

Plenty of new material and the best quality of Stationery.

to cost about \$1,000,000 and all the money necessary has been subscribed. Work has proceeded with a quietness that makes it impossible for those at the grounds to realize the vast amount that has been accomplished. The buildings are beautiful specimens of architecture and the grounds are spacious and picturesque and every way adapted for the purposes intended. The exposition will continue six months. The foremost men and women in Tennessee are interested in this enterprise, Mr. J. W. Thomas, Tennessee's railroad magnate, being its president, assisted by Mr. Lewis, Major A. W. Wills and other prominent citizens of Nashville. St. Louis and Pittsburgh within the past ten days have taken steps to have full exhibits of the products of their shops and factories.

TERMS: \$1.00 per Year, in Advance

NO 44

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.

Notice to Creditors.
In accordance with a decree made at a
supreme court term 1896, the Superior Court
in a case therein pending in which
N. Rynum, Executor of R. A. Rynum
plaintiff and R. P. Rynum and others
his defendants, notice is hereby given
to the creditors of A. Rynum, decedent
to file with me the evidence of their
claims against said estate, on or before
the 18th day of November 1896. It is
made my duty to report to December
term the amount of the indebtedness
due pro et contra a share of each decedent's
assets. Those creditors desiring
a share in the assets must present their
claims within the above specified time

A. E. MOYE,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Grandville, W. C., Octobers 7, 1896.

WANTED.---Poultry
 Bring your Poultry and Eggs to Win
 ville for the highest market prices
 and ship in large quantities, and
 prepared to pay you as much as any
 in cash.

J. B. TRIPP

Deceit is the false road to happiness, and all the joys we travel through to vice, like fairy banquets, vanish when we touch them.—

Dr. G. Calliquetto, Druggist, Beavers-
ville, Ill., says, "To Dr. King's New
Discovery I owe my life. I was taken
with La Grippe and tried all the physi-
cians for miles about, but of no avail
and was given up and told I could no
live. Having Dr. King's New Dis cov-
ery in my store I sent for a bottle and
began its use and from the first dose
began to get better, and after using
three bottle was up and about again.
It is worth its weight in gold. We
won't keep store or house without it.
Get a free trial at John L. Wooten
Drug Store.

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, 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 & trial bottle—enough to show its merit—10 cents.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctor recommends it in place of Castor Oil.

Running the Gantlet.
Running the gantlet as a military punishment was, it is said, originated by Gustavus Adolphus to punish thieves in his army. It was borrowed by the English from the Germans, who copied it from Gustavus, and being employed in the British regiments in America was readily taken up by the Indians of this country.

Bring your Poultry and Eggs to Win
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Buy and ship in large quantities, and
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THE REFLECTOR

Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WILKINSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the post office at Greenville, N. C., as second class mail matter.

Wednesday, November 11th, 1896.

A CARD FROM EX-SENATOR JARVIS.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Nov. 6, 1896.

To THE PUBLIC:—Sometime in September King's Weekly, a paper published at this place, contained an attack on Mr. Harry Skinner in which my name was illegitimately and offensively used as a witness against him. It was not the first time my name had been used in that paper in a manner offensive to me, I had paid no attention to it and would not now if the matter involved myself alone. The statement in the paper, as I remember it, is (after making certain changes) that "Governor Jarvis is now in the western part of the State and says these things are true and the half has not been told." If it was meant to charge that I had discussed these things in public the charge is untrue. It is meant to say that I had discussed them in private, if true, it was gross violation of confidence to give it out for publication, but as a matter of fact, it is not true that I have used the language attributed to me in reference to Mr. Skinner. It is well known that I have assisted in the adjustment of some of his financial matters and it may be that in talking about his indebtedness to some individual creditor I may have said that is not half of his indebtedness; but I emphatically deny that I have ever discussed Mr. Skinner's affairs in the manner or in the spirit alleged in said article.

LUCAS AND SKINNER AT GREENVILLE.

When I was engaged in my canvass in the western part of the State I read a telegram from Greenville published in the daily papers purporting to give an account of an incident between Mr. Lucas and Mr. Skinner in their joint discussion at Greenville. The telegram made Mr. Lucas say, "I have been told here today that Gov. Jarvis said he heard Skinner lobbying in Washington in favor of a bill to pay clerks a salary of \$100 a month the year through; and 15 minutes later went on the floor of Congress and made a speech against and voted against the bill." I have quoted from the telegram and I say that I have never made such a statement to any one. I never heard Mr. Skinner lobby for such a bill. I never heard him request any one to vote for it or in any way, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatever, try to influence them to do so; and I have never stated to any one that he did. The facts about what I saw and heard in Washington and what I have stated in private conversations in Greenville are these: I happened to be in the lobby of the House of Representatives last spring when the bill referred to was under consideration. I was in conversation with Skinner and two or three other members of the House when something was said about the matter under discussion. Mr. Skinner remarked that he wanted to see the bill pass but that he could not vote for it; and some of the other gentlemen said the same thing. In a short time thereafter I was sitting with my back towards the members' seats discussing with a gentleman from the West the probable outcome of the Chicago Convention, when I heard a familiar voice on the floor speaking, and raising up and looking in the direction of the voice I saw Mr. Skinner on the floor making a speech against the bill. I have joked Mr. Skinner himself about speaking against a bill which he wished to see passed. I have also stated these facts to and laughed about them with those with whom I am in the habit of associating in Greenville, but I never occurred to me that any one would use them in a political discussion. Nor could I have possibly imagined that any man who aspired to a seat in Congress could so far forget the common proprieties of life as to make use on the stump of a private conversation, as coming from me without first getting from me the facts and my permission to use my name in connection therewith. When I read the report of the discussion I felt indignant at Mr. Lucas' conduct and I so wrote him. I trust he may be able to say it was thoughtlessly and not deliberately done. I make these statements of facts because I feel that those who desire to know the truth of the matter may do so; and because I will not allow the coarse and brutal language reported to have been used by Mr. Skinner on the occasion referred to prevent me from doing him justice in the matter.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 2, 1896.

The Board of Commissioners for Pitt county met this date, present C. Dawson, chairman, Leonidas Flewigg, S. M. Jones, T. E. Keel and Jesse L. Smith. The following orders for paupers were issued: Martha Nelson 2 00, H. D. Smith 2 00, Nancy Moore 3 50, Susan Briley 2 50, Henry Harris 2 50, Kenneth Henderson 3 00, Eliza Edwards 1 50, J. H. Bibb 2 00, Henry Dail 2 00, Ann Cherry 2 00, Fannie Tucker 2 00, Alice Corbett 3 00, Winnifred Taylor 6 00, Polly Adams 1 50, Mrs. J. W. Crisp 2 00, James Long 7 00, Edwin Harddock 1 50, Matilda Thomas 2 00, Mrs. Chas. Joyner 1 50, Hannah Dupree 1 50.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6th 1896.

The Democrats are up against the bad wall of defeat again. True, the defeat isn't as overwhelming as the McKinleyites tried to make the country believe it was, but still it is defeat. Democrats do not like defeat any better now than in the past nor any better than the Republicans did four years ago, but there are numerous reasons which serve to make the defeat of Bryan especially aggravating, not the least of which is the knowledge that his election would have been so easy had the gold Democrats given him as loyal support as the silver Democrats gave to Cleveland in his three campaigns. Still there is very little bitterness expressed by Democrats. They made their fight against the greatest odds any party ever fought against and came so near winning that they frightened some of the other fellows almost to death, and being good citizens and thorough believers in the rule of the majority, they are generally disposed to accept the result philosophically and to wait for time to even up things, as it generally does, in politics and in everything else.

Although it is too early, owing to the absence of full and authentic returns, to pass final judgment on the extent of the defeat, it is known that a majority of McKinley electors have been elected and probable that a majority of the popular vote has been registered against the free coinage of silver; it is certain that a majority of the next House will be anti-silver Republicans, and feared that enough legislatures have gone Republican to elect enough Senators to wipe out the silver majority in the Senate and give that body over to the control of the anti-silver Republicans. Granting that these probabilities will all turn out to be facts, they are not so terrible, from a Democratic point of view, as they at first glance appear to be. In fact, if the Democrats could not have the Presidency and both branches of Congress it is much better for the future of the party—let it not be forgotten that the Democratic party is the one deathless political party that this country has known—that the Republicans should have them all. With the executive and legislative branches of the government in their hands there can be no shirking of responsibilities on the part of the Republicans. They have promised the country a renewal of prosperity, if they were restored to power. Now that is exactly what the country stands most in need of and what the Democratic party hoped to accomplish. A majority of the voters of the country have decided that the Republicans should have another trial. All right, let them go ahead and give us prosperity as soon as possible. If they do it, the voters will be sure to give them full credit for it, and they may be sure that the Democrats will be too anxious after their long period of "hard times" under previous republican legislation and policy to get a little of that prosperity for themselves to raise any obstacles to prevent its coming or drive it away after it arrives. If they fail, as they have done before, the voters will see their mistake and will give the Democratic party a chance to see what it can do towards making the country permanently prosperous, instead of spasmodically prosperous with long intervals of "hard times" between.

Many things might be said about the methods pursued to secure McKinley's election, but as the case is analogous to that of some of our unscrupulous rich men who have no hesitation about violating moral laws to get money but are almost careful not to violate the criminal laws, it is probably best to let them go with out comment.

Since the election there has been considerable talk about a reorganization of the Democratic party upon some basis which will bring together in one organization all those who believe in the fundamental principles of the party. Such a movement properly conducted is worthy of all commendation, but if it is intended merely as a means of restoring to leadership the men who failed the party in its hour of need it will be certain to receive the condemnation it deserves, from the rank and file of the party—the men who bore the brunt of the battle just lost. There may be two opinions as to the need of a reorganization of the Democratic party, but it is certain, to my mind, and I think to that of the most of those who are familiar with the working of the campaign just ended, that the Democratic party needs organization very badly in some States. That is one of the few things that th

I 50, Lucinda Peel 2 00, Sarah Bright 2 00, Alex Venters 1 50, Wm Boyd 1 50 Elizabeth Harris 1 00, Amanda Dunn 1 50 Alex Harris 12 00.

The following orders for general purposes were issued:

J. Little 2 62, Henry Lewis 1 20, J. W. Smith 139 62, J. B. Little 1 25, Henry Lewis 3 00, J. L. Robinson 1 50, J. Z. Brooks 18 92, James Barrett 15 50, Ed Page 2 35, E. A. Moye 4 90, R. M. Starkey 14 00, Luke Hemby 3 00, R. W. King 104 50, R. W. King 13 75, R. W. King 47 40, W. H. Ross 7 70, J. L. Little 24 30, W. T. Godwin 34 80, Alonzo Jones 5 60, S. T. Carson 1 90, A. A. Joyner 2 50, J. M. Highsmith 1 80, Morris Meyer 1 05, Woody McCawhorn 1 20, W. R. Whitchard 1 20, Henry Sheppard 2 00, Chas. Council 3 90, W. B. Wilson 32 50, S. E. Pender 16 00, F. W. Brown 18 00, F. W. Brown 39 00, M. B. Moye 35 60, D. J. Whitchard 1 75, R. W. King 77 60, E. A. Moye 80 67, W. B. Moore 7 05, E. F. Williams 62c, Wiley Pierce 65, S. V. Laughinghouse, 1 30, Barron Forest 83c, Woody McCawhorn 9 00, W. L. House 1 50, N. L. Gray 14 40, W. H. Perkins 2 65, J. R. Conlinton 65c, J. J. Perkins 88c, J. W. Murphy 80c, E. G. Cox 87c, E. B. McCawhorn 1 55, C. M. Bernard 61 00, N. R. Cory 37c, James Cox 80c, D. C. Moore 80c, J. H. Woodard 35c, M. C. Bullock 85c, R. L. Davis 1 06, W. C. Askew 1 15, J. A. Lang 4 55, W. R. Whitchard 50c, T. H. Langley 75c, W. H. Ross 95c, H. T. King 6 18, J. O. Roeder 3 00, J. L. Smith 2 80, S. M. Jones 3 20, L. Fleming 2 50, C. Dawson 3 80, T. E. Keel 3 70, W. M. King 13 23, C. O. Laughinghouse 21 c.

A petition from T. F. Christman and others asking for a new road across the lands of F. M. Smith, J. W. Allen and others was read.

Ordered that the lands of Miss F. M. Hill, in Chitied township, be reduced in valuation from \$800 to \$500.

Lawrence Barrett, W. W. Gardner, S. F. Hardy and Edward Stocks were released from poll tax for 1896.

The following persons were allowed to list taxes:

Greenville—Mack Little, J. W. Wiggins, S. H. Abbott, C. Little, R. M. Kennedy, Henrietta Dixon, John Little, James Braxton, J. C. Foy, W. A. Forbes, Martha J. Teel, W. L. Elliott, W. L. Allen.

Chitied—Martha A. Mills, James Hardy, Samuel Mills, Mary V. Evans, Zephia Worthington, B. B. Paramore, Canady Evans, Augustus Evans, David James, Eugene May, H. A. Boyd.

Swift Creek—Ida E. May, H. H. Hardy, Noah J. Hardy, Jesse Hardy, W. C. Purser, Guilford Harris, William A. Gardner, James H. Harris.

Contentnea—James Coward, Green Duddy, William Jones, H. H. Hardy, S. L. Craft, L. C. Worthington.

Falkland—James Barrett. Bethel—A. Cooper, Wm. Lang. Belvoir—J. S. Warren.

W. M. King settled for hire of Henry Bennett and was released from same.

SOME INTERESTING HISTORY.

It Snowed Here 34 Years Ago Today.

In conversation with Governor Jarvis Monday he mentioned that he was for the first time in Greenville 34 years ago that day and as he remembers it then it was a "wet bit" of a place. He told us the circumstances of his visit. He said his regiment—the 8th, in which he was a company commander—was in camp at Kinston. A courier brought the news there that the Federal troops had camped at Greenville and were burning and destroying everything before them. Col. Shaw with his regiment, the 8th, a battery of artillery and some other troops made a rapid march over to Greenville to attack the Yanks and to protect the people.

The report turned out to be false and the troops all returned the next day. The Governor tells us that his regiment camped that night—the 8th of November, '62—in the woods on the old plank road about two miles from Greenville near John Stanley Smith's, that he went to sleep with some pine straw and the earth for his bed and a blanket and the sky for his covering, and that he woke up the next morning covered up about two inches in snow.

He also tells us that he came into town early that morning, the 9th of Nov. '62, and that it was still snowing, that about ten o'clock he received orders to act as officer of the Rear Guard on a forced march back to Kinston and that he left Greenville about eleven o'clock, and that they were compelled to go by the way of Hookerton to cross the Contentnea, and that he went into camp at Kinston before dark. He also says that the snow melted during the day and that it made the roads very sloppy and disagreeable. The reason of the forced march back to Kinston was that a dispatch was received that morning by Col. Shaw to hurry back to Kinston, collect all his available force and proceed with all possible speed to threaten New Bern, which was done.

It must be some thirty miles or more from Greenville to Kinston by way of Hookerton. To sleep on the ground in the snow and then make that march on foot from eleven o'clock to dark in the slush and mud, reads like one of Stonewall Jackson's marches or a piece of romance; but such was the soldier's life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6th 1896.

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BRYAN MAKES A STATEMENT.

Lincoln Neb., Nov. 5.—Wm. J. Bryan today gives out the following statement to the public:

"No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetalism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret. The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If the policy brings real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged class, will suffer in common with those who opposed him. The friends of bimetalism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error, they will continue the warfare against it.

"The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. The money question has been the paramount issue. The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetalism, while the Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they themselves have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor, while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence. But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of the money-lenders at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporations, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetalism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few States, and that, too, by a very small plurality has defeated bimetalism for the present, but bimetalism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

"I desire to commend the work of the three national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has

party might find that it would be advantageous to copy after its opponents. Had the Democratic party been organized as it should have been Senators Jones and Faulkner would have had more trustworthy information from several States than they were furnished with, and had the known situation in these States that were lost they might have taken steps that would have saved them and possibly have changed the result of the election. It is the custom to sneer at party machines in some quarters, but for all that they are necessary adjuncts of most successful campaigns.

PITT'S VOTE.

Below we give the total vote received by different candidates in the county the figures on the right indicating majorities.

PRESIDENT.		
	Vote.	Majority
Bryan	3181	791
McKinley	2390	
Palmer	2	
Leveing	2	
GOVERNOR.		
Watson	2538	76
Russell	2462	
Guthrie	521	
Holt	2	
CONGRESS.		
Lucas	2460	
Skinner	3084	624
M. ore	10	
SENATE.		
Laughinghouse	2436	
Moye	3113	677
REPRESENTATIVES.		
Little	2467	
Barrett	2512	
Chapman	3109	642
Cox	2963	451
SHERIFF.		
Tucker	2430	
Harrington	3095	665
TREASURER.		
Little	2494	
Thigpen	3092	598
REGISTER OF DEEDS.		
Mewborn	2544	
Perkins	2911	367
CORONER.		
Laughinghouse	2483	
Wilson	3090	607
SURVEYOR.		
Killpatrick	2457	
Jenkins	3131	674
COMMISSIONERS.		
Tucker	2463	
Cannon	2518	
Congleton	2444	
King	3162	699
Manning	3120	602
Thompson	3026	582

The above shows that the fusion candidates received larger average majorities than two years ago. The vote of Bryan and McKinley indicates that Pitt county would stand if the white people voted together.

In Farmville township there was a vote between two of the candidates for magistrate. Under the election law this would necessitate another election in that township to fill the place, the election to be called by the Superior Court Clerk.

MOURNING FOR OUR COUNTRY.

We confess to our mortification—indeed, to our sorrow. Exultation has given place to despair. The down trodden are lower down than ever before in our history. But for faith in an overruling Providence we would despair of our country and its institutions.

Once before in our history we have known a somewhat similar condition. Once before, in 1844, Henry Clay met defeat as unexpectedly as did W. J. Bryan on Tuesday. "Pick your flints and try again," said he. God rules in all things and we bow in submission to His will and take His chastisement on Tuesday as a blessing in disguise. He may not have meted out to us the full measure of his wrath, and he can not surely find a better instrument to afflict us as a nation, than the Republican party. We bow in humble submission to his wrathful indignation, and we invoke his mercy while he pours out the vials of his displeasure from the cup of Republicanism which he holds in his hands.

But after all, the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Victory is sometimes the handmaid of speedy defeat. As sure as God rules, Democracy has been a chosen vessel in the history of this country. It has been the instrument of its progress and prosperity. It has had severe chastisements but it has always come out of them stronger, purer, more burnished, brighter, more stalwart and determined. Let us not lose faith in its loyalty, its heroism, its steadfastness and its patriotism. Let us not cease to venerate the memory of the illustrious Democrats in every period of our history that have given lustre to our suns. Let us speak to us from their graves and admonish us to fidelity.—Elizabeth City Economist.

No comment on the defeat of Democracy that we have read so impressed us as the above from the pen of Col. R. B. Creecy, the venerable editor of the Economist. Having already passed his four score years and being familiar with the history of our government through a large part of its existence, no one is so well prepared as he to picture what the rule of the Republican party means. What he says reminds us of a conversation the REFLECTOR had a few Saturdays prior to the election with a prominent minister of Primitive Baptist church. After expressing his admiration of Mr. Bryan and his desire to see him President, he added "But I feel no hope that he will be elected this time." When asked for his reason for such belief, he said: "Well, you remember the history of the children of Israel, how because of their continued wickedness and rebellions against God He permitted bad men to rule over them, and often subjected them to overthrows and even to captivity. I feel that way now. There is such great wickedness in this nation, the people are so possessed with a spirit of rebellion, there is so much envy, strife, bitterness and wrong doing, that I fear God will permit us to meet defeat and suffer further punishment before He delivers us from our oppressors."

reduced friction to a minimum. I here by express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the national committee of the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties for their efficient, unflinching and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation of future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office, and, therefore, defeat brings me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done. In the love of millions of our fellow-citizens, so kindly expressed, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends, and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection of the plain people, an affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory let the roll be called for the next engagement, and urge all friends of bimetalism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, and I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of their error let all advocates of bi-metalism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and an 'honest dollar,' they must now advocate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver club.

"Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

"The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetalism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard Democrats will become bimetalists and be with us or they will become R-publicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that the trust is a menace to private wealth and public safety; before that year arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now and the people then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

[Signed] "WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

THE GREENVILLE BANK.

Wm. T. Dixon, President National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, Md. The Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga. The South Carolina Bank, Charleston, S. C. The Georgia Bank, Savannah, Ga. The Florida Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. The Alabama Bank, Mobile, Ala. The Louisiana Bank, New Orleans, La. The Texas Bank, Houston, Tex. The Arkansas Bank, Little Rock, Ark. The Mississippi Bank, Jackson, Miss. The Kentucky Bank, Louisville, Ky. The Tennessee Bank, Nashville, Tenn. The Virginia Bank, Richmond, Va. The North Carolina Bank, Raleigh, N. C. The South Carolina Bank, Charleston, S. C. The Georgia Bank, Savannah, Ga. The Florida Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. The Alabama Bank, Mobile, Ala. The Louisiana Bank, New Orleans, La. The Texas Bank, Houston, Tex. The Arkansas Bank, Little Rock, Ark. The Mississippi Bank, Jackson, Miss. The Kentucky Bank, Louisville, Ky. The Tennessee Bank, Nashville, Tenn. The Virginia Bank, Richmond, Va. The North Carolina Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

Administrators Notice.

Having this day qualified before E. A. Moye, Clerk of Superior Court, of Pitt county, as administrator of the estate of William Francis Manning, deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate to present their claims daily at the residence of the undersigned, or to his office, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and thus save cost and expenses.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 1896, Chapter 100, Section 1.

JOHN H. MANNING, Administrator of the Estate of William Francis Manning, deceased.

Adm'r of W. F. Manning, dec'd. Jarvis & Blow, Attorneys.

Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having duly qualified before the Superior Court, Clerk of Pitt county as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of James "Vulchard," deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same for payment on or before the 24th day of October, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 1896, Chapter 100, Section 1.

A. J. WILKINSON, Executor of James Vulchard.

S. E. PENDER & CO.

Have opened up a new and large stock of STOVES, TINWARE, BICYCLES, &c., in the new store next door to J. C. Cobb and Son.

call on us everybody we are selling goods very cheap.

Respectfully,

S. E. PENDER & CO.

Billiousness.

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, constipation, etc., etc. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Bile Beans.

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Is caused by torpid liver, which

Frank Wilson

Mens' Youth and Boys
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING.



All in and the Assortment is greater than ever. The price has been greatly reduced and the Material is just the same. All colors, cuts and makes to select from. Give me a trial, you will be satisfied.



"A Mrs. Hopkins Boy."

Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
GENTS FURNISHINGS
SHOES, HATS, &c.



in abundance and they will suit you in price. Don't forget me when you want goods cheap

Frank Wilson

THE REFLECTOR
Local Reflections.

The trees are almost bare.
Heavy rain Wednesday night.
Hunters are hanging away at the birds.
If you want to get in your advertisements.
Fresh Curr Butter today, at S. M. Schultz.
CHEST—50 barrels choice Apple at S. M. Schultz.
You just as well get ready for winter, its coming now.
The next date to look to is Thanksgiving day, 26th.
The REFLECTOR would be glad to write subscription receipts now.
The "I told you so" man is the most prominent talker now.
The Baptist State Convention will be held in Morganton this week.
Four prisoners, all colored, escaped jail at Kinston Thursday night.
Well, William is elected President, but not the William we wanted.
The county officers-elect will go into on the office first Monday in December.
The day of reckoning always comes. It is now in order to settle election bets.
Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Old True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.
Since the rain the weather has turned much cooler and is getting more seasonable.
Prof. S. D. Bagley has moved from here to Concord to conduct a school at the latter place.
The predicted good times in case of Republican success should hasten to be forthcoming.
Herbert Edmunds has moved his barber shop to the corner room in the Bland building.
The scramble for office will set in early. Many Republicans are hungry to get to the pie counter.
Cotton declining nearly a half cent since McKinley's election does not argue much for better times.
As the minds of the people will now be free from political agitation the business men should get in their best advertising lists.
In 1 lb. packages—Golden Dates, Currants, Seedling Raisins, Citron, Nuts, Evaporated Apples and Peaches, at S. M. Schultz.
The Italian band made more delightful music Monday night. The managers have engaged them for the German on the 18th.
Though the result is not what we hoped, we are glad the election is over. People can now go to work and get their minds on other things.
Several of the carpenters who have been at work for Riddick and Barnes on the Rialto building, left this morning for their homes in Suffolk, having completed their work here.
The fall races at the Greenville Driving Association will begin next Wednesday, 18th. Some of the finest races ever seen here may be expected. Up to this time there are thirty entries.
J. F. King is off in West Virginia buying horses and mules for this market. He says tell the people to wait until he gets back and he will be able to sell them good stock at their own prices.
Lang looks quite at home in his new store. Being the same location he occupied for so long a time previous to the fire makes it look natural to see him back there. His store is being made a place of beauty.
The colored people had on a jubilation festival last night. They held a revival or two and the band played on. Well, it is their victory anyway, and they have a right to celebrate orderly if they wish to.
The election is over now and the country can settle down to business. Let all bitterness that may have arisen over political differences be put aside and everybody work together for the best interest of their community.
An Italian band came in on Friday evening's train and stopped at the King House. After supper they made some charming music in the hotel office which was enjoyed not only by those present but by several who had their phos connected.
Mrs. Warren Breaks an Arm.
Mrs. Allen Warren met with a very painful accident Monday evening. Early after supper she started to go from her sitting room into the hall, she stumbled over the rockers of a chair and fell to the floor. In trying to catch herself in the fall her right arm was broken near the wrist. Fortunately her son, Dr. W. E. Warren, was home at the time and he phoned at once for Dr. Charles Laughinghouse to assist him and they set the broken limb without delay. While Mrs. Warren is suffering considerably from her injury she is getting along as well as could be expected. Her host of friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Greenville Market.
Corrected by S. M. Schultz.

Butter, per lb	15 to 25
Western Sides	42 to 5
Sugar cured Hams	10 to 12
Corn	40 to 60
Corn Meal	50 to 65
Flour, Family	4.25 to 5.00
Lard	60 to 10
Oats	35 to 40
Sugar	4 to 6
Coffee	13 to 25
Salt per Sack	75 to 100
Chickens	10 to 25
Eggs per doz	12 to 15
Beeswax, per	20

OVERCOATS AND CAPES.
People Need Them as They Move Around Now.
E. B. Ficklen has returned from a tour.
J. N. Gorman, of Richmond, came in Monday evening.
B. E. Metzger, of Norfolk, is in town waiting for it to snow.
Miss Bettie Grimsley, of Snow Hill, is visiting the Misses Wilson.
Miss Eva Fleming, of Pactolus, is visiting Miss Sophia Jarvis.
Mrs. J. E. Barrett, of Wilson, is visiting Mrs. A. H. Critcher.
J. F. King left Friday morning on a trip to the West Virginia stock markets.
Miss Hortense Forbes has returned from a visit of several weeks to Richmond.
J. G. Rawls arrived from Wilson Monday evening to open his jewelry and optical store here.
R. C. Flanagan, who has been spending a few weeks with his parents, returned to Washington City today.
In a large advertisement today Ed. H. Shelburn calls a attention to his removal to his handsome store and invites an examination of the splendid line of staple and fancy groceries which he carries.
Now For Planting.
Winter Cabbage plants, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, greenhouse plants, &c. Catalogue free.
ALEX. WARREN & SONS, Greenville, N. C.
Bethel Items
BETHEL, N. C., Nov. 26th, 1896
Miss Kate Dean spent Sunday and Sunday night in town. She left for her home in Henderson this morning.
Miss Cornelia Linbeck, of Salem, has taken a position as music teacher in Prof. Hassell's school.
Hon. J. H. Blount, of Greenville, passed through here this evening.
L. I. Moore, of Greenville, spent last Thursday here on legal business.
W. Z. Morton, of Robertsonville, spent last Thursday here on legal business.
Ex. Keel, of Williamston, spent Sunday in town.
John D. Blount went to Williamston Saturday night and returned Sunday morning.
Rev. Mr. Ricard, the new pastor of the Baptist church, preached Friday night and Sunday.
CARD FROM COL. SKINNER.
GREENVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10 1896.
EDITOR REFLECTOR:—I desire the use of your columns to make a brief and simple statement concerning the unfortunate mention of the name of Gov. Jarvis in the joint discussion at Greenville, Oct. 14th, ult., between Hon. W. H. Lucas and myself.
The rule of debate agreed upon between Mr. Lucas and myself in arranging our joint canvass was that the party closing in his last reply should introduce no new matter, and should confine his remarks strictly to reply.
This day Mr. Lucas closed the debate. In his last fifteen minutes rejoinder he violated the rule of debate by introducing the subject of "vacation clerks" and said on the subject as I now recall "that Skinner, as I have been informed (naming the parties) heard Gov. Jarvis say that he saw and heard Skinner lobbying for the bill giving vacation clerks salary and in fifteen minutes afterwards he was on the floor making a speech against the bill."
If Mr. Lucas had have introduced this matter in his hour reply to me, he would have afforded me an opportunity in my rejoinder to have met this false charge in a deliberate, orderly and convincing manner, satisfactory to all and offensive to none.
But coming as it did surprisingly, in violation of the rules of debate, arraying the influential evidence of Gov. Jarvis, an acknowledged personal friend, against me in his absence, under an intense partisan excitement and pressure, at a moment when I had no opportunity of reply, I could not have been expected to have controlled my thoughts or expressed them in measured terms. I simply lost my usual temper and employed profane epithets in connection with the name of my known personal friend, Gov. Jarvis, for which I have been and am contritely sorry and take this method of apologizing to him for the personal affront and to the public for using such language. With this statement I now deny having denounced "Gov. Jarvis as a damnable liar" in the sense as was wired over the State and published in the press to my injury. I simply said (under the irritation and provocation surrounding me) that he or any one else that made the statement as used by Lucas "was a damnable liar." I did not, I could not believe that Gov. Jarvis had made such a statement in the REFLECTOR Nov. 6th, as firms my belief and assures me that he, together with myself, has been wronged, and that he never made such a charge against me.
Under any circumstances I should not have used such denunciatory language concerning or in connection with such an honorable and faithful public servant and excellent Christian gentleman as all know and acknowledge Gov. Jarvis to be.
HARRY SKINNER.

Enough Left For Seed.
Most of the REFLECTOR's readers are too busy to be any longer farmers, but the two little fellows above say they are going to grow over the fact that in three townships in Pitt county—Carolina, Chicod and Contentnea—the Democrats elected their candidates for Constables and Magistrates. The county also honored itself in giving 791 majority for that peerless man, William Jennings Bryan, the man whom we owe as well in defeat as in a crown of victory rested upon his brow, and in giving a majority, even though it was only 76, for Cyrus B. Watson.
The Democratic party is not dead. It can be defeated, but the party and its principles never die.
Town Council Affairs.
At the meeting of the Board of Town Councilmen Thursday night a trade that had been in existence as to the office of night police was unearthed.
One of the colored Councilmen moved that the salary of night policeman Murphy be increased from \$20 per month to \$40. During the discussion that followed this motion a colored member made the side remark to Murphy that the latter had not been dividing the last month or so with Henry Brown, a colored man who had been officiating jointly with him. Murphy replied that he could not divide, because the business men of the town seeing that a colored man was serving with him had withdrawn their subscription to the night police service. This let the cat out of the bag, the motion to increase the salary evidently being with the intention of dividing it between them.
When the motion was put it was lost, whereupon Murphy tendered his resignation. The board then elected J. L. Daniel to fill the place.
Another matter discussed by the Board was a discovery of such errors in the town tax list, which was compiled by F. J. Johnson, colored, and for which he has already been paid, as to necessitate a revision of the list. W. P. Ormond was chosen to do the work of revision.
The Companion's Calendar
It is said that the expense of making the Companion Art Calendar for 1897 was so great that had it been published in the usual quantity it could not be sold for less than one dollar. Four beautiful female figures are reproducing on four folding pages. Each figure is lithographed in twelve colors, being a true reproduction of the original water-color painting, which was selected because of its excellence of design and charm of color and tone. The size of each of the four folding pages is 10 1/2 by 6 inches.
It is by far the best piece of color work the Companion has ever offered. Both as a calendar and as a gem of the lithographer's art, it is so attractive that it becomes a valuable addition to the mantel or center-table of any room. It is given free to all new subscribers sending \$1.75 to the Companion for the year 1897, who receive also paper free from the time the subscription is received till January 1, 1897.
For free illustrated Prospectus address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.
Send Us the News.
Now that the campaign is over and so much time is not given to political discussion, the REFLECTOR hopes to hear often from its correspondents throughout the county. We would be glad to have a good correspondent at ever postoffice in the county, one who will send us the news items once a week.
GREENVILLE TOBACCO MARKET REPORT.
BY O. L. JOYNER.
LUGS—Common..... 2 1/2 to 8
" Fine..... 7 to 14
CUTTERS—Common..... 6 1/2 to 10
"..... 10 to 18
G. A. McGOWAN & CO.
Undertakers and
Funeral Directors.
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Have just received an
ELEGANT NEW HEARSE.
of the latest style and are ready to serve the wants of the trade at prices lower than ever offered before. Small profits and quick sales is our motto. Our goods are new and cheap to meet the wants of the masses. We are selling goods at a price far below the usual price.
\$75 casket we sell for \$60
70 " " " 55
65 " " " 45.50
55 " " " 40
50 " " " 35
45 " " " 30
35 " " " 25
30 " " " 20
25 " " " 15
15 " " " 12.50
All we ask is a trial and will give entire satisfaction.
G. A. McGOWAN & CO.
Opposite Post Office.
B. F. SUGG, Manager.

Dead.
Little Royce, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hart, died Wednesday night about 11:30 o'clock. The child had been sick about two months, and during a greater part of the time suffered intensely. It is a sad bereavement to the parents, their only child being taken, and our people generally sympathize with them in the sorrow that darkens their home. The funeral services were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Cherry Hill Cemetery.
Caught and Jailed.
On Thursday a colored man giving his name as Nellis Cobb was offering several pistols for sale in Bethel. People over there had read in the REFLECTOR about some one breaking into the store of J. L. Starkey & Bro. here and stealing a lot of pistols, and Constable Bullock took the man in custody. The man confessed that he broke in the store. He was brought to Greenville and placed in jail. Several keys were found in his possession that were believed to have been taken from D. D. Haskett's store the night it was robbed and the man has confessed that he had a hand in that robbery also. He said he came from Greene county.
Shooting at Washington.
The REFLECTOR learns by wire of a shooting scrape at Washington Monday morning. A man named Dick Roberts went to the telegraph office and began cursing the manager, E. J. Hocutt. The man was ordered out of the office, when he became even more abusive, using the most insulting oaths, and started towards Hocutt. Hocutt drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking the door and glancing struck Roberts in the right side. The doctors do not think the wound a dangerous one. Hocutt was bound over to court, his bail being placed at \$500.
Marriage Licenses
During the month of October twenty-four marriage licenses were issued in Pitt county.
WHITE.
William Burras and Laura Spain.
C. T. Sarge and Sarah E. Bryde
Harry R. Mills and Hattie Sutton.
J. J. Parker and Martha A. Nantz.
B. S. Summerell and Minnie Dixon.
Rufus Dunn and Caroline Fulford.
Walter Langley and Alice Willoughby.
Edward Foley and Grizzle White.
John L. Warren and Lida Tucker.
J. B. Briley and S. J. Stocks.
J. H. Manning and Emma Bundy.
J. A. Andrews and Maude E. Moore.
J. T. Proctor and Jennie W. Hollis.
W. B. Paramore and Mary Elks.
Sam Smith and Jane H. Moore.
J. L. Hobgood and Rosa McLawhorn.
T. E. Goodrich and Mollie Moyer.
COLORED.
R. D. Davenport and Arcenia Chance.
Dennis Horne and Hannah Austin.
Fuchs Carr and Mary Williams.
Mac Whitehurst and Alice Williams.
Albert Carr and Edna Kittrell.
Geo. Crawford and Malissa Ward.
Miss Little and W. Ann Jolly.
OUT OF THE OLD
Into the New
Store we have
Moved. MOVED. Moved
Will be pleased to serve one and all.
LANG
SELL
CASH HOUSE
SELL
CHEAP
CHEAP
BARGAINS
Examine Prices Below
Mens Split Boots, 6 to 11, \$1.00
Mens Good Boots, 6 to 13, 1.25
Boys Boots, 1 to 5, 1.00
Mens Plow Shoes, 1.00
Mens Brogan, 1.00
Womens Good Shoes, .75
Children Shoes, 25c to 1.25
Ladies Dongola Button, 3 to 8, 1.00
Ladies Goat Button, 3 to 8, 1.50
Children & Boys Hats 20c to 1.00
Mens and Boys Hats 25c to 3.00
Boys all-wool Suits Clothes .75
Mens all-wool Suits
Clothes 2.50 to 18.00
Mens Overcoats 1.50 to 12.50
One-half Wool Dress Goods, .10
Big line of Serges, Cashmeres and Flannels all wool, double width, at .50
6 pounds good Coffee, 1.00
Whole Grain Rice .75
English Island Molasses .30
Sack Salt, 180 pounds, .75
Good Buggy Harness, 5.00
Furniture in Abundant
Good Patent Flour, 3.75
Old stock Men and Ladies Shoes, .50
Large stock Lard, Pork and Sides always on hand.
Highest cash prices paid for
Cotton in Seed or Lint, and Rice.
J. R. DAVENPORT.
FACTOLUS, N. C., September 22nd, 1896.

Cistern Without Water.
The fire cistern has been completed some time and there have been two or three good rains since the work was done, enough to have run in many hundred gallons of water it pipes had been connected with the cistern. People are wondering why that part of the work is not done also.
Make Money Fast.
From \$2 to \$5 deposited, will enable you to make from \$3 to \$10 a day at light and pleasant work. Come to see me and I will tell you how it can be done. November 12th, 13th and 14th I shall be at the King House, Greenville, N. C. G. W. MEWBOURN.
Gen. Agent Imp. Pub. Co.
Marriage in the Court House.
Monday morning a colored couple got married in the Register of Deeds office. They went in together after the license and were married at once. The licenses were issued and the marriage witnessed by the Register of Deeds, and the ceremony was performed by the Register of Deeds elect.
Taken Back for Trial.
Ex-Sheriff A. H. Ricks, of Nash county, came to Greenville Friday evening and left next morning taking with him John Jordan, who has been in Pitt jail several weeks for safe keeping. Jordan killed a man named Catlett in Rocky Mount on Sept. 18th, and because of threats to lynch him he was first removed to Wilson jail and afterwards brought to Greenville.
Can't Understand the Clocks.
The REFLECTOR office has got some comical clocks. One in the printing room stopped work at 16 minutes to 1 just 16 days before the election. That clock was set to work again the morning after election and is ticking along all right, but the one in the telegraph room stopped right still a few minutes after the final news came Friday morning of McKinley and Russell's election, and several efforts since to get it to work have proven fruitless. We are going to send that clock to Dr. Griffin.

896. Fall & Winter, 1896

C. T. MUNFORD'S

CLOTHING

kes the lead and the price is no object
Come and see me.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES AND GENTS FURNISHING
are out of sight in style and color and below
par in price.
Every thing cheap.

C. T. MUNFORD.

Removal Notice.

We have moved into our elegant, large two-story store, just completed, in the new brick block, at about the same place we were located before the fire, and with complete new stock of—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

AND CONFECTIONS.

We are now better situated than ever to do business. With a complete stock in all its branches we are ready for business. Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage they have favored us with in the past and if honesty and fair dealing is worth anything, we know we will have a continuance of your favors. Come and see us in our new store and we will treat you right.

Ed. H. Shelburn & Co.,

FIVE POINTERS.

1. Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes—rice and cheap
2. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ladies Dress Goods—down
3. Hats, Buggy Robes, Jewelry, Cutlery, Pistols—low down
4. Meats, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Baking and Hoes—way down
5. In fact anything in the Gent's Merchandise Line—out of sight

AT SAM WHITES,

RICKS & TAFT.

A BARGAIN FESTIVAL

IN
All-wool Dress Goods.

Cheviot Melanges, Scotch Homespuns, Bourette Novelties, French Matelasse, Nette Suiting, Basket-weave Cheviot, Etamine, Fancy Coverts, Imported Persians, French Broadcloth, Tufted Granites, Lama Effects, Beude Curl, Kniel enbocker Effects.

The new blues, reds, greens and lahlias. Two and three colors and tones and no nate.

Never before were condition so favorable for making your Winter Clothing purchase. Our stock is brimful of newness in all departments. Not a clothing want has been overlooked. Best goods, best workmanship.

RICKS & TAFT.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Cleveland Sets Aside a Day for the People to Gather Together and Offer Praise and Thanks to God.

Washington, Nov. 4.—By the President of the United States.

The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts, their proneness to turn away from God's teachings, and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices.

To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed, we should join to gether in approaching the Throne of Grace with praise and supplication.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer throughout our land.

On that day let all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and assemble in their accustomed places of worship; let them with one accord render thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger; for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries; for our defense against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed; for the plentiful rewards that have followed the labor of our husbandmen, and for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us.

And let us, through the meditation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and continuation of our Heavenly Father's goodness. Let us not forget on this day of Thanksgiving the poor and needy; and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States which I have caused to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington, D. C., this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Richard Olney,
Secretary of State.

McKinley and Russell.

The result of the election is now no longer in doubt. The fight was a hard one, the contest close, but as the smoke of battle clears away it is seen that McKinley has a majority of the electoral college and Russell has carried North Carolina by 6,000 majority.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Reflector received the following bulletin from Raleigh:

"Bryan telegraphed last night the following to McKinley:

"Senator Jones has just informed me that returns indicate your election. I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issues to the American people and their will is law.

"Russell's majority in the State is 6,000, Bryan's 18,000."

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

New York City as the Paris of the Amer-

ican Continent.

After taking into full account the claims of the sensitive city of Chicago, it may be truthfully said that the city of New York is the Paris of America. There are other municipalities which are doing their best in their several ways to rival her, but it is toward New York that all the eyes in the country are turned, and from which they take suggestion as a cat laps milk. The rest of us are in a measure provincial. Many of us profess not to approve of New York; but, though we cross ourselves piously, we take or read a New York daily paper. New York gives the cue alike to the secretary of the treasury and (by way of London) to the social swell. The ablest men in the country seek New York as a market for their brains, and the wealthiest people of the country move to New York to spend the patrimony which their rail splitting fathers or grandfathers accumulated.

Therefore it is perfectly just to refer to the social life of New York as representative of that element of the American people which has been most blessed with brains or fortune, and as representative of our most highly evolved civilization. It ought to be our best. The men and women who contribute to its movement and influence ought to be the pick of the country.

But what do we find? We find as the ostensible leaders of New York society a set of shallow worldlings whose whole existence is given up to emulating one another in elaborate and splendid insane social fripperies. They dine and wine and dance and entertain from January to December. Their houses, whether in town or at the fashionable watering places to which they move in summer, are as sumptuous, if not more so, than those of the French nobility in its palmiest days, and their energies are devoted to the discovery of new expensive luxuries and fresh titillating creature comforts.—"The Conduct of Life," by Robert Grant, in Scribner's.

Hard Work.

Mrs. A.—I'm surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,000 years.—London Tit-Bits.

HARPOONING A WHALE.

The Capture of One That Secured the Cold Blooded Murder.

As we came aboard of a tiny cove or cleft in the cliffs the harpooner suddenly stiffened with excitement, and he muttered "Blow-over-o" in an undertone. There in that little docklike cleft lay a monster just awash, a tiny spiral of vapor at her side showing her to be accompanied by a calf. Down came the mast and sails as if by magic, and in less than one minute we were paddling straight in for the cove. The water was as smooth as a mirror, and the silence profound. A very few strokes and the order was whispered, "Stand up!" to the harpooner. Louis rose, poised his iron, and almost immediately darted. The keen weapon was buried up to the socket in the broad, glistening side. "Stern all!" was shouted, and backward we swiftly glided, but there was no need for retreat. Never a move did she make, save convulsively to clutch the calf to her side with one of her great wringlike flippers.

We carefully approached again, the harpooner and officer having changed places, and, in the twinkling of an eye, almost wedged the boat in between the whale and the rocks. No sheep could have more quietly submitted to slaughter than did this mighty monster, whose roll to one side would have crushed our boat to splinters, and whose death struggle, had it taken place as usual, must, in so confined a corner, have drowned us all. Evidently fearful of injuring her calf, she quietly died and gave no sign. Case hardened old blubber hunters as we were, we felt deeply ashamed, our deed looked like a cold blooded murder. One merciful thrust of a lance ended the calf's misery, and rapidly cutting a hole through the two lips of our prize, we buckled to our heavy task of towing it to the ship. We were soon joined by the other boats, but all combined made no great progress, and we had seven hours of heavy labor before we got the carcass home. Securing it alongside, we went to a hard and well earned meal and a good night's rest.—Good Words.

London Milk.

Perhaps among the manifold contributions to the commissariat of London that of milk asserts itself most loudly. First, there is the rumbling transfer at railway stations of those truncated tin cones containing it which have arrived by night trains from the country into milkmen's carts, whose jangling cans add to the rattle they make as jehus drive furiously to the various "walks" where it is distributed by thick soled, white aproned women, who, in filling the household jug, also leave a "blob" of it on the doorstep—a libation resented by tidy mistresses. The noise of its arrival before the London milkmaid fills her pall might well lead one to wish that its transporting carts were fitted with pneumatic tires. No other vehicle makes such a seemingly needless noise in going about its business. But every Londoner must have his supply of milk betimes, and in this respect the poor townswoman is better off than his mate in the country. There a peasant, daily working in the midst of cow pastured fields, is often unable to get a jug of it for his family. It is sent away to the city, in whose meanest streets the housewife can always buy a penny worth.—Cornhill Magazine.

There is no real elevation of mind in a contempt of little things. It is, on the contrary, from the narrow views that we consider those things of little importance which have, in fact, such extensive consequences.—Fenelon.

A tobaccoist named Farr had the following painted above his door: "The best tobacco by Farr." A rival tobaccoist, at the other end of the street, painted up, "Far better tobacco than the best tobacco by Farr."

A Bird Catching Insect.

In this country we talk of insectivorous or insect eating birds, and few of us have ever heard or read of a country where the tables are turned to such a degree that they speak of a bird eating insect, but that is the exact condition of affairs in southern Brazil and Venezuela. In those countries they have an insect called the great mantis, which is some four or five inches in length, not including his strong jaws and immense nipperlike fore legs.

This pair of enormous "pinchers" are equal in strength to those of a crawfish or a crab and are used by the giant mantis in capturing its prey. The food of this cannibalistic insect consists of spiders, grasshopper, small snakes and lizards, and, according to Brumister, the most robust specimens of the genus will not stand aside with an empty stomach if he can manage to get his nippers on a bird of the size of a canary, warbler or chickadee. The great mantis resembles a combined leaf and twig both in color and shape, and being aided by this resemblance is able to stealthily approach its prey, whether it be reptile, insect or bird, and seize the unsuspecting creature with its razorlike claws.—St. Louis Republic.

Broke the Bank at One Day.

A local sport named Salazar walked into the gambling rooms of the Cantina del Teatro at the commencement of play the other afternoon. The first hand of the month was being dealt. Laying down what appeared to be a \$10 bill with \$4 in silver on the top of it on the "siete do bastos," he calmly awaited the result of the draw. The card won, and on the dealer proceeding to open the \$10 bill he was surprised to find neatly folded inside two \$1,000 bills. The sport had won \$2,014, which was promptly paid, although it took the whole bank and \$14 more to do it. The lucky gambler rolled a cigarette in the customary Mexican nonchalant manner, and, bowing politely to the croupiers, left the room, leaving those gentry staring vacantly at the waste of green cloth in front of them and wondering what was the best thing to do.

MATTER OF FACT ANTS.

Business Is Business With Them, and They Display Great Intelligence.

T. T. Lovelace of this city, who recently returned from the intercontinental railway survey through Central and South America, says one of the most interesting things to be seen in the tropics is the leaf carrying ant.

"The leaf carrying ant is peculiar to tropical America. The two species occupy different nests. They are never seen in the same roadways, and they always enter different holes, but these ants are such great burrowers that one could not say positively that the formicaries do not communicate with each other under ground. Their holes do not cross, and there is no communication between the holes above ground. As an experiment, members of one colony were transferred by hand to the path of another. There was no conflict. The strangers merely made haste to get away.

"Both species," continued Mr. Lovelace, "have the same habits, save that the red fellows are the most industrious. The black ones always 'knocked off' work in the heat of the afternoon, while the red ones struggled along all day, although there were fewer workers to be seen in the paths between 12 and 4 o'clock. There being no trees on More island to supply leaves for the ants, they gathered hay instead. A grass that grew close to the earth and produced short seed stalks was just coming in tassel. The seed heads were just peeping out from their infolding leaves when I was there, and these heads of seed were the favorite harvest.

"I saw half inch ants carrying seed stalks an inch long and of twice the weight of the carrier. They also cut off the grass leaves and carried them in, while moist crumbs of bread and vegetables were cut up and carried also. Very dry crumbs were ignored. I did not see them carry meat of any kind, and when I put a piece of freshly killed grasshopper in their path they refused to notice it. But certain bits of damp, rotten wood were carried into the nests as quickly as soft bread.

"A peon who came to see what I found of interest in the little workers dropped a flaming wax match among them. They did not seem to see it, for they rushed into the flame as they would have crossed a bit of paper. A number were burned to death, while many of them were crippled before the flame was extinguished. The dead and the crippled remained in the path perhaps two minutes at a spot five feet from the nest entrance. Then came a gang of workers from the nest, who picked up the dead and the crippled and carried them several inches away into the grass at right angles to the path. The wounded were left untended, as were the dead. The workers then attacked the extinguished match taper. It was nearly an inch long, and a dozen (by count) took hold of it, pulled it in all directions at once, rolled it and one another over, stood on their heads and crawled under it, while the leaf carriers streamed by and over them, apparently heedless of their presence. It was a case of wholly undirected labor, for any two, possibly any one, could have dragged it from the path, but it took the dozen 15 minutes to tumble it across two inches of the path.

"While in Honduras an American told me that the leaf cutting ant was to blame for much of the laziness of the natives, who do not try to make gardens or cultivate fruit trees because the ants destroy everything of that kind. However, the American solved the problem of keeping these ants away from his garden by digging a ditch around it and keeping water running through it, an effect ive barrier."—Kansas City Star.

Ant Eggs.

The egg of the ant is uniform, smooth, tight and bright, without any division. When the larva has come from it, only a very thin membrane is left, which rolls up and is reduced to an imperceptible point, and even if the egg does not hatch it is still so small as to escape the eyes. This is why these eggs are so little known, for what is commonly and improperly called the egg is really the larva and is endowed with life and motion. These eggs, or rather these larvae, of ants are very much sought after by barnyard fowl.—Popular Science Monthly.

A shoemaker was fitting a customer with a pair of boots when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were too thick. "If that is all," replied Crispin, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

A Practical Doctor.

Wife—Well, doctor, how is it with you husband?

Doctor—Fair to middling, so to speak. He wants rest above all things. I have written out a prescription for an opiate.

Wife—And when must I give him the medicine?

Doctor—Him? The opiate is for you, madam.—Hamburger Nachrichten.

Of what consequence is it that anything should be concealed from man? Nothing is hidden from God; he is present in our minds and comes into the midst of our thoughts. Comes, do I say? As if he were ever absent!—Seneca.

Yard was once any stick, rod or pole. The expression is still used with this meaning when applied to various parts of a ship's equipment as yardarm, sailyard and the like.

Also, Poor Motormen.

A motorman's life is not a happy one. While the self satisfied conductor is chinking the coin in his pocket, jangling the register, pulling the bell cord or blithely mispronouncing street names, the motorman is silently grinding out his life at the brake, his mind strung to its utmost tension, and his hands and arms never for a moment idle. Yet he's the one to be blamed whenever an accident happens, without a thought being given to the many calamities which have been avoided through his alertness and precaution.—Boston Transcript.

Queen Louise of Prussia and the Rose.

Before parting Napoleon spent a few moments at her side, and at the end, turning, pulled from a bunch a beautiful rose, which he offered with gestures of gallantry and homage. Hesitating a moment the queen at last put out her hand and said as she accepted it, "At least with Magdeburg."

"Madame," came the frigid reply, "it is mine to give and yours to accept." But he gave his arm to conduct her to the carriage, and as they descended the stair together the disappointed guest said in a sentimental and emotional voice, "Is it possible that, having had the happiness to see so near the man of the century and of all history, he will not afford me the possibility and the satisfaction of being able to assure him that he has put me under obligations for life?"

With solemn tones Napoleon replied: "Madame, I am to be pitied it is a fault of my unlucky star."

Queen Louise's own lady in waiting related that her sovereign's bitterness overcame her at the last, and as she stepped into the carriage she said, "Sire, you have cruelly deceived me."—Professor Sloane in Century.

What It Cost Him.

Mrs. Watts—There! We have cleared off the last of that church debt, and it never cost you more than a cent. See what women can do.

Mr. Watts—I don't know about the other fellows, but I know you have made me spend more than \$100 for extra meals down town while you were out monkeying around.—Indianapolis Journal.

Guesses Wrong.

Flat hunter (who hates dogs)—Do you allow your tenants to keep dogs?

Landlord (on the wrong scent)—Well, yes, sometimes.

Flat hunter—That settles it. I won't take the flat.—New York Tribune.

He Returned From Heaven.

The absentminded man, who is also religious, walked into church while the organ was breathing forth a long, low melody that seemed to be the music of heaven. And as he listened to it his air grew more preoccupied, a light not of earth came into his suffused eyes, all the better elements of his nature were moved in accord with the melodious strains, and for that moment he was not of earth.

Then he walked into his pew and started to take off his overcoat. So preoccupied was he that he did not realize he was pulling off his other coat until he stood there in his shirt sleeves in full view of the worldly congregation, which tittered so it could be heard.

Then the man who had been in heaven a moment before came suddenly back, and his feelings were like unto those of the suffering souls in hades.—Louisville Post.

Content.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind, and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—Tahoe.

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