

EASTERN REFLECTOR.

GREENVILLE, N. C.

D. J. WICHARD, Editor.

Entered at the Post Office at Greenville, N. C., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

Just think of it: Four thousand Boats, without artillery, stand off 45,000 British for ten days! Was there ever a more gallant fight? Do not men who can battle and die like this, deserve to retain freedom?

Captain Carter's case has been settled, by the United States Supreme Court but his accomplices still flourish like green bay trees. What is the matter with Griggs? Is he waiting for the state of limitation to bar proceedings?

What has become of Otis? With an array as large as that yet engaged on the British side in South Africa, he has for months, reported nothing but lists of killed and wounded. For all the information sent by him, the war might be at a standstill.

Mr. Byrnes has been nominated as member of the Board of Agriculture, "as a Democrat," and his confirmation is delayed by some perverse democratic senators who insist that he is a republican. Why not ask him for whom he intends to vote this fall? His answer might throw some light on his politics.

Butler has blundered again, losing 500 men without gaining any advantage. He should be recalled. A general may be forgiven once for sending men into a position which a little scouting would show that they could not hold, but when he repeats such action again and again, something should be done to stop him.

Why is that Great Britain seems more willing to make concessions to the United States in regard to the Nicaragua Canal than our own executive seems willing to accept? It is stated on good authority that the British is willing to agree to modifications if he is asked. Why will not they ask him?

Governor Leary of Guam sends word by every ship which touches at his forwardly that he wants to see and visit us. He should have it by all means, but at the same time, such visits would come from no other people under the sun except Americans. We are the only nation in the world who consider it a necessity rather than a luxury.

Out of tender solicitude for the moral perpetuity of his passengers, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway company has turned press censor. "In the interest of public decency," hereafter certain New York illustrated weeklies will not be allowed to be offered for sale at the stations, and on the trains of this highly reputable line. -New York News.

No doubt Newspapersmen intended, as it is, to make it a movement towards reform that other railroads might well adopt.

Elsewhere in the issue appears a clipping from the Raleigh Post giving a list of the cotton mills incorporated in North Carolina since January 1st, 1900. There are fifteen in all for January, eight for February and one for March. A fine showing. North Carolina is the

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 5, 1900.

Two violations of the Constitution in a single week is the record of the republican majority in the House, a record that should drive the republican party from power. It does not seem the importance of investing some of their capital in cotton manufacturing.

What to do with Porto Rico and what to do for its inhabitants is becoming a perplexing question with President McKinley. With in the past week we see the usual spectacle of a Republican President, practically admitting that a Republican Congress can be in error, if it can not intentionally do wrong. Since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish force on the 18th day of October 1898 the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States duties fixed by the Dingley Act, and amounting to \$2,095,455.88, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise act. The result has been that this has worked a great hardship to the Government of Porto Rico, so great has this hardship become even the unwilling eyes of President McKinley has been forced to behold the scene, and views the devastation his party has brought upon the island in the eye.

President McKinley sees the predicament his party has got its new law in, and seeks to connect it as best he may. How? By sending a message and asking Congress to repeal the Dingley Act? Not he, but whip the Devil around the stump and recommends that the sums collected be applied for the use and benefit of the island.

Why this movement in a circle? The sums of money so collected are necessary for the welfare of Porto Rico the most practical and reasonable thing would be to repeal the Dingley Act so far as it relates to Porto Rico and let those people keep their money and spend it as they see fit without its having to make the tour of the President's pocket.

Spelling American Children. "Our hotels and summer resorts have failed to make the American child what he is," writes "An American Mother," in the March Ladies' Home Journal. "Even an infant he learns to live in a starting crowd. In what other country would the baby daughters of respectable families be exhibited to the public in a court of parties for beauty on the catwalks? And may we ever summer the poor little winners in such contests marched up and down the street before a staring crowd to the music of a brass band, trembling with conscious pride in the dimples of their cheeks? A child dead in his mother's arms is a sight far less tragic. In what other country would the parlor of hotels be given up to the entire parties of children in the morning, and the children to their parents at night? The vanities, the jealousies of adults thus reproduced in miniature are not pleasant to look upon."

The Tarboro Southerner says that "it may be that some one will give an answer for voting against the amendment his belief in its unconstitutionality, but he would vote against it if every member of the Supreme Court were to assure him to the contrary." We share this belief. No individual, not a lawyer, knows whether the amendment is constitutional or not, and nobody is going to vote against it through a belief that it is not. That will be a more substantial reason. He wants to vote against it and gives this as his reason. He does not complain. He is a lover of things; not a talker or boaster. -Philadelphia Record.

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"This is something unheard of in the history of cotton. It is the extremity of gambling on the crop on the part of both the buyer and the planter who sells. One does not find it in heart, however, to blame the farmer for selling his unplanted crop at an assured good figure, in view of the fact that for several years past it has been rough sledding with him. But it is not the present purpose to moralize upon the subject of gambling, but to point out the new development in cotton-dealing. It looks a little as if some people are in danger of going crazy on the subject, and a good deal more like some people are fixing to get hurt.—Charlotte Observer.

Advertisements and Be Known. The merchant who wants to do business must not hide his light under a bushel. He must make himself known and he must ask for the custom he desires. This cannot be done verbally. He must therefore advertise; and he must give as much thought and attention to his trade announcements as any other matters pertaining to the proper conduct of his business. Philadelphia Record.

President J. Bryan Grimes of the N. C. Cotton Growers' Association has appointed the following as a committee from North Carolina to meet and confer with the representatives of the Virginia and Alabama cotton tobacco growers: R. A. P. Cooley, of Nash, chairman; John S. Cunningham, of Person; R. R. Cotton, of Pitt; J. V. Price, of Rockingham; T. L. Lee, of

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

INTERESTING NOTES SENT FROM STATE CAPITAL.

Special Correspondent of Reflector.

Only little more than one month remains before the Democratic State convention will assemble in this city. During the next few weeks the precinct primaries and county conventions in all the counties will be held. There is one feature of the campaign, which I have been requested by members of the Democratic State Committee and other prominent party leaders, who have the best interests of the party at heart, to call special attention to at this particular juncture. This matter relates to the free expression of opinion and preferences of the rank and file of Democratic voters, and selection of delegates by them to the county and State conventions who will faithfully and unerringly represent their views and wishes, in proportion to the strength of proposition or question of party policy. This can only be done through the primaries and county conventions and a fair, representative State convention can be secured in no other way. I cannot present this matter more forcibly than by using the language of one of the members of the State committee, as addressed to me this week. Said he:

"There has never been a time in the history of the party when it was more important to ascertain the wishes of the great mass of the voters and adopt and persevere the policy and nominate the candidates whom the majority favor. Not only should the counties send delegates to the State convention to vote for candidates for governor and other State officers in proportion to the strength as each candidate in each county; but there is another and just as important matter (if we are to have harmony and good will and good work in this campaign) after the State ticket is nominated which demands attention."

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