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THE EASTERN REFLECTOR.

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D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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TOWN. Mayor-F. G. James. Clerk-W. F. Evans. Treasurer-M. R. Lang. Chief Police-J. T. Smith. Ass't Police-T. R. Moore. Commissioners-J. W. Williams, Jr., and Alfred Forbes; 3rd Ward, T. J. Jarvis and M. R. Lang; 4th Ward, W. N. Tolbert.

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. Wildman, Pastor.

LODGES. Greenville Lodge, No. 254, 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. G. L. Hellbromer, Sec. Greenville R. A. Chapter, No. 50 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Masonic Hall, F. W. Brown, H. P. Coville, W. M. King, W. M. G. L. Hellbromer, Sec. Covenant Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night. D. I. James, N. G. Insurance Lodge, No. 1169, G. O. of H., meets every first and third Friday night. D. D. Hasket, 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 12 to 1 P. M. (from 2 to 3 P. M.). Bethel mail arrives daily (except Sunday) at 9:30 A. M., and departs at 3 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 P. M. and departs at 1 P. M. J. J. PERKINS, P. M.

Appointments. For practicing on Bethlehem Mission. Bethlehem, 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock. Laags School House, 1st Sunday at 3 o'clock. 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock. Shady Grove, 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock. Salem 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock. Tripps Chapel, 4th Sunday 3 o'clock. E. C. GREEN, P. C.

General Bryan Grimes.

Wilmington Messenger. When Major Palaski Cowper, of Raleigh, published some years ago the letters of Maj. Gen. Bryan Grimes we took occasion to give our impression of this very gallant and meritorious officer and most estimable gentleman. We have said that among all our schoolmates if we had to select the two whose heroic nature was highest and whose hearts were bravest we would name Gen. Junius Daniel, of Halifax, and Gen. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt. We knew Daniel with an intimacy that began in April 1844, and only expired with his death. We knew him as but few men knew him, and when our lamented friend, the late Edward Conigland, of Halifax, prepared his biographical sketch of Daniel for Gen. Hill's Land we Love, at his request we furnished such memorabilia as were in our possession.

Gen. Grimes we knew at the University, and occasionally met him in after life. We remember to have been of service to him at Halifax when on his way on horseback to the Army of Northern Virginia. We saw him a few times after the war, and in common with so many Carolinians who admired his pure and manly character, we were very greatly shocked when the tidings came of his assassination, thus depriving the State of a citizen of genuine nobility of soul and a patriotism that was intense. Bryan Grimes loved North Carolina in every throbb of his great, loving heart.

We are reminded of him just now by the very entertaining sketch of him in the "North Carolina University Magazine" by Col. Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, who was a personal friend. It is discursive, but classical and graphic and full of human interest. The parentheses are not among the least interesting portions of the article. There is a fine portrait of Gen. Grimes, but it does not impress us as being so good as another and later one we have seen somewhere.

We are glad that Col. Green has given some of his leisure time to the preparation of this warm, sympathetic and interesting sketch of a hero who deserves to be held in remembrance by his native State. If we had the space we could make selections here and there that would be enjoyed by our readers. There are some graphic passages and there is some clear and animated narration. We rather like it better than any thing we have seen; from our old school-mate's pen. We must make room for a few sections. After an interesting introduction that leads up to the subject of the sketch, Col. Green says:

"Relying upon the rule of presumptive evidence, we take as sample of the patriot hero here outlined, a country gentleman of North Carolina; one of easy fortune, high culture and social standing, open house and unpretentious taste, kind heart and simple faith. Till the alarm from the watch-tower told of encroachment on chartered and cherished rights, his highest aim had seemed to be to till his paternal acres in peace and quiet, and to square accounts with Heaven and his fellow-man."

That well describes the man, the citizen. He was born on the 22nd of November 1828, and was graduated at the University in 1848. In the war he had seven horses killed under him. We were much interested in the parallel drawn between him and Daniel. We quote:

"Between Grimes and Daniel there was, to my thinking, a striking similarity of character. In both, the positive element was overwhelmingly predominant; assertive to the extreme when assertion was essential, but equally unquestioning as to authority from above. Each was brave to rashness, but courteous to gentleness. Proud they were, but modest too, and prairie vanity or offensive assumption entered not in the make-up of either. Neither would have flattered Neptune for his trident or Jove for his power to thunder." As little would either have essayed the role of camp politician for present or prospective gains. With both, the work in hand was too serious to admit, with thought of the aftermath. With both the thought ever predominant was their country's absolute and unconditional independence, and to that consideration all others were even held insignificant and subordinate. Both entertained a common and sovereign contempt for knaves, dudes, tricksters and cowards."

We take that to be fairly and felicitously accurate. They were the unalloyed men, of supreme courage and a stubbornness of will that no calamity could break. We cannot follow Colonel Green as he brings out occasions in which Gen. Grimes displayed a magnificent gallantry, as at Seven Pines, and perhaps up

on twenty or thirty other fields of carnage, that equalled the dash and courage of Roland and the Knights of the Table Round, or of any of the heroes of old made famous in story and in song.

At Seven Pines his regiment bore itself with a courage and *clan* that was equal to any, and it won. Col. Green says:

Out of twenty-five officers, every one, except the lieutenant colonel commanding, was either killed or wounded, as were four hundred and sixty-two out of five hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and men. After that charge, let us hear no more of the one at Babakava; or, rather let us hope that some Southern bard will take as a theme the "Five Forty-five," and rival in song the laureates "Six Hundred."

Another Colonel of another State had refused to make the charge, but Grimes and his glorious North Carolinians did make it and make it successfully. Grimes himself, Colonel Green says:

"Being mounted, and, consequently, more exposed, it partakes of the miraculous that the little remnant should have spared its commanding officer. His horse had his head blown off, and falling pinioned down his rider. As soon as extricated, he seizes the flag, and with some three score of other surviving heroes, completes the task he was bidden accomplish."

An officer of the Fourth told us that all the color guard were shot down and then Grimes took the flag and literally leading his men mounted the breastworks of the enemy planted it amid the hurrahs of his men. What a scene. Col. Green compares it to Napoleon at Lodi.

On the 12th day in the Wilderness, Grimes leading Ramser's brigade, after that admirable soldier had been wounded in trying to recover the salient loss by the capture of Gen. Edward Johnson, of Virginia, and his 2,000 men, upon his own responsibility, recaptured the works. Gen. Lee rode down to Grimes and declared openly that they "deserved the thanks of the country" as they "had saved his army." And so the brave Carolinian went on in his grand career of heroic endurance and heroic service. At the very close, it was his division that made the last charge at Appomattox, driving the enemy from his position and opening the way of retreat to Lynchburg, and it was Gen. Cox's North Carolina brigade of his division that fired the last volley. Gen. Green closes his sketch with the words of Maj. Cowper.

"For honesty of purpose, for devotion to principle, for firmness of friendship, for honor in all promises and obligations, and for true courage, he stood on the day of his death the peer of any living human being. He speaks of Bryan Grimes."

North Carolina had many able and brave officers. It sent more than 120,000 to the war and lost about as many men, we think, as Virginia, Georgia and Alabama lost all together. It had some splendid soldiers in the dead heroes, Pender, Pettigrew, Ramser, Grimes, Anderson, Daniel, Gordon and Branch—men who perilled all for liberty and right. We do not name the living officers. Among its bravest and most conspicuously faithful and dashing and useful was Bryan Grimes. We make room for one more quotation from Col. Green's sketch. He says:

"The closing week of that dread ordeal was to bear record of the boldest conception by the commander and by some of the best executed. On the 25th of March General Lee resolved to take the offensive and to cut in twain the great besieging army. At the hazard of being thought invidious, it must be written as deliberate conviction that in that final and supreme effort Grimes division played the grandest part and did as usual what it was required to do, took the works in front, with large numbers of prisoners and munitions, but being unsupported by a certain other division were compelled to fall back with a loss of 478 men. As usual, Gen. Grimes was conspicuous for his reckless daring."

"Consequently, the order for the evacuation was issued and carried into effect on that night, April 2d. On Thursday morning (6th) the enemy's advance came up with the rear, as usual in such cases commanded by Grimes. From 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. there was almost continuous fighting, one-half of the command forming line of battle to the rear, whilst the other half, retiring, to a reasonable distance, further on, would do the same and permit the first to pass. And so the retreat was kept up until Sailor's creek was reached at 4 p. m., that day. Here the foe was repeatedly repulsed, but continuing to advance in overwhelming numbers, and having flanked both wings of the little force guarding the bridge, it was compelled to seek escape from impending capture by precipitate flight across the creek. It sounds almost incredible that after such an experience at the close

Fruit as a Food.

Medical Classics. What shall we eat? This question confronts us daily. Upon its wise solution depends, to a great extent, the health and happiness of the human race. A judicious dietary is an evidence of a high state of civilization, for brain and brawn are in a general sense the direct outcome of the kind of food eaten, its method of preparation and the style in which it is served and introduced into the human economy. Americans are a little astray in the matter of diet. Having no national type of anything, it is surprising that the characteristic food of the nation is conspicuous by its absence. The average table is a strange mixture of English, Dutch, French, and everything else beside, according to whatever polyglot ancestry the individual householder may possess. Even "Ah Sin" has his finger in the pie. The English imprint, however is the strongest; and, like the English, we have a diet, adapted in general to a far colder latitude than the one we inhabit. There seems to be a strong tendency in human nature towards the consumption of food that is too concentrated. The old Indian chief complained that the pale faces (especially women) were dying of too much house. The modern civilized world is dying of too much meat.

Bethel Items.

The weather during the last two weeks has been very destructive to the young cotton crops in this community, the hail and cold winds destroyed nearly all the cotton that was up before the hail, and the heavy rains last week has washed up and nearly destroyed all that had been chopped out previous to the rains. We had a rain fall here from Thursday to Saturday morning last of 6 inches, besides we had been having so much for two weeks previous that the lands were almost too wet to work.

A majority of the farmers have plowed up and replanted as much of their crop as they had seed to plant. The crops in the Conctee section are fully as bad off as they are in this.

Miss Anna Nelson's school closed last Friday, and the exhibition at night was very pretty and entertaining. The children acquitted themselves well. Miss Anna is quite young for a teacher, but she has shown us that she knows how to train the young mind. A young lady (especially at her age) of such moral and intellectual qualities as she has, is worthy of the appreciation and patronage of any community, and we are glad that the people here have shown by their acts that they do appreciate such a character. There are those in this and other communities who are older and whose advantages in life are just as good if not better than hers, and who are anxious to shine in society, would do well to follow her footsteps. After the exhibition was over, a beautiful banquet was presented to the teacher by our venerable citizen Col. W. M. Hammond in a short and appropriate speech in behalf of the pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Miss Allie Gainer and Miss Malona Davenport started this morning to the M. E. District Conference at Fairfield, Hyde county. Mr. Pell's sermon yesterday morning, on who is my neighbor, was very instructive, and entertaining, he taught some folks in his congregation a valuable lesson if they would only heed it.

Col. Gardner C. E. of the Atlantic Coast line spent the day in Bethel yesterday.

R. O. Burton, Esq., of Halifax passed through yesterday morning on his way home from Greenville. The train was late Saturday evening owing to a washout on the Peters burg road, no mail yesterday evening from the same cause.

A negro named Sol Williams was shot and killed by another named Hyman, at Mildred on Saturday evening last, we are informed that the difficulty arose out of an undue intimacy between Williams and Hyman's wife; Williams had not been arrested when last heard from.

Mr. Branch is now running as Express messenger on the A. & E. Road in place of Mr. Stalling, who is transferred to another section.

It is gratifying to know that we are to have a money order office here after the 1st of July. It is very much needed and will be of great convenience and benefit to the people.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Josephus Latham, and also the death of Mr. Henry Stauncill, who died last Monday. They were both good and useful citizens, both honest, christian, gentlemen this writer was intimately associated with both of these gentlemen, and faithful old soldiers of the cross and I know they were two of the best men I ever knew or ever expect to know. Mr. Stauncill was in his eighty-fifth year and retained his strength and vigor of mind up to a short time before his death, for a number of years he was one of the leading magistrates of the county and of the old county court. We shall ever cherish the fondest recollection of these two gentlemen. How few, comparatively are the men who possess the virtues of these two men.

J. BETHEL, N. C., June, 3rd 1889.

The jail at Kenansville was burned Tuesday night by one of its inmates, a white man, and an ex-convict bird, who was brought to this city yesterday morning and confined in jail here for safe keeping.—Goldsboro Argus.

Medical Classics.

What shall we eat? This question confronts us daily. Upon its wise solution depends, to a great extent, the health and happiness of the human race. A judicious dietary is an evidence of a high state of civilization, for brain and brawn are in a general sense the direct outcome of the kind of food eaten, its method of preparation and the style in which it is served and introduced into the human economy. Americans are a little astray in the matter of diet. Having no national type of anything, it is surprising that the characteristic food of the nation is conspicuous by its absence. The average table is a strange mixture of English, Dutch, French, and everything else beside, according to whatever polyglot ancestry the individual householder may possess. Even "Ah Sin" has his finger in the pie. The English imprint, however is the strongest; and, like the English, we have a diet, adapted in general to a far colder latitude than the one we inhabit. There seems to be a strong tendency in human nature towards the consumption of food that is too concentrated. The old Indian chief complained that the pale faces (especially women) were dying of too much house. The modern civilized world is dying of too much meat.

Some people are afraid to eat fruit, thinking that fruit and diarrhoea are always associated, when if they understood the true cause of the diarrhoea they would know that it was caused by eating meat. In hot weather meat putrefies very quickly, and during this process alkaloids are formed which are very poisonous, acting as emetics and purgatives. 'Tis true that fruit eaten green or between meals will interfere with digestion and cause bowel troubles; but use fruit that is perfectly ripe at mealtime, and only beneficial results will follow. Acids prevent calcareous degenerations, keeping the bones elastic, as well as preventing the accumulation of earthy matters. This is because of the solvent power of the acids; but manufactured acids are not harmless, as are those, which nature has prepared for us in the various kinds of fruit. Fruit is a perfect food when fully ripe, but if it were in daily use from youth to age there would be less gout, gallstones and stone in the bladder.

Stewed apples, pears and plums are favorite articles for diet. For breakfast or luncheon, in the dining room or in the nursery there are few table dishes more wholesome and more delicious than well stewed fruit served up with cream or custard. There are many persons, however, who cannot eat it on account either of the acidity of the fruit or the excess of sugar necessary to make it palatable. Sugar does not, of course, counteract acidity; it only disguises it, and its use in large quantities is calculated to retard digestion. The housewife may, therefore, be grateful for the reminder that a pinch—a very small pinch—of carbonate of soda, sprinkled over the fruit previously to cooking, will save sugar, and will render the dish at once more palatable and more wholesome.

Taken in the morning, fruit is as helpful to digestion as it is refreshing. The newly awakened function finds in it an object of such light labor as will exercise without seriously taxing its energies, and the tissues of the stomach acquire at little cost a gain or nourishment which will sustain those energies in later and more serious operations. It is an excellent plan, with this object in view, to add a little bread to the fruit eaten. While admitting its position of these valuable qualities, however, and while also agreeing with those who maintain that in summer meat should be less, and fruit or vegetables more freely used as a food, we are not prepared to allow that even than an exclusively vegetarian regimen is that most generally advisable. Meat provides us with a means of obtaining albuminoid material, which is indispensable in its most easily assimilable form. It affords us in this material not only an important constituent of tissue growth, but a potent excitant of the whole process of nutrition. It has a definite and important place in the ordinary diet of man, and the wholesomeness of fruit combined with farinaceous food as an alternative dietary is not so much an argument in favor of the vegetarian principle, as a proof that reasonable changes in food supply are helpful to the digestive process.

Editors and Lawyers.

The Electrotyper. It has been suggested by a newspaper writer that there was a similarity in the professions of editor and lawyer; and the proposition has been urged, in extenuation of the offense of accepting a subsidy by a newspaper man, that there was no more impropriety in it than for a lawyer to accept a fee for defending a criminal. It is the gravest of errors to suppose that the lawyer and editor sustain the same relation to the public, and it would result in hopeless prostitution of the press if the supposition should generally prevail. There is absolutely no profession that differs so widely from the editor's in his relation to the public as does that of the lawyer. Compare their clientele. The client of the lawyer is always an individual or a corporation. The client of the editor is the public welfare. The lawyer is at best a special pleader. His profession is not even ostensibly to support the cause of justice. He is as likely to be called to support the wrong side of a case as he is to be retained on the right side. To-day he defends the vilest criminal, and to-morrow he pleads the cause of a wronged individual. Whether obstructing justice with technicalities, or appealing to it for redress for an injured party, he is equally bound to exert his best professional energy for his client. His services are for sale, and if by the effort of his genius he can cheat the prison of a thief and a murderer he is just as much bound to do it, provided he is retained by the criminal, as he is to secure reparation for injury committed.

How different from all this is the mission of the editor. His client is society. His publication is the reflector of the best collective moral sentiment of the whole people. He is not in a strict sense the mold of public opinion. It is rather his duty to crystallize and give voice to the prevailing sentiment, and to harmonize the better elements of society, to the end that they may work amicably together for the common good.

There is no ground too high for the editor to take. It is impossible for him to overestimate the dignity and importance of his responsibility if in considering it he will only lose sight of the man and his wants, and reflect on the community and its needs. He is literally a servant of the community in which his lot is cast, and yet he can make his services of such a high order that he becomes also its leader.

The following beautiful lines, illustrating the relation of woman to man, serve with equal force to illustrate our idea of the editor's relation to the people:

"As unto the bow the cord is, So unto the man is woman; Though she bends him, she obeys him; Though she leads him, yet she follows; Useless each without the other."

The newspaper is a necessity to a civilized community; yet it could not exist in any other. In one sense it is a public leader; yet if it does not faithfully reflect the prevailing public sentiment it becomes unpopular and dies. It bends, yet it obeys. It leads, yet it follows. Neither civilization nor the press can exist without the other.

It is the editor's mission to catch the highest and best sentiment of the people, and reflect it as the rays of the sun are reflected from a mirror.

A Curious Incident.

Durham Sun. From Richmond county, N. C., an incident is reported. Mrs. Baxter Oliver had been quite ill for several weeks, and Sunday morning when she awoke she told her husband that while she was asleep she dreamed that she died, and that in eternity she met face to face Mrs. Troxler, an intimate neighbor, who lived only two miles away. Mrs. Troxler was not known to be ill, but the sick lady seemed much impressed with her dream and declared her belief that it would be realized in a short time. She seemed perfectly rational and her condition was not regarded as critical. Monday she was suddenly taken worse and before noon was dead. In the evening word was received saying that Mrs. Troxler, her neighbor, had died at about twelve o'clock, after two hours illness.

Says the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record: "It is the young men of the South, that is, those ranging from youth to forty or fifty years of age, who are making the South of to-day. They ask no favors. Worthy sons of worthy sires, gifted with the treasures of Anglo Saxon brawn, brain, courage and energy, they are resolved to make "Dixie" the Canaan of the new world. They are filled with an enthusiasm that cannot be dampened. They are bold, earnest, energetic, and above all, they have a faith in the South's future that cannot be weakened. All honor to the young South!"

They are making fun of a Buffalo judge for calling a double-barreled gun a "two-shooter." It's all in English as she is spoke.

Professional Cards. AVCOCK & DANIELS, Goldsboro, N. C. C. C. DANIEL, W. H. C. WILSON, N. C. ATTOENYS--AT-LAW, WILSON, N. C. Any Business Entrusted to us, will be Promptly Attended to.

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J. B. YELLOWLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Greenville, N. C. P. Matthew, C. F. Pettie, MATTHEW & PETTIE, Certified Civil Engineers, Surveyors and Architects. GOLDSBORO AND GREENVILLE, N. C.

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D. J. WICHARD, - Editor and Proprietor.

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MAIL MATTER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th 1883.

The Wilmington Star has lost
none of its brilliancy, but in the
Journalistic constellation is as
luminous as ever. Its new editor
is a man of brains, as his
productions show, and in some
instances there is a vein of humor
between the lines that is
simply charming.

There is as little selfishness
and as much openhearted gener-
osity about the Goldsboro Argus
as any paper in our knowledge.
While it is wedded to Goldsboro
and always alive to the improve-
ments going on in that city, it
shows its interest in the welfare
of other towns by frequently
mentioning some of their im-
provements. Greenville is in-
debted to the Argus for several
items of this nature.

The Teachers' Assembly will
meet at Morehead on the 18th.
The attendance promises to be
larger than at any session yet
held. We hope many teachers
from Pitt county will be present.
There is much to be learned at
these annual gatherings of the
teachers and all who can should
avail themselves of the opportu-
nity to be present. The railroads
will give reduced fare and ex-
penses at Morehead will be
light.

THE REFLECTOR has frequently
tendered its columns for use by
the members of the Farmers' Al-
liance. It does not repeat the
offer now with a desire or expecta-
tion of ascertaining any of the
secret workings of the organiza-
tion, but we believe nothing will
prove of more benefit to the farm-
ers than a general exchange of
practical ideas. If in your ex-
perience you have found any-
thing that will be beneficial to
your fellow workers why not im-
part it to them. These columns
are open for any discussions of
general interest.

Judge George H. Brown, Jr.,
is presiding at this term of Pitt
Superior Court. He is a born
jurist and presides over the Court
with dignity and great ability.
Though a young man he has few
superiors, either at the bar or
upon the bench. We could not
get out to hear his charge to the
Grand Jury Monday morning
but are told that its equal is sel-
dom heard. The Clerk of the
Court says it was the most com-
prehensive charge he ever listened
to, clear, plain, practical and
covering all the points necessary
to be brought to the attention
of the Jury. The people of Pitt
county like Judge Brown. The
business of the Court started off
briskly, and the civil docket
may be reached to day.

A complaint is coming from
our subscribers in the Southern
portion of the county about the
mail. For two weeks no mail has
gone out from Greenville to any
of those offices. The trouble
seems to be with the carrier of the
mail over that route. He says,
and we are informed, that the con-
tractor has failed to pay him for
carrying the mail, therefore he
stopped so doing. So much for
having mail contracts let and
sub-let to parties scattered all
over the world instead of letting
them to parties in the neighbor-
hood of the route to be traveled.
From what we can learn the con-
tract for the route above refer-
red to is let to a man in Kentucky
and he sub-let it to a man in
Kinston and the latter hired
somebody else to carry it. Mat-
ters of this kind should be look-
ed into promptly and those res-
ponsible made to account for
such negligence.

It is said the nightly cost of pre-
serving the "Last Days of Pompeii"
at Manhattan Beach will be \$1,200.
Eight hundred people are to be em-
ployed in the representation.

One of the Justices of the
county called our attention to a
matter discussed before the joint
meeting with the Board of Com-
missioners, last week, that we
are of the opinion was viewed in
its wrong light. Our informant
said that when the question of
the tax levy was called the
Chairman of the Board of Com-
missioners made a statement as
to what would be required to
meet the expenditures of the
county for the next fiscal year
and said a reduction from 25 to
22 cents on the \$100 valuation
could easily be made. He fur-
ther stated that the reduction
might be brought to 20 cents
and the amount still be sufficient
to meet all requirements, if all
whose duty it was to do so
would list their taxes, but as
many were in the county who
failed to list their taxes a fur-
ther reduction was not advise-
able. He also cited some instances
of persons he knew who failed to
list their taxes and as there was
no way to compel them to do so
the county was the loser just so
far. This is the argument we
wish to disagree with. The law
makes ample provision in such
cases and stipulates how delin-
quents may be proceeded against
Section 30 of the Machinery Act,
session of 1880, says: "The
Chairman of the Board of County
Commissioners shall examine the
tax-list from each township for
the previous year and insert in
said list the description and
valuation of all property not
given in, with the name of the
persons supposed to be liable
for a poll tax who failed to
give themselves in, and shall
charge all such persons with
double the tax with which they
would otherwise be chargeable,
unless satisfactory excuse there-
for be rendered to the Board of
County Commissioners on or be-
fore the first Monday in October,
and all persons who are liable
for a poll tax and shall wilfully
fail to give themselves in, shall
be deemed guilty of misdemeanor,
or, and on conviction thereof
shall be fined not more than fifty
dollars or imprisoned not
more than thirty days."

Washington Letter.

From our regular Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, '83.
"Cheap John" Wanamaker is
treading on dangerous ground. He
wants to abolish Sunday work in
the postoffices, and in order to get
some foundation to work on he has
sent a circular letter to the post-
masters of one hundred of the lar-
gest cities asking for suggestions as
how Sunday work may be stopped
etc. Of course all good men be-
lieve that the Sabbath should be
observed in as general a manner as
possible, but at the same time all
sensible men know that a certain
amount of work must be performed
by somebody even on that day, and
the carrying and rapid handling of
the mails is a work too important to
be stopped at any time, for any
cause. In fact the efficiency of the
Postoffice Department is more in
need of being increased than de-
creased in this very matter of Sun-
day handling of mails and if Wan-
amaker isn't very careful he will
raise a tempest in the business
world that will be strong enough to
sweep him out of the office that
cost him so much money. And there
is another view on the subject
that should not be lost sight of. In
the more than one hundred years
of its existence no attempt has ever
been made to have this Government
officially recognize any religious de-
nomination or sect, and the precedent
would be a dangerous one to
establish. Suppose for instance
that Wanamaker, who is a Presby-
terian, should succeed in having all
work stopped in our postoffices on
Sundays during his administration
of the Postoffice Department. So
far all right, but now suppose that
in the unexpected upheaval of poli-
tics he should be succeeded by a
Hebrew, or a seven day Advent-
ist, both of which sects regard Sat-
urday as the Sabbath day, and that
he should insist on having all post
office work stopped on his Sabbath.
Then what a row we should have.
Church and State both have impor-
tant functions to perform in this
as well as every other country, but
let us keep them separate and distinct,
and if history teaches anything it is
the utter futility of successfully mix-
ing the two.
Politics have this week been
pushed to the wall by that "one
touch of nature that makes the
whole world kin." Democrats and
Republicans have vied with each
other to provide succor for the
thousands of people made homeless
by the great floods in Pennsylvania.
Washington has shown the world
that however heartless she seems
to be in her dealings with political
and social doings, she in reality has
a great big human heart. Thrilling
just now in sympathetic accord

with her suffering brothers and sis-
ters of the Conemaugh Valley, upon
whom such a terrible calamity has
fallen. A public meeting was held
to provide organized methods of
collecting money and clothing; it
was attended by an immense crowd
and was presided over by the Pres-
ident who made a strong appeal for
subscriptions. About \$50,000 in
cash has been raised besides an
enormous quantity of blankets
clothing, disinfectants, etc. Every-
body seemed disposed to give some-
thing; poor people who were un-
able to give money gave a blanket
or a cast off garment; boot blacks
and news boys handed in their
nickles along side the millionaires
thousand dollar checks, and the
children emptied the pennies out of
their little banks in order to turn
over to the Committee. For the
first half of the week nothing was
talked about or seemingly thought
about but the awful news from
Johnstown. Washington's flood
has done a damage to property pub-
lic and private of several millions
of dollars but that was entirely for-
gotten in the face of the great loss
of life by the Pennsylvania horror.
Already the Republican acting
Commissioner of the General Land
office has begun to undo the good
work of the Democratic administra-
tion. He has given notice that he
intends abolishing the Board of Re-
view and the Division of Contests,
both established under Mr. Cleve-
land's administration and both re-
cognized as being in the interests of
the homesteader and against the
land-grabber. But as the last
named class have for many years,
with the exception of from 1885 to
1889, controlled that office the
change can hardly be surprising.
The Civil Service Commission is
busily engaged in discovering
"mare's nests." It has just reported
a large one in the New York custom
house, and is now in New York, hop-
ing to find one in the postoffice.
Next week it is to start west on a
grand tour of discovery which will
embrace a dozen cities.

New York Letter.

The Great Flood—The Stewart Will, etc.

(Our special correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 7, '83.

Sympathy of the sincerest kind
is pouring out from the hearts of
our people to the survivors of the
stricken city of Johnstown and
Conemaugh Valley. And this sym-
pathy, is being coined into gold,
at the rate of \$4,000 an hour. Every-
one who is able is sending in his
mite, and those who are unable to
contribute money are expressing
heartfelt sorrow in words. The
hundreds of thousands of dollars
that have already been contributed
by the citizens of New York show
their magnificent generosity in a
most convincing manner, and serve
to display what is perhaps their
greatest characteristic. Let other
cities do their utmost and let the
money pour in from all quarters of
the globe. It is such things as this
terrible disaster at Johnstown that
bring out to the best advantage the
traits of people and show the truth
of the adage, "one touch of nature
makes the whole world kin." The
subject of the awful catastrophe is
on everyone's lips, the great dailies
are filled with it, and so over-shad-
owing is it that it is difficult to write
or talk about anything else.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

So the fight over the millions of
dollars left by Mrs. A. T. Stewart is
ended at last, and the contestants
have decided to accept \$600,000 as
a compromise. The wonder is that
the lawyers did not keep it up in-
definitely. The first hearing in the
case was in January, 1888, when
one of the lawyers, Mr. Choate,
sarcastically remarked that it would
take about ten days. It took him
that length of time to cross-examine
one witness, and the whole testi-
mony took over a year. Mrs. Ste-
wart died in October, 1886, leaving
about \$20,000,000 to be divided
among her relatives and Judge Hil-
ton. The contest was not begun
until two years later and in it were
engaged some of the most prominent
lawyers in the country, including
Joseph H. Choate, Roscoe Conkling,
ex-Surrogate Collins, Judge Gilbert
and Elinor Root. The fees of the
lawyers, it is said, will amount to
\$500,000.

A BABY SEA LION.

A sea lion just a few days old
is the great attraction at Central
Park now. He is the second sea
lion born in New York City. He is
the color of a Maltese kitten, and
his mother carries him about by the
nape of the neck, much as a cat
carries a kitten. He makes a sound
which could not be told from the
bleating of a lamb. The little ani-
mal is not yet able to swim, and for
two weeks his mother will keep him
safe on dry land. At the end of
that time she will carry him into the
tank of water on her back. He will
live on a milk diet till he is six
months old, and then his mother
will wean him and he will begin to
subsist on solid food, such as bass
and herring.

GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M.
The 109th Annual Communication
of the Grand Lodge of Free and
Accepted Masons was held here last

week. For the first time in its his-
tory the Grand Lodge, met in a
building owned by the fraternity, and
entirely free from debt or encum-
brance. For four years the labor of
clearing off the debt of the Temple
has absorbed the attention of the
fraternity, and the rejoicing at its
successful result is heartfelt. Ex-
Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence,
who has held that exalted position
during all this time found the Grand
Lodge in debt, \$100,000 on the Tem-
ple. The reports in the hands of
the Grand Secretary show the fra-
ternity in the State to be excellent
financial condition. One hundred
thousand dollars were appropriated
for the proposed Masonic Home to
be built in Utica, and John W.
Vrooman was elected Grand Master
for 1883.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

GREENVILLE, N. C., June 3, '83.
Board of County Commissioners
met in regular session, present C.
Dawson, chairman, T. E. Keel, G.
M. Moore, W. A. James, Jr., and
J. B. Cherry. Minutes of last
meeting read and approved.
The following orders for papers
were drawn upon the Treasurer:
Susan Tucker 5.00, John Stocks
4.50, Wineford Taylor 6.00, Mar-
garet Bryan 3.00, James Masters 2.00,
Patsy Elks 1.50, H. D. Smith 2.00,
Nancy Moore 4.00, John Baker 1.50,
Daniel Webster 2.00, Ethelinda
Nelson 4.00, William Simkins 2.00,
Lydia Bryant 2.00, Jacob McLar-
born 1.50.

General orders were issued as
follows:
J. A. K. Tucker 48.90, Henry
Brown 13.50, D. H. James 16.80, D.
H. Moore 1.62, W. H. Moore .68,
W. M. Moore 2.92, McG. Daniel
2.95, Bryant Buck 2.44, J. B. Cherry
300.00, M. G. Holiday 2.51, T. J.
Stancil 1.09, E. A. Moye, Jr., 4.24,
J. B. Cherry 354.18, E. A. Moye, Jr.,
5.11, J. J. Barlow 171.70, E. A.
Moye, Jr., 3.20, J. A. K. Tucker
9.00, E. A. Moye, Jr., 2.17, L. B.
Mewberne 2.40, E. A. Moye, Jr., .60,
B. S. Sheppard 13.42, E. A. Moye,
Jr., 1.12, B. S. Sheppard 2.00, E.
A. Moye, Jr., .69, James Elks 11.90,
Casar Carr 46.50, F. W. Brown
37.40, Jack Barnes 1.00, E. W.
Brown 42.50, W. A. James 7.20, F.
W. Brown .50, T. D. Keel 11.10,
Edwards & Broughton 5.00, C.
Dawson 3.80, G. M. Moore 2.90,
C. V. Newton 5.63, W. W. Andrews
69.00.

STOCK LAW.

R. P. Collins 2.00, C. Dawson
1.75.

The vacancy in the office of County
Surveyor, caused by the death of
Marcom Manning, was filled by the
election of J. S. L. Ward.
J. H. Shelburn having tendered his
resignation as Coroner, H. B. Har-
ris was elected to fill the unexpired
term.

The petition for a new township
to be formed out of portions of Swift
Creek, Chestnut and Conemaugh town-
ships was read and it appearing
that a number of the original signers
to the petition were dissatisfied
with the proposed boundary lines of
the new township action was post-
poned to some future meeting.
At 11 o'clock the Board of Com-
missioners met jointly with the
Justices of the Peace for the pur-
pose of electing a Board of Education
and levying the taxes for 1889.
(The action of this joint session was
published in last issue of the RE-
FLECTOR—except that Capt. John
King was elected Chairman of the
Board of Justices for the ensuing
two years.—Ed.)
At 1 o'clock the Commissioners
held a joint session with the Board
of Education to elect a Superintendent
of Public Instruction. H.
Harding, E. H. James, E. J. Brown,
J. B. Conkling and J. D. Cox, were
placed in nomination, the election
resulting in favor of H. Harding,
who tendered his resignation as a
member of the Board of Education
and subscribed to the oath of office as
Superintendent. This causing a
vacancy in the Board of Education
Allen Warren and D. C. Moore were
placed in nomination to fill the vac-
ancy, the election resulting in
favor of Allen Warren.

The committee appointed by the
Commissioners to assist in the set-
tlement between John Flanagan,
Tax Collector and J. B. Cherry,
Treasurer, reported that upon a
careful calculation made by them
of the abstracts and the tax books
placed in the hands of said col-
lector, that the said abstracts charge
the said Flanagan as follows: School
tax \$8,857.13, county tax \$9,180.00.
That the minutes of the Board of
Commissioners show that after the
 rendition of abstracts property was
listed before said Board tax upon
which amounted to \$401.36, making
a total of \$18,429.39. And that the
 computation upon the tax list shows
that the said Flanagan could have
only collected thereon the sum of
\$18,276.32, making a difference of
\$153.07, that the said Flanagan was
not authorized by the tax list to col-
lect. They further report that the
 following statement shows the
 amount due by said Flanagan to the
 county, as based upon the abstracts
 upon file in the Register's office:
 John Flanagan, Tax Collector for
 1888, in account with Pitt county,
 Dr.
 To amount of School tax, \$8 857 13
 " County " 9 180 00
 " properly listed before
 the Commissioners, 287 96
 " tax on 3 dogs licensed
 by Commissioners, 3 00
 " tax on polls listed be-
 fore Commissioners, 110 40
 \$18 439 39

Cr.
By amount of tax on re-
duced values on prop-
erty, 26 74
 " poll tax exemptions, 48 30
 " amount refunded by
 order of Comm's'n's, 10 03
 " amount of insolvent
 list, 708 44
 " 5 per cent. commission
 on \$17,594.98, 879 75
 pd J. B. Cherry, Treas., 10 960 41
 \$18 284 57
(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

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. All guaranteed to be First-class and
pure straight goods. DRY GOODS of all kinds, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GENTLE-
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LADIES'
DRESSES and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH and BLINDS, CROCKERY and QUEEN'S-
WARE, HARDWARE, FLOWS and FLOW CASTING, LEATHER of different
kinds, GIN and MILL BELTING, HAY, ROCK LIME, PLASTER OF PARIS, and PLAS-
TERING 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 Pre-
paration and Hall's Star Lye at Jobbers Prices, Lewis' White Lead and pure Lin-
seed Oil, Varnishes and Paint Colors, Cucumber Wood Presps, Salt and Wood
and Willow Ware. Nails a specialty. Give me a call and I guarantee satisfaction.

TAILORING!

Spring Display
OF
Foreign and Domestic Novelties.

Together with exclusive styles from our own
workshop, which for beauty, elegance and art-
istic workmanship equal any that can be found
We yield the palm to none.

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
PHLETONS, 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 most improved styles.
Best material used in all work. All styles of Springs are used. You can select from

Brewster, Storm, Timkin, Coil, Ram Horn, King.
Also keep on hand a full line of ready made
HARNESS AND WHIPS,
the year round, which we will sell AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Special Attention Given to REPAIRING.
Thanking the people of this and surrounding counties for past favor to, we hope
merit a continuance of the same.

ARRIVED!
My Northern Dress Maker and Trim-
mer, Miss Leland, has arrived and I am
prepared to execute in the latest styles
and fashionable work entrusted to my
care.

MY SPRING MILLINERY,
notions, etc., of the latest designs have al-
so arrived and will be pleased to show
them to you. My prices are the lowest
and guarantee not to be undersold by
any one. Special bargains on all goods.
Mrs. L. C. King,
(ATKYNSON.)

W. S. RAWLS,
Watch-Maker & Jeweler.
If you want something nice in the way of
Jewelry Watches,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, 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

Cobb Bros., & Gilliam,
Cotton Buyers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENT OF COTTON, &c.
We have had several years ex-
perience at the business and are
prepared to handle Cotton to the
advantage of shippers.

All business entrusted to our
hands will receive prompt and
careful attention.

Notice.
The bad health of Mr. D. Gardner
has compelled him to discontinue the
management of the carriage business for
time, which has left a nice stock of good
material bought cheap for cash, on my
hand. I will close out the stock at a
liberal discount, or will make easy terms
with the purchaser, or I will also make
easy terms with any good reliable man to
carry on the carriage business for me.
There is no better opening for a carriage
business in the county than at this place.
I have also a large stock of general
merchandise for sale cheap for cash on
time, such as Meats, Flour, Corn, &c.
Goods, in fact everything that can be
found in a General Store.
J. B. DAVENPORT,
actulau, N. C.
May 6th, 83.

Pactolus Water Mills.
The undersigned having leased these
mills for a number of years and put them
in thorough order, begs leave to inform
the public that he is prepared to grind
Corn and wheat in a first-class manner.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all patrons.
I would inform merchants that I am
prepared to furnish them good water
mill meal at wholesale prices delivered.
Customers wanting to buy at retail can
be supplied at my store in Pactolus,
where they will also find a select stock
of General Merchandise which will be
sold at lowest prices

FOR THE SPRING!
I have an elegant line of
MILLINERY & GOODS,
That embrace the very latest styles and
fashions. My goods are new and I can
be supplied at my store in Pactolus, N. C.
A competent
assistant has been secured and all cus-
tomers can be suited. My long expe-
rience in the business and the many
patrons I have served, attest to my
ability to give satisfaction to all. Your
patronage solicited.
Mrs. M. T. COWELL,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

Little, House & Bro.,
Greenville, N. C.
We call especial attention to our
PLOWs,
The "BOSS," "ATLAS," and
"GIRL CHAMPION" turn
plow, and the "GEM" and "CLI-
MAX" cotton plows, which
has more merit than anything of
the kind ever put on the market.
Yours truly,
J. B. DAVENPORT,
actulau, N. C.
May 6th, 83.

Robt. R. Fleming.
We are now receiving Spring and
Summer Goods, and hope that
you will not fail to give
us a call. We have a
specially attractive
line of
SATINES,
at 20 cents per yard, which you
will find to be equal to any
you will find at 25 cents.
A line of
CASHMERES
(beautiful line) at 25 cents. And
many other things that we
will offer at special prices

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May 6th, 83.

Robt. R. Fleming.

R. S. CLARK & CO.,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, BUILDERS' MATERIAL & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Are headquarters for all articles needed in the
HARDWARE line. Our stock cannot be enu-
merated, but if you want anything in
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, 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 an-
ufacture 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 sto
R. GREENE, JR., Manager.

DURING THE SUMMER
I will have weekly arrivals of the very nicest and freshest
Fruits & Confections.

I keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of
GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, TOBACCO
CIGARS, TOILET SOAPS, &c.

All your wants in the above goods can be supplied by
V. L. STEPHENS,
BOXES OF CONFECTIONS PUT UP TO ORDER.
FINE CIGARS A SPECIALTY.

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.

This space reserved for
MURPHY & REDDING,
Merchandise Brokers,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

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

J. B. CHERRY & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers!

WE CORDIALLY THANK YOU FOR THE PATRONAGE WHICH YOU
have thus far bestowed upon us and beg for a continuation of the same, we offer
you to-day a line of goods that cannot be excelled in this market for durability and
worth. We have now in stock a nice line of Ladies Dress Goods, embracing the
following:
Double and Single Width Cashmeres, Henriettas,
English Bereges, Satin Stripe Worsteds, All
Wool Albatross, Nun's Veilings, Satines,
both plain and fancy, All Wool Challies,
Cotton Challies, Mohair Dress Goods,
Lawns in endless varieties, Piques,
both Lace, Stripe and Plaid, Per-
cales and Ginghams, Cheviots
and Chambrays, Hamburg
Edgings and Insertions,
Laces, &c., &c.
A nice lot of White Goods kept constantly

Dress Linen and Piece Linens. A line of Piece Goods and Pants Cassimeres that
will astonish you in quality and price. Notions in endless variety embracing a
line too numerous to mention. Hats for Men, Boys and Children. Gent's fur-
nishing Goods, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Hosiery and a nice line of
Scares. Shoes, to fit all who favor us with their patronage, we pay special care to
this line and guarantee our shoes both in quality and price. A large lot of Ladies
Slippers from 75 cents up. We especially call the attention of the Ladies to our
line of Slippers and think they will not do themselves justice if they buy before
examining them.

Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,
Hoops, Plows, Shovels, Trace Chains, Wood and Willow ware,
Grindstones and Fixtures, Harness, Bridles and Whips

Call at Ax and Rail Road Mills Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Groceries
and Provisions. In this line we carry Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Lard
the very best we can buy, Pepper, Spice, Soap, both laundry and toilet, Star Lye
and Ball Lye, Matches, Candles, Starch, best grade of Kerosene Oil, Meats of differ-
ent kinds. Flour which we buy low and sell low for the cash. If you need a
barrel of good Flour come to see us, we are rock bottom on it.

Yours truly,
J. B. CHERRY & CO.

