

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor. Published Every Wednesday

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THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC, BUT will not hesitate to criticize Democratic men and measures that are not consistent with the true principles of the party.

General Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

- Governor—Alfred M. Scales, of Guilford. Lieutenant-Governor—Charles M. Stearns, of New Hanover. Secretary of State—William C. Saunders, of Wake. Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Gates. Auditor—William P. Roberts, of Wake. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Silney M. Finger, of Catawba. Attorney General—Theodore F. Davidson, of Buncombe. SUPREME COURT. Chief Justice—William N. H. Smith, of Wake. Associate Justices—Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson; Augustus C. Merrimon, of Wake. JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT. First District—James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort. Second District—Frederick Phillips, of Edgecombe. Third District—H. G. Connor, of Wilson. Fourth District—Walter Clark, of Wake. Fifth District—John A. Gilmer, of Guilford. Sixth District—E. T. Boykins, of Sampson. Seventh District—James C. McRae, of Cumberland. Eighth District—W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus. Ninth District—Jesse F. Graves, of Yadkin. Tenth District—Alphonso C. Avery, of Burke. Eleventh District—W. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg. Twelfth District—James H. Merrimon, of Buncombe. REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. South Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance, of Mecklenburg; Matt. W. Ransom, of Northhampton. House of Representatives—First District—Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. Second District—F. M. Simmons, of Craven. Third District—C. W. McClammy, of Fisher. Fourth District—John Nichols, of Wake. Fifth District—James W. Reid, of Rockingham. Sixth District—Riden T. Bennett, of Anson. Seventh District—John S. Henderson, of Rowan. Eighth District—William H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes. Ninth District—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe. COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Superior Court Clerk—E. A. Moye. Sheriff—William M. King. Register of Deeds—Lewis H. Wilson. Treasurer—James B. Cherry. Surveyor—Abram S. Congleton. Coroner—J. P. Redding. Commissioners—Council Dawson, Chairman; J. P. Norcott; 2nd Ward, Joab Tyson and J. S. Smith; 3rd Ward, A. M. Moore and J. J. Cherry. CHURCHES. Episcopal—Services First and Third Sundays, morning and night. Rev. N. C. Hughes, D. D., Rector. Methodist—Services every Sunday, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. B. B. John, Pastor. Baptist—Services every Sunday, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. W. Wildman, Pastor. LODGES. Greenville Lodge, No. 284, A. F. & A. M., meets every 1st Thursday and Monday night after the 1st and 3rd Sunday at Greenville Lodge. W. M. King, W. M. Greenville R. A. Chapter, No. 50 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, F. W. Brown, H. P. Covenant Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night. D. L. James, N. G. Insurance Lodge, No. 1169, K. of H., meets every first and third Friday night. D. D. Haskett, D. Pitt Council, No. 286, A. L. O. E., meets every Thursday night. C. A. White, C. Temperance Reform Club meets in their club room every Monday night, at 7:30 o'clock. Mass meeting in the Court House fourth Sunday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. E. C. Glenn, Pres't. Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in the Reform Club Room Friday afternoon of each week. Mrs. V. H. Whichard, Pres't. Band of Hope meets in Reform Club Room every Friday night. Miss Eva Humber, Pres't. POST OFFICE. Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Money orders hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. No orders will be issued from 12 to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. Daily mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 5:30 A. M., and departs at 4 P. M. Through mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 12 M., and departs at 1 P. M. Washington mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 12 M., and departs at 1 P. M. Mail leaves for Ridge Spring and Intermediate offices, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 10 P. M. Return at 10 P. M. Through mail arrives Fridays at 8 P. M. Departs Saturdays at 6 A. M.

Poetry.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

MARGARET ANDREWS OLDHAM.

"There are two sides to a question," so my mother said to me. When in little childish frolics I would fuss and disagree. And to her would go for comfort, with a weight upon my heart. Thinking without any questions—she would blindly take my part.

Thus in early years of childhood, while as yet my little feet stood within the magic fairy-land of babyhood so sweet, Did I learn this honest lesson, as my mother dear replied: "There are two sides to a question, let me hear the other side."

And in after-years of trouble, such as come to all who grow Of their mother's arms away and beyond the swallows' flight, High I prize the useful lesson, in the justice true and tried, That has silenced my opinion till I heard her the other side."

For the darkest cloud, they tell us, has a lining silver bright; For our days so flecked with shadow, have their hours of perfect light; And this life so strange and troubl'd, where no joy can long abide, Has a different look in heaven, where we see the "other" side.

—N. Y. Universal Magazine

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

What it Has Done in the Past—What it Proposes to do in the Future

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station was established by an Act of General Assembly in 1877, just ten years ago, which Act the same time established a Department of Agriculture and of Immigration and Statistics. The objects for which the establishment of the Experiment Station were desired were two-fold: 1st. To protect the farmers of the State from the fraudulent fertilizers then flooding the market, to exercise a general control of the trade by a system of inspecting all brands legally on sale in the State, and by a chemical analysis of these samples to ascertain if their qualities were up to a certain guaranteed standard.

2nd. To carry on experiments in the field (in the language of the Code) "On the nutrition and growth of plants with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State, and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soil."

As to whether the Station has fulfilled the requirements in respect to the first, in the proper control of the fertilizer trade, the following statement will show. 1. Prior to 1877 no less than 125 brands of fertilizers were sold in the State, and of such a character that no confidence could be placed in them or their qualities. A good fertilizer producing excellent crops the first year might prove worthless the next. The farmers had absolutely no redress.

On every hand fraudulent fertilizers were sold and no farmer could by any possible way tell whether three-fourths or nine tenths was said. The people had lost all confidence in their sale and at the time of the establishment of the Experiment Station scarcely 40,000 tons were sold annually, not from the fact that all fertilizers were made at home (which it could be so!) but owing to the entire loss of confidence everyone had in the trade. What were the people to do—the use of fertilizers for plant food on most of our lands is as necessary to the growth of the crop as food is to a baby.

They must be used, there is no help for it, and yet the farmers of the year 1877 and before, were paying millions of dollars annually for food to haul on the soil, in many instances already too sandy. In fact a certain manufacturer sold many tons of a stuff containing common sand, which he claimed was as good as ammonia, and the farmers paid him 8 cents per pound for it, because they had no means for proving that it was valueless.

2. After the law went into force 30 out of these 125 fertilizers were driven from the State, and the remainder were greatly improved in quality and have continued to improve ever since. The following extract from the Station's Report, for 1885, will give to our farmers some idea of the improvement of the fertilizers sold. The average per cent of available phosphoric acid has increased from \$7.40 in 1880 to \$8.69 in 1886; the average per cent of potash has increased from \$1.30 in 1880 to \$2.30 in 1886, while the per cent of ammonia remains remarkably near one figure for all the years except 1883, when ammoniacs were unusually scarce. Thus the valuation of the average fertilizer using the prices of 1886 for all analyses alike, has, with a few fluctuations, steadily climbed up from \$21.04 per ton in 1880 to \$24.53 per ton in 1886, and \$28.44 in 1887.

thing is that during this period, 1880 to 1886, the actual cash prices paid by North Carolina farmers for these fertilizers has decreased 25 per cent, while the quality or grade has improved 14 per cent. This means that North Carolina farmers could get, in 1886, for three millions of dollars what they had to pay four millions for in 1880—yes, and get an article one-seventh better than the 1880 article was.

3. The station has endeavored to extend information on all matters pertaining to scientific agriculture by printing numerous publications—over sixty separate reports, pamphlets, formulas for composts, tables of analyses of fertilizers, &c. 120,000 of these publications have been distributed broadcast throughout the State and in addition the monthly Bulletin has largely increased this circulation. The effect of these publications has been of the greatest service to the people of the State, individually and collectively.

4. By the Station's urgent advice, thousands of home-made composts have been made by farmers in every section of the State, and the farmers have learnt that every pound of compost put up means so much money in their pockets. To further aid in the work, these composts have been, when requested, analyzed by the Station. Over three hundred of these and other home materials, from waste products have been examined and their value to the farmer shown.

5. The phosphate beds of the State have been explored and mapped. These beds though not now worked on account of the existence of South Carolina rock, of higher grade will undoubtedly prove valuable in the future and thus be very profitable to the State.

6. The marls of the State have been examined and no less than three hundred beds analyzed. A stimulus has been given to use them, which will prove of incalculable value in materially improving the soil.

7. On account of the proper control and regulation of the sale of fertilizers, the acreage in cotton has been largely increased and its western limit of the cotton belt is now fifty miles farther westward than formerly. Tobacco has likewise increased in acreage. Now where soils are worth for tobacco growing \$25.00 an acre they were worth less than \$5.00.

8. Frauds in the adulteration of fertilizers have been discovered and stopped. In 1881 adulterated nitrate soda containing 75 per cent common salt was detected. In 1882 horn leather, and horn were found mixed with ammonia red fertilizers. In 1883 adulterated kainite and Peruvian guano were exposed. In these and other instances were the farmers protected from various frauds and swindles.

9. As a further check upon the trade and in order to educate our farmers on this subject, the Experiment Station makes analyses of samples of fertilizers, chemicals, composts &c., for actual North Carolina Farmers, free of charge, provided the samples are taken and forwarded according to our directions.

10. The Station has stimulated home growth of industries in such a way that while in 1878 there was only one fertilizer factory in the State, now there are ten. Cotton Seed Oil Mills have increased in number from none in 1878 to 9 at present. Many waste products have been utilized in the manufacture of waste products for making standard fertilizers—for example, tobacco stems, cotton seed meal, refuse from fish factories, &c.

11. When the coal exploration was made by the Department of Agriculture in the Deep River and Dan River Sections the Station analyzed for this survey all the samples of coal obtained, and so largely aided in this work.

12. Hundreds of mineral waters have been examined, and large numbers of ores identified and assayed.

13. Seeds have been tested as to their purity and germinating qualities, and several adulterations detected.

14. Investigations have been made in the growth of the sugar beet and hundreds of analyses made from samples sent from every portion of the State.

15. The Station has made according to law all analyses for the State Board of Health, such analyses embracing many hundreds of portable waters, articles of food supposed to be adulterated and similar other articles.

16. The Station has made an exploration of the pyrite deposits, investigated every bed of importance, and analyzed samples of each. These deposits will at some future time be used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, largely used in the manufacture of acid.

17. The officers of the Station have aided largely in the displays of the resources of the State in Boston in 1883, at our own Exposition in 1884 in New Orleans in 1885. These exhibits have done incalculable good in advertising North Carolina and her material resources.

18. The Station has always in the past and is to-day cheerfully and promptly attending to every request by mail or otherwise, in advising as to the proper treatment for certain soils, in giving a variety of formulas for composts suitable for each individual soil, and in fact in answering among others all questions relating to scientific agriculture.

19. The officers of the Station have attended many Farmers Institutes and made addresses relative to topics of importance to the farmers.

The money value of this work cannot be estimated. As far as the fertilizers alone are concerned the following will give an estimate on an average 250 fertilizers are analyzed every year. A professional chemist charges for such work \$25.00 for each analysis, which would make \$6,250.00 for the work on fertilizers alone every year. Besides the fertilizers there are analyzed several hundred other samples each year, embracing among others, marls, soils, waters, phosphates, ores, cotton seed products, composts and agricultural products.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK. And now as to the other duty of the Experiment Station to ascertain by experimental work in the field, the value of fertilizers on various crops, and other investigations to aid directly the farmer in his labors.

Not till the spring of 1886 did the Board of Agriculture see fit to establish a farm in conjunction with the work of the station and to carry out the provisions of the second part of the Act. True experimental work should consist mainly in actual field trials to be supplemented by the results obtained in the laboratory. One is necessary to the other as a man's right hand is to his left. Experimental work in the field should be combined with experimental work in the laboratory. United they prove of the greatest benefit in advancing the general cause for which they should be undertaken; divided they are shorn of many of the advantages that would inevitably follow their union.

The work at the farm since its establishment has been to a large extent preparatory in its nature. A commencement has been made however, and with the proper facilities the work can be made of the greatest benefit to our farmers. In its workings they should take the liveliest interest, because for their benefit the work is carried on.

The experimental work that it would be best to undertake should be considered entirely practical in character, and such as would give the most immediate and beneficial and practical results for the use of our farmers. It should include among others:

1. The effect of fertilizers on various soils and crops, carried on in conjunction with the Experiment Station by individual farmers throughout the State. With such a diversity of soil and climate as we have, this is a necessary to obtain results of value.

2. A study of the cultivation of our staple crops, looking to the improvement in the present system.

3. The best treatment of worn out lands to render them productive.

4. The best system for the rotation of crops, and the effect of time for the planting of each.

5. Experiments relative to the feeding value of the various crops, and of the grasses, now grown in the State, or can be grown, and to instruct our farmers in the value of the standard hays and grasses, and of the nutritive value of each; and to determine from the analysis of the plants grown the proper ration for stock.

6. Investigation as to the growth of other crops than those now planted, to ascertain if more valuable crops could be substituted in part or in whole, for those we now have. Such investigation, might include among others, the study of sorghum, the growth of root crops, the growth of plants yielding fibre, a study of the various grasses of value, to ascertain how far the new crops could supersede the planting of cotton and other staple crops, now so extensive to the soil.

7. The construction of the silos and the preservation of green forage crops, as alfalfa, and other crops, and the study of the various methods of silage making, and the preservation of the same.

8. Digestion experiments with stock to ascertain practically the value of certain of our food stuffs.

9. A study of the temperature of the soil, to ascertain how far it affects the growth of the crop.

10. Investigation of the chemical constituents of the standard crops in the various stages of their growth; and the growth of the roots of these crops, as determined by root-washing.

The above list might be largely increased. It is merely given to show in outline the work which is considered should be undertaken. The results which have been accomplished by the experiment station in the past, as well as what it proposes for the future, is thus outlined. Can the people afford to let this work drop or languish—a work so fraught with good results?

H. B. BATTLE, Director.

A Printer's Dream.

Old Exchange.

A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debts, old Morpheus slowly around him crept, and before he knew it, he suddenly slept; and while sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit fled, and that not even a cow-bell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, that smoke and scorch in lower hades he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red-hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travelers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke:

"Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear, this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead, it is too late; I will show you the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's nothing water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down their toes, and if they mention they don't like fire I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm, while I turn them over and cook to a turn."

With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke, but still at times, so real did it seem, that he cannot believe it was a dream, and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin and never pay the printer.

Sound Logic and Sound Sense.

The best policy we know for a political party to follow is to nominate the man it can most easily elect. The renomination of Mr. Cleveland, then, will not only demonstrate that the true Democrats desire his re-election, but that such a result is considered good policy. True Republicans do not believe that they can elect Mr. Blaine, so they deem it best policy to nominate him. See?—New York Star.

This is very practical and sensible, and as a rule it would be safe enough to follow in a political contest—national, State and municipal. As such we commend it to the Democratic party in North Carolina. We have no doubt that when the National Convention is held there will be a spontaneous recognition of Mr. Cleveland's ability. As a consequence we have no doubt that he will be nominated on the first ballot.

So, we think, the people in selecting their candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket should not forget the wisdom of this principle as so clearly stated by the New York Star. We are convinced that the campaign this year will be conducted with vigor and ability by the Republicans who are more united now than they have been for several years past. We are assured that we must needs be united and aggressive in order to insure a Democratic victory. Consequently, the best thing to be done is to nominate the man whom we can most easily elect. He ought to be, as he will be, the choice of all the people, and he will be elected.—Wilmington Messenger.

"So you have twins at your house?" said a neighbor to Tommy. "Yes, num; two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?" "Thunder and Lightning." "What strange names to call children!" "Well, that is what I called 'em, as soon as I heard they were twins. You see, I didn't know."

State Guard.

Raleigh Chronicle.

The law under which the State Guard is to be so thoroughly equipped went into force the 1st of July, 1887. Decisions made in December by the Secretary of War were to the effect that under its provisions Quartermaster's stores as well as ordinance stores could be used. This is a new departure and a most important one; certainly for North Carolina, for it permits the complete equipment, with uniforms, overcoats, &c., of the State Guard. The law increased the allowance annually to the militia in the United States from \$200,000 to \$400,000. North Carolina's annual quota is \$10,138. Of this allowance, beginning last July, \$6,000 is to the State's credit now, and \$10,138 more becomes available July 1st next. Out of this \$16,000, overcoats will be drawn for twelve hundred men. Four companies are to be immediately supplied with uniforms, and the issue of the latter will in cases be based upon the report of the Inspector General that companies are in need of them. The stores are all the property of the United States. The law is entirely new. Its purpose is to make the active militia the "reserve" of the army. It practically gives each State, at Government expense, so far as clothing, arms and camp equipment are concerned, an army of its own, ready for service always, at a moment's notice, at the call of the Governor or of the President of the United States, through the Governor. The State Guard thus becomes as near the regular army as possible. The law of the State fixes the number of companies at 25. The same act gives each company \$300 annually. The minimum strength of a company must not fall below 32, and each organization must be at a point having railway or steamboat communication and with telegraphic facilities.

Among the Hebrews the word for seven was "septuagenary," or protest by seven. Abraham, you will remember, appointed seven ewe lambs as his testimony to the covenant with Abimelech. The Creator rested from His work on the seventh day, and this day was called Sabbath or seventh. A leprous person was either to bathe seven times or be sprinkled seven times with the blood of a sparrow. Seven years was the period for repentance. Every seven years the Hebrew servant demanded liberty for himself. And the prophet praised God seven times a day. Can, we are told, was to be devoured sevenfold.

The gifts of the Holy Ghost were said to be seven in number, and in the presence of the Almighty seven angels stand, as we are told, in Tabernacle. Seven lamps burn before God, and throughout the whole book of Revelation the number is constantly used. Jacob served seven years for Leah, and seven more for Rachel. Then there are the seven ears of corn and the seven kings. It was seven people that possessed the land of Promise in Deuteronomy, and the story of Samson tells how he kept his nuptials seven days, and then was bound with seven green withes.

Do Not Fret.

Any one who expects to get through life without a certain share of boisterousness, is under a very serious mistake. It is in the nature of human affairs for petty vexations to arise, one can hardly tell how or wherefore; and he is a wise man who being aware of this fact, does not allow himself to fret or fume over annoyance that everybody has to encounter, and which cannot be helped.

Fretting does not pay. To the contrary, it is always practiced at a loss of time, strength and temper, ending in a great loss of happiness. Fretters are much more apt to indulge in their silly habit of pessimism concerning small matters than greater ones, and imaginary troubles are quite as likely to be the subject of their disquietude as real ones. And, if they have nothing real to worry over, they will conjure up something with which to make themselves miserable.

Nothing is to be gained by fretting. You simply make yourself miserable by so doing, more over, you are almost certain to make your family and friends uncomfortable.

Remember this, ye fretters, and fret no more.

Be a Man.

Wilson Advertiser.

The highest attainment for a young man is to be a man. This world is full of counterfeits. But it is a grand thing to stand upright in defence of truth and principle. When persecution comes, some hide their faces until the storm passes by; others can be bought for a mess of pottage. From such a friend, be a man, do not run away when danger threatens to overwhelm him or yourself. Think for yourself; read good books and read men's faces. The eye is the window to the soul; use your eyes and hold your tongue. If opportunity comes meet it manfully. If success crowns your efforts, bear it quietly. Do your own thinking, and keep your own secrets; worship no man for his lineage or his wealth. Fine feathers don't always cover fine birds. Be sober, be honest, be just in all your dealings with the world; be true. They will sell you for money or popularity; don't trust them. Wear but one face and let that be an honest one.

SMELL IN A DRUG STORE.

What smells in a drug store? Your nose. But when you have a cold, nothing. Cure coughs and colds by taking Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

One of the outgrowths of the principles of co-operation taught in the Grange has been the establishment and successful management of banks by farmers. "A notable instance," says a correspondent of the Farmer's Friend, "is the Grangers' Bank of California, started more than ten years ago, with its million dollars capital, and which in a single season, has loaned over three million of dollars upon the receipts of farmers' wheat stored in a Grange elevator or warehouse." Kansas has a "Patrons' Bank," in a prosperous condition. Pennsylvania has several, all in a prosperous condition, and doing much to alleviate the burdens of a farmer. By establishing banks farmers control the wealth they produce by not giving to others the per centage of profit too frequently demanded. The success of the bank above referred to is only one of the many instances of the fact that well directed, intelligent co-operation among farmers will pay.—Concord Times.

STATE NEWS.

A WEEK'S GLEANING

The State Over, From Our Many Exchanges.

Happenings and Events Concerning the "Old North State"—What Our People Are Doing and Saying.

A \$25,000 stock company has been organized in Oxford for the purpose of building a large and first-class hotel. Greensboro is now one of the best lighted towns in the State, having 14 electric lights, 50 gas lamps and 35 kerosene lamps. Four hundred and forty prisoners in one county jail in one year do not look much like a diminution of crime. This is what Forsyth county jail contained in 1887.

Gov. Scales has been authorized to furnish overcoats for each and every member of the State guard who proposes to go into annual encampment this year. Smithfield Herald: One merchant in this county had about forty-five lien bonds and chattel mortgages registered Monday. What are we coming to? Greensboro Patriot: At Winston day before yesterday Judge Clarke sentenced a white man and a negro to 10 days imprisonment for appearing before the grand jury in an intoxicated condition. R. H. Battle, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has published a call for a meeting in Raleigh on the 23d of February for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the State convention.

Kinston Free Press: Kinston and LaGrange lead the State in educational advantages. Each of these towns have three or four good schools. In fact Lenoir is, as we have frequently said before, the banner county of the State in its schooling advantages. New Bern Journal: There has been less Northern cabbage in our market this winter than for many years. Our truckers have learned to make a supply of fall cabbage and they have been able to supply the market. They are better than those imported.

Wilson Advance: We notice cart load after cart load of western meat is being hauled out of town by the people who should be selling instead of buying. There can be but little permanent prosperity with any people who do not raise what they eat. Scotland Neck Democrat: While standing on the platform at the ware-house recently, we counted fourteen mule carts, two single ox carts, two double ox carts, two horse carts, and 3 two-mule wagons, all on the yard at once, and all having brought peanuts—most of which came from the farm of Mr. William Hodgers. Goldsboro Argus: There is a peach tree in this city, near the graded school, in full bloom. It looked very lonesome yesterday with its midwinter surroundings and not another peach tree in sight. And, by the way, it is not about time to hear from the usual report of the effect of the "recent cold spell" upon the peach crop?

Here are the taxes collected during 1887, in North Carolina: Tax on licensed retail liquor dealers, \$82,757; tax on white polls, \$178,955; tax on colored polls, \$80,038; on real and personal property at 1 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation, \$257,480. Total school taxes, \$605,000; total taxes for all county purposes, \$920,000.

Kinston Free Press: From present indications but few commercial fertilizers will be sold in this section this year. Some of our business men who used to deal in them have bought none this season and those who are still handling them are buying in not near so large quantities. This is a good sign. If our farmers would buy less commercial fertilizers and utilize the material they have on their farms they would be much better off; and we believe they are beginning to do so.

New Bern Journal: Mr. H. McCotter, the green grocer on Middle street, captured a raccoon in his store yesterday evening. For sometime he had been annoyed by what he thought, large rats between the ceiling and upper floor. Yesterday he went up stairs, took up a plank of the floor and set a steel trap. In less than half an hour afterwards he heard the trap fall and when he went to examine it found a nice fat raccoon about two-hinds grown, fast by one fore foot. Where he came from and how he got there is somewhat a mystery but he "got that" just the same.

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A STRANGER IN A STRANGE COUNTRY. A Black Jr., writes from Andalusia, Alabama. But when you have a cold, nothing. Cure coughs and colds by taking Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

Professional Cards. JAMES M. NORFLEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. ALEX L. BLOW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. AUG. M. MOORE, C. H. BERNARD, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

J. E. MOORE, J. H. TUCKER, J. D. MURPHY, MOORE, TUCKER & MURPHY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. L. C. LATHAM, HARRY SKINNER, LATHAM & SKINNER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. LAWRENCE V. MORRIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law GREENVILLE, N. C.

W. B. RODMAN, L. A. SCOTT, F. G. JAMES, RODMAN, SUGG & JAMES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C. Collections a Specialty. Practice in the Superior, Federal and Supreme Courts.

ANDREW JOYNER, Attorney and Counselor at Law GREENVILLE, N. C. Will practice in the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Edgecombe and Beaufort counties, and the Supreme Court. Faithful attention given to all business entrusted to him.

D. R. H. SNELL, WASHINGTON, N. C. Surgeon Dentist. Tenders his professional services to the public. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. CONSULTATION FREE.

J. B. YELLOWLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GREENVILLE, N. C.

THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC, BUT will not hesitate to criticize Democratic men and measures that are not consistent with the true principles of the party.

If you want a paper from a wide-awake section of the State send for the REFLECTOR. 6¢ SAMPLE COPY FREE!

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 22 1888.

[ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT GREENVILLE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.]

The "Chronicle" Slaughters the "Signal."

The "Signal" is Very Sick and Too Poor to Procure a Doctor. Help Must Come Soon or It'll Die.

A subscription list ought to be carried through the different sections of the State, and especially in radical counties, to see if enough money could be raised to help J. C. L. Harris, of the Raleigh Signal, to secure writers for his paper. It is sadly in need at present both of an editor, and correspondents.

And then the Signal has one correspondent who considers himself the bright particular star in the political horizon. And he is a blossom. What a powerful imagination he possesses! What grandeur of thought! What lofty conception of men and things—especially things—inventing lies for instance.

But in a controversy between it and the Chronicle the Signal will invariably come out second best that is unless it gets brainier men than it now has at its helm.

The Blair bill seems to have gone through the Senate after a fashion. It passed last Wednesday by a vote of 39 to 29.

The Painful Silence Broken.

"I have just read President Cleveland's message. This document is so astonishing, and its effect in Europe so extraordinary, that it forces me to break the silence which I expected to maintain during my stay abroad."

Wonderful tidings these from a wonderfully remarkable (in his own estimation) man. The sounding of that great big I places Mr. Pearson at the top of the political ladder.

"Yes, I, Richmond Pearson, of Buncombe county, the biggest man that the West has ever seen, or that the State of North Carolina has ever produced, have read the President's message."

The Elizabeth City Economist and Edenton Enquirer are claiming the next District Congressional Convention for their respective towns, and the Enquirer in its last issue suggests that these differences be settled by holding the Convention in Hertford.

Is Jay Gould fitting himself up for the penitentiary? We see from an exchange that he and Russell Sage are charged with the wrongful appropriation of \$3,000,000 of Denver Pacific bonds held in trust by them, and that the case is one that demands attention from the Grand Jury.

Hon. Dinwiddie McRae one of the leading and most brilliant men of our State, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th inst. He was a man of superior intellect and high character.

Pete, the Register and the Dance.

Mr. Editor.—One day last week while I was out plowin' er fellow cum er long de road enguirin' fur Pete Carter. I tole him I was de man an' he give me er letter dat he sed you axed him ter deliver. De letter was written in de followin' words:

"UNCLE PETE.—Mr. Wilson, the Independent Register of Deeds, wishes me to inform you that he went up to the masquerade ball Wednesday night to see a dance but before he left the thing had developed into a hux."

Er long time ergo dar was er artie' dat painted er picture of a woman an' when he got thru paintin' de picture he was sorter tired so he dident paint very much clothes on it. He hung de picture up in er art gallery an' one day dar was er famous critick standin' dar lookin' at hit, when er lady cum up an' axed him ef he dident think dat picture was vulgar. He sed 'no madam, de picter ain't vulgar at all but your remark is' and dat may be de way wid de Register or Deeds on dancin'.

Notice. Whereas, Lizzie W. Highsmith and Bonnie C. Highsmith, children of B. C. Highsmith, deceased, by their attorney J. H. Johnston, have petitioned to the undersigned Justice of the Peace for Pitt county to have a homestead exemption laid off and set apart in the lands of said B. C. Highsmith, situated in Pitt county on the North side of Grindle Creek adjoining the lands of R. H. Highsmith, the whole land being the same as the land devised to B. C. Highsmith by Gentry Stancill.

PRIDE OF WILSON!

Mutual Benefit and Relief Association (Wilson Mirror of 8th.) We have been, from the beginning of the operations of the Mutual Benefit and Relief Association, a strong advocate for it, believing its plans were wise, its terms moderate, its officers honest, prudent, painstaking men.

How do you manage to keep the weather signals right during such weather as we have been having lately? We have a little warning, some very cold, some cloudy, some rainy, and some sleety weather, and I think it must be hard to keep up with it.

The people, generally, were very busy last Tuesday, it being the 14th, preparing their gardens and sowing seed. We are of the opinion that the seed would have been much better off since then, had they been hanging by the fire.

Now I feel inclined to correct an impression which my last letter made in regard to the drawing of Wm. J. Langley. The last reports show that he was indicted at last court for stealing, and that the plan was agreed upon by him and his father and mother that he should go to the creek and act in such a way as to leave the impression that he was drowned.

Hon. Dinwiddie McRae one of the leading and most brilliant men of our State, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th inst. He was a man of superior intellect and high character.

Money to Loan.

I am now prepared to effect loans at 8 per cent. interest on good farm property as security. J. B. YELLOWEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Greenville, N. C.

Important Land Sale.

By virtue of an execution in my hands for collect on against B. F. Sugg and others, issued from the Superior Court of North Carolina, I will sell at the Court House door in Greenville on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1888, the interest of the said B. F. Sugg in a tract or parcel of land in the Machine Shops and Foundry and also all the interest of the said B. F. Sugg in the Machine Shops and Foundry, the interest of said B. F. Sugg being a lease of said Real Property to satisfy said Execution. Terms of Sale Cash.

Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Barnes Bland, deceased, on the 5th day of January 1888 before E. A. Mors, Clerk of the Superior Court Pitt county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned and all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of January 1889 or this notice will be void in law of their recovery. This the 18th day of January 1888. ALEX L. BLOW, Executor of Barnes Bland dec'd.

Notice.

Whereas, Lizzie W. Highsmith and Bonnie C. Highsmith, children of B. C. Highsmith, deceased, by their attorney J. H. Johnston, have petitioned to the undersigned Justice of the Peace for Pitt county to have a homestead exemption laid off and set apart in the lands of said B. C. Highsmith, situated in Pitt county on the North side of Grindle Creek adjoining the lands of R. H. Highsmith, the whole land being the same as the land devised to B. C. Highsmith by Gentry Stancill.

Notice.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pitt county a motion was adopted to refer the matter of the Ferry at Yankee Hall, and the motion was continued to the March session of said Board, and notice is hereby given that the matter will be heard on the 1st day of March 1888, at which time and place they are notified to appear and show cause if any they can, why the prayer in the petition shall not be granted. This the 1st day of February 1888. M. G. BRYAN, J. P.

PRIDE OF WILSON!

Mutual Benefit and Relief Association (Wilson Mirror of 8th.) We have been, from the beginning of the operations of the Mutual Benefit and Relief Association, a strong advocate for it, believing its plans were wise, its terms moderate, its officers honest, prudent, painstaking men.

How do you manage to keep the weather signals right during such weather as we have been having lately? We have a little warning, some very cold, some cloudy, some rainy, and some sleety weather, and I think it must be hard to keep up with it. Notwithstanding all this, the farmers are going right ahead hauling dirt and breaking up their ground.

The people, generally, were very busy last Tuesday, it being the 14th, preparing their gardens and sowing seed. We are of the opinion that the seed would have been much better off since then, had they been hanging by the fire.

Now I feel inclined to correct an impression which my last letter made in regard to the drawing of Wm. J. Langley. The last reports show that he was indicted at last court for stealing, and that the plan was agreed upon by him and his father and mother that he should go to the creek and act in such a way as to leave the impression that he was drowned.

Hon. Dinwiddie McRae one of the leading and most brilliant men of our State, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th inst. He was a man of superior intellect and high character.

Paine's Celery Compound For The NERVOUS The DEBILITATED The AGED.

THE MAN IN THE MOON CANNOT BE SEEN EVERY DAY, but the man who keeps a fresh supply of Groceries, Fruits, Confections, Cigars, TOBACCO, CANNED GOODS, &C.

THIS BEING ELECTION YEAR And LEAP YEAR has nothing to do with the price of GROCERIES.

THIS MONTH We Will sell Dress Goods, GINGHAMS, BOOTS & SHOES, For Less than Their Value.

THE "Girl" Champion and the "Atlas" Turning Plows always on hand.

LITTLE, HOUSE & BRO. E. C. GLENN. COMMISSION MERCHANT. STANDARD GUANO, ACID PHOSPHATE, KAINIT, PULVERIZED OYSTER SHELL, SHELL LIME, PURE DISSOLVED BONE, COTTON SEED MEAL AND Tennessee Wagons, for sale.

The Greenville Carriage Works, R. GREENE, JR. Manager. WE are now fitted up in FIRST-CLASS ORDER and are prepared to manufacture upon short notice any kind or style of RIDING VEHICLES.

W. L. BROWN COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AGENT FOR THE TARBORO OIL MILLS. Highest Cash price paid for Cotton Seed or Meal given in exchange. Has for sale Acid Phosphate, Shell Lime and Cotton Seed Meal.

Land Sale. By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pitt county dated February 1st 1888 and made in a certain Special Proceeding entitled Robert Dixon Executor and numbered 367 upon the Special Proceeding Dec't of said Court, I will on Saturday the 10th of March, 1888, on the premises near Black Jack Church in Chatham township, sell at public sale to the highest bidder a certain lot or parcel of land in Chatham township, Pitt county, described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the Greenville and New Bern road 1/4 mile from the fork of the road leading from Black Jack Church to Boyd's Ferry, thence N. 7 W. 1/2 pole to a stake, thence S. 7 E. 1/2 pole to a stake, thence a straight line to the beginning, containing more or less. Terms of Sale Cash. ROBERT DIXON, Sheriff of Pitt County.

STOP! Don't go further until you have examined our elegant line of Samples, just in, for Spring and Summer Clothing.

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN S. CONGLETON & CO GREENVILLE, N. C. THE LEADERS IN ALL KINDS OF STAPLE GOODS.

Our FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, etc., have arrived. and all friends and customers are invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Having purchased the entire mercantile business of John S. Congleton & Co, including notes, book accounts and all evidences of debt and merchandise, we solicit their former and increased patronage.

J. L. SUGG, INSURANCE AGENT, SKINNER BUILDING (Up Stairs) OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, GREENVILLE, N. C. All kinds of Risks placed in strictly FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

THE OLD RELIABLE CARRIAGE FACTORY STILL TO THE FRONT! J. D. WILLIAMSON, Prop'r. SUCCESSOR TO JOHN FLANAGAN. WILL CONTINUE THE MANUFACTURE OF PHAETONS, BUGGIES, CARTS & DRAYS.

HARNESS AND WHIPS, the year round, which we will sell as LOW AS THE LOWEST. Special Attention Given to REPAIRING.

TAILORING! Recent improvement which we have made in Custom Clothing, enables us to place FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS within the reach of all, and which are superior to those generally obtained at higher prices elsewhere.

100 TONS ACID PHOSPHATE KAINIT, AGRICULTURAL LIME FOR SALE BY HARRY SKINNER & CO.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR. THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON ALL AT THE NEW YORK.

Local Sparks.

A big lot of Sample Shoes to fit every body AT COST at HIGGS & MUXFORD'S. Moonlight. 1000 Bushels Seed Oats for sale by E. C. Glenn.

Mrs. M. T. Cowell is sick. Dr. J. G. James and wife are both quite sick.

Mr. S. M. Schultz is spending a few days in Rocky Mount. Miss Ada Hardee, of Greene county, is visiting Miss Jennie Savage.

Thus far, during the winter Greenville has escaped the fire and no loss from that source has been sustained.

New Organ. Our Baptist friends have this week received a handsome new organ for their Church. The money necessary for the purchase of the instrument was raised by the ladies and much credit is due them.

Notice. The late of test & King being been dissolved on the 17th day of February, 1888.

Notice to Creditors. Having duly qualified upon the 26th day of January, 1888, as Executor of the estate of Harriet Bergeron, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, properly authenticated to the undersigned on or before the 20th of February, 1888.

Land Sale. In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Pitt county made in a certain Special Proceedings case, entitled Nancy E. Turnage and husband, Sam'l T. Turnage and Zilpha Phillips, minors by their guardian, J. G. Price, ex-parte, the undersigned Commissioner will sell at the Court House door in Greenville, on Monday, March 19th, 1888, to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract or piece of land lying in Contentment township, 14th county, adjoining the lands of S. A. Kittrell, J. F. Crawford and others, containing about thirty-three (33) acres.

Notice. On Wednesday the 21st day of March A. D. 1888, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Greenville to the highest bidder for cash two tracts of land in Pitt County containing about one hundred and forty acres and bounded as follows: One tract on the East side Johnson's Mill swamp adjoining the lands of the late B. W. Brown & heirs and others containing by estimates forty two acres more or less, one other tract bounded on the east by the Homestead of S. M. Johnson on the North by the Tarboro road on the west by the lands of Wm. Whitehead and on the South by Tar River containing by estimation about one hundred acres more or less both tracts being the excess of S. M. Johnson's Homestead to said sundry executions in my hands for collection against S. M. Johnson and which have been levied on said land as the property of said Johnson.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RAILROAD!

But before that comes we want to tell you of the unparalleled bargains we are offering on NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, and all other goods in our line. Our Mr. HIGGS is now visiting Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia to purchase a large stock of Spring and Summer goods and our present stock MUST BE DISPOSED OF in order to make room for new goods.

HIGGS & MUNFORD. We make a specialty of A. A. BATTLE'S \$2.50 Calf Shoe.

NEW YORK. The Racket Store.

Step by step the RACKET moves on, and step by step its law of low value demonstrates the principles of mastery in business. Solve the problem of success as you will, surround it with all the mystery possible, put it in all the fine spun theories you can invent and boil them down into a nut-shell, then put them into practice and you will find that you have no better one than the law of the RACKET.

Notice. On Wednesday the 21st day of March A. D. 1888, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Greenville to the highest bidder for cash one tract of land in Pitt County containing about one hundred and forty acres and bounded as follows: One tract on the East side Johnson's Mill swamp adjoining the lands of the late B. W. Brown & heirs and others containing by estimates forty two acres more or less, one other tract bounded on the east by the Homestead of S. M. Johnson on the North by the Tarboro road on the west by the lands of Wm. Whitehead and on the South by Tar River containing by estimation about one hundred acres more or less both tracts being the excess of S. M. Johnson's Homestead to said sundry executions in my hands for collection against S. M. Johnson and which have been levied on said land as the property of said Johnson.

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Notice! Having disposed of my interest in the Drug business, I will in future devote my entire attention to the practice of medicine. Office at residence in Forbestown. J. T. SLEDGE, M. D.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ARRIVING DAILY AT THE MAMMOTH EMPORIUM. Come and be convinced that our selections cannot be surpassed. Watch our column and we will keep you posted as to the arrival of New Goods in all departments.

LICHTENSTEIN & SCHULTZ, OLD BRICK STORE. FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BUYING their year's supplies will find their interest to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock is complete in all its branches.

The Tar River Transportation Company. ALFRED FORBES, Greenville, President. J. B. CHERRY, Vice-President. J. S. CONLEY, Greenville, Sec & Treas. N. M. LAWRENCE, Tarboro, Gen Man'g. Capt. R. F. JONES, Washington, Gen Agt.

Elliott Bros., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. BALTIMORE and NORFOLK. Established in Baltimore in 1870. Will open a House in NORFOLK in September, 1887, for the handling and sale of cotton, thus giving our customers their choice of the two markets. 137 1/2

J. C. CHESTNUT, GREENVILLE, N. C. Has on hand a well assorted stock of Light Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Confections, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., which will be sold at VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES. Give him a call, at the corner under the Opera House.

NEW JEWELRY STORE. I have just opened a Jewelry Store at the stand of G. L. Heilbroner and will keep on sale a nice line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and Jewelry.

ALFRED FORBES, GREENVILLE, N. C. Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Furniture and Groceries. Rock Lime kept constantly on hand.

WOOD. I will deliver FINE WOOD any where in town at \$1.75 per cord. JOE RICHMOND. Feb. 21st 1888.

IMPORTANT. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF T. R. CHERRY & Co., are hereby notified to come forward at once and settle their accounts. This is important as the balance of the estate will be closed on the 1st of March next.

Notice. The undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Commissioners for Pitt county to act as assessor for the year 1888. J. W. WILDMAN.

WOOD. I will deliver FINE WOOD any where in town at \$1.75 per cord. JOE RICHMOND. Feb. 21st 1888.

MRS. E. A. SHEPPARD HAS JUST ADDED TO HER STOCK of Millinery Goods, and has secured the services of an experienced assistant. All orders can now be filled on the shortest notice. Dry and Wet Stamping for painting and embroidery neatly executed. Work in the Northern markets she was very careful to select only the best and latest style goods in the Millinery line, and is prepared to offer purchasers special inducements.

FREE DELIVERY IN TOWN OF KEROSINE OIL, BY JAMES A. SMITH. WE WILL DELIVER DAILY, (Sundays excepted) to parties desiring it. Kerosene Oil, as good as any in market and at exactly the same price as paid at the stores. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED! Save time, money and trouble by permitting us to fill your orders at your residences and places of business.

DELICIOUS SUMMER RESORT! GRAND EMPORIUM For Shaving, Cutting and Dressing Hair.

STOP AT THE GLASS FRONT, Under the Opera House, at which place I have recently located, and where I have everything in my line

NEW, CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE, TO MAKE A MODEL BARBER SHOP with all the improved appliances; new and comfortable chairs. Razors sharpened at reasonable figures. Orders for work outside of my shop promptly executed. Very respectfully, J. H. HERBERT EDMONDS.

ONLY A LOOK AT THE SPENDY STOCK OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS constantly arriving at MRS. M. T. COWELL'S

will convince you that they are without a parallel in this market, both as to quality and price. A new lot of the latest style goods received every few days.



STEAM ENGINES and all other machinery repaired short notice, at home or at shop. Iron and Brass Turning done in the best manner. Cylinders bored, Models made to order. Locks repaired, Keys made or fitted, Pipe cut and threaded. Gears repaired in best manner. Bring on your work. General Jobbing done by O. P. HUMBER, May 6th. Greenville N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. and branches—Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

No 28, No 27, No 15, Dated Nov 27, '87 daily Fast Mail, daily ex Sun.	
Lv Weldon 2 05 pm 5 43 pm 6 00 am	
Ar Rocky Mount 3 17 7 15	
Ar Tarboro 4 30 8 28	
Lv Tarboro 10 50 am	
Ar Weldon 2 52 pm 7 00 pm 7 48 am	
Lv Wilson 4 10	
Ar Selma 5 19	
Ar Fayetteville 7 45	
Lv Goldsboro 4 45 7 40 8 40 am	
Lv Warsaw 5 30 8 28	
Lv Magnolia 6 05 8 40 9 54	
Ar Wilmington 7 40 9 55 11 35	

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No 14, No 78, No 66, daily daily ex Sun.	
Lv Wilmington 12 05 am 9 00 am 3 45 pm	
Lv Magnolia 1 21 am 10 05 5 28	
Lv Warsaw 10 50 5 50	
Lv Goldsboro 2 23 11 00	
Lv Fayetteville 7 30	
Ar Selma 10 50	
Ar Wilson 11 59	
Lv Wilson 3 02 am 12 42 pm 7 48 pm	
Ar Rocky Mount 1 18 8 24	
Ar Tarboro 4 50	
Lv Tarboro 10 30 am	
Ar Weldon 4 30 2 40 pm	

Daily except Sunday. 9 35 pm. Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Scotland Neck 9:40 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. daily except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Sunday 9:00 P. M. arrive Wilmington, N. C. 8:10 P. M., 6:40 P. M. Returning leaves Wilmington, N. C. daily except Sunday, 7:40 A. M., Sunday 9:50 A. M. arrive Tarboro, N. C. 9:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 8:30 A. M. arrive Smithfield, N. C. 10:00 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C. 10:45 A. M. arrive Goldsboro, N. C. 12:10 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C. 4:40 P. M. arrive Goldsboro, N. C. 6:15 P. M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 10:40 A. M. Nashville 11:15 A. M. arrive Rocky Mount 11:55 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P. M. Returning leaves Clinton at 8:45 A. M. connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 15 and 66.

Southbound train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 31. Northbound is No. 60. Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 27 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. J. R. KENLY, Sup't Transportation. T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

C. B. EDWARDS & N. B. BROUGHTON EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Printers and Binders, RALEIGH, N. C.



Will Color One to Four Pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. 10 CENTS. A Child can use them! The PUREST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of Dyes. Warranted to dye the most goods, and give best results. Prepared for all colors, and all Fancy Dyes, 33 leading colors. They also make the Best and Cheapest WRITING INK, IN ONE QUART LAUNDRY BLUE 10 CENTS.

MACON HOUSE, Greenville, N. C. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT, CONVENIENTLY LOCATED. LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS. TABLE SUPPLIED WITH BEST OF THE MARKET.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, SPENCER BROS., Prop'rs.

THE DRUMMERS' HOME. -- SAMPLE -- ROOMS -- FREE. -- Police waiters. Good rooms. Best table the market affords. When in the city stop at the Merchants' Hotel, on Main St., WASHINGTON, N. C. Jy 13th

BUY EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES ALWAYS SATISFACTORY EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md. AND FOR SALE BY L. C. TERRELL, GREENVILLE, N. C.

MOTHER'S FRIEND MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY. Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "MOTHER'S FRIEND" mailed free. EMERSON'S DISPENSARY Co., Atlanta, Ga.

I. A. ANDREWS' BREAD TRAYS. Best Bouquet Alderney Butter. 300 Country Made Cheats. 500 Tubs Leaf Lard. 100 Boxes Soap. 25 Boxes Side Meat. 100 Boxes Crackers. 150 Boxes Tobacco. 3 Bbls Sugar, all Grades. 85 Bbls Mess Pork. 50 Bbls Choice Family Flour.

Bottom UP. PATENTS. After Forty years experience in the preparation of more than 100,000 patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for parties, inventors, trade-mark copy-right holders, etc., for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unexcelled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Printers and Binders, RALEIGH, N. C.

After Forty years experience in the preparation of more than 100,000 patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for parties, inventors, trade-mark copy-right holders, etc., for the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unexcelled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

EASTERN REFLECTOR, GREENVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S SOLILOQUY. To pay or not to pay, that is the question—Whether 'tis better for me to refuse To take a local paper and deprive My family from reading all the news, Or pay promptly what the printers

And, by such payment, cheer him? No pay, no paper—Then no more shall I be posted on the news. And local haps throughout the town, And divers topics—"Is a consumption that I have long feared. To pay, or stop? To stop! perchance to lose my eye, there's the rub; For in that step no interest do I take In any of the affairs that move the town, And such a shuffling off of all that's good Must make me pause. There's the respect Which every editor maintains for those Who come down with the cash and ne'er delay To settle up "that little bill." For who would bear The polluted squibs and pungent paragraphs Which far too oft reflect upon the man Who fails to settle his subscription bill? I'll haste me now unto the editor, And, with my purse plerthoric in my hand, Will settle up in full one year's term date. By paying to him from my ready cash The sum which is his due.

Fertilizer Analyses at the Experiment Station.

THE relative commercial value of the fertilizing ingredients have been reduced as follows: Available Phosphoric Acid from 6 1/2 cents per pound of last season to 6 cents for the present. Ammonia is reduced from 16 cents to 14 cents, Potash remains at 5 cents per pound. In consequence of this reduction an ammoniated fertilizer valued at \$22 00 last season, will be valued at \$20 65 this season. These values are based on the cash retail price of the ingredients at the seaboard as Norfolk, Wilmington etc. For interior points in North Carolina, the freight from the seaboard to these points must be added. For Raleigh the average freight of \$3.25 per ton is added to give an estimate of the value at this point.

The following analyses have been finished: These brands will be analyzed again during the season. Other analyses will follow shortly.

No. 4621. Gibbs & Co., High Grade Am phosphate, manufactured by F. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Laurinburg Available phosphoric acid, claimed 10, found 9.78 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2 to 3, found 2.54 per cent; potash, claimed 1 to 2, found 1.69 per cent. Relative value at Raleigh, \$24.20.

No. 4624. Wando Soluble Guano, manufactured by Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Fair Bluff. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8, found 9.63 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2, found 2.38 per cent; potash, claimed 1, found 1.69 per cent. Relative value at Raleigh, \$23.64.

No. 4625. Wando Acid Phosphate, manufactured by Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Fair Bluff. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 10, found 12.25 per cent. Relative value at seaboard, per 2,000 pounds, \$14.70; relative value at Raleigh, \$17.95.

No. 4626. Acme Fertilizer, manufactured by Acme Mfg. Co., Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Fair Bluff. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8, found 8.68 per cent; ammonia, claimed 3, found 2.99 per cent; potash, claimed 2 1/2, found 2.89 per cent. Relative value at seaboard, per 2,000 pounds, \$22.28; relative value at Raleigh, \$25.53.

No. 4628. National Fertilizer, manufactured by S. W. Travler & Co., Richmond, Va., stamped at Wadesboro. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8 to 10, found 8.70 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2 to 3, found 2.02 per cent; potash, claimed 2 to 3, found 2.02 per cent. Relative value at seaboard, per 2,000 pounds, \$18.52; relative value at Raleigh, \$21.77.

No. 4630. Special Cotton Compound, manufactured by G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Laurinburg. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8 to 10, found 9.13 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2 to 3, found 2.36 per cent; potash, claimed 1.40 to 2, found 2.24 per cent. Relative value at seaboard, per 2,000 pounds, \$22.28; relative value at Raleigh, \$25.53.

No. 4622. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, manufactured by Quimby & Co., New London, Ct., sampled at Wilmington, N. C. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8, found 10.43 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2, found 1.43 per cent. Relative value at seaboard, per 2,000 pounds, \$21.96; relative value at Raleigh, \$25.21.

No. 3629. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Fayetteville. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 8, found 8.6 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2.40, found 2.31 per cent; potash, claimed 2, found 2.88 per cent. Relative value at Raleigh, \$22.84.

No. 2630. Resin's Acid Phosphate, manufactured by Resin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Greenville. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 13 to 15, found 14.77 per cent; ammonia, claimed 2 to 3, found 2.10 per cent; potash, found 0.11 per cent. Relative value at Raleigh, \$21.30.

No. 4631. Royster's High Grade Acid Phosphate, manufactured by Royster & Sons, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Greenville. Available phosphoric acid, claimed 12 to 13, found 12.01 per cent; ammonia, found 2.16, found 2.16 per cent; potash, found 0.11, found 0.11 per cent. Relative value at Raleigh, \$21.30.

Don't Mortgage. Elizabeth City News.

We had hoped that with turning over of new leaves and making of new resolutions on the first of the year, the mortgage plan, so much indulged in by our people, would receive the attention the habit deserves, and that this year, at least, might pass without a renewal of the "dead grip" held by a few upon the homes of many of our people. But an examination of the books of the Register of this county will show that though a fair crop was raised last year, but few mortgages were cancelled, and that more new ones were given than old ones paid. It is a deplorable state of affairs for a people to be shingled with mortgages. It destroys the independence of the section and paralyzes the energy of the community. A mortgage once given is hard to get rid of. It means all the profit on a one-horse crop to pay interest, and often a sale at the court house door at last. A man who gives a mortgage is simply working for his creditor. He gives up at last and his home is advertised for sale. In proof of this, look at the newspapers all over the country and see how many homes are thus advertised. It is dangerous to make a mortgage. If a crisis in money matters should come nearly every farm in Pamlico county and many of the homes in Elizabeth City would be sold. Just think of it; your families will be homeless and homeless. If you are in debt you had better sell a part of your land than encumber it all. Don't make a mortgage if it is possible to avoid it. Let it be the last resort to save honor and integrity. If you make it, it will cost you many a sleepless night. Pay your debts by all means after you have made them. But, deny yourself self something, part of the land if need be. Make a mortgage of your home only from sheer necessity.

A Lady's Perfect Companion. PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in Child-birth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome all present morning sickness, swollen limbs, and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion. On this point, it will save great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials, and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

The Gov't. printing office at Washington is the largest printing house in the world, and employs more people in getting through with its work than any other half-dozen similar places. A great deal of matter is allowed to go into print in the United States that never would see daylight anywhere else.—Raleigh Visitor.

THE WEALTH OF A HOME. Is dependent upon the happiness therein. If sickness is there, what a shadow falls upon the morning sickness, swollen limbs, and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion. On this point, it will save great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials, and confidential letter sent in sealed envelope. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.

Nothing is more provoking than a troublesome cough. Cure it with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25c.

Some people have a bad habit of gathering about the doors of churches just before the hour of worship, and spitting all over the pavement. The consequence is that ladies have to wade through this mess of spittle to get into the house of God. How anyone who calls himself a gentleman can persist in such a disgusting thing, is beyond our ability to comprehend. In the name of common decency, we enter our protest against it.—Elizabeth City News.

TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY. Why is the sun like people of fashion? It turns night into day—the time people catch cold, which, if not attended to in time, will induce consumption. Take in time Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Mullein.

Your local paper does more than anything else to give your town character abroad. If you would come to our table and pick up a small, poorly supported paper, without liberal advertising patronage you would decide at once that it was from some small village or lifeless town. If you pick up a paper full of live local advertisements, you would say that the business men were full of snap and enterprise, and that it was a lively town. Moreover, advertising in a good paper will draw custom to a town that would otherwise be attracted elsewhere. Your local newspaper has there, therefore, an influence in giving your town character, and in drawing trade to it, that should not be overlooked, and the business men of the town owe it a liberal support, and they are standing in their own light when they try to see how little they can advertise in it. The poorly patronized paper gives the town away.—Edenton Enquirer.

There were three hundred and twenty-two visitors to the State Museum during the month of January, representing fourteen States and two foreign countries.

GREENVILLE MARKET.

Beef Pork	16.00
Bulk Sides	7 1/2 to 9
Bulk Shoulders	7
Bacon Sides	10
Bacon Shoulders	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Pitt County Hams	12 1/2
Sugar Cured Hams	15
Flour	3.25 to 5.50
Coffee	18 to 20
Brown Sugar	58 to 64
Granulated Sugar	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Syrup	18 to 20
Tobacco	20 to 30
Stuff	34 to 50
Lard	7 1/2 to 10
Butter	24 to 35
Cheese	11 to 15
Eggs	20 to 25
Meal	60 to 70
Corn	70 to 80
Irish Potatoes	1.00
G. A. Salt	1.20
Liverpool Salt	1.20
Shops	8 to 11
Beans	15
Horseradish	1.50
Horseradish Bread Prep'd	0.35
Star Lard	2.40
Whitney Oil	7 to 10

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals upon us unawares. The patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, a gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken the hands and feet become cold and clammy. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish-colored expectoration. The patient feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head which rises up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant the whites of the eyes becoming yellow; the urine scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a pitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the patient becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms.

It has been found that physicians have mistaken the cause of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint others for kidney disease, etc., but none of these kinds of treatment have been attended with success; for it is really constipation and dyspepsia. It is also found that Shaker Extract of Roots, or Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, when properly prepared will remove his disease in all its stages. It must be taken, however, to secure the genuine article.

IT WILL SELL BETTER THAN COTTON.

Mr. Chas. H. Hemphill, of Claiborne, Claiborne Co., Ala., writes: "My wife has been so much benefited by Shaker Extract of Roots or Seigel's Syrup that she says she would rather be without part of her food than without the medicine. It has done her more good than the doctors and all other medicines put together. I would ride twenty miles to get it into the hands of any sufferer if he can get it in no other way. I believe it will soon sell in this State better than cotton.

TESTIMONY FROM TEXAS. Mrs. S. E. Barton, of Varner, Ripley Co., Mo., writes that she had been long afflicted with dyspepsia and disease of the urinary organs and was cured by Shaker Extract of Roots. Rev. J. J. McGuire, merchant, of the same place, who sold Mrs. Barton the medicine, says he has sold it for four years and never knew it to fail.

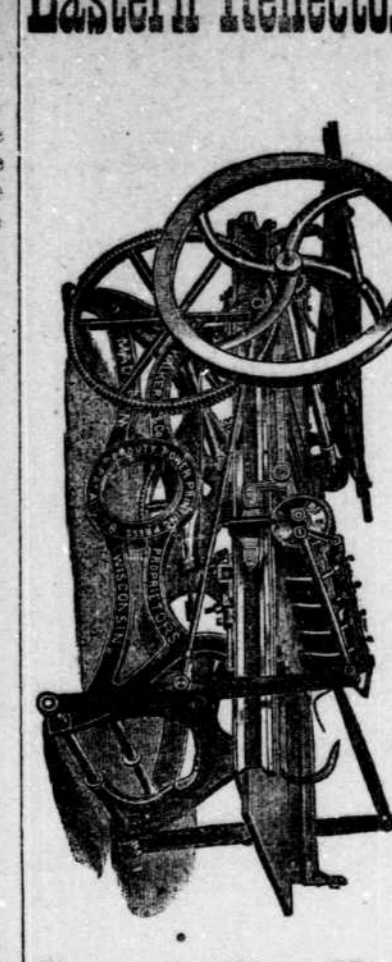
THE BABY WAS ALMOST DEAD. I was so low with dyspepsia that there was not a physician to be found who could do anything with me. I had uttering of the heart and winnowing of the head. One day I read your pamphlet called "Life Among the Shakers," which described my disease better than I could myself. I tried the Shaker Extract of Roots and kept on with it until I rejoiced in good health. Mrs. M. E. Tinsley, Beaver, Muhlenburg Co., Ky.

For sale by all Druggists, or address the proprietor, A. J. White, Limited, 54 Warren St., New York.

GREENVILLE MARKET. Corrected weekly by LICHTENSTEIN & SCHULTZ, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Beef Pork 16.00 Bulk Sides 7 1/2 to 9 Bulk Shoulders 7 Bacon Sides 10 Bacon Shoulders 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Pitt County Hams 12 1/2 Sugar Cured Hams 15 Flour 3.25 to 5.50 Coffee 18 to 20 Brown Sugar 58 to 64 Granulated Sugar 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Syrup 18 to 20 Tobacco 20 to 30 Stuff 34 to 50 Lard 7 1/2 to 10 Butter 24 to 35 Cheese 11 to 15 Eggs 20 to 25 Meal 60 to 70 Corn 70 to 80 Irish Potatoes 1.00 G. A. Salt 1.20 Liverpool Salt 1.20 Shops 8 to 11 Beans 15 Horseradish 1.50 Horseradish Bread Prep'd 0.35 Star Lard 2.40 Whitney Oil 7 to 10

THE Eastern Reflector,



Greenville, N. C. D. J. WILCHARD, Editor & Proprietor.

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The Price Remains the Same. \$1.50 Per Year, IN ADVANCE!

THE REFLECTOR IS THE Largest, Best & Cheapest Newspaper ever published in Greenville. It furnishes the LATEST NEWS

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleans and beautifies the hair. Never Fails to Cure Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. PARKER'S CINCINTONIC. Available for Coughs, Colds, Inward Pains, Rheumatism. MILLER BROS. STEEL PENS. THE BEST IN USE. When sold by local dealers, we will mail 12 leading styles in 12 boxes of 1 dozen each, for receipt of \$1.25. 4 Business 4 Boxes, 1 doz. each, \$0.45 4 Business 4 Boxes, 1 doz. each, \$0.45 4 Business 4 Boxes, 1 doz. each, \$0.45 4 Business 4 Boxes, 1 doz. each, \$0.45

STATE FINANCES.

Republican Extravagance Contrasted With Democratic Economy.

"How much does it cost!" is the inquiry made whenever any plan or proposed change is discussed. This question in North Carolina is both proper and necessary because the people have little or no surplus money, and they are compelled to carefully count the costs before ordering new articles, or enlarging present expenses. And if the financial condition of the State should compel them to investigate closely, and spend money economically, the principle of common sense and prudence would demand that care be exercised in all expenditures. This is not only true of articles bought by individuals, but it applies to the expenses of government as well. Taxation is always a burden, even under most favorable conditions. Men submit to the taking of a part of their earnings by the State only in order to secure the security and order to life, liberty and property thereby secured. No taxation is just except what is required for the economical administration of all branches of the government. Every dollar collected by the State is an absolute requirement, is robbery under form of law. This is sound political economy. This is Democratic principle and Democratic practice in North Carolina, as a careful study of the financial operations of the State, under Democratic rule, will show.

In November 1888 there is to be an election in North Carolina to determine whether the Democratic party shall retain control of the executive and legislative departments of government, or whether the Republican party shall give this high trust. In that election every man, white and colored, who has children, or pays poll or property taxes, works on the road, or derives any benefit from the State, has a burden to bear, and is deeply interested. For 1888 is the year of questions. Beside it all others sink into comparative insignificance.

It ought to influence voters in casting their ballots. The issue has been tendered by the Republicans. They charge the Democratic party in North Carolina with extravagance in the financial management of the State. The Democratic party, on the other hand, is willing to stand or fall upon its financial record. Indeed, the Democratic party would be willing, although there are other strong reasons why it should be continued in power, to submit to a full and complete audit of its financial record, by contrasting Republican expenditures with Democratic expenditures, which party shall govern North Carolina. We are willing to say to every voter: "Take the inquiry how much does it cost!" and vote for the party that gives you the best government for the least money." Confident that it has given the people the lowest taxation, during the ten years of its full control in North Carolina, consistent with the maintenance of the ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, the Democratic party chiefly rests its hope of continued success upon its wise and economical financial record.

In 1876 the profligacy, rascality and stealage of the Republican party carried it into power. A Democrat made the attempt to again secure the control of the State, it has not until now, had the unblushing effrontery to charge the Democratic party with extravagance. They have sought to win the election by wholesale flinging of mud and detraction of honorable gentlemen. Now they think that the people have forgotten their thieving, and they offer to take charge of the finances of the State to relieve the people of the burden of taxation and stop extravagant expenditures. We tell them now: That the people have not forgotten the corrupt days of Radical rule in North Carolina, nor will they forget their own thieving hands. In Radical circles then, are the real leaders of the Radical party now.

We repeat, the issue has been tendered. A Republican leader has written a long article in which he charges the Democratic party with extravagance. He charges that it keeps a large surplus in the State Treasury; and—that its representations of decreasing tax burdens are false and untrue. Allegation B is not true. Allegation A is not true.

In the first place the entire article of this Radical Reformer is based upon a false foundation. It is intended to deceive. It is a false showing of the financial condition of the State. That, whereas the expenditures under Gov. Demery, Jr., are \$1,180,018.16, they were, under Gov. Brogden (Rep.) only \$828,758.15. Now the truth is that the Governor of a State has no control of the State Treasury. Brogden had nothing more to do with the amount expended in 1876 than the King of the North Pole, if that undiscovered country has a King. When Mr. Brogden was Governor of North Carolina, the Democratic party had full control of the Legislature, and had been controlling it since 1870. The Democrats are to be credited with whatever of economy prevailed in 1876, and it is false to claim that the Republicans had anything to do with the economy of 1876. Every word of praise of the economy in 1876 is praise of the Democratic administration. To contrast the Scales administration with the Democratic administration in 1876, is to compare a man for spending money with Democracy. If in 1876 the expenses of the State government were less than in 1886, there is reason for it, and this reason is clear to an unprejudiced mind. Further on, in this article, we will show that the only honest way to contrast the financial record of the Democratic party with that of the Republican party, is to contrast the expenditures of the years when the Republicans controlled the Legislature with the expenditures of the years when the Democrats controlled the Legislature. No power can appropriate the State's funds or levy taxation, except the Legislature.

The expenditures of 1869 and 1870 were directed by the Republican Legislature. If ever there was a time in the history of the State when the tax-payers had a right to demand the most rigid economy it was then. And yet it is known of all men how the Radical legislators squandered the State's money. They provided no schools for the children nor put one brick upon another in the way of erecting public buildings.

In contrasting the administration of the State's finances, consideration is to be had of the purposes for which the money was expended, and the condition of the people when the taxes were levied. When the people are moderate and contented, it is permissible, but absolutely binding upon their representatives to see on foot upon the State's revenues, and to see that the money is expended as wisely as possible to administer the affairs of government. It is not a question of how much was expended, but of what purposes the money was expended. It is as unfair to charge the Democratic party with extravagance in 1876, without inquiring into the cases of the increase, as it would be to charge a man for spending more money when he has a large family than when he was a single man. What is the question? It is the purpose for which the money was expended. Fair-minded men will not forget this when comparing the expenses of 1876 with

FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.

Table with columns for 1876, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Rows list various departments such as Adjutant General's Department, Agricultural Societies, Auditor's Department, Board of Internal Improvements, etc., with corresponding dollar amounts.

If, to the above we add, what is legitimate to be deducted from the total, we have the statement of the cost of Republican rule in North Carolina as follows: Total, \$1,180,018.16.

The disbursements in 1886 (\$1,180,018.16) are subject to deduction of special items, as follows: Agricultural Department, \$41,000.00; Interest on six per cent. State bonds, \$301,195.00; Executive Mansion provided for from sales of State lots in the city of Raleigh, \$2,068.38; Investment in four per cent. State bonds, \$47,815.95.

Deducting the above amount, the legitimate disbursements payable out of the ordinary revenues are, including the interest on the four per cent. State bonds, \$680,572.97.

The following remarks and explanations of the foregoing table ought to be read carefully and digested by every voter in North Carolina. They are somewhat long, but they are explicit and they are accurate.

- 1-ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—This increase is due to the fact that the salary of the Adjutant General was raised by the Legislature. It is exactly half of the pay of this officer in 1869, and it is now about the smallest salary paid to this officer in any State in the Union.
2-THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—This is a new expense, but the expense is met by the receipts of every dollar spent by the Agricultural Department, the Labor Bureau, the publication of the Geological Reports, the Experiment Station and Farm, and Immigration Bureau, and some other affairs. It is not an expense of the State. This amount was never collected by Republicans. Democrats collected it, and they expend it, in the main, wisely. The position of the Department is not a credit to the Democrats, but it is a credit to the Legislature. The expenses of the Agricultural Department were reduced by the State in 1876. The receipts of the Department were reduced by the State in 1876. The difference between the receipts and the expenses is the amount of the deficit. The deficit is the amount of the deficit. The deficit is the amount of the deficit.
3-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—This money is given to encourage Agricultural Fairs, and to thus improve our methods of raising crops. It is a very small sum, and we have never heard complaint made of this expenditure to encourage a generous rivalry among our farmers.
4-APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—This is a wise provision. It is a specific appropriation for soldiers who have lost an arm, or both legs, or both eyes. The partisan who would refuse this pittance to our brave soldiers, while every Yankee soldier is drawing a large pension, is undeserving the respect of our citizens. It is expense of the State that increases the total expenditures. Who will say that these expenditures are not proper? Who will advocate stopping them? The CHRONICLE knows that no good citizen will see the State's money expended for the purpose of these expenditures.
5-AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—The increase in this department is occasioned by the extra clerical force required on account of the recent pension law.
6-BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—This is a very small amount, and is expended under the direction of the Governor.
7-CAPITOL SQUARE.—This is very moderate.
8-CONVENTIONS.—This only occurs when a Convention is called. In this Convention, which was worth much to the State, the Republicans refused to adjourn without doing anything. The Democrats succeeded in making it of great value to tax-payers by repealing the Yankee system under which we were then governed.
9-CONTINGENCIES.—We call special attention to the account for Contingencies. Under Democratic rule in 1876 the amount was \$18,054.62. In 1886, under Democratic rule, it was \$19,417.97. This makes a total for two years of \$37,472.59. Now the contrast is in two years under Democratic rule the amount was \$19,417.97. In the two years the Republicans spent four times as much money as the Democrats. In other words the saving by the Democrats in two years in Contingencies is \$18,054.65.
10-CONVEYING CONVICTS TO PENITENTIARY.—This is a very small amount, and is expended under the direction of the Governor.
11-GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This is a very small amount, and is expended under the direction of the Governor.
12-INSANE ASYLUM AT RALEIGH.—More money was of course expended for this institution before the completion of the Western Asylum at Morganton, and the Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro. Both of these were bills by Democrats. Under Republican rule the insane asylums were all in the Raleigh Asylum. Democrats in North Carolina saw a step in this. It is a step in the wrong direction.

as the Raleigh Asylum assigned the cost was compelled to have a convy provision for both sexes of this unfortunate class of our population, but provided separate buildings, as was proper.

13-INSANE ASYLUM AT MORGANTON.—Of course this is a new expense under Democratic rule. Radicalism did not place one brick upon another in North Carolina. Democrats built the Morganton Insane Asylum, and it stands as a monument to the wisdom of Democratic party to the duty of ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate insane. We rejoice that this is a new and an increased expense. The people are not so stupid as to expend money on public works, deprecating to the contrary notwithstanding. Radicalism left the insane to die in poor-houses and county jails while it squandered the people's money; Democracy expended the money for the benefit of the insane, and let the insane themselves suffer. The Democratic party has made the negro free promises, but it has given him an insane asylum, a deaf, dumb and blind institute, a normal school, a school for the colored children, and a school for the colored youth. And now Radicalism, with its load of unfulfilled promises to the negro, charges the Democratic party with extravagance because it takes care of the insane negroes. Why not charge the Democratic party to stand such charges as long as it is doing its duty to the unfortunate of the State, and it will be upheld by the honest tax-payers. The negroes pay taxes to the State, and they are entitled to the same care and protection as the white people. The Democratic party, in spite of the fact that the Democrats have done so much for their race. They may continue to thus make fools of themselves, but the Democrats will continue to care for the poor and help the poor and unfortunate of their race, and it will do it at the risk of being charged with extravagance by Radicals. One of these days negroes will begin to think.

14-INSANE ASYLUM FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.—The amount is larger than under Republican rule because the Democratic Legislature of 1879 ordered the erection of a building for the insane deaf, dumb and blind. This was expended by Democrats to build it. This was for negroes alone, and yet Radicals have the cheek to abuse the Democrats for "extravagant expenditures."

15-INTEREST ON 4 PER CENT DEBT.—The money to pay this was derived from a tax on drummers, all but \$7,000 of which came from non-residents, and first was paid to the counties, amounting to \$180,000. At one time there was a surplus from this particular fund to the interest on the four per cent. debt. This surplus was wisely invested by the State in the purchase of the bonds of the General Assembly, because, under a constitutional provision, it could not be applied to any other purpose than the interest on this debt. The saving to the State at this time, on this investment, is over \$50,000.

16-INTEREST ON 6 PER CENT DEBT.—The State owns \$3,000,000 stock in the N. C. R. R., the dividends on which amount to \$180,000 per year. Under the suit, known as the Swasey suit, decided in 1874 by the U. S. Circuit Court, the State was to receive the interest on the bonds, and the State Treasury received these dividends and disbursed the same in the payment of the interest on the old bonds. The bonds having been redeemed under act of 1879, these dividends were an unclaimed debt of the court in 1883, are now payable to the State Treasurer, and by him disbursed to the extent of the old bonds taken up and new ones issued to the holders of the old bonds. The State Treasurer only pays the interest on the bonds, and the State Treasurer only pays the interest on the bonds, and the State Treasurer only pays the interest on the bonds.

17-INTEREST ON SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—This expense no longer exists. These Special Tax Bonds, offering of the Republicans, were conceived in sin, born in iniquity, reared upon rascality, and strangled to death by the Democratic party. If the Republican party had continued in power, this expense would have continued throughout all the years from 1870 to 1887, and been a heavy burden on the tax-payers. The Republicans issued the bonds. They were the children of Radicalism, and the father could not disown the child. The Democrats repudiated the whole issue of these Special Tax Bonds, and they have lost nothing by it. Their voluntary subscription could easily be raised.

18-PUBLIC PRINTING.—Notwithstanding the fact that the State publishes larger Supreme Court Reports, and is doing better work than required in 1876, the cost for the State printing is not the least what it was under Radical rule. PUT THAT DOWN.

19-PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS.—The Democratic party increases the expense to give pensions to the soldiers and their widows and their widows. We can't give more—not as much as the recipients need and ought to have, but we give something. When we think of the groans of the old men and women, and the children of the old men and women, and the children of the old men and women, we find it hard to have any respect for Southern men who oppose our small appropriations for the years under the rule of the Democratic party. The Omnicorns say: Let us keep up such extravagance as long as it is necessary to keep warm from the door of our pensioners.

20-PAY OF ODDS COMMISSIONERS.—Necessary expense. Not permanent.
21-QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—We suppose no one expects an ignorant Radical would call this "Democratic extravagance." It keeps disease from our doors.
22-SETTLING TAXES.—Settlers formerly came to Raleigh to settle their taxes. Under Democratic rule, they deposit in a bank and the expense of a trip to Raleigh is saved.

23-STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Democratic party has just regard for the health of the people of the State, but extreme Radical reformers call this Democratic extravagance.
24-STATE DEPARTMENT.—Under Democratic rule, the State Department is a very small amount, and is expended under the direction of the Governor.

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