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The Reflector is prepared to do all work of this line NEATLY, QUICKLY, and IN BEST STYLE.

Plenty of new material and the best quality of Stationery.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Democratization of Society is Not Being Sought.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Income Tax and Free Coinage

TESTING THE HONESTY OF MONEY.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar could not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetalism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetalism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal-tender qualities, and then extorts the mints to its unlimited coinage.

CRITICS OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Owner

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

VOL. XV.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

NO 5

Two Paper for \$1.50.

We have made arrangements to furnish the REFLECTOR and North Carolinian for the above amount. This is campaign year and you should take the two leading papers.

farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt.

IN ANSWER TO OPONENTS

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders say that since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits.

Those who hold as a permanent investment, the stock of railroads and of other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining inside advantage in contracts—are injured by a gold standard.

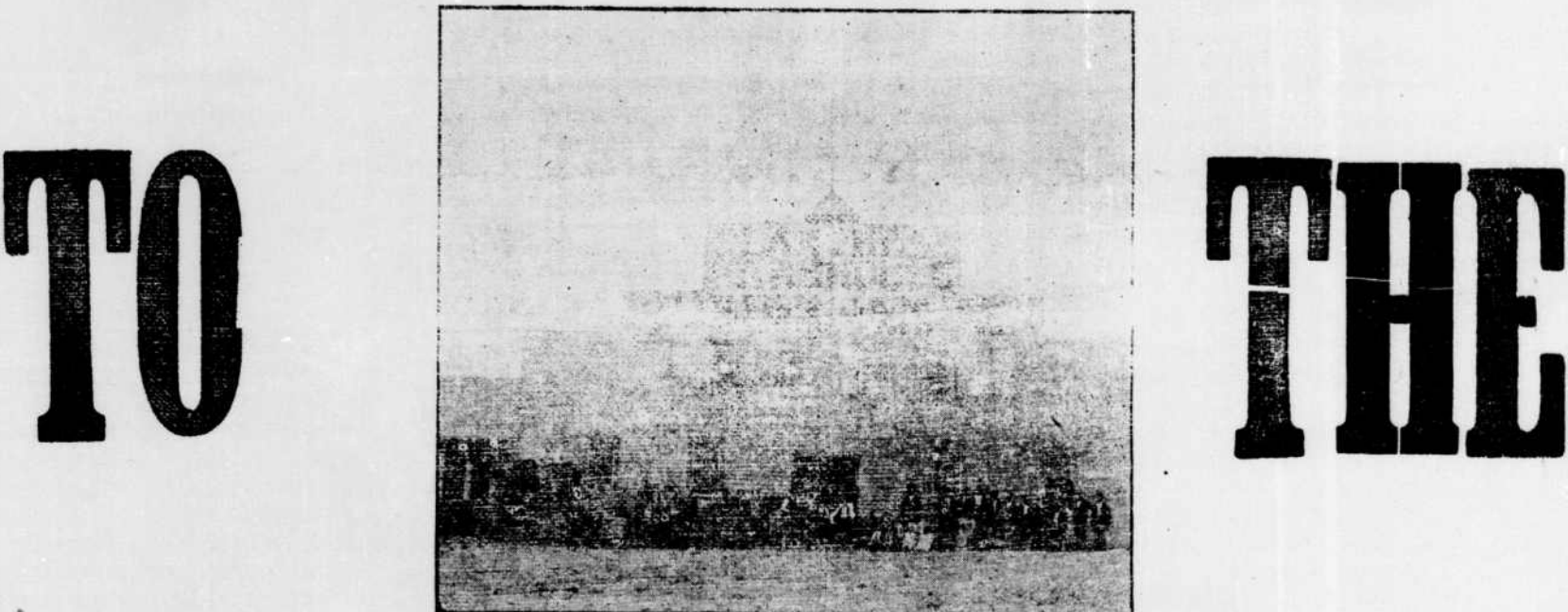
Official authorities, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, would in the long run be adjusted to the needs of those who occupy them, and if the present policy continues, we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the taxpayer to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes—in the main—derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity. I am not tempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon classes, in fact, I have time to mention a few, but each person will be able to apply the principle expressed to his own case.

TO THE TOBACCO GROWERS of Pitt and Surrounding Counties.

We are now ready to open our Warehouse and are in better shape to handle your Tobacco than we have ever been before. With ample floor space and plenty of money with which to do our business, we propose to be second to none in the Warehouse business.

DRIVE THE



TO THE PLANTERS WAREHOUSE!



O LA FORBES.

Where FORBES & MOYE will see that your every interest will be looked after. We also guarantee perfect satisfaction and the highest prices of any house in this State or Virginia.



E. A. MOYE.

Sole Owners and Proprietors, Greenville, N. C.

that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities.

It must be admitted, however, that some banks combine the business of a bond broker with ordinary banking business, and these may make enough on the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business.

Let me say a word, now, in regard to certain persons who are pecuniarily benefited by a gold standard and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them bind them to the effect that the gold standard has upon others.

When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people, except the capitalist, out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration.

When Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver, speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said:

I believe the struggle now going on in this and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world.

It is strange that the holders of investments, which yield a fixed return in money, can regard the demonetization of silver with complacency.

property. If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard?

PROSPECTS OF THE MASSES. The well being of the nation, and of civilization itself, depends upon the prosperity of the masses.

It is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetalism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, suspension of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is well stated by a European writer on political economy, who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low, whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

THE REFLECTOR
Greenville, N. C.
D. J. WHITEHEAD, Editor and Proprietor
Entered at the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second-class mail matter
WEDNESDAY, August 25th, 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Reconstruction of Society is Not Being Sought.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW
Income Tax and Free Coinage

WILL NOT BE A 50-CENT DOLLAR.

"Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

"The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money denser, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

"In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can ever be forced upon us without our consent. If silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

"Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert the operation of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to contend that the United States is much greater in area, population, and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand large enough to utilize silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is no proof that the United States would do so. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

"In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and notwithstanding that fact has risen in value. As a matter of fact the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals except as it may affect the supply. It, for instance, the cost of production of gold should be reduced 90 per cent, without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced, the cost of gold and silver need not be considered.

"In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was worth at the coinage ratio about three times as much as the annual production of gold, whereas soon after 1849 the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much at the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver; and yet, owing to the maintenance of the bimetal standard, these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect upon the relative value of the metal.

THE MINE OWNERS.

"If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than deminorization took away; and it must also be remembered that the loss which the deminorization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantages as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to especially aid any particular class or any class, but those who believe the restoration of silver is needed by the

whole people should not be deterred by cause an incident of benefit will come to the mine owners. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good. The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money.

"There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetalism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetalists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons: First, because a change would produce great injustice; and, second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice, if effected in the manner usually suggested, and result in an enormous contraction in the money. For instance, it was decided by international agreement to raise the ratios throughout the world to thirty-two to one, the change might be effected in any of three ways: The silver dollar could be doubled in size, so the new dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the present gold dollar, or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, so the present silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the gold dollar. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made it would necessitate the recoinage of four billions of silver, or two billions of dollars. There would be an immediate loss of two billions of dollars, either to individuals or the government, but this would be the least of the injury. A shortage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction by increasing the value of the dollar, would increase the debts of the world two billions of dollars, and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result, such a change in the ratio would permanently increase the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars.

"The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts.

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said: 'Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry.'

"I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage when converted into coin at the ratio will not, in my judgement, more than supply our immediate needs. In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on June the 5th of that year, said: 'On the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage production annually an average of nearly \$3,000,000 per month for a period of twelve years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increase in population. If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000, and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, it would require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater rate of increased wealth and business it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price. If the United States then need more than \$54,000,000 annually to keep pace with population and business, it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition, and the United States is only one nation among many. Our opponents make no adequate provision for the increasing needs of the world.'

RESULT OF HOSTILE LEGISLATION.

"In the second place a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legis-

tion, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property?

"We are told that the restoration of bimetalism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people use silver, than it is now, when we are trying to secure gold. The Chicago platform expressly declares in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent, for the future, the demonization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of Legislatures to fix the rate of interest, which can be collected by law; there is far more reason for preventing private individuals from getting aside legal tender law. The money which is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by ninety-nine out of every one hundred persons. Why should the one hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general run? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation, in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium?

"There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the opponents of free coinage point to the fact that thirteen months past elapsed between the election and the first regular session of Congress, and assert that during that time, in case the people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the Constitution, it would be sufficient to remind them that the President is empowered to convene Congress in extra session whenever the public requires such action. If in November the people, by their ballots, declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetalism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed to prevent such political action as the people may believe necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine, will not in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent. In conclusion permit me to say a word in regard to international money. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetalism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to cooperate with other nations for the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetalism than servile dependence upon foreign aid.

IS THIS NATION HELPLESS?

"For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetalism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetalism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability of our people to act for themselves on all public questions, without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations, and then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate; but when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been equalled in vain.

"We shall not offend our opponents when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are so close to none in their capacity for self government.

"The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the credit nation of the world, a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens, as well as justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, most with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so

long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

"Honest differences of opinion have always existed and ever will exist as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal, but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations, and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

"Citizens of New York, I have travelled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith, rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate recreation of bimetalism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end encourage the creation of wealth.

"I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn to the inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people—that figure, liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all, and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good, and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Here is a diamond, here a piece of charcoal. Both carbon yet between them stands the mightiest of magicians—Nature. The foot on your table, and your own body are essentially the same; yet between the two stands the digestion, the arbiter of growth or decline, life or death.

We cannot make a diamond, we cannot make flesh, blood and bone. No. But by means of the Shaker Digestive Cordial we can enable the stomach to digest food which would otherwise ferment and poison the system. In all forms of dyspepsia and indigestion, consumption, with weakness, loss of flesh, thin blood, nervous prostration the Cordial is the successful remedy. Taken with food it relieves at once. It nourishes, and assists nature to nourish. A trial bottle—enough to show its merit—10 cents.

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IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.
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Sold by all Druggists at 50c per bottle.

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STOCKHOLDERS:
Representing a Capital of More Than a Half Million Dollars,
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The Scotland Neck Bank, Scotland Neck, N. C.
Noah Biggs, Scotland Neck, N. C.
R. R. Fleming, Pataolus, N. C.
D. W. Hardee, J. J. B. B., Greenville N. C.

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Checks and Account Books furnished on application.

YOUR ATTENTION
I have arrived and am having my Gallery fixed up in the latest styles. I will open in a few days. Wait for me.
R. Hyman.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured, with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes of the system. It is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props, Toledo, Sold by druggists prices 75.

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Family: GROCERIES,
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Flour, Lard,
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which I am selling so low that it causes surprise. Come see me and I will treat you fair and square.
DW. HARDEE.

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The Greenville Warehouse,
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The old Greenville Warehouse is being enlarged and more lights added which makes it the best lighted Warehouse in the State. With plenty of money and no pets, fair dealings and hard work, we are going to sell Tobacco as high as any one. Give us a trial and we will show you. Your friends,
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where I have purchased a
Large, New, Cheap
and stylish line of goods
We are not LOW on one thing just to catch your eye and high on others because we think you are not posted. We sell our goods at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and whether you are an expert or not does not effect our price one cent. Our goods have the stamp of reliability, combining style and quality with lowest price, and they will bring you success against all competitors. My stock of
CLOTHING is not surpassed by any clothing store. I will sell up-to-date Clothing.
Thanking you for past favors, I hope to be favored with your future patronage.
I am Yours to Please,
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Leader of Styles.

YOUR ATTENTION.
In a few days we will remove our celebrated stock of
Hardware, Stoves and TINWARE.
To one of those large stores in the Elliott Block, on east side of Evans Street. Now is your chance to secure rare bargains in the above.
BAKER & HART

REPUBLICAN PLAN OF CO-OPERATION.

What They Expect From Populists—McKinley and the Gold Platform to be Swallowed.

The Republican Executive Committee met last Saturday and issued a "Call" to the Republicans of the State. From this we make the following extracts:

"It is therefore resolved by the State Republican Executive Committee in regular meeting assembled, that we recommend to the Republican voters of the State the necessity of co-operation with the Populists in all the counties where it is practicable, on the legislative and county officers, with the understanding that members of the Legislature of both parties shall support the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, so that each party shall have one Senator in Congress."

It will be seen from this that every Populist candidate for the Legislature is to be pledged beforehand to vote for a Republican for United States Senator. This is to re-elect Senator Pritchard, who is an ardent admirer of McKinley. It cannot be that the honest Populists of North Carolina will vote for any man who favors McKinley or President, and yet the Republicans are advised and commanded to make every Populist pledge himself to this end before voting for him. We ask the Populist of Pitt whether they propose to do this.

This also occurs in the "Call."

"We also urge the immediate organization of McKinley and Russell clubs in every precinct in the State, and that they secure necessary literature to educate the honest yeomanry of the Commonwealth, in those principles advocated by Republican party that every voter shall exercise his suffrage in this most important election intelligently and advisedly."

Does any man have any doubt now as to whether the Republicans favor McKinley and the gold standard? Can any man who favors silver and any party which proposes to defeat it if they can? We ask the honest silver advocate these questions in all earnestness and we believe that they will aid in giving North Carolina to Bryan.

To make the above even stronger and show that they not only favor McKinley but endorse the gold platform that interprets itself to mean only gold they resolve further:

"That we heartily endorse the action of the National Republican convention at St. Louis in presenting for our support for the Presidency the great champion of protection to American industries, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-Presidency, and hereby pledge our earnest support of their candidacy and the platform of principles upon which they stand in competition of the party policy touching the great economic and other issues demanding settlement; and that our firm belief is that by wise and proper management our State will give these gentlemen its electoral vote in November next."

In this it will be seen that their support is pledged to the candidates and gold platform in no uncertain sound and they express the belief that North Carolina will give its electoral vote to McKinley and Hobart and thereby rid upon us the evils of the gold standard.

We believe that the Populists in the State who are honestly in favor of financial reform will never cooperate with any party advocating any such declarations as the above. Whatever they may think about having their own tickets we are thoroughly convinced that they can never aid the Republicans and be true to the principles which they have heretofore so earnestly advocated. We call upon all men who favor a change in the present financial system to think before they act and when they do act let their actions be in accordance with their professions.

Bethel Items.

BETHEL, N. C., Aug. 24, 1896.—Rev. A. S. Barnes preached at Hamilton Sunday.

Rev. A. J. Parker, of Williamston, preached in the Methodist church here Sunday morning and night. He baptized several persons and received them into the church.

Rev. A. S. Barnes left this morning to spend a week or two at his former home, Fremont.

W. J. Whitehurst, M. C. S. Cherry and J. P. Blount are building a bicycle track near town.

Col. Hammond, railroad agent, is now comfortably situated in the new depot office.

Oakley Items.

OAKLEY, N. C., Aug. 24, '96.—After an illness of a few days J. R. Whitehurst, aged 27 years, died Tuesday near Hamilton and was buried Wednesday at his father's, J. H. Whitehurst, near here. The deceased leaves a wife and one child. May the Lord guide and protect the widow and her babe in our prayer.

Who can beat this for a fox story? A few nights ago J. H. Whitehurst was curing tobacco and a hen was setting near the barn and a fox came and caught her. Mr. Whitehurst set two dogs on him and he ran about two miles and came back within thirty yards of where he caught the hen. Mr. Whitehurst shot at him and he dropped the hen, and all the damage she got was her feathers somewhat ruffled. When she started she began to squall and kept it up until the fox dropped her.

E. M. ANDREWS,
THE LARGEST DEALER IN
FURNITURE & PIANOS IN THE CAROLINAS.
ALL GOODS bought direct from the makers in large quantities and sold at only one small profit—no more. The Complete Furnishing and Equipment of New Houses a Specialty. Small orders receive the same careful and prompt attention as large ones. Special lots of Furniture bought from Bankrupt Manufacturers being offered at less than their value all the time.

ABOUT PIANOS AND ORGANS.
How to Make Home Attractive
Has been the study of mankind since the trouble in Adam's household, and it is now universally conceded that Music is the most potent factor in the accomplishment of this result. Now a Piano or Organ is a necessity if you want a Musical Home, and I have been studying and working for years to get myself into a position to supply the homes of North and South Carolina with the
Best Possible Instruments, At Lowest Possible Prices, and on Easiest Possible Terms.
My success is beyond my hopes, and I am now prepared to give my patrons the benefit. Such a line as I can offer has never been controlled by one dealer.
UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$200 to \$650. REED ORGANS, \$25 to \$175.
And I've got the Leader in Each Different Grade.
Of course my low prices and easy terms will not stir up the small dealers, and when you hear the "yelp" about Andrews; just remember what Sam Jones says about the one that yelps—he has certainly been hit. You will probably buy but one Piano or Organ in a lifetime, so you want to get the right one. Let me, or one of my salesmen, help you make your selection.
Hundreds and Thousands of Homes in the two Carolinas will testify to our goods and low prices. Our business methods are fair and liberal. We want to do business with you. Makes no difference how small your orders are, you will get the lowest prices. My traveling salesmen will call to see you if you wish. Write for Catalogues and prices. One postal card may save you many dollars.
F. H. ANDREWS,
Manager Music Department.
E. M. ANDREWS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, Pianos and Organs,
16 & 18 West Trade Street. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ABOUT FURNITURE.
Fine Furniture Makes Fine Homes.
The Most Expensive Furniture is Not Always the Finest. It must be
Well Designed, Well Made, Well Finished.
I can furnish you with all of these, at less money than other dealers will offer them. A great variety to select from
Bedroom Suits in Oak at \$12.50 to \$100.
Curly Birch, Mahogany, Birdseye Maple and Walnut Suits at all prices.
Parlor Suits in Great Variety. Dining Room Furniture, every style Hall Suits, to the Queen's Taste.
Pictures and Easels in abundance. Everything in Furniture to make home comfortable.
MANTELS AND TILES FOR NEW HOUSES. ALL GRADES AND PRICES.
Bicycles At Bottom Prices. No one can Underbid us. We will Save you Money on them. WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS AT A BARGAIN.
Our business methods are fair and liberal. We want to do business with you. Makes no difference how small your orders are, you will get the lowest prices. My traveling salesmen will call to see you if you wish. Write for Catalogues and prices. One postal card may save you many dollars.
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16 & 18 West Trade Street. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Good Horse.
We take pleasure in calling attention to the large advertisement of E. M. Andrews, of Charlotte, that appears in the REFLECTOR today. He is the largest dealer in furniture, pianos and organs that we have in the State, and his trade covers all sections of the two Carolinas. Handling these goods in such large quantities as he does enables him to make special prices to purchasers. A postal card dropped to him will bring you catalogue and prices of any articles wanted.

News From Biltmore.
It's so hot these days that one can only get up to 11 o'clock. After that we retire and rest till the cool of the evening.

There is no "sound money" club in Biltmore. The last sound from money in this locality was made by a dollar dropped by a drummer on the pavement. The whole town turned out, and both the dollar and the drummer were lost in the scuffle.

We understand that a man named Nansen has discovered the north pole. But there is no danger of the voters emigrating there, for while there's plenty of ice, there's no whiskey to go with it.

FRANK WILSON

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale.



offer includes **CLOTHING, Shoes, Caps, Notions**



Gents' Furnishings Dry goods
in fact the entire stock
Call early.
Frank Wilson
The King Clothier.

THE REFLECTOR

Local Reflections.
First of the season—New Mullies and Potatoes 10 cents a peck at S. M. Schultz.
Cobb & Elks made an average of \$18.50 on their tobacco sold at the Greenville Warehouse Thursday.
The entire sale at the Star Warehouse Monday brought an average of 10 cents. This looks like getting back to old time figures.

Best blend Tea, 25c per lb. at S. M. Schultz.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. David S. Smith, of Greenville, and Miss Ella Tucker, daughter of Mr. J. J. Tucker, at Salem church on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 4 P. M.

A fresh lot of run cream Cheese and Vermont Butter, on ice, at J. S. Tunstall's.

That 40,000 pounds of tobacco piled on the Eastern Warehouse floor today was a sight to look upon and tells its own tale. Oltius and "Old Man Gus" are doing the work that brings it in.

Fine Italian Macaroni, just received, at J. S. Tunstall's.

Fresh Carr Butter to-day, A 15-12 at S. M. Schultz.

G. W. Hart, of Greene county, had a load of bottom primings at the Star Monday and brought him \$114.29 which was much more than he expected. Look out, the Star is coming to the front.

W. D. Stokes sold a lot of common tobacco at the Planters Warehouse Friday on which he averaged \$10. He said that if anybody had offered him \$7 before the sale he would have taken it gladly.

The way sales have increased at the Greenville Warehouse is noticed by all who go on the market. Leon Evans has built up his large business by personal attention and selling every pile of tobacco strictly on merit.

G. W. Williams sold a load of tobacco at the Star Warehouse Monday as follows: 1 lot 18 1/2, 1 lot at 17 1/2, 1 lot at 25 1/2, 1 lot at 8 1/2. Frank Edwards also sold at the Star at these figures: 11-16 1/2-13 1/2-15 1/2.

The News and Observer issued a Fish, Fruit and Truck Edition last Sunday. Like its cotton and tobacco editions, it shows enterprise and deserves the patronage of the citizens of the State. These editions have done much to advance the material interests of the State.

Getting Ready to Open.

M. Owens, of Currituck, has arrived to get ready for opening a large furniture business here about Sept. 1st. He will open temporarily in the Elliott building on east side of the street until two stores can be fitted up for him in the new block now going up on the other side of the street. If Mr. Owens proves as good a citizen as some other Currituck folk we have, as we have no doubt he will, Greenville is very fortunate in getting him.

Right.

They love pie mors and silver less is the logical conclusion from the outcome of the Populist State Convention—Durham Sun.

Skinner Again.

The Populist Congressional convention at Edenton on Wednesday re-nominated Harry Skinner for Congress by acclamation. Theo. White, of Hertford, was nominated for Elector.

Barn Burned.

A little before going to press this afternoon, Hal Sugg phoned us that a tobacco barn on O. L. Joyner's place, two-and-a-half miles from town had just been destroyed by fire.

The Greenville Still Gaing.

The Greenville Warehouse had the lead in quantity today and whooped up the price as usual. Here is a sale made for H. C. Braxton on a load of primings: 42 lbs. \$25; 60 lbs. \$21.25; 138 lbs. \$17; 135 lbs. \$12.25; 63 lbs. \$6.75; 48 lbs. \$11.25; 34 lbs. \$5.40.

Still Gaing Up.

Tobacco receipts keep going right on up the ladder, higher and higher all the time. Today broke the season's record up to this time with 125,000 pounds. It was here from everywhere, each one of the warehouses having about as much as it wanted to look after. The sale was an all day affair this time. Starting at the Star at 9 o'clock only that house and Planter's could be finished before dinner. The Eastern and Greenville had the afternoon and gave the buyers so much to bid on as to keep them busy until nearly light. There was a large crowd, many ladies among them, out to see the break. There is no need of disputing the matter any further—Greenville is the leading tobacco market of Eastern North Carolina. Other markets are aware of this whether they admit it or not.

Highest Price.

Today Miss Anna Potter, of Greene county, had some tobacco sold at the Planter's Warehouse and averaged \$20. The lowest lot brought \$14.50 and the highest \$29. This latter price was the highest figure that has been reached on the market this season. E. B. Ficklen bought it.

Always Ahead.

Give the Eastern Warehouse first sale, last sale or middle sale, and you will find more tobacco on the floor than any other house. It had last sale to day and was away ahead in quantity while its prices are never beaten. This is accounted for from the fact that no one takes more interest in the market than Oltius Joyner and "Old Man Gus" Evans, and no one works harder for the farmer than they do. The farmers know this and appreciate it.

"HOT SCOTCH."

What These People Catch as They Move Around.
W. H. Barns is in Suffolk.
H. A. Blow has returned home.
J. A. Dupree went to Norfolk Monday.

Duney Wilson has returned from Piner's Point, Va.
J. H. Parkman returned Tuesday evening from Raleigh.

T. E. Roberts, of Chase City, Va., arrived Tuesday evening.
Charlie Briley is clerking for J. C. Cobb & Son.

Will Henry has taken a position with Brown & Hooker.
Mrs. E. E. Parkman returned home Tuesday evening from Durham.

J. G. Bowling and Wiley Brown went to Washington Monday.
Miss Julia Foley left Saturday evening to visit friends in Kinston.

W. G. Lang, of Farmville, went to Norfolk Monday morning on business.
The little child of J. N. Hart is very sick, but shows signs of improvement to-day.

Ned Saunders is in town selling Henry Clay Cheroots, said to be the best on the market.

R. J. Cobb left Friday for the northern markets to purchase new goods for J. C. Cobb & Son.

Miss Julia Howell, daughter of Capt. R. P. Howell, of Goldsboro, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. F. Sugg.

J. B. Edwards and wife, of Scotland Neck, came down Tuesday evening to visit W. H. Harrington, Mrs. Edwards' father.

Mrs. G. P. Fleming and children returned Saturday evening from their summer outing in the western part of the State.

Misses Cornelia and Minnie Moore, of Whiteakers, who have been visiting friends at the King House, left Sunday morning, and will spend a few days at the home of R. R. Carr.

Frank Wilson returned last Friday from the northern markets and he says he has got 'em. He says he told the good people that as soon as his new display tables arrive he will show the largest and handsomest up-to-date line of cloth log ever seen here.

M. R. Lang returned from his northern tour Thursday night and says he bought the prettiest line of fall and winter goods he ever purchased, and also that the prices were much lower this season than last and he will startle the folks around here with prices.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Gets Out a Skeleton Ticket—Plan of Fusion With Populists—Some of Them Don't Like Such Surrender.—A Bolt.

The Republicans of Pitt held their county convention here on Saturday afternoon, six white men and about a hundred negroes taking part in it.

The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M. by J. J. Perkins, chairman of the county executive committee.
There was a little squabble right at the outset of the meeting over the manner in which the business of the convention should be proceeded with.

After a little cross firing between opposing sides, which indicated to the spectators that there was some fun ahead, the secretary was ordered to call the roll of townships, which he did but omitted to call any names of delegates as he went. There was an occasional answer of "present" as he proceeded.

F. J. Johnson moved that the temporary chairman and secretary be made permanent officers of the convention.
G. W. Cox raised the point of order that no committee on credentials had been appointed and made a report.

C. M. Bernard stated that if there was no contest from any township it was useless to consume time by having a committee on credentials, and he moved that the rules be suspended and the convention go into permanent organization.

E. V. Cox raised the point that this was irregular and demanded that the roll of delegates be called. This proceeded very slowly, about thirty answering.

At the conclusion of the roll call G. W. Cox again tried to say something but there was so much confusion he could not be heard. A crowd gathered around the secretary's desk to see how the list of delegates panned out.

About this time a drunken white man crossed the stand in rear of the chairman and made such noise that policeman Fred Cox put him down in the corner and held him until he got quiet.

C. M. Bernard got the floor again and renewed his motion to suspend the rules and go into permanent organization, carried.

E. V. Cox moved that present chairman and secretary be made permanent officers, carried.

C. M. Bernard said he desired to read the convention some proceedings from headquarters. He prefaced the reading with some remarks in which he said "no party can exist without organization, and no party can be long lived unless it heeds the instructions that come from the organization." He wanted them to listen to what came from headquarters and be ready to act accordingly. He then read the address issued by the State executive committee at their recent meeting in Raleigh. It was noticeable that when he reached the part bearing upon the nomination of Russell for Governor there was not the slightest sound to come from the ladies, but when he read the names of McKinley and Hobart they broke out in applause.

After completing the reading he made them a speech of some length in which he several times pressed the point of their keeping together and being ready to heed what came from headquarters. He rehearsed the plan of co-operation between the Republicans and Populists in the last campaign and said "we fused and helped them beat the Democrats in that election, and we pledged ourselves to co-operate with them again in this election if they continue true to the reforms they started out to secure. The great reforms were these: First, local self-government in the counties; second, the right of every man to deposit one vote and have that vote counted; third, 6 per cent interest." (Applause)

He went on to tell how the Republicans and Populists had got out a joint State ticket this year, the Republicans first meeting and making a skeleton ticket and the Populists later filling it out. But he failed to tell them the Populists nominated a full ticket, and paid no attention to the one the Republicans had nominated—in fact ignored every man they had nominated, and that the way fusion comes on the State ticket is that the Republican Executive Committee just met and filled out their ticket with the man the Populists had nominated, holding on to the few little fellows they had nominated in their own State convention.

Coming down to the district he said they helped to send Skinner to Congress last time and that the Republican committee met in Edenton last Wednesday, the same day of the Populist convention, pledged the Republican vote of the district to Skinner again this time, and he wanted them all to support him, since the Populists had done that they asked of them. He said that the Populist convention at Edenton passed a resolution endorsing Senator Pritchard. We wonder what Mr. Butler thinks of this. The Colonel's hand seems to appear in this. And can it be true that such a silver advocate could cause a Populist convention to endorse the rankest McKinley man in the South?

Then touching upon county affairs he said "you all know that in our fusion with them last election we got only one representative in the county. But the Populist committee met this morning and offered to be more liberal with us this time. They said they will give us the same Representative, the Register of Deeds, the Coroner and one County Commissioner, with committees from each asked to confer in reference to a Senator. We are to name who we please for these offices, they are to name who they please for the other offices, we will put them on one ticket and beat the Democrats by 1,000 majority. (Great applause.) We held a caucus just before this convention and accepted the offer of the Populist committee and the caucus selected the names to go on the ticket which I will now ask Mr. Brown to read."

This was a signal for more confusion. Brown (col.) went on the stand to read the caucus names, but objections were heard in various parts of the hall. Finally he was told to go ahead and read it and he gave the following names:

For Legislature—E. V. Cox.
For Register of Deeds—J. J. Perkins.
For County Commissioner—J. H. Thompson.
For Coroner—R. J. Wilson.

A general hubbub followed the reading of the ticket and before any action could be taken E. V. Cox got the floor.

He held a copy of the Winston Republican in his hand and started out like he wanted to pay a tribute to the late Capt. Goslen, editor of that paper, but put paper aside and went in for a speech of an hour length. The main object Mr. Cox had in making the speech seemed to be to warn the Republicans not to be swallowed up body and soul by the Populists. He said he favored fusion but not surrender. That under fusion the Republican vote was diminishing at the rate of 1100 a year, and that at this rate it would soon cease to exist. He fired the negroes a little by reference to their losing their freedom and said if they had to be distracted and said no difference with them from which party it came. That such doctrine as that had recently been proclaimed from where he stood, and asked the question if it came from a Democrat. There were loud responses of no.

He then asked if it came from a Republican, and was answered in the negative with greater force. He asked not whether it was a Populist, but every body knew that he referred to Col. Skinner.

All through his speech he continued to utter "but he wants you to forget your freedom." He counseled the negroes not to listen at the arguments for silver that they would hear during this campaign. He was heartily in favor of McKinley. That he agreed with him in eleven things and only differed in one. That he differed with Bryan in eleven and only agreed with him in one. He favored free silver but favored McKinley. Whew! "Consistency, etc." Can the Populists swallow this ticket? This speech was heartily endorsed by the whole convention, and yet Populists are asked to vote for a supporter of McKinley, and goldbugism. Will they do it? This remains to be seen. Mr. Cox closed after reading an extract from the Caucasian and quoting a little poetry that ought to be entitled "together." He urged the Republicans with force to stand together. He looked as if he might have said a great deal more but he was fearful of trading on tender and forbidden ground.

F. J. Johnson followed Cox and endorsed what he had said, adding that any talk about their voting for Bryan and Watson was simply absurd, that Tom Watson was the worst negro later in the country. C. M. Bernard also made some complimentary remarks about Cox, and moved to ratify the work of the caucus.

G. W. Cox said he was not permitted to have a part in that caucus, and if the report was adopted as the sense of this convention he then was going to withdraw and be done with it. Several negroes got up to take sides with Cox against the caucus, and the opposition grew so strong that Bernard took the floor again to try and pacify matters.

E. V. Cox rose to a point of personal privilege, said he was ignored in the caucus and would not submit to such proceedings. He started to make another speech when Bernard called him down and insisted upon the execution.

The motion was put and declared adopted.
Bernard offered the motion that in case the agreement between Republicans and Populists is not carried out the executive committee is authorized to take such action as is deemed necessary.

E. V. Cox got the floor again and said he would not run on a ticket brought out in any such way as this, that it had been Republican principles to let the voice of the people be heard but to have a lot of bound and gagged men from a caucus are usurping the people's authority and such a movement could not have his support.

The confusion just here was immense and Bernard broke in with reading a resolution endorsing the action of the State convention in nominating Russell and declaring that the Populists is not carried out the executive committee is authorized to take such action as is deemed necessary.

E. V. Cox moved to adjourn when E. V. Cox jumped up and tried to speak again, and in the confusion the question was put and the convention declared adjourned. Cox kept right on talking, those in sympathy with him remaining to hear him out. He again demanded what had been done, and told them another convention would be held and a straight Republican ticket nominated according to the plan of organization.

Died.
We regret to chronicle the sad news that reached here Monday night of the death of Mr. L. B. Sheppard, of Baltimore, who died in that city on Sunday last with Bright's disease. The REFLECTOR deeply sympathizes with relatives here and in Baltimore.

C. T. MUNFORD

GONE TO THE

Northern Markets. His Entire Stock

White Goods, Laces

Summer Dress Goods at your own price for the spot cash only. Come early and avoid the rush.

C. T. MUNFORD

Next door to The Bank of Greenville.

OUR STORE!

Full of the Bargains that jars the tire purchasers dollars and cents. This fact joined to the truthful assertions, the largest stock, most beautiful selections, best values, make our store the most satisfactory place for you to trade. Come take a look at the many attractions which we offer and make you our patrons. A stock full of Bargains every day during each season, but never before any better, grander, more beautiful or better selected stock than this season: Our buyer bought for the Cash, and added to the judgment of 30 years experience, we offer a line of

Gen'l Merchandise.

that has never been excelled or scarcely equalled in this town or county. Our store is the home of rare bargains, genuine merit, honest goods, square dealing, polite attention, and the place for you to trade. We have them here and call upon every buyer to examine them. Our store is full to completion of the following lines:

- Dry Goods, Laces, Misses and Children Dress Goods, Shirt Waist Silks, White Goods
- Dimities, Challies, Henriettas, all wool, Black Dress Goods, Ripples, Novelty Cotton Goods, Linen Fabrics, Ducks,
- Piques, White and Colored Sateens, India Lawns, Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes and other beautiful

Stylish things too numerous to mention. Our Laces, Ribbons, Silks, Braids, Buttons, Velvets and other Trimmings make the hearts of the ladies glad to behold them. Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Side Combs, and Hair Ornaments are beauties. Our Shoe stock is immense for Ladies, Misses and Children, Men and Boys. The most complete and stylish line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Oxford Ties ever offered here.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods! embracing many articles, such as: Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Hosiery, Suspender, Necktie, Dress and Workmen's Sunday and every day Shirts, Undershirts and Toilet Articles. Fur, Wool and Straw Hats for Men and Boys. Caps for men, Boys and children.

Plain, Pure, Heavy Groceries. Flour, Meat, Sugar, Lard, Molasses, Salt, Snuff and Tobacco. Hard ware and Farming Tools, lows and Casting, Tinware, Toilet Soa and many useful household articles in that line. The Best line of Crockery that we have ever had and that is saying much. Our Tea and Dinner Sets are beauties. Our Laces, Caps and Sateens, Dishes and Bowls are here in quantities and variety. Hall, Vase and Parlor Lamps, plain and fancy patterns. Now a word about our

FURNITURE!

Store, bigger more magnificent and grander than ever before. Oak Suits, Parlor Suits, Couches, Lounges, Plush, Upholstered, Reed, Willow, and Oak Rocking Chairs, and Oak Dining Chairs. All the culmination of the Manufacturer's Art up to date. Separate pieces, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Centre and Dining Tables, Towel and Hat Bureaus, Tin Safes, Side Boards, Spring Mattresses, Coils, Washstands, Shuck and straw Mattresses, Matting, Bings, Carpet, Curtain Poles, Lace Curtains, Window Shades and other house furnishings. Harness, Trunks, Valises and Hand Bags and Satchels, Wood and Willow Ware. Buckets, Tubs, Market and Fancy Lunch Baskets. And many other things that you need. Don't come to Greenville and leave without seeing your friends, the Leaders and Edentors.

J. B. CHERRY & Co

IS YOUR TOBACCO READY? FIVE POINTS.

If not it will soon be and you had better get your Flues ready for curing. We can supply you now at any time with the best Steel Flues. S. E. PENDER & CO Pender makes good Flues.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of the late Mrs. A. M. Clark, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and to all creditors of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Clark to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated to the undersigned, at the office of Blount & Fleming, attorneys, in Greenville, N. C., on or before the first day of August 1897. W. R. WHICHARD, Executor of Mrs. A. M. Clark. BLOUNT & FLEMING, Attorneys for Executor.

NOTICE.

To the Tobacco Farmers. All farmers growing tobacco who propose to use the Improved Method of Hanging or Looping Tobacco, for curing are notified that they must procure a Farm Right before using the same. The same having been patented Oct. 28, 1896 by Pleasant B. Farmer, and by him assigned to John R. Chisney, Farm Rights can be procured by applying to ISAAC A. SUGG, Attorney C., July 23, 1896.

VISIT Lang's CASH HOUSE

FALL GOODS Arriving Daily. Our Mr. Taft is back from the north and says prices there were cheaper than ever and he will make prices here way down.

Summer Goods at your own price. **RICKS & TAFT,** FIVE POINTERS.

1. Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes—nice and cheap.
 2. Gents' Furnishing Goods—down.
 3. Hats, Buggy Robes, Jewelry, Cutlery, Pistols—low down.
 4. Meats, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Bagging and Ties—way down.
 5. In fact anything in the Gen'l Merchandise Line—out of sight.
- AT SAM WHITE'S: FIVE POINTER.

ROUNTREE, BROWN & CO.,

Sole Owners and Proprietors of the

STAR WAREHOUSE

TO THE TOBACCO PUBLIC:---It is conceded by all the surrounding country that Greenville is the leading tobacco market for the sale of Leaf Tobacco in Eastern Carolina. This being so it behooves all within reach of the Great market to sell their tobacco here. There are four large Warehouse doors open to the public and chief among them is the STAR Warehouse with a corps of clever and gentlemanly assistants. We now have under construction a large Prizery to be used in connection with the Warehouse, that we may be able to handle the vast amount of Tobacco consigned to us. We have associated with us Messrs. H. L. Coward and T. E. Hooker, two large and successful tobacco raisers from Greene county, they having purchased the interest of Mr. McG. Ernul, we are better prepared to handle your tobacco than ever before and when you get your tobacco ready for market drive direct to the STAR where you will always receive prompt and courteous attention and highest market prices for your tobacco.

Your friends,
ROUNTREE, BROWN & CO., Greenville, N. C.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

verted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. It, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other. But the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option the metals are drawn apart whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint.

"Society, is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetalism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor prevent the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as from contracts from individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to credit the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which make the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver. The resolution adopted by Congress in 1878 positively assert the right of the United States to redeem obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in coin. Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the United States the option reserved by law of exchanging silver certificates in silver coin or gold coin."

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"I do not agree with the Secretary that it was wise to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and Treasury notes, but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already made the excuse for the issue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is continued.

"We are told that any attempt on the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would be a calamity on gold; but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States. It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested nothing more forcible than the dangers they fear. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases?

"In discussing this we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which we come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people surpass any people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous international commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is of more value at this time in other lands. Our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present rate; merchandise cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot expect all the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their needs from the yield. The arts will use a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity. We will be required to buy only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is a conjecture. Silver has been used for money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirement of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter be convinced that by opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage at the present rate we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

"Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This is entirely answered by the fact that during the last twenty-five years the annual output of gold has increased more rapidly than the output of silver.

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The price of gold has fallen more in the past five years than it ever fell in the history of the world, but that fall is not due to increased production.

"Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be paid in appreciating dollars. The American people now send a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetalism will not only stop falling prices, but will to some extent restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors I reply that, in the balancing of equities, the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices, as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the standard money of the world and thus restore stability to prices.

"In discussing this we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which we come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people surpass any people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous international commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is of more value at this time in other lands. Our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present rate; merchandise cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot expect all the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their needs from the yield. The arts will use a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity. We will be required to buy only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is a conjecture. Silver has been used for money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirement of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need, for fear they may hereafter be convinced that by opening our mints to the free and unlimited coinage at the present rate we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

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Missouri 17
 Montana 8
 Nebraska 3
 Nevada 4
 New Hampshire 3
 New Jersey 10
 New York 16
 North Carolina 11
 North Dakota 11
 Ohio 23
 Oregon 4
 Pennsylvania 32
 Rhode Island 4
 South Carolina 9
 South Dakota 4
 Tennessee 12
 Texas 14
 Utah 15
 Vermont 13
 Virginia 12
 Washington 4
 West Virginia 4
 Wisconsin 12
 Wyoming 12

Total 443
 A majority of all, being 224 votes, is necessary to elect.

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P. P. P., Lippman's
Great Remedy.

FOR THREE YEARS HE SUFFERED--COULD HARDLY BREATHE AT NIGHT--ONE NOSTRIL CLOSED FOR 10 YEARS.

Mr. A. M. Ramsey, of DeLeon, Texas, was a sufferer from Catarrh in his worst form. Truly, his description of his sufferings is a little short of marvelous. Instead of seeking his couch, glad for the slight cooling, he went to it with terror, realizing that another long, weary, wakeful night and a struggle to breathe was before him. He could not sleep on either side for two years. P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured him in quick time.

DE LEON, TEXAS
 Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.
 Gentles: I have used nearly four bottles of P. P. P. I was afflicted from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. Your P. P. P. has cured my difficulty of breathing, smoothed the irritation of the heart, and has relieved me of all pain. One nostril was closed for ten years, but now I can breathe through it readily. I have not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position all night.

THE STATE OF TEXAS--County of Comanche--Before the undersigned authority on this day, personally appeared A. M. Ramsey, who, after being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement made by him relative to the virtue of P. P. P. medicine is true. A. M. RAMSEY. Sworn to and subscribed before me this August 4th, 1891. J. M. LAMBERT, N. P., Comanche County, Texas.

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 IRA T. TURLINGTON, Proprietor, Smithfield, N. C.

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 Cure All Liver Ills.
 ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so, NEVER DESPAIR
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 Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

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 Ripans Tablets cure dizziness.
 Ripans Tablets assist digestion.
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GROVES
 "Blight"
 costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of "Kainit" will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
 IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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 Steamers leave Washington for Greenville and Tarboro touching at Landing on Tar River Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
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costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of "Kainit" will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

"Kainit"
 will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

WOMAN'S Balm
 For monthly pains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of women. Write for particulars to J. C. Lanier & Co., Greenville, N. C.

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For the Cure of all Skin Diseases.
 This Preparation has been in use for fifty years, and wherever it has been used it has been found to be the most effective remedy for all the ailments of the skin. Write for particulars to J. C. Lanier & Co., Greenville, N. C.

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 J. A. SLOCUM, M. D., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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