

The Eastern Reflector,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.
Published Every Wednesday.
THE LEADING PAPER
IN THE
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
LITERATURE READ TO 32 COLUMNS!
Subscription Price, - - \$1.50 per year.
THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC, BUT
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.
OF SAMPLE COPY FREE!

General Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Daniel G. Fowle of Wake.
Lieutenant Governor—Thos. M. Holt.
Secretary of State—William T. Saunders.
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
Attorney General—Theodore F. Davidson, of Buncombe.
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. Shepherd, of Beaufort and Alfonso C. Avery, of Burke.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT.

First District—George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Frederick Phillips, of Beaufort.
Third District—H. G. Connor, of Wilkes.
Fourth District—Walter Clark, of Wake.
Fifth District—John A. Gilmer, of Guilford.
Sixth District—T. B. Boykins, of Sampson.
Seventh District—James C. McKee, 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. Shipps, of Mecklenburg.
Twelfth District—James H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Senate—Zebulon B. Vance, of Northampton; Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton.
House of Representatives—First District—Thomas G. Skinner, of Perquimans.
Second District—H. P. Chambliss, of Vance.
Third District—C. W. McClammy, of Fender.
Fourth District—B. H. Bunn, of Nash.
Fifth District—J. W. Brower, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Alfred Rowland, of Surry.
Seventh District—John S. Henderson, of Johnston.
Eighth District—H. G. Ewart, of Johnston.
Ninth District—H. G. Ewart, of Johnston.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Superior Court Clerk—E. A. Moyer.
Register—J. A. K. Tucker.
Treasurer—James B. Cherry.
Surveyor—Marcom Manning.
Coroner—J. H. Shelburn.
Commissioners—Cornell Dawson, Chairman; G. D. McGowan, J. E. Keel, W. A. James, Jr., T. E. Keel.
Board of Education—Henry Herding, Chairman; J. S. Cunningham and J. D. Campbell, Members.
Public School Superintendent—Josephus Latham.
Supt. of Health—Dr. F. W. Brown.
Standard Keeper—Cornelius Kinsaul.

TOWN.

Mayor—C. M. Bernard.
Clerk—C. C. Farley.
Treasurer—J. J. Perkins.
Police—T. B. Cherry and H. C. McGowan.
Counsellors—1st Ward, T. A. Williams and J. P. Norcott; 2nd Ward, O. H. Hooker and E. 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., Minister.
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 Masonic Lodge, W. M. King, W. M.
Greenville Lodge, No. 50, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, F. W. Brown, H. P. O. F. meets every Tuesday night. D. L. James, N. G.
Insurance Lodge, No. 1109, K. of H. meets every first and third Friday night. D. D. Haskett, D. M.
Pitt County, No. 296, A. C. of H. meets every Thursday night. C. A. White, C.

POST OFFICE.

Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Money orders issued from 12 to 1 P. M. No orders from 2 to 3 P. M.
Bethel mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 6:30 A. M. and departs at 8 P. M.
Tarboro mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 1 P. M. and departs at 1 P. M.
Washington mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 12 M. and departs at 1 P. M.
H. A. BLOW, P. M.

Appointments.

For preaching on Bethlehem Mission. Bethlehem, 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock. Long School House, 1st Sunday at 3 o'clock. 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock. Shady Grove, 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock. Salem 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock. Tripps Chapel, 4th Sunday 8 o'clock. E. C. GLENN, P. C.

Party.

1889.

What is the matter? From east to west the people all say they have done their best in planting and plowing, in sowing and reaping. Yet hard times in our business are creeping on.

What is the matter? Thus our hard-earned money is scattered over the sea by a scale, imported oil, powders, and delicate house dress.

What is the matter? Are our children arrayed in costly dress, Valley Mills made, Ah no, silk and satin our darling all wear.

At which hard times look in perfect despair.

What is the matter? Are our goblets all filled with pure sweet milk from our barony stills.

The milk is neglected, but the grapes are pressed.

And hard times wink, and seems distressed.

What is the matter? We are all in debt. Our tables are all filled with handsome sets of silver, britannia, china and glass.

Of silver britannia, china and glass. What is the matter? Our men of means are afraid to tuck in with spinning wheels.

Which would put our land in a merry turn. And hard times would leave us very sad.

These are a few troubles that trouble our brain; But we have a sweet promise of sunshine and rain.

Let every heart meet heart in sympathy true. And hard times face will be pale and blue.

Let us all keep working, watching and praying. Count all your bills before they need paying.

Let kindness and charity sit at our door. And hard times will leave to come no more.

—Dallas, in New Bern Journal.

LOVE'S EXCHANGES.

You praise my beauty, grace and art, O love, but you are much to blame; In every line you leave a smart.

That makes me bow my head in shame. What'er the world may choose to say, I look not for such words from you; For I know that you are not so true.

World's praise is but a passing mood. That shifts about with the occasion; As that of honest admiration.

In your regard I set no store. On what, by way of love or feign, I hold in common, less or more.

World's praise is but a passing mood. That shifts about with the occasion; As that of honest admiration.

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A Southern "Still Hunt."

The Inside History of Quay's Campaign in North Carolina.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The inside history of the Republican effort to carry North Carolina in the recent election, or failing in that, to carry some of the Congressional districts, has finally come out. It is a curious chapter in political history.

Early in September, 1888, a light dark young man arrived in Raleigh, N. C., from New York City. Ostensibly, he had come to accept a position as type writer and stenographer at the headquarters of the North Carolina Republican State committee. As he was expected, and as his real mission was known at the Republican headquarters, he readily secured the situation. The slight dark young man passed as Fred W. Lynn. Chairman Eaves and Secretary Harris alone of all the Republicans in North Carolina knew what the real object of Mr. Lynn's visit was.

WORKING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

The new "stenographer" lost no time. Northern political methods previously unknown were at once resorted to. In two weeks a series of documents was ready for distribution. The tariff was not quite the topic, but the internal revenue, the Blair bill and the color line were. The color question was made much of. The negro domination bugbear had to be lightened away.

There was not a Republican daily newspaper in the State and only five or six weeklies that could be counted upon for aid. There were few local committees and no general idea of a State machine. In a dozen or fifteen counties every year it had been the rule to put no tickets in the field. So this slight, dark young man from the North had his hands full. In three weeks the "stenographer" must have as assistant. He wrote to Senator Quay that the Republican State executive committee of North Carolina needed a stenographer to its "stenographer." So one morning C. J. Freeman, who registered at the Yarbrough House as a Philadelphia, turned up. The result was that a local advertisement in the time announced that "Freeman & Lynn" had opened a school of stenography and type writing. The outward semblance of this stenographic school was kept up rigorously. It was only a few blocks from the State committee rooms and in the fifth floor of the Freeman & Lynn building were really doing a great part of the heavy work of the Republican campaign.

THE "SENIOR PARTNER" AT WORK.

"Senior Partner," Freeman and a messenger of the Democratic State committee became cronies, and the Democratic one day in a burst of confidence, told him that he could register and vote if he had only been in the State one day, and he would see about it for him.

Before Lynn had escaped from the town on the day of election 500,000 documents, printed mostly in the North, had been distributed in immense express packages and loaded mail bags. Thousands of letters were written. Business like Northern methods were everywhere introduced. The counties were no longer permitted to run themselves, or not run themselves, as they choose. If there were ten voters anywhere in a township the name of the most reliable was secured, and he was deputed to bring the wavering over to the right side and urge them to vote. Yet the work was pursued with such stealth that the Democratic State committee did not know, in spite of the increased expenses, business and the large mails, that anything unusual was going on.

When the Democrats did discover that it was the presentation of the issues and the organization of the workers that was shaking the ground from under their feet they were wild with chagrin. Major General Ransom, absent at his executive committee's desk at the national Democratic headquarters in New York and confident not only that the State was going for Cleveland but that his own re-election to the Senate was as good as accomplished, was hurriedly telegraphed for and as hurriedly posted Southward. From the day of his arrival he never left the State. Every working day he spoke twice. Col. Zebulon Vance, of Charlotte, the hottest town in North Carolina, true blue in his Buncombe county birth-right, howled from every hutching: "God save us from the hell-broth of radicalism!"

THE DEMOCRATS DEMORALIZED.

Two weeks before election the Democratic chairman called his associates together one night and whispered hoarsely: "You may not realize it, but unless we hustle and raise a pile of money we shall be licked so bad that we will never know we were running. You officeholders have got to put up and put up quick." So local canvassers were set to work. The revenue officials made a lead set for the tobacco growers and distillers. In the last three weeks of the campaign \$75,000 of Democratic money was spent, and most of it was raised in those last dark days within the borders of the State itself. The Republicans had not a tenth part of these resources. Simmons' second district, where Cheatham ran, was the most trou-

blesome. It includes the "Black Belt." But Simmons was elected in 1886 by the candidacy of a second negro, against his regular Republican opponent. That was the trick this year. The Democrats put up George Mebane for the dummy, paid him \$4,000 (ostensibly for expenses of the great privilege which he accorded them), had an idea of counting Cheatham's vote for Mebane, and hoped to return Simmons again all right. But Mebane proved false to his important trust. He came before the Republican State Committee one day and offered to withdraw from the fight if they would give him \$25,000 to defray expenses which he had already incurred. Chairman Eaves consulted Lynn, and the reply was sent back that the proposition was a good one and worth putting into writing. Mebane returned next day with his written agreement, and the next day for an answer. The third day he visited the headquarters again and as moved almost to salt tears at the grief he felt that he should have made such an offer, and wanted to withdraw it. He was told that his agreement had been sent to the Republican National Committee in New York, and if he persisted in his candidacy he would be published in a hundred ways and exposed to utter ridicule. The next day Mebane announced his withdrawal in the papers. He said he wanted money in the party and all that, but the Simmons men set up another dummy. His name was Mabson. They paid him \$200 for a "stater," but the inference is that he put the money in his pocket, because he pulled a total of eleven votes on election day. The idea of electing Simmons in the good, old-fashioned way was reluctantly abandoned, but other good, old-fashioned ways was resorted to.

HOW THE MACHINE WAS RUN.

When the slight, dark young man first looked the State over he concluded that the State could be carried for Harrison, inasmuch as the Harrison vote was almost full in the white counties, if the vote could be counted fairly, after it had been cast without intimidation. So he looked into the election machinery. He learned that in each precinct a registrar and four judges were the election officers, and that under the State law these judges were to be two Democrats and two Republicans. That was good news. But it remained to inquire how the election officers were appointed.

Lynn discovered that a State-wide election had been declared by the county commissioners, who selected the election officers, who, of course, were always men to suit their every purpose. Lynn directed all of the county chairmen to make up lists of the most reputable white men, two for each precinct, to the county commissioners, with the request that the names of the Republican judges be taken from them and then only. In almost all of the counties these lists were duly forwarded to the commissioners, but in a single county of the ninety-six was the request deferred. The appointments of Republicans, so called, were always made on the recommendations of the Democratic chairman. If they could make a fool of a colored man they picked him out, but this was not the commonest way. There were not many colored tools. The most satisfactory was to take a colored man who could neither read nor write, or one who was either an invalid or an idiot.

Early in October in the Republican county chairmen were corresponded with for the lists of all the precinct registrars and judges. These were in regularly and quickly and gave the name, address, politics and color of each officer, and added some remarks at him. Over 6,000 names were received and filed. In the list from Richmond county, which is typical of the rest, fifteen of the names had "second" marked against them in the remarks column. Now, when a man was "second," sometimes he was simply "weak," and sometimes the astonishing information was concluded that he was "mean as hell." A personal of these lists posted the slight, dark young man from New York as to the true character of the election officers and taught him that extreme precautions must be had to do some honest Republican counting.

DETECTIVES WHO JARED HARD.

In order to be informed of the contemplated frauds in the worst of the black counties, Lynn had set six detectives to work. They were very hard. They were fired aboard trains and sent out of town or chased out by bodies of armed men. They were caught alone and pummeled, and in two or three cases, according to their last prayer, Republican Chairman Eaves, too, received scores of intimidating letters and was twice ordered to leave the State.

The work before election was a reign of terror in all the towns. United States supervisors were threatened with lynching if they attempted to do their duties. Red Shirts, an imitation, and a good one, of the Ku Klux, sprung up in the dangerous places. Democrats everywhere armed themselves. On election morning the gun stores of Raleigh and other central towns were emptied. A clerk in one fire-arm shop at the State capital told Lynn Monday afternoon that he had sold 50 revolvers between noon and midnight. Private orders were issued to the Governor's Guard at Raleigh to remain under arms on election day.

tion day. The Republican county chairman of Anson county was kept in jail several weeks because he dared to distribute Republican tickets, and the Republican workers generally were locked up on the slightest pretense, and many precincts held no elections at all.

"DICK" QUAY APPEARS.

In the midst of all this threatened violence Richard Robert Quay turned up. When he was a youngster and used to go fishing with his father in Florida, he would enjoy coming in and boasting, with pardonable pride for such a lively son of such a sire, about his wonderful aims, so that the old gentleman, with pardonable pride for such a lively sire of such a son, nicknamed him the "Porpoise," because he was accustomed to blow so much. Some natural historians maintain that the porpoise does not blow, but the "porpoise" is "Dick" Quay's family nickname to this day.

Ten days before election the silent Pennsylvania wanted some better news from the slight, dark young man whom he had entrusted with the North Carolina campaign than he could get by wire or mail, or even by tunnel. So he sent "Dick" down. He telegraphed Lynn: "Look out for the porpoise."

The dispatch was not signed but Lynn knew, of course, whom to expect.

En route Richard Roberts Quay telegraphed to Lynn that he would arrive in Raleigh at such a time, and signs himself "R. R. Roberts." The conference was entirely successful. Roberts left some information, and took away some. He escaped on the next train, and smiled a complaisant smile when he had done so.

The "partners" of the house of Freeman & Lynn tampered in much more danger. During the last and intensest week Lynn had been repeatedly urged by his friends to go. They were no cowards; they would stick it out to the end with him. One man offered to arm himself with this slight, dark young man if need be. But the Republican leaders could not help fearing that the real cause of the excitement would be discovered, that it would go hard with him. Chairman Eaves had been repeatedly threatened with lynching and assassination. If Lynn were to be discovered, they said, it would mean murder in a minute. Finally he listened to a advice. The train had been laid and the explosion would be sure to follow just the same, and whether he remained or left, every jot of fraud would be committed just the same. Late election afternoon a clerk of the State committee logged his portentous to the station and bought him a ticket for Washington. A few minutes before 5 Lynn followed leisurely, found his baggage where the clerk had hidden it and his ticket in one of the car seats, where it had been carefully bestowed, and was off and away.

Not Appreciated.

Smithfield Herald.

The Painsville Democrat very wisely and truthfully remarks that: "The hardest job an editor has, according to an exchange, is to blow his brains out about the progressive proclivities of the town, where the business men do not appreciate his efforts enough to give him a small advertisement. Some men can appreciate it in it comes to a few dollars and cents; then you can shut off the wind."

Still there are plenty of people who "cuss" and abuse the editor for not publishing a better paper, yet do not contribute one cent to its support. It takes money to run a paper, and if the people want a good paper they should support it liberally.

We learn that the crew of the steam tug Tolahna, which came down from Tarboro on Saturday, brought the account of a wonderful misadventure. The creature was on a log in the water, and seemed as large as a half-grown calf. Its jaws were armed with long sharp claws, and the animal's head resembled that of a monkey. The body was long and tapering like that of a seal and white and brown spotted in color. The boat steamed quite close to the creature, when it lazily slipped off into the water and swimming into a creek disappeared.

This recalls to our mind that an animal, claimed to be a seal, was seen in the river four or five years ago and lived at several times. Finally it disappeared and was seen no more. It may be the same animal. Suppose some one hunts him up and find out what he is after.—Washington Gazette.

"O I wish I was rich, so I could dress comfortable, and without being the subject of unpleasant remark," was said by a young lady on one of the recent cold nights. The words were suggested by putting on a pair of kid gloves, with the complaint that they made the hands colder instead of warmer. It was a light remark, but there was a whole volume of meaning in the sentiment, for it is notorious that, such as the arbitrary dictates of fashion, the richer classes can wear about what they please, in the street, without the fear of comment while others less favored with this world's goods are compelled to dress beyond their limited means, when they appear in public, for fear of provoking unpleasant comment.

Treasurer Bain to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb. 5, 1889.

To Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina:

The following act of the General Assembly is published for your information and guidance. It is in force and effect from and after the 2d day of February, 1889, and applies to the sale of property for taxes for the year 1888.

Very respectfully,
D. W. BAIN,
State Treasurer.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enact:

SECTION 1. That section fifty-five, chapter one hundred and thirty-seven, laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "February" in the first line of said section, and inserting "May," and amend section one hundred and twenty-nine of the said act, in line nine thereof, by striking out "February" and inserting thereof the word "May."

Sec. 2. Striking out "January" in line twelve of said section fifty-five, and insert "April" in lieu thereof, and in line twenty of said section strike out "January" and insert "April," and amend section fifty-seven of said act by striking out the word "March" and insert "June" thereof.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 2d day of February, A. D. 1889.

A. LEAZAR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. M. HOLT,
President of the Senate.

The following are the Sections of the act of 1887, as amended:

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 55. On the first Monday of May in each year between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and four p. m. the sheriff or tax collector is directed to offer at public sale at the court house or place of holding court in his county all lands of which the taxes levied for State, county, township, village, city, school district or any other purpose for the previous year still remain unpaid, and he may adjourn the sale from day to day until the lands and lots, or blocks, have been offered, and the sheriff shall give notice of such sale of real property by publication thereof once a week for four consecutive weeks, commencing the first week in April, preceding the day in a newspaper in his county having a general circulation therein which newspaper shall be designated by the board of county commissioners; and if there be no newspaper published in his county, he shall give notice of such sale by a written or printed notice posted on the door of the court house or building in which the courts are commonly held for four weeks previous to the sale, commencing on the first week in April, and thereafter every week thereafter shall contain a notification that all lands on which the taxes of the preceding year, naming it, remain unpaid will be sold, and the time and place of the sale, and notice must contain a list of the lands to be sold and the amount of taxes due thereon. The sheriff shall add to each description of land so advertised the sum of twenty cents over and above the sum of ten cents, to defray the expenses of advertising, which sums shall be added to the amount due on said land or town lot for taxes and collected in the same manner as the taxes. And all delinquent taxes in any city or town where the tax payers own real estate in the county shall be certified by the mayor of such city or town from the tax list to the sheriff on or before the first day of April of each year.

Sec. 57. The Sheriff shall keep a sale book showing the land sold the name of the purchaser, and the amount for which each tract was sold, and on or before the first Monday of June following the sale of real property, he shall file in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners a return thereof as the same shall appear on said sale book; and such certificate shall be evidence of the regularity of the proceedings.

THE STATE.

What is happening around us.

As gleaned from the State Press.

The Durham cotton mills have paid a dividend of twelve per cent during the last year.

Rockingham Spirit of the South:—It is believed that Col. Dockery will receive the appointment which he seeks of United States Consul-General to London.

Tarboro Banner:—Tarboro has eleven lawyers, eight doctors, two dentists, eight preachers, three printing offices and five saloons. And still, there is room for more.

Wilmington Star:—A colored woman named Galloway, attending a funeral at St. Stephen's A. M. E. Church yesterday afternoon, dropped dead from heart disease in the church door.

Goldsboro Argus:—We believe the Arkansas fever is dying out among the colored people. They are beginning to learn something of the dependent condition of the colored race in this State.

Oxford News:—Setting a canary bird's broken leg is delicate surgery. Dr. Emmitt successfully performed such an operation several days ago, and the grateful owner, a young lady, paid him \$25 for his skill.

Raleigh Signal:—After the fourth of March next Senator Ransom will be the Senator Democratic member of the Senate. Senator Sausbury is the Senator now, but his term expires on the fourth of March next.

Mecklenburg Times:—From all the indications we conclude that there is an almost universal determination among farmers to largely curtail the use of commercial fertilizers or do without them entirely if the present prices are kept up.

Shelby Argus:—Mr. James Weston informs us that the old and famous gander which was a pet of William Hamrick, deceased, is still living and although 72 years old, he walks as triumphantly as a young gander making first love to his mate.

Greensboro North State:—Mr. Reynolds has a petition in circulation for U. S. Marshall of this district. There are from ten to fifty candidates for every office in his State. The President will have a time with the federal affairs of North Carolina.

Bakersville Democrat:—A few nights ago Charlie Dean, a lad of 18 years was found dead on Cape creek, three miles from Bakersville. It appears that he had gone out after whiskey and was returning, when he fell from a dangerous precipice, breaking his neck and mutilating his body.

The Statesville Lookout, speaks in very high complimentary terms of the charge and judicial decisions of Judge George H. Brown, who held his second court last week in Statesville. It among other kind words, says: "His Honor is a young man, of agreeable presence and of great composure on the bench."

Sanford Express:—Mr. Alvin Grose, of Fair Haven, while returning home from Glenn's mill one day last week with a load of flour and meal, was met by five negroes who demanded of the old man his bread material. But just at this interval the presence of an approaching man sacred the would be hungry robbers into the woods.

Wilmington Messenger:—There is a strong sentiment throughout the State favoring a repeal of the merchants purchase tax. Just why such a tax should be imposed upon the merchants, to be paid by the customers of the store keepers, does not appear. Our revenue laws are full of absurd resorts to petty taxation.

Well Why Is It?

Why is a cat's tail like the earth? It is far to the end.

What is a door mat to the door? A step father.

What is a waist of time? The middle of an hour glass.

Why is a doctor never sea-sick? He is used to sea sickness.

Why does an old maid wear mittens? To keep the chaps off.

Why is a door in potential mood? It's would or should be.

What is the board of education? The schoolmaster's shingle.

What is a sketch closer than a brother? A postage stamp, by gum.

Why is a tin can tied to dog's tail like death? Because its bound to occur.

Why does the sailor know there's a man in the moon? He has been to sea.

Why is the north pole like an illicit whiskey manufactory? It is a secret still.

What is it that will give a cold cure a cold and pay a doctor's bill. A dragnet.

What looks most like a bullfrog? Another bullfrog.

What is the difference between perseverance and obstinacy? One is a strong will and the other is strong wot.

When is a chicken a perfect plankton? When it takes a glut at a time.

Why is tallow like a busy-body? It is used to make candles.

Why is it that when a church is burned nothing is so difficult to save as the organ? Because the fire engine cannot play upon it.

Nigger idea of their President.

New Bern Journal.

An old colored woman "was in the city yesterday from the country to learn the details of the arrangement for a grand free ride for colored people to Washington City on the 4th of March to see the President take his seat. She had been informed that there was to be a free ride and a big dinner for all the "cullud" people that attended on that occasion to see their President take his seat, "perwidin" he can give his bond, and she wanted her son and old man to accompany her thither.

Professional Cards.

DR. D. L. JAMES,
DENTIST,
Greenville, N. C.

AUG. W. MOORE, C. M. BERNARD,
MOORE & BERNARD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

ALEX. L. BLOW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

J. E. M. RE, J. H. TUCKER, J. D. MURPHY,
MOORE, TUCKER & MURPHY,

The Eastern Reflector, GREENVILLE, N. C.

B. J. WHITCHARD, - Editor and Proprietor.

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editor of the State send for the REFLECTOR.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20th 1889.

(PUBLISHED AT THE POST OFFICE AT

GREENVILLE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS

MAIL MATTER.)

The Progressive Farmer, pub-

lished at Raleigh has enlarged,

donned a new head and a new

dress and is "as pretty as a pic-

ture." It has over 10,000 sub-

scribers, the largest circulation

of any paper in the State.

The negro Register of Deeds

of Edgecombe county died last

week. The vacancy will be fill-

ed by the Board of Commis-

sioners of that county who will,

of course, elect a Democrat. This

leaves but one Republican offi-

cial in that county.

Sol. Charles R. Jones, of

Charlotte, died on Saturday a

week ago. But two weeks pre-

viously he had been pronounced

insane and application had been

made for his admission into the

Western Insane Asylum at Mor-

rison. Some years ago he

founded the Charlotte Observer,

which for a long time he con-

ducted ably and successfully,

until he became considerably

mixed in politics and his busi-

ness failed. His end was sad.

The State Guard will have a

permanent encampment at

Wrightsville, below Wilming-

ton. The bill to appropriate

\$3,000 for this purpose passed

both branches of the Legisla-

ture and Gov. Fowle ordered the

encampment to be held at

Wrightsville. This ought to in-

still the members of the State

Guard to greater interest and ac-

tivity, as no doubt it will. We

predict that the next encamp-

ment will be the largest and

most interesting yet held.

It must be gratifying to a man

who labors long and unceasing-

ly for a desired purpose to look

around him and see that the

object aimed at has been attain-

ed. We do not say this boast-

fully, but the editor enjoys such

a feeling of gratification to day.

Upon assuming entire control of

the REFLECTOR on the 15th day

of April, 1885, a debt of \$800

was hanging over us. Just be-

fore the entire liquidation of

this debt, two years ago another

debt of \$500 was made to enable

us to secure a power press to

meet the demands of our grow-

ing business. On Monday of

this week it was our satisfaction

to pay the last dollar of this en-

tire indebtedness and look upon

the plant as our own, with still a

small sufficiency ahead. It has

required work, and hard work,

to accomplish this and while we

have labored unflinchingly, fre-

quently with self in jeopardy,

we turn aside from all this and

gratefully thank those whose

liberal patronage has enabled

such attainments. But the RE-

LECTOR does not stop here.

Others are ahead. Further

progress and improvement is to

be labored for in all of which

the continued support of every

one is asked.

A late copy of the Wilming-

ton Messenger says:

"The Legislature has discrimi-

nated against the press of North

Carolina in a manner to seriously

affect the revenues of the State.

A law was passed by the last

General Assembly prohibiting the

printing advertisements of the

Louisiana Lottery; but it did not

close upon the lottery, as some

seemed to suppose, but with

the money, some five or

six thousand dollars annually

paid to the State press, the lot-

tery company has been able to

flood the State with a gratuitously

circulated advertising sheet, thus

keeping itself before the people as

effectually as ever. At the same

time the North Carolina and

Virginia papers are circulating

largely in North Carolina with

the lottery advertisements in

them. We insist that it is the

duty of the North Carolina Press

Association to move before the

Legislature for the removal of this

discrimination against the State

press."

The REFLECTOR would like to

offer from its esteemed contribu-

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Our Raleigh Letter.

News from the State Capital. Proceedings

of Legislature, etc.

Special cor. to REFLECTOR.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1889.

Interest now centers on the rail-

way commission bill. It is the

chief topic among the legislators, and

on the streets. What will the

Legislature do with it is the prob-

lem yet unsolved. Well-informed

persons express different opinions,

and the result seems to be in-

volvement in doubt and uncertain-

ty. Some are confident that the

bill as recommended by a

majority of the joint committee

will be passed in the House with-

out material changes, while others,

though favorable to the bill, feel

that there is trouble ahead. I be-

lieve it will have smoother sailing

in the House than in the Senate,

it is generally acknowledged that

there is a strong opposition in the

Senate to the creation of any kind

of railroad commission. It is

thought that a commission bill

has been easily passed in the

earlier part of the session. The

delay has strengthened the opposi-

tion, and an effort will be made, as

has been done in the last few days,

to postpone consideration of the

bill until the next session. This

attempt will hardly succeed and

such a movement hereafter will be

defeated. This important measure

will be fully discussed in both

Houses the coming week and very

likely disposed of. Consideration

of the bill has already begun in the

House, but further action will not

be taken until Wednesday next—

then comes the tug of war. The

limited space of this correspondence

will not admit of a synopsis of

either the bill or the arguments

recommended by the majority

report or the minority of the

committee. The first is very

lengthy and the other is not very

brief.

There was some excitement over

the State Guard Encampment

bill in the House on Wednesday

and Thursday. This was a Senate

bill having passed that body about

a week ago. It provides for an

appropriation of \$5,000 to the

State Guard for the encampment.

A singular measure was defeated

in the House sometime ago by a

good majority, and it was feared

that it would meet with the same

fate. It was actively and vigor-

ously fought but the friends of the

measure put it to rest by a vote

of 51 to 45. Some of the

Republicans tried to make it a

party question, but failed in the

attempt as several of them voted

for it. Since then a bill has been

introduced to amend the State

Guard law so that thirty companies

will be received \$300 each. As it

is now twenty-five receive \$300

each, and the change proposed

entails no extra expense to the

State.

In addition to the changes made

in the school law, which I men-

tioned in a former communication,

a bill has been passed to abolish

the Normal schools and apply the

\$4,000 thus annually expended to

the establishment of county insti-

tutes and use the said amount in

defraying the costs and expenses

of conducting these institutes in

the various counties. Not many

years ago a general law was

passed during the week but a

large quantity of local measures.

This Legislature is inclined to

"let well enough alone" and

is not radical or sensational.

Conservatism seems to be its

leading characteristic. Measures

have passed making 44 feet legal

height of fences; repealing law

making commission of felony and

departure from State twelve

months good grounds for divorce;

protecting colleges and boarding

schools from women of ill fame,

prohibiting them within three

miles of such institutions; to

amend the law relative to grand

jurors, by permitting them to

call in the aid of solicitor when

needed and also in case of

doubt as to character and ver-

acity of witnesses to call in other

persons as witnesses. A general

bill has gone through for the

relief of late sheriffs and tax

collectors, and extends as far

back as 1884. This general law

is intended to meet all cases

where these officers need relief.

All the contested election cases

are disposed of but one, and that

is the Richmond county case. I

learn that there appears no evi-

dence to the sitting member, but

further time is given the contesta-

nt to make out his case. There

were seven contests and only one

sitting member ousted of his seat.

Bills proposing amendments to

the constitution are being fre-

quently presented. In the Senate

the past week a few such meas-

ures have been discussed at length

but when a vote is taken that ends

the matter. A tax qualification

for voters will not be submitted

to the people. The matter of re-

instating the law of corporal pun-

ishments for certain crimes and

offenses meets with considerable

approval among the legislators.

While they think it would be

a good thing yet but few of

them would vote that way.

When in general conversation

the other day and the question

of county government was men-

tioned I heard a Republican

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ufacture upon short notice any kind or style of

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