



# THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

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D. J. WICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION.

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

VOL. VIII.

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

NO 3.

## The Eastern Reflector, GREENVILLE, N. C.

D. J. WICHARD, Editor and Proprietor  
Published Every Wednesday  
THE LEADING PAPER IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
LATELY ENLARGED TO 32 COLUMNS!

Subscription Price, -- \$1.50 per year.

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

It can be read by a paper from a wide-awake section of the State, and for the REFLECTOR. SEND SAMPLE COPY FREE!

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6th 1889.

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

## General Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.  
Governor—Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.  
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas M. Holt, of Albemarle.  
Secretary of State—William S. Samuels, of Wake.  
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.  
Auditor—George W. Saunders, of Wayne.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Sidney M. Flinger, of Catawba.  
Attorney General—Theodore F. Davidson, of Buncombe.

SUPREME COURT.  
Chief Justice—William N. H. Smith, of Wake.  
Associate Justices—A. S. Merrimon, of Wake; Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin; James E. Avery, of Beaufort and Alford; C. S. Phelps, of Burke.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT.  
First District—George H. Brown, of Beaufort.  
Second District—Frederick Phillips, of Edgecombe.  
Third District—H. G. Connor, of Wilkes.  
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—R. A. Armfield, of Iredell.  
Ninth District—Jesse F. Graves, of Surry.  
Tenth District—John G. Bynum, of Burke.  
Eleventh District—W. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg.  
Twelfth District—James H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.  
Senators—Zebulon B. Vance, of Mecklenburg; Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton.  
House of Representatives—First District—Thomas G. Skinner, of Perquimans; Second District—W. A. Cowley, of Vance; Third District—C. W. McClammy, of Pender; Fourth District—B. H. Bunn, of Nash; Fifth District—J. W. Brower, of Sixth District—Alfred R. Winstead, of South District—John S. Henderson, of Eighth District—W. A. Cowley, of Ninth District—H. G. Ewart, of COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Supreme Court Clerk—E. A. Moye, Sheriff—J. A. K. Tucker, Register of Deeds—David H. James, Treasurer—James R. Cherry, Surveyor—Marion Manning, Coroner—J. H. Shelburne, Commissioners—Council Dawson, Chairman, Guilford; Manning, of Wayne; W. A. James, Jr., of E. Keel, Board of Education—Henry Harding, Chairman; J. S. Cingleton, and J. D. Cox, Public School Superintendent—Josephus Latham, Ship of Health—Dr. F. W. Brown, Standard Keeper—Cornelius Klusani.

TOWN.  
Mayor—C. M. Bernard, Clerk—C. C. Fort, Treasurer—J. J. Perkins, Police—T. R. Cherry & H. C. McEwan, Commissioners—1st Ward, T. A. Wilks and J. P. Norcott; 2nd Ward, O. Hooker and R. Williams, Jr.; 3rd Ward, J. J. Perkins and A. F. Kinsaul.

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. R. B. John, Pastor.  
Baptist—Services every Sunday, morning and night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. J. W. Whitman, Pastor.

LODGES.  
Greenville Lodge, No. 284, A. F. & A. M., meets every 1st Thursday and Monday night after the 1st and 3rd Sunday at Masonic Lodge, W. M. King, W. M., Greenville R. A. Chapter, No. 30, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, F. W. Brown, H. P., Excelsior 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. 236, A. L. of H., meets every Thursday night. C. A. White, C.

POST OFFICE.  
Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Money order hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. No orders will be issued from 124 to P. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.  
Mailed mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., and departs at 8 P. M. Tar and mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 1 P. M. and departs at 1 P. M. Washington mail arrives (except Sunday) at 3 P. M. and departs at 1 P. M.  
H. A. BLOW, P. M.

## Poetry.

A O L WIFE NE STOCKING.

SENATOR VANCE IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.  
[Composed and arranged for the old splumbe, which, and respectfully dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and high taxes, the senator from Rhode Island.]

Our Mary had a little lamb,  
And her heart was most intent  
To make its wool second in worth,  
Bring fifty-six per cent.

But a paper girl across the sea  
Had a small lamb also,  
Whose wool for less than half that sum  
She'd willingly let go.

Another girl who had no sheep,  
Nor stockings, wool or flax,  
But money by sheen to buy  
A pair will hoot a tax.

Went to the paper girl to get  
Some wool to shield her feet,  
And make her stockings not of tax,  
But both of wool and oats.

When Mary saw the girl's design,  
She straight began to swear,  
She'll make her legs with wool and tax,  
Or let one leg go bare.

So she cried out "protector" me from  
That paper's sheep wool free,  
If made to keep both her legs warm  
What will "encourage" me?

So it was done, and people said  
Where'er that poor girl went  
One leg was warmed with wool, and one  
With fifty-six per cent.

Now praise to Mary and her lamb  
Who did this scheme invent,  
To clothe the one-half of a girl in wool,  
And one-half in per cent.

All honor, too, to Mary's friends,  
And all protection's act,  
Who cheerily clothe the rich in wool  
And wrap the poor in tax!

D. A. CURTIS.  
To have loved and suffered in cheer and  
To have trusted, betrayed and grieved,  
To have doubted the things you best  
might know—  
This is to have lived.

To have sinned, repeated and been forgiven,  
To have lost what was once received,  
To have fallen from the gates of heaven—  
This is to have lived.

To have loved, and tasted the Dead Sea  
fruit;  
To have pledged, and to have been believed,  
To have seen love wither from branch to  
root—  
This is to have lived.

To have stood in the strength of verbe  
might,  
When bailed, betrayed, deceived;  
To have ground your teeth in the rage of  
fight—  
This is to have lived.

To have trodden the wine-press, weak  
alone,  
Of your life's fair rind bereaved;  
To have slain your sorrow without a  
man—  
This is to have lived.

To have given the helm to a stronger hand,  
To have listened, to have believed;  
To have yielded life to a high command  
—  
This is to have lived.

Oh, friend, how oft I want some word of  
comfort;  
So many days seem dreary and dark as  
night,  
Sometimes my heart grows weary with  
life's burden;  
'Tis then my soul cries out to you for  
light.

To you dear friend, who blessed me with  
such kindness,  
Through the gloom of gloom of well  
remembered years;  
I faint would come and gain an added  
sweetness,  
And know the quiet happiness of tears.

Hating People.  
Wilson Mirror.  
Hate not. It is not worth your  
while. Your life is not long enough  
to make you pay to cherish ill-will  
but thoughts toward anyone  
What if that man has educated you,  
or that woman played you false?  
What if this friend has forsaken you  
in your time of need, or that one  
having won your utmost confidence,  
your warmest love, has concluded  
that she prefers to consider and  
treat you as a stranger? Let it all  
pass. What difference will it make  
to you in a few years, when you go  
to the undiscovered country? All  
who treat you right now will be  
more sorry for it than you even in  
your deepest disappointment and  
grief can be. A few more misdeeds,  
a few more tears, some pleasure, much  
pain, a little longer hurrying and  
working in the world some hasty  
greetings and abrupt farewells, and  
life will be over, and the injurer  
and injured will be laid away and  
ere long forgotten. It is not worth  
while to hate each other.

The State Guard.  
Nashville Argonaut.  
We heartily approve the sugges-  
tion of Governor Fowle, for an in-  
crease in the number of the State  
Guard. The State ought to have,  
subject to the orders of the govern-  
or, a good and sufficient military  
force. We may never need them,  
but it is wise to prepare for any  
possible contingency. We think  
that there should be made for them  
a more liberal allowance. Many  
young men who become members of  
these companies have but little  
means, and it is a real burden to  
them to furnish themselves with  
uniforms, &c. Make such an allow-  
ance as will relieve them from an-  
nual expense, and provide for an  
annual encampment. Take such  
steps as will tend most to promote  
their efficiency.

## Economy the Word.

News & Observer.

Never in the history of the State has there been a time when economy in the administration of public affairs was more necessary than now. Our people are poor; they are depressed. Weigh down by the burden of unjust federal taxation they are "so a lot and hind-red" instead, to a Scripture phrase, in running the race they have to make to the support of themselves, their wives and their children. They are discouraged; they are handicapped in every venture they make. They need the aid of all the economy that can be applied in the transaction of their public business and those who are delegated to look after the business should govern themselves according to existing conditions. Not one dollar should be expended that can be saved to the public purse.

Treasurer Bain, in his report to the Governor, shows the condition of the State's pocket book as follows: The balance on hand Nov. 30th 1888, was \$73,322.11, but it was made up as follows:

Educational fund, \$30,433.80; public fund applicable to general expenses, \$15,922.41; due on appropriation to the North Carolina Insane Asylum, \$1,000.00; due on appropriation to the West-North Carolina Insane Asylum, \$15,000.00; to be applied to account of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to be transferred to Agricultural Department, being tax on fertilizers, \$15,000.00.

Of this balance, Mr. Bain explains, \$13,450.38 is the amount in the State National Bank of this city, which suspended business the 20th of March last, and was subsequently placed in the hands of a receiver, and he states further, as follows by the way, that all of this amount, except \$2,800, is the balance of a check for \$30,000 on that bank, sent to him by the treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company in March last, on account of dividends due the State on its stock in said company. As the funds had previously been deposited by the treasurer of that company in said bank, the check referred to was transferred to Mr. Bain's official account, and the dividends are applied under the laws and order of the United States Circuit Court, and only to the payment of the interest on the new six percent State bonds, and the fund was being used for that purpose at the time the bank closed.

The legitimate revenues derived from tax on property and other sources for general purposes, and to pay the interest on the four percent bonded debt, were, for the fiscal year ending November 30th 1887, \$655,715.70; for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888, \$515,694.78.

The increase of revenues in the year '88, as compared with those of the year '87, Mr. Bain says, is explained as follows: The taxes on property received during the fiscal year '87, were collected at the rate of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars value, being the tax for the year 1886. Settlements by the State do not, under the law, bear an annual after the first Monday in December, which is substituted for the close of the fiscal year. The taxes on property received in the year 1888, were collected at the rate of twenty cents on every one hundred dollars value.

The collection of the tax on "drummers," which formerly yielded an annual average amount of \$83,000, was necessarily suspended on account of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States March 7th, 1887, in the case of Hobbs vs. Shelby Taxing District, Tennessee, and a decision of the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the case of Henderson vs. War, Sheriff of Chowan county, which latter case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the first case, the court holds that "no regulations can be made directly affecting interstate commerce," and any such regulation "would be an unauthorized interference with the power given to Congress over the subject."

During the fiscal year 1887, \$35,273 were collected from this source, nearly all before the decision of March 7th, and only \$4,400 in the fiscal year 1888.

While there was a slight increase of revenue from some sources, yet the net loss in the fiscal year 1888 was \$139,991.22. As the receipts under the same rate of taxation do not materially change from year to year, Mr. Bain does not anticipate an increase of revenue from taxation for the present fiscal year. The tax on drummers, he apprehends, will be entirely lost, which will increase the net loss for the year to \$194,000, as compared with the collections under the former levy of twenty-five cents.

We have then this statement. The total estimated expenses for the next two years are \$715,530, the expenditures being made in accordance with existing statutes, "except as to normal schools (an increase of \$4,000 for the white schools having been recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.)"

The estimated resources for the same period, on the basis of existing rates of tax on all subjects except property, are \$702,205, and "where is no balance," says Mr. Bain, "to add to this amount of resources, except about \$7,000, as the small balance at the close of the fiscal year was payable on account of ex-

## Uses of Cotton Seed.

Commercial Bulletin.

The cotton seed which of late years has been put to such profitable use is steadily increasing in popularity. Henceforth the seed after being taken from the cotton boll was thrown away, but now it is about all put to use and ready to sell. From this valuable seed is extracted the much used cotton seed oil, and from the residuum are obtained cotton seed meal, cotton seed bran, and cotton seed cake.

The seed after being taken from the cotton gin goes through a "finer machine" which takes off the short staple cotton which the gin does not remove. This short staple cotton which is sold in bales to the mill, is also used for other purposes. After all the fiber is taken off, the bare seed is cracked and the kernel is then ground and put under severe heat or cooked.

In the heated state the most oil can be extracted, and it is then put into a large iron container and subjected to a heavy pressure. When thoroughly pressed, the residue or meal is in the form of cake.

Cotton seed oil is used for numerous purposes, and is displacing other popular oils, owing to its cheapness and healthfulness, as it is pure vegetable oil. This variety of oil is used very largely by the manufacturers who adulterate their lard with it. Although no one would prefer pure lard, it is claimed that the cotton seed oil adulterated with the hog fat improves the quality of the lard. The hog lard contains more than twice as much water as the seed extract, and consequently one pound of adulterated cotton seed oil lard goes much further than the pure lard. Large quantities of seed oil are yearly shipped from this country to the countries on the Mediterranean coast, where olive oil is produced. It is used almost wholly there to adulterate the olive oil, which is then sold both here and in Europe as olive oil from the Mediterranean countries.

Most of the seed oils are now packed in this new oil, and it proves to be successful. Bakers also buy barrel of the liquid, which they use advantageously in substitution for the more costly lard and grease. Chemists and druggists use considerably also. The white or refined seed oil is used to a great extent in the Pennsylvania coal mines for oil. Although the cost is much higher than that of petroleum, the safety of the variety is preferred to the more explosive kerosene. The crude stock is used extensively in the manufacture of soap as is also the foot or residue left after the oil is made.

THE MEAL.  
As above stated, after the oil has been abstracted from the kernel, the caked meal is left as a residue. About 150 mills were at the time the cotton seed use both products, the oil and residue or meal. Most of the residue is sent to England in exchange for other goods, and the cotton seed meal is not only claimed to be better, but also cheaper than other meals.

In St. Louis there is situated a mill which makes cotton seed bran from the hulls, and claims that it is superior to other coarse feed and costs much less, bringing about \$21.50 per ton. Most of the mill turn the hulls of the seed for fuel and sell it for fertilizing purposes. These ashes are bought by farmers in conjunction with the meal and mixed by them for fertilizer. This mixture is said to contain an abundance of potash and phosphoric acid, which have very powerful fertilizing properties. The ashes are worth from \$30 to \$32 per ton. This fertilizer is not exported, but used here, in this country, mostly in the Connecticut valley, by the raisers of tobacco. The supply is limited, and dealers say they could have sold twice as much if they had it.

The tax known as the purchase tax is an abomination in the sight of the people and ought to be repealed. It was intended to be gotten out of the merchant's profits on his goods, but like many other things it is so easily reversed. He adds this tax to the cost of his goods and gets it all out of the customer. Suppose a law was passed to make the customers in general pay a tax of say one-tenth of one per cent on the amount he buys for himself and family during the year, excepting him to do so by making on his to the same, would there not be found a customer who would not pay for such ever expect election? Then where is the difference in reality? The merchant is made to pay it, he in turn makes his customer pay him. Place all the tax on personal property and real estate, equalizing it on all some fees that are paid officers, talk not so much of a tariff over which the legislature has no control, but turn your attention to smaller matters of great interest to a working class of people.—Elizabeth City News.

## Dogs and Their Friends.

Wilmington Star.

The Farmers are not braver than the lawyers it seems in opposing an unbridled public sentiment. In North Carolina the dog has always been on top and the poor, helpless sheep have had no friends. The taxing wolves are not more brutish in their nature and more hostile to the fostering of the wool business than are the hungry dogs that growl around the country. Thus far the sheep industry in North Carolina really amounts to but little, as compared with other States, or its capabilities. There is no Southern State that offers better facilities for a large volume of sheep production than North Carolina, and if the destructive dogs were slain or their owners made to pay a big tax for keeping them and made to pay for all the damage done by the sheep industry would not double in size.

Henderson's *Good Livestock*. Henderson now boasts two banks with ample capital, and one of the best jobs in the State. We are marching upward and onward. There is no dark spot on the disc of Henderson's future.

Wilmington Star: The late Rufus Y. McAllen, of Charlotte, and who was well-known in Wilmington, left an estate valued at nearly \$120,000, including life insurance to the amount of \$130,000.

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## THE STATE.

What is happening around us.

As Gleaned from the State Press.

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Henderson's *Good Livestock*. Henderson now boasts two banks with ample capital, and one of the best jobs in the State. We are marching upward and onward. There is no dark spot on the disc of Henderson's future.

Wilmington Star

The Eastern Reflector, GREENVILLE, N. C.

B. J. WICHARD, Editor and Proprietor. Published Every Wednesday

THE LEADING PAPER IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LATELY ENLARGED TO 32 COLUMNS! Subscription Price. — \$1.50 per year.

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. — SAMPLE COPY FREE!

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6th 1889. [ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT GREENVILLE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.]

Do not overlook our Raleigh letter this week. But of course no one will do so as they are interesting in the highest degree.

It is not the case at each examination before the Supreme Court of the State of applicants for license to practice law that every one of them secures license without a single failure. It so happened last Friday when there were nineteen applicants to be examined. The list is published elsewhere.

We see from the Raleigh papers that our Representative, Mr. King, has introduced a bill to make the January and June terms of Pitt Superior Court for the trial of both criminal and civil cases, and also another bill amending the charter of the town of Greenville. We suppose this latter bill is to make our municipal government Democratic after the first Monday in May next. Good.

Senator Williams writes us to request the people in the several townships to get together and express who they desire to be appointed to fill the vacancies for Justices of the Peace and send the same to their Representatives. This matter should be attended to at once. Let the people come together, and make their selections and forward the names promptly that our Representatives may not be delayed in their work. And above all things make good selections, men who have wisdom and good judgment. This is essential.

The news of Senator Zeb Vance having lost one of his eyes was received with much sadness by the people generally, especially those of his native State to whom he is so dear. One eye became diseased and had to be removed in order to save the sight of the other. The operation was successfully performed and our Senator reported as doing well. News came later that the other eye was also affected. We hope for better results than this. May his eye be spared and may he for many years to come be enabled to stand up for the people and defend their rights.

Pantry raidings, chicken pullings, counter snatchings and petty pilferings generally are furnishing news items for the papers all over the State. Nothing short of the establishment of the whipping post is going to put a check to such stealings. And let the Magistrates be empowered to order the lashings laid on so that the enormous expense created to the tax payers by reason of long waiting for trial before a criminal court may be avoided. Read the article on first page taken from the Wilmington Messenger, and get some idea what these cases of small stealing cost.

The REFLECTOR must confess its ignorance of the existence of a law that says fire wood shall be sold only by the cord. But we never did profess to be a lawyer, and the above seems to be true, nevertheless. The Shelby Aurora calls attention to these worlds in Chapter 23, Section 3,040, Volume 2, of the Code: "All fire wood sold in incorporated towns shall be sold by the cord and not otherwise; and each cord shall contain eight feet in length, and four feet in height and four feet in breadth; and shall be corded by the seller, under the penalty of two dollars for each offense to the informer." This is something of interest to the wood-sellers as well as to wood buyers, for while the law has never been enforced, as we are aware, it is a violation for wood to be sold or offered for sale by the load as is a very common custom.

Every member of the General Assembly from Pitt county is at work earnestly, which proves that our people made good selections. Senator Williams and Representatives Cherry and King have each introduced a number of bills that are of much importance. The last we notice from Mr. Cherry is to authorize Pitt county to appoint tax collectors. The bill was not published in full, but if what we think it is—to appoint and make a bonded collector in every township—it should be passed. It would not only prove of benefit to Pitt county but also to every county in the State if it becomes a general law. Township tax collectors could save thousands of dollars every year that are not collected under the present law of one collector to the county.

For a week or two we have been intending to speak of the handsome appearance of the Charlotte Chronicle of late. Since a few copies of the new sheet have been received we have seen an item in another exchange that looks like there is something wrong about the Chronicle or the people of Charlotte, one or the other, we are not prepared to say which. That item reads:

The people of Charlotte have done a handsome thing by the Daily Chronicle. In addition to contributing liberally towards its support otherwise the merchants have agreed to allow the price of advertising to be raised 100 per cent. This is quite creditable to the people of Charlotte.

The Chronicle is truly a handsome sheet, typographically and otherwise. It has the most city-like appearance in its get up and print of any paper in North Carolina and is truly a credit to its owners. But the part that the people of Charlotte are taking is where the surprise comes in. We have examined every issue of the Chronicle received in the last few weeks and have yet to find a copy that contains as much as one column of advertisements from the business men of Charlotte. This may look like the people of Charlotte were doing a handsome thing by so creditable and deserving a paper as the Chronicle but we fail to see it. It is a common saying that the business men of a town or city are judged by the columns of the local press. In this respect the Chronicle cannot speak much for Charlotte and there are other places in the State that don't show up much better.

Our Raleigh Letter.

Special COR. TO REFLECTOR. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1889. The Legislature has been in session nearly four weeks. One half the session almost gone, and the great bulk of work, the important legislation, is yet to be done. The coming week they will commence their final sessions. A resolution passed both Houses providing for electric lights in both halls instead of gas lights as at present, it being ascertained that electric lights were as cheap and for more desirable.

In the Senate there has been much speechmaking the past week. A general debate has taken place several times, and good humor as well as sledge hammer logic and argument has been indulged in. A bill preventing the gathering of iron ore and other minerals on other land holder's lands without his consent, in Sampson and Duplin counties, provoked a lively and amusing discussion and finally passed. One Senator introduced an amendment requiring all hands or journeymen passing over said lands to cut off the tails of their dogs for fear that they might knock off some of the berries. The champion of the bill informed the Senate that it would not be very long before the berry crop of the county would exceed in value the corn crop of many of the eastern counties, the notable county of Hyde included. So the "big blues" down in Sampson will hereafter receive lawful protection.

The educational bill, amending the present school law, has been taken up and considered by sections. The changes recommended are chiefly these:—1st, the school year to end on the last day of June of each year and all reports to correspond therewith; 2nd, any county with the consent of the county commissioners and justices of the peace may submit to the people the question of a school tax not to exceed one-fifth of one per cent on property and sixty cents on the poll; 3rd, the superintendent of public instruction in each county is to be made treasurer of the school fund after July 1st, 1890, and is required to give bond. There seems to be a disposition to abolish the Normal schools and apply the money thus expended either to county institutes or directly to the public schools. A bill has passed the House allowing the rudiments of agriculture to be taught in the district of Superintendent of Public Instruction. This measure was passed as a matter specially desired by the Farmer's Alliance. Senator Williams' bill making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent is made the special order in the Senate next Monday at 3 o'clock p. m. It is expected that the Senate will

deliver himself of a well prepared speech on this, his favorite bill, and it goes without saying that the galleries will be filled with people to hear him. He introduced the same bill two years ago and worked hard for its passage. There is some prospect of its passing the Senate, I am told. In the House this week most interest was centered upon the contested election cases and the action upon the reports that come from the committee on privileges and elections. On Wednesday the Senate resolution declaring that this Legislature will pass no unsuccessful contestant any per diem, mileage, or costs, was elaborately discussed. The Judiciary committee, to whom it was referred, made two reports—one a majority report favoring the resolution, and the other one recommending that no unsuccessful contestant shall be paid the costs of his contest unless such contest was had in good faith and based upon reasonable grounds. The case of Greene vs Foscoe, from Jones county, was finally disposed of Thursday by unseating Foscoe, a Democrat, and declaring Greene the legally elected member from Jones. The Wake county contest attracted a large number of interested spectators on Friday. The case was earnestly fought before the committee, and the public expected to witness a lively wrangle in the House. Only a few short speeches were made. The House decided by a good majority in favor of Bancroft, the sitting member. Eight or ten Democrats, Mr. King, of Pitt county, being one of the number, voted with the Republicans in support of the majority report.

The committee on military affairs have unanimously recommended to the House a bill providing for the State Guard to promote their efficiency, etc. The main provisions are that the number of companies receiving \$300 per year shall be increased to thirty and that an annual appropriation of \$5,000 shall be made for a permanent equipment. The joint committee on railroad commission have framed a commission bill, and it will be printed and distributed among the members in a few days. I predict that many amendments will be offered to the bill, and it will be a hard matter to get a bill so framed as to even suit every one that favors the establishment of a railroad commission. I believe a good bill and an effective one will be adopted but not without some difficulty and bitter opposition. Candidates for a place on the Commission are not at all scarce. The list is still incomplete, however, as not all the counties have yet been heard from. From the Eastern section the names most prominently mentioned are Biggs, of Martin, Maj. Hughes, of New Berne, and Branch, of Beaufort county. Capt. Kitchin, it is said, wants to be one of the commissioners.

A right amusing incident occurred a few mornings ago as several of the legislators were walking up to the capitol. Mr. Cherry of your county, was in the crowd and as they were approaching the capitol and came near the statue of George Washington, whose face fronts Fayetteville street, Cherry remarked, "I am not surprised that General Washington should turn his back on that Capitol after seeing negro representatives and so many mean radicals in this Legislature." When a Republican Senator, a few paces in front added "and mean Democrats." With a broad smile upon their faces the crowd entered the capitol, and soon friend Cherry was making motions "to put on the table" bills unfavorably reported by committees.

Quite a number of sheriffs were in Raleigh the middle of the week. They held a meeting, and I understand have petitioned the Legislature to increase the sheriff's fees in certain cases. It is an undeniable fact that the sheriffs are the poorest paid officers we have, considering the great amount of work they have to do and the expenses they have to incur. We had the pleasure of meeting Pitt county's handsome deputy sheriff, E. W. King, Esq., who was in attendance upon the Sheriff's convention.

An entertainment at D. D. & B. Institution complimentary to the members of the General Assembly last Wednesday night, and also the St. Mary's school Friday night. Supreme Court is now in session. Examined applications for law license yesterday and to-day.

Should Woman Vote?

During the past few months this question has arisen in the minds of every woman who feels interested in the grand principles underlying our republic. We are all aware of the corrupt state into which politics of the present day have drifted, and that year after year matters grow worse. It is not the man who is best fitted mentally, and morally, but he who is most skilled in deceiving the poor ignorant masses, who fills the places of trust and honor in our government. The politician, for true statesmen we now have but few, secures the vote of the common people by promising them better times, better wages and high social positions. This vote is easily obtained because these plebeians are ignorant and have not the perception to see through the plans of those scheming demagogues who think far less of the welfare of the people than of the gold that fills their itching palms.

Yet notwithstanding this degraded state of affairs, can woman by going to the polls lift politics from the gutter and mount it upon the throne of auto bellum days? Can she in this way blow the rascal's and lock the gambling bells? Can she the lion of Socialism, deal a blow to Mormonism, or turn back the tide from the mighty sea of Autocracy. Could she in such a sphere possess the same nobility of soul, or command the respect which today is paid her? If so, then send her to the polls, the sooner the better, for there is a need of a mighty reform.

But such could not be the case, for when woman steps into man's sphere, she must lay aside her purely womanly nature and be treated as man. Should a law for woman suffrage be passed every woman

whatsoever she might be socially or intellectually, would have equal rights to vote, and does not common sense teach every one that while the better class of voters would receive some additions, the dangerous class would receive ten fold more? Besides, what true lady could so far forget the noble position for which she was created to exert her influence upon the ballot as to go to the polls and thereby be compelled to mingle with men and women who come from the very depths of pollution. Fathers, if you don't want your daughters to step down from their throne of innocence and purity, don't vote for such a law. Brothers, if you don't want your mothers blantly insulted, never vote for such a law.

While I am so much opposed to "woman suffrage," yet there is a work which woman should do, and that is to work toward forming the sentiment of the political world, but this must be done in her own sphere. There she has the material in her own hands and can make of it almost what she will. Some one has truly said, "Men are but boys grown up tall, And hearts don't change much after all."

Then let her around the fireside and in the schools instill into the hearts of those boys the principles that shall make true men, true to themselves, true to their country, and true to their God. If she will only do this she will never be needed at the polls. Since she is to shape the character and mould the minds of the voters, what more could she do, and what higher and nobler suffrage can she wish? M. C.

Washington Letter.

Special COR. TO REFLECTOR. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2nd, 1889. Secretary Bayard is a patient man but he can't stand everything. He allowed himself to be misquoted and criticized by the newspapers about this Samoan affair for a long time, but he has turned on the sensation mongers by taking the public into his confidence and showing just how small a foundation there really was upon which to build a great sensation.

He shows that Germany has violated no treaty with the United States; that no American property has been destroyed for the rights of any American citizen interfered with; that Germany has given the United States absolutely no cause for war, and that by express agreements with Germany and England the United States is prevented from attempting to maintain a protectorate over the islands. In fact Bayard's statements make it very plain that he has upheld the honor of the country in this matter, and now he has turned it over to Congress to decide whether we shall inaugurate a new policy in relation to this insignificant group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The absurd rumor "that Mr. Bayard and Secretary Whitney had fallen out over this question had no foundation whatever. The administration is harmonious.

The Senate has decided that in future our ministers to the courts of England, France, Germany and Russia shall be called ambassadors. The Republicans of the Senate have decided to report Mr. Springer's "Canabius bill" with amendments shutting out New Mexico, and for the immediate admission of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. It is not believed that the Democrats of the House will ever agree to any measure that does not admit New Mexico, so that there is no probability of any legislation on this subject at this session.

Senator Allison is the candle which is attracting all the Republican moths just at present. He knows just what Harrison proposes to do, and is generally believed to have agreed to become Secretary of the Treasury himself. The Cabinet as it now stands, according to high Republican authority is Blaine for Secretary of State; Allison for the Treasury; Wanamaker Postmaster General, and Alger Secretary of War. If this is correct there is no longer any doubt of its being a Blaine administration.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this week to determine whether it was possible to get the Republicans to agree to take some action upon the large number—over 400—of nominations now pending before the Senate. Nothing is expected to come of it, as the republicans seem determined to "hang up" these nominations until Harrison comes in.

The Senate tariff bill has been referred to the Treasury Department for a report as to what effect it would have on the revenues of the Government. Mr. McMillan, of the House Ways and Means Committee thinks the tariff portion of the bill would result in an increase of the revenues instead of a reduction.

If Harrison's administration is to be controlled by Republicans of the Billy Chandler type, there are troublous times ahead for the South. Chandler is one of those Republican saints who is always suffering with that very acute disease, "nigger" on the brain. He cannot talk five minutes on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere without dragging in the negro. He has rather done himself by an interview this week in which he takes occasion to virtually advise the negro to arm himself and fight. Such men as Chandler have been responsible for every drop of blood that has been shed in the South since the close of the war, and the trouble has only just begun if they are to be allowed to rule the next administration. Fortunately Harrison himself is a conservative man and not likely to take advice from such fanatics as Billy Chandler.

For more than a year past Senator Vance has suffered from a disorder of the eyes which has caused him to lose the sight of one entirely. This week the diseased eye was removed in order to prevent the good eye from becoming affected through sympathy. The operation was successful and the Senator is already back in his seat greatly improved.

R. S. CLARK & CO.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, BUILDERS' MATERIAL & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Are headquarters for all articles needed in the HARDWARE line. Our stock cannot be enumerated, but if you want anything in Hardware, Agricultural Implement, Stoves and Cooking Utensils, Carriage Material and House Builders' Material, Cutlery & C., CALL ON US. We can save you money on any of these goods. MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR POWDERS which we will sell at Factory Prices.

The Greenville Carriage Works,

We are now fitted up in FIRST-CLASS ORDER and are prepared to manufacture upon short notice any kind or style of RIDING VEHICLES. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL REPAIRING. We also keep a nice line of READY MADE HARNESS. Come and see us. Flanagan's old stand R. GREENE, JR., Manager.

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., Can be found whenever wanted. You only have to look for V. L. STEPHENS, FINE CIGARS A SPECIALTY. ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

LUTHER SHELDON,

SASHES, DOORS AND BLINDS, MOULDINGS, MIXED PAINTS, TIN SHINGLES, FANCY CUT GLASS, BRACKETS, VARNISHES, TARRIED ROOFING PAPERS, ENAMELED GLASS, STAIR RAIL, Coach Colors in Japan, Plain Sheathing Papers, Cathedral Glass, News, Dry Paints, Plaster or Wall Papers, Venetian Chrysmatic Glass, Wood Mantels, Brushes, Wire Cloth Window Screens, Rubber Roofing Putty, Marbleized Stair Mantels, Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, AND BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Nos. 16 West Side Market Sqr. & 49 Roanoke Ave. NORFOLK, VA.

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. Either for Cash or on Time. FARMER'S BONE FERTILIZER. A SPECIALTY it is guaranteed to be superior to any fertilizer on the market.

J. B. CHERRY. J. R. MOYE. J. G. MOYE.

J. B. CHERRY & CO.,

New Firm New Goods LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST! Having just received a fresh line of the following goods, we are now ready to offer to the public just what they stand in need of—honest goods at prices that will please the purchaser.

WE HAVE IN STOCK STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Etc. HATS & CAPS for Men and Boys.

SHIRTS & COLLARS. BOOTS AND SHOES

To fit all who favor us with their patronage. Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Guns, Shot, Powder, Crockery, Glass-ware, Wood and Willow ware, Furniture, Harness, Whips, Gail & Ax and Railroad Mills Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

IN THIS LINE WE WILL CARRY Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Rice, Meats of different kinds, very best Lard we can buy, Butter, Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Soap both toilet and Laundry, Star Lye, Ball Lye, Matches,andles, Starch, best grade of White Kerosene Oil, Machine Oil, &c.

We are a New Firm, but not new men to the public. All who stand in need of goods in our line are invited to come to see us. We can and will sell as low as any one who sells as good goods as we do.

ALFRED FORBES,

THE "OLD RELIABLE MERCHANT" OF GREENVILLE, N. C. Offers to the buyers of Pitt and surrounding counties, a line of the following goods that are not to be excelled in this market. And all guaranteed to be First-class and pure straight goods. DRY GOODS of all kinds, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH and BLINDS, CROCKERY and QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, LUMBS and PLOW CASTING, LEATHER of different kinds, GIN and MILL BELTING, HAY, ROCK LIME, PLASTER OF PARIS, and PLASTERING HAIR, HARNESS, BRIDLES and SADDLES. HEAVY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY. Agent for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton which I offer to the trade at Wholesale Jobbers prices, 55 cents per dozen, less 6 per cent for Cash. Horsford's Bread Preparation and Hall's Star Lye at Jobbers' Prices, Lewis' White Lead and pure Linseed Oil, Varnishes, and Patent Colors, Cucumber Wood Putty and Wood and Willow Ware. Nails a specialty. Give me a call and I guarantee satisfaction.

TAILORING!

Our line is so large and complete and varied that it allows our customers to please themselves as to prices. The garments offered are made on the premises with the intention of furnishing the best material, perfect in finish and workmanship, at prices which compare favorably with goods of inferior quality, and to suit the most fastidious or economical taste. JOHN SIMMS, GREENVILLE, N. C.

J. L. SUGG,

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, GREENVILLE, N. C. OFFICE SUGG & JAMES OLD STAND. All kinds of Risks placed in strictly FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES At lowest current rates AM AGENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE.

THE OLD RELIABLE CARRIAGE FACTORY

STILL TO THE FRONT! J. D. WILLIAMSON, Prop'r. SUCCESSOR TO JOHN FLANAGAN. GREENVILLE, N. C. Has Moved to One Door North of Court House. WILL CONTINUE THE MANUFACTURE OF PHETONS, BUGGIES, CARTS & DRAYS. My Factory is well equipped with the best Mechanics, consequently put up nothing but FIRST-CLASS WORK. We keep up with the times and the latest improved styles. Best material used in all work. All styles of Springs are used, you can select from Brewster, Storm, Timpkin, Coil, Ram Horn, King.

HARNESS AND WHIPS,

the year round, which we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST. Special Attention Given to REPAIRING. Thinking the people of this and surrounding counties for past favor to, we hope merit a continuance of the same.

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. GREENVILLE, N. C., Mar. 23d, 1887.

Rail Road.

The railroad company will commence grading in my Nursery this week and will take up about twenty five hundred apple & pear trees, the following varieties viz. Warren's Favorite, Wooten's Winter Asparagus, Yellow May, Spice, June Sweetening and Wilke's Winter. These trees I will sell at ten cents each. I also have four or five hundred pear trees that I will sell for twenty five cents each. These trees are all first class, and good varieties. Now is the time to get cheap trees. Come at once. ALLEN WARREN.

Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Amos Evans, deceased, on the 2nd day of January 1889, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased 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 2nd day of January, 1890, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. HATTIE E. EVANS, EX'X. OF AMOS EVANS.

Cobb Bros., & Gilliam,

Cotton Buyers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORFOLK, VA. SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENT OF COTTON & C.

Notice to Creditors.

Having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county on the 3rd day of December, 1888, as Administrator of the estate of Lu Nixey Wilchard, deceased, all persons owing the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same on or before the 3rd day of December, 1889, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. JOHN F. WICHARD, Adm'r. OF LUNXEY WICHARD.

Horses and Mules

For sale by the undersigned at the "Flanagan Stables," on public square, lately occupied by Joab Tyson. Several car loads of horses and mules for cash or on time. (If well secured) Examine stock and learn prices before purchasing. J. J. FRANKLIN.

W. S. RAWLS, Watch-Maker & Jeweler. If you want something nice in the way of every day watches, CLOCKS, SPECIALLY SILVERWARE Sewing Machines, come to the OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. A large new stock just received. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Sewing Machines repaired and warranted. W. S. RAWLS. STORES FOR RENT. The store formerly occupied by Macelline Moore de'd at the corner of First and Evans Sts. and the store opposite occupied by Mrs. E. A. Sheppard as a Millinery store, will be for rent on and after January 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to, J. D. MURPHY. Quick Trip Time. Send, brother, send with care, Three nickels to Vick of Rochester, and in quick trip time you'll get 'em there. A book full of seeds and plants so rare, Send, brother, send with care, For the Floral Guide from Rochester, Vick's Floral Guide contains a certificate good for 15 cents worth of seeds. Send to Rochester, N. Y. Notice to Creditors. Having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt county on the 3rd day of December, 1888, as Administrator of the estate of Lu Nixey Wilchard, deceased, all persons owing the estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same on or before the 3rd day of December, 1889, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. JOHN F. WICHARD, Adm'r. OF LUNXEY WICHARD. Go where you will, you will find people using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and unanimous in its praise. I suffered most severely from rheumatism during winter. After using Bull's Cough Syrup two days the pain entirely subsided, and now I am a well man. W. K. SUTZ, Baltimore, Md.



