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PROTECTION DOES NOT HELP LABOR!

IN ANSWER TO A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Governor Kitchin Makes the True Explanation of What Does and Does Not Regulate Price of Labor.

In reply to a letter of inquiry as to what he said in a certain speech, Governor Kitchin has written the following letter, which amply explains itself:

Mr. C. L. Harris, Mayodan, N. C. — Dear Sir:—Yours of the 7th has been received.

I did not state that the only hope was for our laborers to be paid the same wages as foreigners, but I conclusively showed, I think, that the tariff did not regulate wages. Since 1607, long before we had a tariff American wages were higher than European wages. The workmen of Australia got higher wages than those of North Carolina. The people of the State of Washington having the same tariff that we have, get twice as much wages; and the people of Alaska, with the same tariff get four times as much wages as our people. The sugar planter in Louisiana, having high protection, pays no more wages than the Louisiana cotton grower, who is unprotected. The protected man in no city pays more wages for the same class of work than the unprotected man, and pays no more for his wood, flour, or any other article. Our so-called protected laborers get no more wages than our unprotected carpenters, masons, painters, etc. The ability to pay high wages does not result in high wages. The highly rich pay no higher wages for the same labor than the poor pay.

I argued that since our American cotton mills are already producing more cotton manufacturers than the American people consume, and are thereby compelled to sell millions of dollars of them abroad in competition with foreign goods, that we must either stop building new mills and enlarging old ones or we must sell an increasing quantity of manufactured goods to foreign people; that in order to build up a foreign trade in cotton goods we must compete in foreign markets with foreign goods; that to do this our manufacturers, since they are not in a monopoly, and therefore cannot overcharge our people to make up for small profits or possible losses in the foreign market, must be in position to make goods more economically than we do now.

Admitting that our mill owners are up to date and the most intelligent in the world, and that the American laborers does more work in the same number of hours than any other laborer in the world and therefore entitled to more wages, and that our Southern cotton mills are in the midst of the cotton fields, yet under the protective policy our mills cannot profitably compete in the foreign market with foreign manufacturers. In order to so compete, the tariff on mill machinery and supplies should be reduced to a revenue basis, and thus enable our mills to be equipped and supplied from \$300 to \$400 in the thousand dollars cheaper than at present.

Mill owners, clerks, and other employees, should have the opportunity of clothing themselves, equipping their homes and in every way taking care of themselves and their families free from the oppression of the pro-

ductive policy. This could be done by reducing the tariff on all articles to a revenue basis.

The entire wages paid in American cotton mills is less than 27 per cent. of the value of the manufactured product. A 15 per cent. tariff on the value of manufactured products will more than pay the difference in wages in England and the United States, and yet we have an average tax of 50 per cent on manufacturers on the tariff list.

No Democrat favors free trade, but every one favors a tariff for revenue.

Free trade England pays more wages than any other country in Europe, protected or otherwise, and her wages have increased 80 per cent since she adopted the free-trade policy. An English weaver gets \$6.85 a week wages and for shorter hours. Factory wages have been increasing here and elsewhere for a hundred years, and will continue to increase. Improved machinery enables labor to earn more, and improved social conditions demand more wages.

The laborer should have right to spend his wages without paying tribute to protection. Owing to the protective policy, the American laborer is compelled to pay from \$13.50 to \$16 for goods which the English laborer buys at \$10. The Englishman pays \$10.30 for a suit of woolen clothes which costs the American \$20. The latter's wife pays twice as much for a pair of kid gloves. She pays \$1.50 more for a hundred pounds of sugar than the Englishman's wife. She pays practically twice as much for her woolen blankets, flannels and shawls; 50 per cent more for woolen carpets and hats. She pays more for her cutlery, crockery, stove and for a majority of the articles to clothe herself and family and equip her home.

The primary purpose of the protective policy is to enable the protected interests to charge the American people more for goods than they would otherwise have to pay.

If labor got the benefit of the increased prices the benefit would be divided among millions instead of thousands, and the American conscience would not be so deeply aroused over protection's iniquity.

The American cotton mills already producing more goods than the Americans consume, not being in a trust, and competing with each other for the American market, do not and cannot hold the prices of their goods up to the protective tariff standard and are not repeating the high profits which were attainable in the past. If the theory had ever been true that protection regulates wages, the theory could not now apply to our cotton mills. The American people, whose cotton, corn, wheat, cattle, and hogs bring no greater prices than such products of the South American, English, and European farmers, and being compelled to pay greater prices for the protected goods they buy, and thereby deprived of their full ability to consume American cotton goods. In other words, ninety millions of American consumers—the best purchasers of the globe—are so oppressed by the protective policy that they are unable to buy cotton goods from our factories in as great quantities as they would otherwise consume.

Yours truly,
W. W. KITCHIN, Governor.

Notice.

The board of governors of Carolina club will meet Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

"BACK TO THE FARM"

XI.—Rural Education—The Agricultural College.

By C. V. GREGORY.

(Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.)

IN 1862 congress passed a law appropriating money for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. Today there are sixty-seven such institutions in the United States. The establishment of the agricultural colleges opened up an entirely new field of education. The study of science and the application of that science to the problems of everyday life began to take the place of the study of classics. Educating a man merely to have him educated began to go out of style, and the truer education that better fits a man to tackle the problems of life took its place.

The growth of the agricultural colleges was slow at first, and not until within the last fifteen years have they



STUDYING FARM MACHINERY AT AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

really come to fill the place for which they were designed. At first the idea of educating a farmer was laughable to many people who rejoiced in a little learning. Even the farmer himself did not realize the advantage of a college education to a man who must make a living from the soil. It took a good many years to bring people to realize that college education is as valuable for a farmer as for a doctor or a lawyer. The main difference is that the law compels a man to get a college diploma before he starts to practice medicine, while he may start farming with nothing but a team and a plow.

Even at the present time there are many men both on the farm and in the cities who doubt the value of a college education for the farmer. Many a farm boy is squarely confronted with the problem of choosing between four years in college or starting to farm at once. Four years is a long time to a young man. Fifteen hundred to \$2,000 is a large sum of money to him. To spend both for a college education requires a great deal of courage and faith in the future.

The amount of money necessary to pay four years' expenses in college will enable the young man to start farming on a rented farm. The four years will, if he is industrious, enable

him to earn enough to make a good sized payment on a farm of his own. If he goes to college he will have nothing at the end of the four years but the experience and knowledge he has gained there. Is it worth it?

I have put this question squarely to dozens of men in their last year at an agricultural college. Without exception they say that it is worth the outlay. Not one regretted the time or the money which he had bartered for his education. Few of them placed it on a money basis alone, but even from that standpoint they considered that the chances were in favor of the college man.

The boy who starts farming for himself without any education will run up against a good many snags which the college man will miss. He will learn by experience many of the things which the college man learns in school. In doing so he will pay much dearer for his knowledge. The old prejudice against "book farming" is fast disappearing. People are coming to realize that book farming is merely the fused experience of successful farmers everywhere, explained and illumined by the light of science. Probably in no one respect is the advantage of the college man more clearly apparent than in the case of soil fertility. Long after the untrained man has begun to notice and wonder at the decline of his crop yields the man who has studied the science of soil fertility will be raising undiminished crops. The art of keeping up the soil fertility cannot be learned from the neighbors, for they have not practiced it. It cannot be learned from father or grandfather, for in their day the fertility of the soil was considered inexhaustible.

The success of the agricultural college graduate cannot be measured in money alone. The agricultural communities just now need leaders much more than they need men who can simply make money on their own farms. It is necessary for the agricultural college graduate to succeed on his own farm, of course. His every move is closely watched by critical neighbors. Even the shadow of a failure starts a chorus of "I told you so."

Success on his own farm is the first essential to the young man who would be a leader. Given that for backing, he can do almost anything he wants to with his community. Farmers have a vast deal of respect for the man who can do things. Their prejudice against college farming is lost in admiration for the results achieved by the college farmer. If he advises organizing a club they are willing to join in and help. If he tells them the school needs reorganizing they are willing to be convinced. They may even consent to bringing two or three schools together and using the money saved to hire better teachers. The inspiration of one man's success and the energy imparted by him is sufficient to start a whole community to thinking. Once you get a man to thinking, there is no need to worry further about him. He will take care of himself.

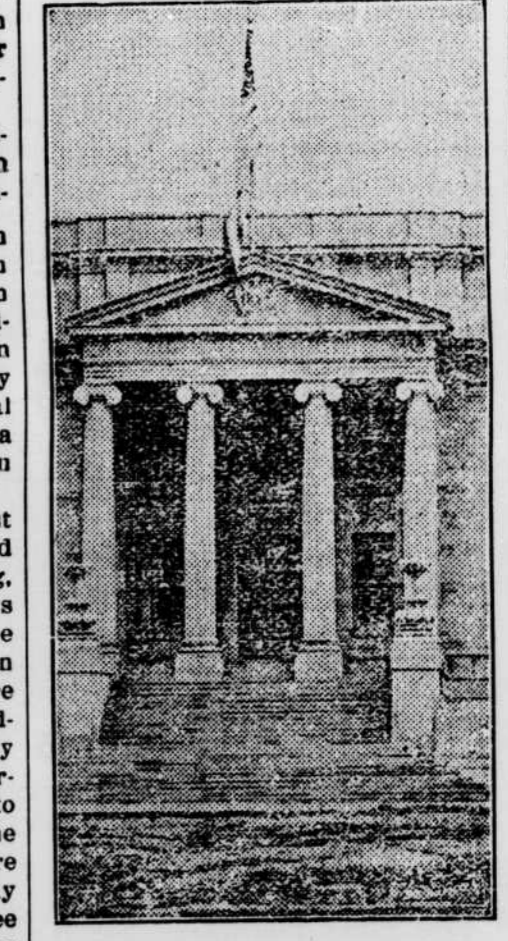
If an energetic young farmer with an agricultural education could be placed in each township throughout the farming sections the results would be an enlightened agriculture that would be the envy of the whole world. A leading educator recently made the statement that three live agricultural college graduates could in ten years increase the value of the land in any agricultural county \$20 per acre. That sounds incredible, but it is literally true. The community would become so progressive that it would be worth \$20 an acre more to live there.

The charge has been made that agricultural college graduates do not go back to the farm. The facts do not bear out this assertion. While the percentage varies, it is safe to say that fully 50 per cent of the graduates go directly to the farm. The others go into some work closely related to

farming. In my acquaintance with young men just finishing college I have known of very few who were not anxious to go to farming. A good many of them do not do so because of lack of capital. They have spent all their money in college, and it looks to them like uphill business to start farming without a cent. They are overwhelmed with offers of salaried positions at salaries of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year to start with. Experiment stations, agricultural colleges, agricultural papers and manufacturers of agricultural products are all looking for agricultural college graduates.

Many of the men go into some work of this kind until they can save money enough to start farming.

Of the college graduates who do take up farming as a business the greater number rent the home farm or go into partnership with their respective fathers. This is the ideal way for a young man to get a start. Under such favorable circumstances he cannot help but succeed. Often, however, there are enough brothers at home to occupy all the land. The young college farmer must look elsewhere for a job. Every year the agricultural colleges are receiving a larger number of calls for farm managers. Many of these offers are exceedingly liberal. They come for the most part from farmers who wish to retire from active work and at the same time do not wish to sell or rent their farms. They are often willing to take the right sort of a young man in on a partnership basis or give him a per-



A \$350,000 BUILDING DEVOTED TO THE TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE.

centage of the net profits. A position of this kind is the next best thing to owning a farm.

Although an agricultural college education is of great value, it must not be taken from what I have said that success without such an education is impossible. Many farmer boys are not fitted for an education of this kind either by temperament or ability. Many others are so situated that they cannot be away from home for four years. Still others do not have the money. For these boys an agricultural college education is an impossibility. To teach them something about their business some other form of education is necessary. This is being supplied by the secondary schools. The work of these schools will be described in the next article.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by all druggists.

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King Manuel was nipped in the bud.
It's better to be homesick than to be sick at home
He who knows nothing doubts nothing.

UNIVERSITY DAY

Celebration of Hundred Seventeenth Anniversary at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, Oct. 17.—The 117th anniversary of the founding of the University of North Carolina was celebrated in chapel and throughout the state last Wednesday with the exercises of university day. In Chapel Hill the day was a holiday for the students. The alumni associations all over North Carolina and in many of the largest cities of the country celebrated the day fittingly. Telegrams were received from the associations in New York, Birmingham and various other places.

The principal address of the day in Chapel Hill was delivered by President Venable. He declared that the university faces a crisis, just as real and just as pressing as that brought on by the civil war, which resulted in the closing of the institution. The college is overcrowded in every way. Retrogression is bound to set in unless from some source, expectedly and naturally from the State, a more ample provision is made for the support of the college. He quoted figures to show that North Carolina, although possessing an amount of taxable property considerably greater than Virginia, was appropriating for the support of its state university a sum that hardly exceeds half of the yearly Virginia appropriation.

In his remarks at the chapel exercises Thursday following the fine celebration of university day, Dean Graham, of the academic department, after expressing the appreciation of the university at the wonderfully inspiring support that the alumni celebrations all over the country brought, called the attention of the students to what he considered the most significant fact of the celebration just passed. This was the civic strength of the young alumni who chiefly made up the local program. The greatest glory of the university is the educational renaissance in North Carolina so wide reaching in splendid results, was led by a group of educational statesmen trained in the university.

Meiver, Alderman, Aycock, Joyner and their helpers were men who belonged to practically the same college generation. The first fruits that the re-opened university offered to the State. The group that sat on the stage university day is from the point of view of educational leadership a part of the second great crop. Dean W. C. Smith, representing the State Normal college (President Foust was also an alumnus); President R. H. Wright, of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School; President Howard Rondthaler, of the Siler Female college, and President Walter Thompson, of the Jackson Manual Training School, were the speakers.

All of these men are practically of one college generation; all of them are leaders in the application of ideas that promise great things for the State; all of them are men of every sort of strength, including the fine strength of youth; all of them are men of healthy constructive thought; and better still all of them are consecrated to the service of North Carolina.

Daughters of the Confederacy

The Singletary Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy will meet at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. Jarvis. Every member is urged to be present at this meeting.

Slightly Paralyzed.

Mr. J. J. Perkins, one of our oldest citizens, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis Monday evening. He is reported as getting along fairly well today.

Woodland Items.

Woodland, Oct. 19.—We are glad to see Mr. Madison Smith out again after being confined to his bed with fever.

Mr. Benj. Craft, near Falkland, spent Saturday night and Sunday in our section. His daughter, Miss Jane, accompanied him.

One day last week Mr. Joshua Tripp got one finger cut off and another nearly off in a cotton gin.

Mr. Ernest Baker spent Sunday at Mr. A. W. Barber's.

Mr. Heber Barber and two little sons spent Sunday at Mr. A. W. Barber's.

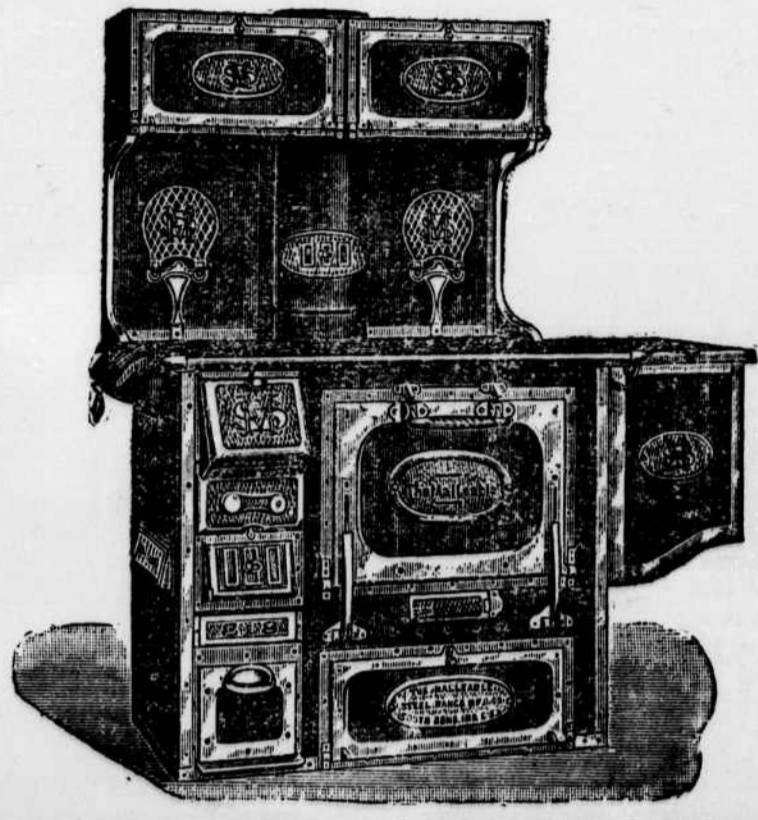
We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. H. B. Smith. Hope she will soon recover.

Miss Pearly Barber is spending sometime at Mr. A. W. Barber's.

The Woodland baseball team practiced for the first time last Saturday.

Mr. W. L. Nobles, of Ayden, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. W. Nobles.

Let Us Put this Beautiful Range in Your Home Next Week, and Present You With a Valuable Set of Kitchen Utensils, FREE.



Remember,
Next
Week

We Shall
Expect
to See You

An Expert Demonstrator from South Bend, will be at our store all next week. Come, and you will hear some "Inside Range Information." You will also be served with Hot Biscuits and Coffee.

Carr & Atkins Hardware Company

Don't you think you have put up with that old cast iron cook stove, or poor steel range long enough? When you see The South Bend Malleable Range we are sure you will decide that you have. You want the best and you deserve to have it.

Happiest Woman in Smart Set.

Do you want to know the happiest woman in the smart set of New York? Well, it is Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

And do you want to know why she is so happy?

Well, it's work; hard work.

She was saved by something very wonderful and very beautiful—work. And her work is along the lines of beauty. The gods gave her genius. She is a sculptor busy day after day in her studio, in a narrow alley miles away from her beautiful home, among the studios of other artists who haven't the smallest fraction of even one million to their name. She wears a clay-stained apron and a straight frock, and is as busy as a bee over her modeling. It is not dilettantism either, I will have you to know, but genuine sculpture that stands the test of the most relentless critic and has won praise from no less a person than great Rodin himself. It's big, strong work, not delicate and finicky like that of Sarah Bernhardt, but executed in bold masses. Her "Paganism Immortal" has Rodin's bigness about it, and is not a mere "pretty" thing, like those groups of the divine Sarah's. Designer.

Do all the work you can—your lazy associates will do the rest.

The man who starts right seldom stops wrong.

Four Train Loads in One Month.

In a large advertisement on this page today J. Benjamin Higgs calls attention to the demonstration of Dump flour that he will make in connection with the Malleable range exhibition at the store of Carr & Atkins Hardware Co. all of next week. He is sole agent for this famous flour in this territory and sold four train loads in four months to his customers a record for selling flour that no other broker has approached.

Mrs. Hooker Entertains

Mrs. Lawrence Hooker, of 1311 Main street, entertained a few of her friends Thursday evening at cards til a late hour, when delicious refreshments were served. The parlors were very prettily decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Among the guests were Miss Moore, of Petersburg; Mrs. Smith, Misses Ida and E. Smith, Miss Rosa Hooker; Messrs. W. M. White, J. A. Kruse, Lee Todd, R. H. Davis, Drs. Grove and Stantamire.—Richmond Evening Journal.

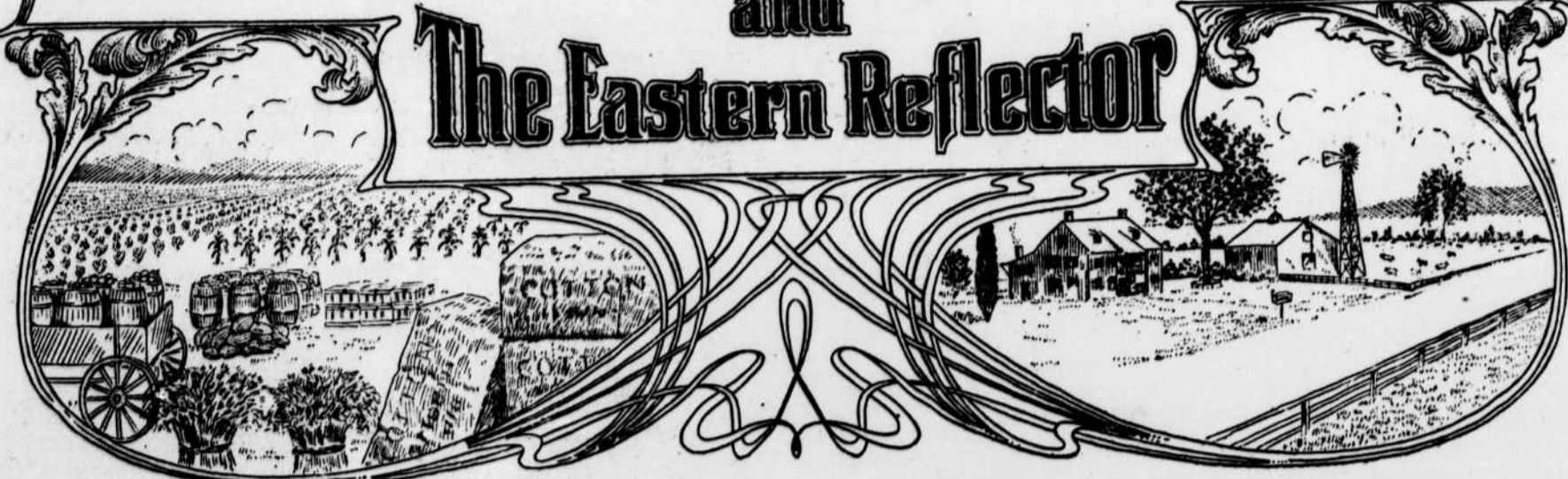
NOTICE — IF INTERESTED IN learning to play Piano Organ, Guitar or Violin, address J. N. ALLEN, Greenville, N. C. w&d.

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The Eastern Reflector



Agriculture is the Most Useful, the Most Healthful, the Most Noble Employment of Man.—George Washington.

Volume XXXI.

GREENVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1910.

Number 40.

HAYTIAN GUNBOAT LOST.

Seventy Persons Lost or Drowned, Including Ten Generals.

By Cable to The Reflector.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Oct. 26.—Seventy persons were killed or drowned when the Haytian gunboat Liberte, was lost at sea off Port de Paiz, following an explosion on board. Twenty were rescued. A storm was raging off the coast at the time of the accident and those who put off from the boat reached shore with the greatest difficulty. The gunboat was badly torn by the explosion and was left at the mercy of the battering seas. She was settling when the men deserted her. The accident occurred yesterday news reaching the capitol today. Among those drowned were ten Haytian generals, who were on their way to take command of several army divisions in the North.

PARIS AVIATOR KILLED.

Falls 175 Feet and is Terribly Crushed to Death.

By Cable to The Reflector.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Aviator Blanchard fell 175 feet today at Issy, and was instantly killed. His body was terribly crushed. He was attempting to alight. This is the thirty-fourth man killed within a year in aviation.

Another Starts for London.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Aviator Morrison started from aviation field at Issy today to make the flight to London, in the attempt to duplicate the flight of John B. Moissant, American.

LABOR UNIONS ORDERED OUT.

Will Act With Independents in Pennsylvania Election.

By Wire to The Reflector.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 26.—The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has issued an official circular ordering all workmen affiliated with it to strike on election day and unite in independent action at polls. This means a complete suspension of labor on that day with labor forces arrayed with the independents in the state contest.

STATE BOARD FAVORS TOWNS.

Hearing Before Health Officers—Ordering Sewerage.

Raleigh, Oct. 25.—The State Board of Health, after hearing lengthy and heated discussions by State Engineer Ludlow and delegations from Rocky Mount and Tarboro as to the sewerage disposal plants for those towns for the protection of the Greenville water supply, adopts a resolution authorizing the authorities of Rocky Mount and Tarboro to proceed with the installation of plants to cost about \$6,000 each instead of filtration plants that the State engineer insisted on that would cost over \$22,000 each. The resolution specified that the State Board of Health should have close supervision over the plants as installed and operated. Taroro is 54 miles below Rocky Mount on Tar river and Greenville is 24 miles below Tarboro. Greenville is especially concerned. All three have to get their water supply from the river and also turn their sewerage into it. Here for Tarboro making the fight for the lower priced plant were Mayor Paul Jones, T. T. Thorne, W. S. Clark and J. W. Weddell. For Rocky Mount there were T. H. Battle, Senator Bassett and Mr. Gay. Officers of both Tarboro and Rocky Mount declared they just would not undertake to install the higher priced plants demanded by the engineer.—Charlotte Observer.

Another Flight Across Channel.

By Cable to The Reflector.

London, Oct. 26.—The English Channel was again successfully crossed today by an aeronaut on the Morning Post airship, which started from Maisons, France, at ten o'clock this morning and passed Brighton at 2.15 this afternoon for Aldershot.

Former Georgia Governor Dead.

By Wire to The Reflector.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26.—Former Governor Allen D. Candler, died early today. He had served Georgia in many capacities and was well known over the south.

Mr. Roy Waitmore, of Richmond, is visiting his uncle, Mr. W. H. Ward.

FUNERAL OF MR. ZENO BROWN.

Body Rests in Cherry Hill Cemetery.

On the afternoon of Monday, October 24th, at half past three o'clock, the funeral services of the late Mr. Zeno Brown, were conducted in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Greenville, N. C.

The remains of Mr. Brown reached home Sunday evening, being accompanied from Florida, the place of his death, by his friend, Mr. Lester Savage.

The burial services were conducted by the Rev. B. F. Huske, former rector of St. Paul's church.

During the service the choir sang "Lead Kindly Light," and "Rock of Ages." "Abide With Me," was sung at the grave after the body was laid to rest.

The flowers with which the grave was covered were beautiful and in great abundance, and were expressive of the deep sympathy of a great number of friends. A large concourse of people attended the funeral, and it was evident that the heart of the entire community was deeply touched by the sad death of this estimable young man.

Zeno Brown was industrious and faithful, highly esteemed by the firm for which he worked, and beloved by a large circle of friends.

The following were the pall bearers: Messrs. John Shelburn, Bascom Wilson, Walter Barnhill, Norman Warren, A. L. Blow, Jr., James Anderson, and L. L. Savage.

The relatives who had come from a distance on account of the death of Mr. Brown were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jenkins, of Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. John Pender and Mr. Cotton, of Tarboro.

A Bale to The Acre.

Mr. J. J. Turnage brought a couple of bales of cotton here today to sell. He has eleven acres planted in the staple and has sold nine bales and will sell two more. Mr. Jim Davenport says if all the farmers would do this well and cotton continued to sell at the present price they could tell J. D. Rockefeller to go to H— with all his money.

DIFFERENCE IN TOBACCO.

Good Quality, Well Handled, Brings Best Price.

An ignorant man, so far as tobacco is concerned, asks the question, why, if one farmer received an average of 11 cents per pound for his tobacco, the general market average does not show 11 cents? And the funny part of the thing is that, such men pretend to advise farmers as to what is best for their etc. Now, we know of a man who received an average of nearly 30 cents per pound for his tobacco on the Winston-Salem market last week. We know of another man who received an average less than 6 cents. Now, what's the difference in prices? One man had good tobacco, marketed in good condition. The other fellow had poor tobacco, some of it being wet and damaged. That's all.—Winston-Salem Tobacco Journal.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Will Speak at Parmele, Wednesday, November 2nd.

"The Wizard of Tuskegee" will speak at Parmele, N. C., on Wednesday, November 2nd, at 5.30 p. m.

All the evening trains will arrive in time for the occasion and the speech will be delivered at the railroad station, those who come to hear him will have time to return on outgoing trains.

This will be Dr. Washington's first visit to this section of North Carolina and the arrangement to have him speak at Parmele is merely to give many their first opportunity to see and hear him. It is hoped that the citizens will turn out en masse to hear the distinguished negro.

Bumper Tobacco Sale.

The tobacco warehouses had one of the biggest days of the season on Tuesday. There was about 200,000 pounds on the floors, and even with such a large break, prices were so good that the farmers were all pleased. Greenville leads all the time on selling tobacco.

Very best butter 40 cents per pound at J. R. & J. G. Moore's