the habit of hoarding even pretty things that we do not really want. It is so easy to begin collecting, and so unsatisfactory to stop after one has once started! Let us be stiff-necked—some of us, at least—and maintain that not to be a collector is a distinction, just as it is not to have had one's picture in the newspapers.—Harper's Weekly.

**CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL.**  
 A Few Figures Showing the Amount Per Head in Various Countries.  
 In 1885 the consumption of beer in England was 32 gallons per head in Scotland, 16, and in Ireland, 16 the consumption of cider in England, 0.4, and none at all in the other two countries; the consumption of spirits in England, 0.8; in Scotland, 1.9; in Ireland, 1.1; the consumption of wine 0.5 in England, 0.5 in Scotland and 0.2 in Ireland. The English drinker's partiality for beer and the Scotch and the Irish drinker's preference for spirits is clearly shown.  
 When these amounts are converted into their equivalents of alcohol, we see that Ireland consumes least—1.4 gallons per head, Scotland heads the list with 2.13 gallons of alcohol for each man, woman and child of the population; this, by a curious and undesigned coincidence, is just under one ounce a day per head, the quantity which so many medical authorities assume can be safely taken—the physiological quantity which the country has heard so much of late years.  
 Children seldom touch alcohol, most women take little, and many men do not take any at all; so that the habitual consumers of alcohol, whether they drink to excess or not, get through three or four times the amount which the leading medical authorities assert should not be exceeded.—All the Year Round.  
 Paul Jones' Grave.  
 Daniel W. Howland, of Boston, wrote a letter to the navy department asking information as to the whereabouts of the grave of John Paul Jones. Acting Secretary McAdoo tells Mr. Howland that the famous sea fighter was probably buried in the Protestant graveyard of Paris, back of the Hotel Dieu; that in 1851 the United States ship St. Lawrence was ordered to Southampton to bring his body to this country for interment, and that it was then ascertained that the ancient graveyard had been sold and devoted to other uses. Whether the bones were dumped in a pit or disposed of in the catacombs of Paris the navy department does not know.

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



**Royal Baking Powder**  
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This Newsboy Was Grateful.  
 A condition of moral degeneracy is commonly attributed to newsboys, but there are exceptions.  
 A physician who recently moved up town into the eighties took an evening paper from a small newsboy and dived into his pocket for the change.  
 "That's all right, Doc," remarked the little chap. "I won't take no money. Don't you remember Jimmie you cured last winter with the fever?"  
 Then the physician recognized in the tall and sturdy boy a little chap whom he had pulled through a fever without any payment.  
 "But that's all right, Jimmie," he said, "and you must certainly let me pay you for the paper."  
 "No," said the boy, "I won't. Where are you living up here, Doc? I want to come and see you."  
 He hasn't yet turned up to see the doctor, but every morning and evening he slips a paper under the door, and to have a proper understanding in the beginning with the first paper he scribbled a little notice: "Please, Doc, accept these papers allus, from Jimmie."—N. Y. Herald.  
 Almost an Accident.  
 "Speaking of narrow escapes," observed Mr. Chugwater, reaching for his second cup of coffee, "did I tell you that I was on a train the other day that came within three feet of being run into by another train going at full speed?"  
 "For mercy sakes, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Chugwater. "How did it happen?"  
 "The train that came so near running into ours," he rejoined, "buttering a biscuit, was on the other track and going the other way."  
 It was several minutes before Mrs. Chugwater broke loose, but when she did she made up for lost time.—Chicago Tribune.  
 Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but it is a victim to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

**Awfully Lonesome.**  
 Washington, D. C. Feb 26.  
 An ovation was given Senator Ransom in the Metropolitan Hotel. When the New Mexican Minister walked into the dining room the applause and cheers that greeted him were deafening.  
 There was but one man in the large dining hall that did not show his gladness about his appointment. Every one arose and congratulated the Senator except this one. Even the strangers who were stopping a day or so in the National Capitol came forward and introduced themselves; that they might show that they really were glad of his appointment. But this one, with his head bowed over his plate, was busily engaged with his turkey and cranberries. He did not even look up.  
 It was one of the drummers seated at a table near the door and who arose and shook the hand of the handsome Senator that called attention to what was going on. "Who's that?" he asked. "That," said a fellow drummer. "Oh, that's Harry Skinner, the present Congressman-elect from North Carolina."  
 Mr. Skinner looked very lonesome, but his looks brought him no company.  
 After dinner was over Mr. Skinner congratulated the Senator upon being "deported from North Carolina," and to this the drummer, who is as well known in North Carolina as any man there, replied, "Anybody might be glad to be deported from North Carolina, after the turn down of George Washington by the Legislature."  
 "That's all sentiment about George Washington," replied Mr. Skinner, "accidents will happen in the best regulated families."  
 "So they will," said the Knight of the grip, "but that's the first time I ever heard of it being called a well regulated family, being headed by such men as yourself. The first great mistake was that such a patriotic man as yourself should have gone over to regulate such families."—Raleigh News and Observer.  
 The will of Mrs. Mary S. Speight, of Raleigh, bequeathed \$10,000 to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; \$1,000 to the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina; \$500 to the Diocese of East Carolina for Missionary purposes; \$800 to Christ church, and \$500 to the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, in Raleigh.  
 Backlien's Aches Salve.  
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**Canagire Instead of Cotton.**  
 The Mexican Financier has an interesting description of the canagire crop, which is becoming important in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. In the Pecos Valley, Tex., farmers are going out of cotton into canagire with decided profit. The plant will grow almost everywhere in the cotton belt, and may become an important paving crop further east than Texas. Cultivation increases the product to some thirty tons of green roots, which shrink to some eight tons when dry. The roots yield from 23 to 33 per cent of tannic acid, while oak and hemlock bark yield only from 8 to 10 per cent. Prices of dried canagire root range from \$25 to \$30 per ton in the region. In Europe from \$50 to \$80 per ton is paid, it is stated, and the demand for export is said to be worth from \$175 to \$225, while the cost of planting and cultivating is about the same as that of a sweet potato crop. The tannic acid from canagire is said to be exceptionally valuable for tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy leathers. It is used also as a dyestuff. It deserves the attention of our farmers, who can obtain useful suggestions as to its cultivation from the Agricultural Department at Washington.  
 Lays Down Its Hand.  
 The *Caucasian* is making a desperate effort to break the force of the Fred Douglas incident by denying that the Legislature had refused to adjourn in honor of the birthdays of Lee and Washington. The *News & Observer* however, gets down its file of the *Caucasian* itself and shows from it that the House voted to adjourn on Lee's birthday but the Senate refused to concur and thereupon the House tabled its own resolution and both bodies remained in session. The House also voted to adjourn on Washington's birthday in order that the members might attend the Newbern fair—that was the ground upon which the proposition was put—and again the Senate refused to concur and again both branches remained in session. These are the facts as they were stated in the *Caucasian's* columns at the time. Pinned down upon the main point, that paper throws up the sponge, abandons its role as cuckoo, and says in its issue of Sunday: "The *Caucasian* has nothing to offer in defense of the Legislature for adjourning in honor of Fred Douglas. It thinks that the action was an unfortunate blunder; no denial upon the main point; no defense. Even the *Caucasian's* strong stomach revolts at that dose.—Charlotte Observer.

**Broke It Gently.**  
 At a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific society Mr. Sawyer, the banker-astronomer, rose to speak on some favorite stargy subject, and began by remarking: "In the absence of our 'great gun,' Dr. Chandler, you will be obliged to put up with some of us smaller bores."—Boston Transcript.

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# THE REFLECTOR

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor

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WEDNESDAY MARCH 6th, 1885.

The "Big Five" seems to have disbanded. May be they grew ashamed of what their Douglas gang was doing and left them to pull along as best they could hereafter.

Pearson got the better of Linney and had Mitchell county transferred from the eighth to ninth congressional district. One Populist told the Legislature never to say anything again about Democratic gerrymandering for political purposes.

On account of the higher rate of postage, it is feared that Gen. Ransom's North Carolina friends will not hear from him by mail after he goes to the City of Mexico, with the promptness and frequency which have characterized his correspondence since he has been in Washington.—Charlotte Observer.

This is the unkindest cut of all at the man who was never known to answer a letter.

Mr. Bissell has resigned as Postmaster General. There will be no sorrow felt in the South at this. It would have been better for the party if he had never served at all. All are glad that W. L. Wilson of West Virginia has been appointed in his place. Mr. Wilson is one of the first men of the United States and will fill well any place within the gift of the nation. There will be few Republican Post Masters who he has been in a while.

It is said that the Populists in the Legislature held a caucus a few nights ago at which it was agreed that it is time to call a halt with this Legislature or they would be swallowed up body and soul by the Republicans. It is said to have been agreed that from now until the close of the session they vote for no more bad legislation just to please the Republicans. If they will do this the people may yet be saved from having placed upon them some exceedingly bad bills, but we don't believe they will.

The Democrats have shown up the bad legislation which was being attempted to be placed upon the people by the Legislature until the Senate has resorted to gag law to prevent being ventilated. They have limited all speeches to five minutes. Think of a man having to discuss the Election bill and the County Government bill in five minutes. It does look as if there might be a full and free discussion of important matters in which the people are vitally interested.

There are three good places to be filled now by the present Legislature—Railroad Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Principal of the Blind Institution. The Populists want all three places, Otto Wilson is hankering for the first, Mewburne for the second and Baylus Cade, editor of the *Caucasian*, for the other. Of course the Republicans don't object to having a part, and it said that they propose to make at least two of these fellows stand aside for their men. Offices has been the milk in the cocoanut all the time.

We dare say that no one ever saw such a ridiculous spectacle of legislation as was exhibited in the Legislature Friday on the bill in reference to Magistrates. The bill provided for increasing the number in each township by appointing six additional ones and not to furnish them any laws by which they might be able to know how to decide cases. Those who voted for the bill actually got up immediately and said haven't we played the fool? And everybody said yes. They reconsidered the bill, reduced the number to three and gave them books.

The people were so much aroused at the failure of the Legislature to lend the Ladies Memorial Association ten thousand dollars to complete the monument to the Confederate dead that two or three plans have already been put on foot to raise the money at once and show to this Fred Douglas Legislature that they cannot prevent North Carolina honoring her distinguished dead. If there was such a thing as a capacity to feel shame in the hearts of the Fusionists in the present Legislature they would feel that the one congenial place for them henceforth would be either Africa or Liberia.

This Congress passed out of existence yesterday at 12 o'clock. If a better one was coming in no one would regret its demise, but there will be no improvement.

Two North Carolina editors died last week. They were Mr. J. F. Perry, of the *Wilmington Dispatch*, who died on Thursday, and Dr. B. F. Long, of the *Warrenton Record*, whose death occurred Friday.

Queen Lill and a dozen or more of her principal men of the Hawaiian Island have been convicted. The Queen was given five years imprisonment and a fine of five thousand dollars. Some of her followers were given thirty five years and fined ten thousand dollars.

The election bill passed the Senate without amendment. It was thought that the Populists would demand some changes but they did not. It is amusing to see how some days they assert their independence, and before the next day comes the Republicans have given them a dose which brings them at once back into harmony and they move on as one party with but one thought. They indeed exhibit a poor specimen of manhood. Nothing need be expected from them.

A man who since the advent of Populism in Pitt county has been one of its prominent agitators, on Saturday expressed himself as disappointed and disgusted at the course of the Legislature. He said he voted the ticket with the expectation of seeing many reforms enacted, but sees that absolutely nothing has been done in that direction. He said further that many men left the Democratic party because of the idea that a few bosses led and controlled that party, but admitted that the present Legislature was the worst boss ridden body he ever saw. He also frankly expressed the belief that he had made a mistake in the course he had pursued, and said many others in the county who supported the Populist ticket were of the same opinion.

We are sure that the report that the Populists in the Legislature have called a halt is not in correct because their actions for the past few days has shown this. They helped the Democrats kill the bill to change the charter of the city of Raleigh which would have turned the Capitol over to the control of the negroes. They also voted some amendments to the County Government bill which makes it less objectionable than it was in its original shape. It is said that they will also demand some amendment of the election law. They should look well to this. The Republicans want this bill passed so that they can control the election in this State. The bill as it is will give them this power and it behooves any man who loves North Carolina to do what he can to save the States from the clutches of a party that has been tried and always found wanting.

Everybody thought the Legislature had reached the lowest depths of infamy when they voted to adjourn in honor of Fred Douglas. The disgrace was such that all over the South this body was held up in ridicule. But it is possible for them to further disgrace themselves and the State they represent and this they did Monday. They kept silent until the Boss spoke. In Sunday's *Caucasian* Mr. Boss said he did not approve of the action of the Legislature and pronounced it an "unfortunate blunder." Therefore on Monday Mr. Lusk was up with a resolution to try and get the poor fellows out of the difficulty. His resolution was a lie from a beginning to end and was so shown by Mr. Ray. If any body can sink lower than to deliberately endeavor to make its records speak lies we are unable to conceive of it. Mr. Lusk's resolution really denies that they adjourned for the beloved Fred, and was so false that many of the Fusionists asked to be excused from voting. Think of a Legislature knowingly and willfully spreading lies upon its records! Poor, pitiful men, they merit and are receiving the contempt and scorn of all decent men regardless of party.

Bethel Items.  
Bethel, N. C. Feb. 27th.  
Col. Jno. Roberson was in town yesterday.  
Mr. B. R. King, brother of Sheriff R. W. King, was in town to day.  
Mr. A. L. Blow, of Greenville, spent Tuesday in town on legal business.  
NELSON-ANDREWS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. G. H. Andrews, in Bethel to day, Mr. R. L. Nelson was married to Miss Rosa Andrews, Elder G. D. Roberson officiating. There were five couples in attendance. After the marriage the bride party left for the home of the groom in Martin county near Robersonville where an entertainment was given to the invited guests.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to amend the charter of New Bern; to prevent the sale of adulterated flour and meal; to raise revenue for public schools. Bills passed to incorporate the Carolina and Northwestern Railway; to allow school districts to vote special taxes in aid of schools; to allow Guaranty Companies to make bonds for State and county and other officers, and for other persons for whom bonds are required.

Unfavorable report was made in House on bill to reduce salaries, fees and commissions of State and County officers.

Resolution was introduced that the Legislature adjourn March 8. Bills were introduced to provide for maintenance of the penitentiary; to allow the sale of timber trees before partition; to regulate Superior court terms in second and third districts; to incorporate Norfolk and Camden Railway.

A bill passed requiring corporations issuing scrip or checks to redeem these in cash at the option of the holder.

TUESDAY.

The most important new bills introduced in the Legislature to day were: To incorporate the Currituck and Camden railway; to make appropriation for Odd Fellows' Orphanage at Goldsboro; to abolish the appropriation to the State University; to incorporate the Friends' Orphanage in Guilford county; to repeal the act creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; to reduce expenses of the Agricultural Department; to provide for and promote the oyster industry.

The revenue and machinery act was also introduced. It names 22 cents as the tax rate, this being the same as at present.

The Senate passed bills transferring Mitchell county to the Ninth Congressional District; amending the charter of Wilmington.

Notwithstanding there have been several beautiful warm days, a gentleman told us Wednesday that there was still much snow in protected spots in the country.

WEDNESDAY.

The session of the Senate today was occupied by the discussion of the bill to create a criminal circuit of Wake, Halifax, Edgecombe, New Hanover, Craven, Mecklenburg, Wayne, and Forsyth. This had been agreed on by the Fusion caucus. Two Populists bolted that caucus, and opposed the bill. An amendment was adopted, striking out Wake, Wayne, and Forsyth, and inserting Vance, Robeson, and Warren. The bill passed.

Bills were introduced to govern the insurance business; to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway, so the Legislature will appoint directors; to protect tobacco-growers against warehousemen; to amend the charter of Asheville; to regulate passenger rates on railways, making first-class fare 2 cents per mile and second-class fare 1 1/2 cents per mile; children under 12 one half these rates penalty for violation of act, \$500.

A bill was also introduced to amend article 6 of the Constitution that the Legislature, in enacting laws for registration, can only prescribe the taking of an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of North Carolina, and no other requirement can be prescribed. Other new bills are to reduce salaries of officers, and faculty of the State University 20 per cent; to prevent preferences in appointments.

Both houses voted for officers of the new Criminal Circuit of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, and Henderson counties. They elected H. G. Ewart Judge; R. S. McCall, Solicitor, and W. H. Wilson Clerk.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Grant introduced a bill to complete the Confederate Monument by appropriating \$10,000. The bill passed second reading, ayes 13, nays 14.

The County Government bill came up as special order. An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment by the Judge of two members of the Board of Finance of different politics for Commissioners, four votes, out of five to be necessary for a financial measure. There was a hot debate. The bill passed 30 to 6.

Bills were introduced in the House: To incorporate the Southport and Western Railway, to amend the Code regarding false pretenses, to establish the 13th judicial district.

Bills were passed giving the White A. and M. College \$10,000, and the Colored College \$5,000 annually.

A bill was passed reducing the salary of Railway Commissioners to \$1,500. This is to take effect at the expiration of J. W. Wilson's term.

The bill passed requiring Fire Insurance Companies to pay full value of policies in case of total loss.

FRIDAY.

The most important new bills introduced in the Legislature to day were to allow the penitentiary to purchase the Caloedonia farm, on the Roanoke river; to punish bribery in political conventions; to require all railway trains to stop one minute at all towns of 600 inhabitants; to define and punish train robbing.

The contract and bond of Stewart Brothers, of Winston, as State printers, were presented, with a majority report, stating that their bid was the lowest, and a minority report, stating that the bid of Edwards & Broughton of Raleigh, was \$600 lower. It was also said that the chairman of the committee had said before any bids were filed that he would award the contract to

Stewart Brothers. The majority report was adopted.

The election-law bill passed by a strict party vote of 28 to 5.

The bill passed providing for the election of justices of the peace by this Legislature and for their election in future by the people. Not only are the vacancies filled, but a large number of additional magistrates are to be appointed at once.

The bill to appropriate \$10,000 for the Confederate monument passed third reading by one majority.

The House considered the revenue bill in Committee of the Whole, an adopted the more important sections. The poll-tax is \$1.24; State tax, 21 2/3 c.; pension tax, 3 2/3 c.; school tax 16c.

SATURDAY.

The most important new bills introduced in the Legislature to day were: To amend the insurance laws by giving protection against fraudulent companies; to abolish free tuition at the State University; to render persons ineligible to hold offices more than two terms; to prohibit inmates of the Soldiers' Home from receiving pensions.

Bills passed the Senate making the annual appropriations for the white and colored agricultural and mechanical colleges; creating a Code Commission of three members at \$2,000 for the establishment of a reformatory for young criminals, and \$10,000 annually for its maintenance.

The election-law bill passed, every amendment offered by the two Democrats in the Senate being voted down. The vote on its passage was—ayes, 34; nays, 4—two Populists having bolted the fusion caucus and voted for it. Four other Populists voted for it under protest.

The House considered the revenue bill in Committee of the Whole. A great effort was made to strike out the \$100 license tax on all drummers, but it was retained. It was decided that whiskey distilleries could sell liquor by the quart instead of by the gallon.

Sunday School Convention.

Contentnea township International Sunday School Convention will meet in the Baptist church in Ayden on second Lord's day in March at 3 o'clock.

The following program will be carried out:

Devotional exercises.  
Minutes of last meeting.  
Address by the President.  
Object of convention.  
Reports from individual schools.

A two minutes talk from each Superintendent on the condition and needs of his school.

Our field: is it fully planted and cultivated? by Prof. Rightsell.

Are there all the Sunday Schools in the township that are necessary?

Plans for the future.  
House to house visitation.

How may home help the Sunday Schools, by Maj. H. Harding, of Greenville.

How to reach and hold young men, by Prof. Ragsdale, of Greenville.

Closing services.  
Each Sunday School in the township is requested to send representatives. P. S. SWAIN, Pres.

A few shad were caught in the river here last night and night before. We did not hear who caught the first one.

Ship your produce to  
**J. C. Meekins, Jr., & Co.**  
Cotton Factors

—AND—  
**Commission Merchants**  
NORFOLK VA.

Personal Attention given to Weights and Counts.

They quote the following as Monday's Norfolk prices on produce:

Middling cotton, 21 Cents, 2 to 14  
Irish Potatoes, 2 00 Old Chickens, 25-35  
Sweet " 1 00 Young " 10 to 20  
Eggs, 18 to 19 Peas, 60 to 75  
Corn, 45 to 48.

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## TOBACCO PLANTERS AND FARMERS OF PITT AND GREENE.

The planting season is again at hand and the question that is of most interest to you is what shall I plant, where shall I plant it, and how shall I plant it. After determining what to plant and when to plant, it is of equal importance how you plant and cultivate. From past experience it is conceded by all that no land will make a good crop unless properly cultivated, and that a judicious use of commercial Fertilizer pays on the lands in this section. It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that we offer for sale the following High Grade and Reliable Brands of Fertilizers named below. The past results from their use being endorsed by the leading farmers in this section justify us in saying they are all well adapted to our soil. We will sell for CASH or on TIME upon usual terms, and we believe we can give you a better grade of goods as cheap or cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. We offer for your consideration and choice the following well established brands of Fertilizers:

### National Tobacco Fertilizer.

As a moderate priced fertilizer is equaled by few and excelled by none. These goods have been thoroughly tested the past four seasons for Tobacco and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction. It is also good for Potatoes.

### Capital Tobacco Fertilizer.

Not including a few brands of fertilizer made especially for early truck, this is the richest, highest grade brand of goods offered for sale in the State and is made especially for Tobacco.

### Farmers Alliance Official.

It is useless to speak of the merits of this well-known brand as it was made by a formula selected by some of the leading farmers of the State and has been thoroughly tested. We can sell you these goods for \$23.50 cash or 8 per cent. interest payable November 1st. A reasonable discount for spot cash in car lots.

### Pocomoke Guano.

It is too well-known all over the State to need any recommendation at our hands. It has been tested on all crops and never found wanting. It is one of the best Potato fertilizer on the market and for Cotton it stands at the head of the list.

### Beef, Blood & Bone Fertilizer

This brand of goods as its name implies is composed of animal flesh, blood and bone and all farmers know these contain the best fertilizing properties of anything known.

### FREEMAN'S HIGH GRADE IRISH POTATO CROWER.

This goods is for trucking and contains 7 per cent. ammonia, and for reference you may ask most any potato planter east, for all who have tried it wish it again.

### DURHAM BULL FERTILIZER.

A new fertilizer that comes in this section highly endorsed by tobacco men from Winston and other sections of this State and is manufactured by the Durham Fertilizer company.

### PERUVIAN MIXTURE FERTILIZER.

Everyone knows what the old Peruvian Guano used to be and this is largely composed of genuine Peruvian, containing 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. ammonia.

### TRAVER'S 7 PER CENT. TRUCK.

This is one of the high grade brand of goods offered for Truck in this section and you will do well to try it. It is adapted for early truck and Irish Potatoes and will grow nice tobacco.

### ACID PHOSPHATE

For sale, containing 10 and 13 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

### GERMAN KAINIT.

This is without doubt good for Cotton.

### Lime and Cotton Seed Meal for Agricultural Purposes.

This is in great demand in some sections and Don't forget we can give you best figures.

Write us and we will come to see you, and will take pleasure in naming you low figures. To individuals or clubs wanting a car load or more we will make special figures. Don't forget that we are headquarters for Fertilizers.

Very truly yours,

## SPEIGHT & FORBES,

Office at Planters Warehouse, GREENVILLE, N. C.

# FRANK WILSON.

## IN NEW YORK.

### BUYING SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

## Watch for my SPRING CLOTHING.



## SHIP YOUR

Eggs, Butter Poultry and OTHER PRODUCE TO

DAVIS, HILL & CO

310 10th Street N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

You will receive highest Cash Prices. We buy outright or handle on Commission

"Quick Sales and Prompt Returns." Commission for hand luggoods, five per cent. "Send for our Price List."

## TOBACCO FLUES!

Get Your Tobacco Flues Where You Can Get the Best

S. E. PENDER & CO., GREENVILLE, N. C.

— have a large lot of the cleanest and best —

## FLUE IRON

you ever saw, and are headquarters for Tobacco Flues. We will make them a cheap as the cheapest and guarantee our work in every particular.

S. E. Pender & Co.,

Dealers in Stoves, Tinware and Mowing Machines.

ESTABLISHED 8.

J. A. Andrews, Wholesale Grocer, GREENVILLE, N. C.

Just Received 2 Cars Rock Lime.

50 KEGS STEEL NAILS, ALL SIZES.

3 Cars Flour, 1 " Meat, 2 " Hay, 50 Pubs Lard, 100 Bbls Granulated Sugar, 50 " P. Lorillard Snuff, 50 " Gail & Ax Snuff, 50 " R. R. Mills Snuff, 25 " Three Thistle Snuff, 200 Boxes Tobacco, 100,000 Dukes V. M. P. Cigarettes, 50,000 O'J Va. Cheroots, 100 Cases Oysters,

50 Cases Sardines, 50 " Horsford Bread Preparation, 100 " Soap, 50 " Star Lye, 200 Boxes Cakes and Crackers, 150 Bbls Stick Candy, 100 Cases Matches, 100 " Gild Dust, 100 " Good Luck Baking Powder, 100 Sacks Coffee, 50 Bbls Molasses, 25 Tons Shot, 100 Kegs Powder.

J. L. SUGG, Life and Fire Insurance Agent!

GREENVILLE, N. C. OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE. All kinds of Risks placed in strictly FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES At lowest current rates. AM AGENT FOR FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE

# OPENING SPRING GOODS.

Too Busy  
to Write  
Advertisement  
this Week.

My Spring  
Stock is  
Lovely.

H. C. HOOKER  
THE REFLECTOR

Local Reflections.

March.  
Court week.  
Third Month.

This is the month for fires.  
Car load fresh Flour, just in  
D. W. HARDEE.

Orinoco Tobacco/Guano is King  
of the Golden Belt.

Cotton Seed wanted for Cash  
at the Old Brick Store.

Orinoco Tobacco Guano is  
King of the Golden Belt.

Be very careful about fires  
when the March winds blow.

Handsome and cheap Oak Sets,  
up stairs, Old Brick Store.

This month has five Fridays,  
five Saturdays and five Sundays.

D. M. Ferry's New Garden Seed  
at the Old Brick Store.

This is the first spring month,  
but we must wait and see how  
much spring it brings.

Remember I can take your  
measure and have you a suit of  
clothes made to order. Fit guar-  
anteed. Frank Wilson.

The mail service between Ayden  
and Redalia begins Tuesday. It  
will make three trips a week.

Just received 25 Iron Drive  
Pumps and 500 feet Galvanized  
pipe.  
D. D. HASKETT.

Buy Cotton Seed Meal and  
Bliss Triumph Potatoes at the  
Old Brick Store.

Remember I pay you cash for Chicken  
Eggs and Country Produce at the  
Old Brick Store.

Just received car load of best  
Flour, lowest prices.  
D. W. HARDEE.

Bring your cotton seed to  
Healy Sheppard, and buy your  
Meal and Halls. Car load of each  
just arrived for sale cheap.

A large stock of nice Furniture cheap  
at the Old Brick Store.

A. G. Cox has ordered a car  
load of Iron for Tobacco Flues  
and promises to make Winter-  
ville headquarters for best To-  
bacco Flues. Those in need of  
Flues this season will do well to  
remember this.

THESE ARE LENT.  
At Least Their Names Are, to Make  
News for Our Readers.

Mr. S. V. Joyner, of Kenly is  
here.

Mr. C. W. Priddy, of Baltimore,  
is in town.

Mrs. Annie Burch is quite sick  
with pneumonia.

Mr. L. Hines has gone to Co-  
ver to spend a few days.

Mr. J. H. Blount arrived from  
Hertford Tuesday night.

Mr. Frank Wilson has gone  
North to buy his spring stock.

Miss Mozelle Pollock, of Kin-  
ston, is visiting Mrs. J. L. Wooten.

Mr. E. H. Shelburn and Master  
John returned Thursday evening  
from Richmond.

Mr. J. B. Cherry, Jr. has gone  
to Baltimore to take a course in a  
business college.

Mr. Chas. Lassiter, of Greene  
county passed through this morn-  
ing en route to Norfolk.

Mrs. W. B. Brown and children  
left last week to visit her par-  
ents near Portsmouth, Va.

The wife of Rev. L. H. Joyner,  
pastor of Greenville circuit, is  
quite sick at the parsonage.

Mr. Charles Wilkinson of Farm-  
ville, has taken a position as  
clerk with Mr. Charles Cobb.

Rev. C. M. Billings arrived  
Monday evening will preach in  
the Baptist church Thursday  
night.

Mrs. C. T. Munford returned  
from Wilson Saturday night,  
Miss Bertha Savage accompanied  
her home.

Mrs. T. C. Whitaker, of Clinton  
who was visiting her mother,  
Mrs. Murray, returned home Fri-  
day evening.

Messrs J. E. Moore, of Williams-  
ton, H. E. Shaw, of LaGrange,  
T. C. Wooten, of Snow Hill, are  
visiting attorneys at Court.

Mrs. L. Branson, of Raleigh,  
who was visiting the family of  
Maj. H. Harding, left for her  
home Monday evening.

Col. Harry Skinner has returned  
to Raleigh. The work of the  
"Big Fire" seems to be of more  
importance than Pitt Court.

Judge and Mrs. A. L. Coble ar-  
rived Monday evening and are  
stopping at the King House. His  
Honor opened Court this morn-  
ing.

Mrs. O. H. Perry and son, of  
Scotland Neck, and Mrs. B. Sher-  
rod, and son, sisters of Mr. R. Hy-  
man, returned to their homes Fri-  
day after a brief visit here.

Mr. L. W. Stark, auctioneer for  
the Greenville Warehouse, left  
Thursday for his home in Ox-  
ford. He will return next sea-  
son and whop-up for the boys.

Mr. W. B. Wilson and Masters  
Walter and Darwood came home  
Wednesday night from Baltimore.  
He says the specialist whom he  
went to see thinks Walter's eyes  
can be readily cured.

Public school for this district  
begins next Monday. Pupils can  
set tablets, ink, pens, pencils,  
slates, paper, etc., at Reflector Book  
Store. Our large 5 cent pencil  
tablet takes the lead.

Mr. James L. Little tendered  
his official bond as Treasurer to  
the Board of County Commis-  
ioners. They found it gilt-edged  
and administered the oath of  
office to him.

Agent J. R. Moore has just  
completed two more neat cottages  
on his property near the depot.  
These make nine dwelling houses  
in all that he has built out there.  
For the length of time that he has  
been in Greenville, Mr. Moore  
has done more in the way of  
buildings than any other man  
here.

**TWO BROTHERS FIGHT.**  
One of Them Dead and the Other  
Badly Hurt.

Ben Frank Hardee and Peter  
Hardee were two brothers who  
lived together with their sisters  
in Swift Creek township. Satur-  
day the boys went to Ayden, and  
on the way back home began  
quarrelling as they rode together.  
There were no eye witnesses to  
what occurred along the way, but  
a man passing the same road  
later in the evening found Ben  
Hardee up to his neck in water in  
the swamp. The man pulled Ben  
out of the water and found that he  
had a very dangerous cut in the  
abdomen. Ben told that his  
brother Peter stabbed him and  
when he fell out of the cart drove  
off and left him. The man car-  
ried Ben home. Peter had  
been there and left his horse but  
immediately disappeared. Noth-  
ing was seen of him Saturday  
night, but he put in an appear-  
ance at the house Sunday and  
said he wanted a private talk  
with Ben. They had the talk and  
after that Ben told a different tale  
about how the cutting occurred,  
saying that he fell on his knife,  
Peter's head was badly beaten up  
and he says that Ben died with  
a cart road. Ben died this  
morning and Peter is reported in  
a critical condition from the  
wounds on his head.

These are particulars gathered  
from people in town to day from  
the neighborhood in which the  
brothers lived and who were at  
the house yesterday. Dr. Laugh-  
inghouse, Coroner, went down  
and held an inquest, the verdict  
of the jury is as follows: That  
Ben Hardee came to his death  
from a knife wound inflicted by  
Peter Hardee. The latter was  
committed to jail without bail.

**Raises the Record**  
A few days ago Mr. T. L. Tur-  
nagoy, of Farmville, killed a hog  
that weighed 740 pounds net.  
This is the heaviest hog that has  
been reported to us. Mr. Tur-  
nagoy intended to take the hog to  
the Newbern fair, but the weather  
the week before was so bad that  
he gave up the idea.

**At Bethel.**  
The editor spent a very pleas-  
ant day at Bethel Thursday and  
put in some good work for the  
REFLECTOR. The merchants were  
having a quiet day, owing to the  
people in the country taking  
advantage of the pretty weather  
for farm work, and they had  
plenty of time to talk to us. They  
all expressed hope of a good  
trade this spring. A number of  
the young men were amusing  
themselves in swinging a thirty  
pound maul. Mr. J. B. Bunting  
was the champion and could throw  
it farther than any one else. Be-  
sides our chats with the mer-  
chants we spent very pleasant  
brief intervals with Rev. W. A.  
Forbes, the family of Dr. J. J.  
Grimes, Col. N. M. Hammond at  
the depot, Postmaster S. A. Graf-  
er and Mayor D. C. Moore. Prof.  
McWhorter reports a splendid  
school. Bethel is a good town  
and we appreciate the way they  
like the REFLECTOR.

**KINSTON IN ASHES.**  
Fire Destroys Entire Business Portion  
of the Town—Loss Between \$250,-  
000 and \$400,000.

(Special to Reflector.)  
KINSTON, N. C., March 1.—The  
most destructive fire that ever  
visited this town occurred yester-  
day afternoon and nearly the  
entire business portion of the  
town is swept away. Nothing  
could check the mad career of the  
flames and handsome brick build-  
ings were swept away as though  
they had been built of tinder.

**CAUSED BY CIGARETTES.**  
The fire commenced about 3:30  
o'clock in E. M. Fields' stables.  
The origin is unknown, but it is  
reported to have been caused by  
boys smoking cigarettes in the  
barn setting fire to a lot of hay.

**THE FIRE SPREADS.**  
From the stables where the fire  
started the flames spread rapidly,  
burning B. N. Fields' residence,  
office and store house; J. A.  
Prigdon's residence, two stores  
and warehouse; stores occupied  
by M. Marks and Prigdon & Cox  
stables; S. H. Loftin's; the  
Opera House under which were  
Phillips' billiard room, Harrison's  
bar, the Free Press office, and  
Dr. Harper's dental office; Out-  
tinger Bros. store and warehouse.  
Loftin's block occupied by S. H.  
Loftin as residence and store, the  
bank and J. T. Skinner; Einstein  
Bros. double store and warehouse,  
Hotel Tall under which was A. S.  
Patrick's book store; Dr. Tall's  
residence and office; J. W. Col-  
lin's house occupied by S. Ein-  
stein; barber shop, barroom of  
L. J. Whaley; J. W. Collins'  
hardware store; J. T. Ball's store  
and residence; S. H. Abbott's  
three story brick building occu-  
pied by Abbott & Samrell; store  
house of Alex. Fields; building of  
S. H. Loftin occupied by J. B.  
Perry under which were offices of  
S. H. Rountree, Jr., and J. F. Tay-  
lor; two-story brick building oc-  
cupied by H. C. Brewer as bar,  
C. W. Crabtree as tin shop and  
Dawson Bros.; two frame build-  
ings occupied by W. R. Bond as  
butcher shop and J. C. Wagner  
beer bottling works; the large  
hardware store of B. W. Canady  
and three wood buildings in rear;  
livery stables of W. D. LaRoque;  
residences of S. M. Harrell, Miss  
Mary Mot Coy, A. J. Loftin, Dr. W.  
A. J. Pollock, A. Harvey and J.  
D. Sutton.

**TWO BLOCKS SWEEP CLEAN.**  
Every house on the squares on  
which stood Hotel Tall and Out-  
tinger Bros. store is burned.

One two story house and two  
smaller ones occupied by negroes  
were burned in another part of  
the town.

Many other buildings caught  
fire but were extinguished. The  
fire was got under control about  
7 o'clock.

The loss is estimated between  
\$250,000 and \$400,000. The  
amount of insurance is not yet  
known but is small in comparison  
with the loss.

**LOSSES AND INSURANCE.**  
J. L. Nelson on buildings \$6,000, in-  
surance \$2,000.  
C. W. Crabtree on stock \$2,000, no  
insurance.  
H. C. Brewer on stock \$2,500, in-  
surance \$1,000.  
L. B. Perry cash and furniture \$600,  
no insurance.  
J. F. Taylor on office fixtures \$500,  
insurance \$225.  
S. H. Rountree, Jr., office fixtures  
and flour \$150, insurance \$100.  
B. W. Canady on buildings and stock  
\$20,000 to \$25,000, only \$3,000 in-  
surance.  
J. C. Wagner on buildings and stock  
\$1,200, insurance \$2,150.  
W. R. Bond on building and stock  
\$1,200, insurance \$700.  
W. C. Fields on buildings \$2,630, in-  
surance \$1,200, Dawson Bros. on stock  
\$950, no insurance.  
H. C. Harrison's bar \$9,000, no in-  
surance. He saved part of his stock.  
A. J. Phillips billiard room, cash  
and furniture, about \$3,000, no in-  
surance. The safe of H. C. Harrison  
was left open and over \$1,000 was  
burned.  
W. H. Whitfield lost \$650 worth of  
goods, no insurance. Building owned  
by G. H. Archbell valued at \$1,200,  
insurance \$975.  
Prigdon & Cox lost \$8,000, insurance  
\$1,000. Building owned by J. A.  
Prigdon, who lost on residence and  
stores \$7,000, insurance \$5,500, his loss  
on furniture \$1,500, insurance \$500.  
M. Marks \$2,200, insurance \$1,000.  
B. N. Fields on stables, storehouse,  
office and residence \$4,450, insurance  
\$2,250.  
E. H. Hood, drug store, damaged  
\$800, insured.  
Einstein Bros. losses, buildings, \$28,-  
500, insurance \$1,800; stock \$22,000,  
insurance \$8,000.  
J. T. Skinner \$300; no insurance.  
S. H. Loftin loss on buildings, stock  
and furniture \$10,000; about \$12,000  
insurance.  
Outtinger Bros. buildings \$7,200, in-  
surance \$1,600; stock \$25,000, in-  
surance \$11,000. About \$3,000 worth of stock  
saved.  
Dr. H. D. Harper, dental chair and  
instruments \$2,500, insurance \$500.

**Free Press office \$2,500, insurance**  
\$1,500.  
Alex. Fields on building \$1,000, no in-  
surance.  
S. H. Abbott on building \$6,000, no  
insurance, Abbott and Samrell \$3,-  
500, insurance \$,500.  
Masonic lodge \$200, no insurance.  
Ond Fellows \$150, no insurance. The  
Haymakers their own paraphernalia.  
J. T. Ball on building and stock \$2,-  
500, insurance \$1,000. His hands were  
badly burned by rolling his hot safe.  
J. W. Collins on store and stock \$7,-  
250, no insurance, on dwelling occupied  
by S. Einstein \$2,500, no insurance.  
L. J. Whaley on stock \$1,000; no in-  
surance.  
J. E. Tighman, \$2,500; no insurance.  
Dr. H. Tull, hotel, barber shop, office,  
residence and stables, \$22,000; in-  
surance \$6,700.  
S. S. Padrick, under Hotel Tall, on  
stock, \$1,500, insurance \$300.  
J. Stevenson, furniture, etc., in  
Hotel Tall, \$2,500, insurance \$1,000.  
S. Einstein, furniture, \$4,000, in-  
surance \$1,200.  
H. H. Wilson, on furniture \$500, no  
insurance.  
Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, buildings and  
furniture about \$1,900, insurance \$1,250.  
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Hober McCoy residence, buildings  
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Mrs. B. McCullen, dwelling, oc-  
cupied by S. Harrell, \$3,000, insurance  
\$800.  
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\$500.  
Chas. F. Harvey, dwelling occupied  
by A. Harvey, \$1,500, insurance \$1,000.  
Part of A. Harvey's furniture saved,  
damaged covered by insurance.  
J. D. Sutton, residence, \$1,000, in-  
surance \$2,500, furniture, \$1,000, no in-  
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Frank Green, dwelling, \$1,250, no in-  
surance.  
Eliza Patrick, dwelling, \$150, no in-  
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The dwelling and furniture of J. C.  
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There is much damage to furniture  
moved out of dwellings in other por-  
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the fire was under control.

**KINSTON AGAIN IN FLAMES**  
Another Fire Destroys \$40,000 Worth  
of Property—The Work of  
Incendiaries.

(Special to Reflector.)  
KINSTON, N. C., Mar. 5th.—  
About one o'clock this morning  
fire was discovered in J. B. Cum-  
mings' livery stables, and also be-  
tween the stores of Star Hicks  
and C. E. Dana, both colored,  
about fifty yards distant. It was  
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Cummings' brick store just north  
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The heaviest losses by this fire  
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ton, Dr. J. A. Pollock, R. C. Hay,  
W. F. Moore, Mrs. Matilda Cum-  
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Star Hicks and Adam Singleton.  
Eight horses were burned in J.  
B. Cummings' stables.

The total loss amounts to about  
\$40,000, upon which there is not  
more than \$10,000 or \$12,000 in-  
surance.

A light shower of rain in the  
early part of the night saved the  
town from a much heavier loss.  
Some of the parties burned out  
this time were losers by the fire  
of last Thursday and had just  
moved what goods they had saved  
into other stores.

**For March.**  
Prophet Hicks says March is  
to give us three severe storms  
accompanied by very cold weath-  
er. One will fall between the 3rd  
and 6th, one about the 12th to  
14th, and one about the 26th. It  
will be well enough to keep on  
the lookout for bad weather.

**The New Warehouse.**  
Greenville continues to go for-  
ward in the line of improvements.  
Messrs. C. D. Rountree, McG.  
Enul and Wiley Brown have  
formed a copartnership to build  
and operate another tobacco ware-  
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from Mr. Alfred Forbes the vac-  
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side of Ninth street, just in the  
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We are receiving  
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Everybody invited to  
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Respectfully,  
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As I have decided to change my business I am now offering my stock of—  
Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Shoes,  
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—in fact my entire stock of Merchandise—  
AT FIRST COST.  
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I am offering: Yard-wide Homespun 4 to 4 3-4, Checked Homespun 3 1-2 to 4 3-4, Fruit yard-  
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close out the entire stock by June and will give you bargains in order to do this. Don't wait  
but come while you can get a good assortment. I thank my friends for their liberal pat-  
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S

## Does This Hit You?

The management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this a Rare Opportunity. It is, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There is an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.

## THE GREENVILLE IRON WORKS,

JAMES BROWN, Prop.

Manufacturer of  
**PLOW, STOVE AND BRASS CASTINGS, AND IRONS, & C.**

And dealer in  
**Pumps, Pipe, Valves, Fittings Machinery, &c., &c.**

Prompt and careful attention given repairing Engines, Saw Mills, Gin, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tobacco Hogsheds for sale at lowest prices.

GREENVILLE, N. C.

## WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD.

(Combined Schedule.)

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated	Dayly	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74
Jan 7, 1894	Daily	11:53	9:27	10:20
Ar. Weldon		11:53	9:27	10:20
Ar. Rocky Mt		12:37	10:10	
Ar. Florence		12:37	10:10	
Ar. Weldon		12:37	10:10	
Ar. Rocky Mt		12:37	10:10	
Ar. Florence		12:37	10:10	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated	Dayly	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77
Jan 7, 1894	Daily	7:25	7:15	9:19
Ar. Florence		7:25	7:15	9:19
Ar. Rocky Mt		10:10	9:31	11:15
Ar. Weldon		10:10	9:31	11:15
Ar. Florence		10:10	9:31	11:15
Ar. Rocky Mt		10:10	9:31	11:15
Ar. Weldon		10:10	9:31	11:15

## THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,

FOREMOST NEWSPAPER DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Send for sample copies. Address THE OBSERVER, Charlotte, N. C.

## In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

### Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures  
 Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Blood, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. Beware of cheap imitations. Fair Views and Book-free. S. W. CHESTER, BALTIMORE, MD.

### Administrators Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of R. B. Morgan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me properly authenticated, on or before the 14th day of Feb'y, 1894, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. Parties indebted to the estate are requested to make prompt payment.

This Feb. 24, 1894.

F. M. HODGES, Adm'r.

### Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as administrator of the estate of J. L. Nobles, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned on all persons having claims against said estate must present the same for payment on or before the 7th day of January 1894, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

W. B. WINGATE, Adm'r. of J. L. Nobles, dec'd. This 7th day of January 1894.

### Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county as administrator of the estate of J. A. Ricks, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned on all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same before January 14th next, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

This Jan 7th 1894.

F. M. WHICHARD, Adm'r. of J. A. Ricks, dec'd.

### Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of J. A. Ricks & Co., trading as the Furniture & Racket Store, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. Ricks purchasing the interest of C. J. Munford. The business will be continued by J. A. Ricks, to whom all persons indebted to the firm will make payment.

This 22nd day of January 1894.

J. A. RICKS, C. J. MUNFORD.

### NOTICE.

North Carolina Superior Court Martin Co. J. before S. P. Seal, Clerk Dennis Simmons and Joseph Early vs. Z. P. Vincent and Lucy E. Vincent.

The defendants will take notice that the plaintiffs have begun an action against them in this court for the purpose of selling for a division that tract of land in this county of which said plaintiffs and defendants are tenants in common, known as the "John Williams land," and the said defendants are requested to appear at my office in Wilmington on the 9th day of March, 1894, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action. The defendants will take notice that if they fail to appear and answer or demur to said complaint the relief demanded by said plaintiffs will be granted.

Witness my official hand and seal at office in Wilmington, N. C., this 28th of January, 1894.

N. S. PELL, Clerk Superior Court.

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### A REMARKABLE FOOT.

Its Owner Also Possessed the Only Other Like It.

This is Not the Story of "Tribly," But of a Young Woman Who Had Forty-Seven Corns and Two Bunions.

Two or three weeks ago a stranger put up at a little hotel at Milton, Pa., and hung out a sign informing the inhabitants of the place that he was Dr. Antonio Collicchi, CHIROPRACTOR.

and that his mission was the painless removal of corns, bunions and other abnormal annoying things from the feet of persons who were afflicted with them. If Dr. Antonio Collicchi had not stopped at Milton that lively village might always have remained in ignorance of the fact that there walked its streets—no body but the owner of them—knows with how much misery—a pair of feet that undoubtedly were world beaters in the way of corns, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun.

She belonged to the daughter of the leading citizen of Milton. She was the first patient that Dr. Collicchi had. When she took off her right shoe and stocking the doctor was amazed. It took him a long time to get through with it, for he had to remove twenty-five corns and a bunion from the foot.

"That is most remarkable!" Dr. Collicchi was moved to say.

"Yes," replied the patient, who evidently had read "Tribly," "there is only one other foot like that anywhere—my left one."

From the left foot Dr. Collicchi separated twenty-two corns and a bunion.

"Send your bill to father," said the patient, as she slipped away.

Dr. Collicchi sent his bill to father, and it was through that bill that the fact became known that Milton had the champion corn raiser. The bill was for two hundred and thirty-five dollars—forty-seven corns and two bunions—five dollars per corn, the bunions seeming to have been overlooked. When the leading citizen, father of the girl with the amazing feet, read the bill he said something like this:

"Great Jehosaphat Jackson, Sairy Ann! Why don't you go into the corn-raising business for the market? This is more than I got for the half-ding crop of this farm last season!"

And he refused to pay the bill. Then Dr. Collicchi sued him for the amount and then the revelation was made that Milton held the record on corns. The lawsuit was heard before Justice of the Peace Osborne.

There were no precedents to go by, as the market price of corns had never before been made a question of legal adjudication, but, having a few corns himself, and calculating what their absence would be worth to him, the justice assessed the value of the leading citizen's daughter's feet, and gave Dr. Collicchi judgment for twenty-four dollars and fifty cents, or just four shillings a corn and a bunion. The doctor seemed satisfied and the bill was paid.

### THE ENGLISH LIKE THEM.

Our Western Stories Please the British People Immensely.

Stories of our frontier life seem to have a peculiar fascination for the English. Following Bret Hartley's success, a recent book, entitled, "Elder Conklin and Other Stories," by Frank Harris, has attracted the favorable comment of many of the English critics. One of them picks out the following blood-curdling paragraph to discuss upon: "Like many civilized and constitutionally cowardly people," he begins, "I am very fond of blood. Violence at a reasonable distance fascinates me, and I am recklessly indifferent to human life. If our theaters were given up to gladiatorial combats I should like to be a dramatic critic. When, therefore, I read of scenes in the 'saloons of the far west' of men potting one another out of their trousers' pockets, throwing glasses in one another's faces and that sort of thing, 'I feel my bosom swell.'"

"Williams spoke first: 'Sam Johnson, you sent me, and I've come.' The sheriff answered, firmly: 'I did!' Their hands went up, and crack! crack! crack! in quick succession, three or four or five reports—I don't know how many. At the first shot the sheriff fell forward on his face. Williams started to run along the sidewalk; the groups of men at the corner, through whom he must pass, closed together; then came another report, and at the same moment he stopped, turned slowly half round and sank down in a heap like an empty sack."

"A good shot!" Took him in the back of the head, Jarvis kin shoot." Now that was an interesting interview."—Chicago Post.

### 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 pain 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 30c. per large bottle. At John L. Wooten's Drug Store.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. OENNEY & CO. Sold by Druggist.

### THE EXPERIMENT STATION

At Raleigh, North Carolina.

February 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletin.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of this station to all the states and to all the territories. They are especially prepared to be serviceable as far as possible to the practical farmer, and to all those who are interested in the progress of agriculture. Unless you really want to be benefited please do not apply or write to us unless you are prepared to pay the cost of the paper. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

A bulletin has already been issued by the experiment station (No. 111) which gives in detail the standing of all fertilizer brands of the season of 1893. This bulletin is issued in advance of the new analyses of the North Carolina samples taken by official inspectors. The first of these bi-weekly analyses will appear on Feb. 16, 1894. A special application of this bulletin is made to the farmer by H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

The valuations of the unmixed ingredients of the fertilizer have been as follows: 45 cents per pound for available phosphoric acid, 14 cents per pound for ammonia, and 3 cents per pound for potash. The fertilizer used contained one-half cent lower and ammonia one cent per pound lower than for past seasons. The reprinting of analyses of fertilizers calculated on the basis of valuations.

Hog Cholera.

A correspondent writes: "Could you give me anything that would prevent the disease, or that we could use as a cure? Great numbers of hogs are dying here with it daily. Please tell me if there is any remedy or even a preventive. There are preventive measures which may be used and which may ward off the disease, and which may be used. Indeed, some breeders claim to be able to cure cholera if they can get to the animals before the appetite is gone, but not after it is gone. The preventive is carbolic acid. How little will protect, or how much the patient can bear I am not informed, but about 1000 grains of carbolic acid in an adult and less for younger swine.

The better way to feed and administer medicine with food would be to prepare all the food for the pig, and mix in it as much medicine as needed for the pigs being fed. Then clean up and disinfect afterward. Clean up all the dirt and manure, and keep sleeping places warm and dry. Try to prevent buzzards from visiting pig runs and feeding places. Buy the best quality of carbolic acid, and disinfect with carbolic or bichloride solution or with a cheap solution made by suspending a coarse bag containing 30 pounds of soft water in a barrel of soft water. After a little time the solution can be used as wanted and more water added until the copper is gone. It is best to use a solution of 1000 grains of the pig may be promoted by keeping a mixture, made as follows, where the pig can get it at all times: 1000 grains of carbolic acid, 1 peck charcoal. This recipe might be extended by adding 1 lb. sulphur, 1 lb. black antimony and 2 lbs. sulphur of iron to the mixture.

Great dependence should be placed on prompt destruction of dead bodies and proper disinfection immediately thereafter. It is best to use a solution of carbolic acid with this mixture kept where pigs can eat it if they are inclined to do so.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

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## DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?

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