

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Eastern Reflector
GREENVILLE, N. C.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Every Wednesday

General Directory.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas M. Holt,
of Allamand.
Secretary of State—William J. Saunders,
of Wake.
Treasurer—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.
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
Alfonzo C. A. Verr, of Burke.

JUDICIAL SUPERIOR COURT.

First District—George H. Brown, of
Beaufort.
Second District—Frederick Phillips, of
Edgecombe.
Third District—H. G. Connor, of Wil-
son.
Fourth District—Walter Clark, of
Wake.
Fifth District—John A. Gilmer, of
Guilford.
Sixth District—E. T. Boykins, of
Sampson.
Seventh District—James C. Melroe, of
Cumberland.
Eighth District—R. A. Armfield, of
Iredell.
Ninth District—Jesse F. Graves, of
Stanly.
Tenth District—John G. Bynum, of
Burke.
Eleventh District—W. M. Shipps, of
Macon.
Twelfth District—James H. Merrimon,
of Buncombe.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

First District—Zachary H. Vance, of Meck-
lenburg; Matt. W. Ransom, of North-
ampton.
House of Representatives—First District
Thomas G. Skitter, of Pamlico.
Second District—H. P. Chesnut, of
of Vance.
Third District—C. W. McClammy of
Pender.
Fourth District—R. H. Runn, of
Nash.
Fifth District—J. W. Brower, of
Sixth District—Alfred Rowland
of Johnston.
Seventh District—W. H. A. Cowles, of
Ninth District—H. G. Ewart, of
COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK—E. A. MOYE.

Sheriff—J. A. K. Tucker.
Register of Deeds—David H. James.
Recorder—James B. Cherry.
Coroner—H. B. Harris.
Commissioners—Connell Dawson, Chair-
man, Guilford; Moore, C. V. Newton,
W. A. James, Jr., T. E. Keel,
Methodist—T. R. Moore.
Counselmen—J. T. Ward, B. N. Boyd,
2nd Ward, B. 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, morn-
ing and night. Prayer Meeting every
Wednesday night. Rev. R. B. John,
Pastor.
Baptist—Services every Sunday, morn-
ing and night. Prayer Meeting every
Wednesday night. Rev. A. D. Hunter,
Pastor.

LODGES.

Greenville Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.,
meets every 1st Thursday and Mon-
day night after the 1st and 3rd Sunday at
Masonic Lodge. A. L. Blow, W. M.,
G. L. Helbroser, Sec.
Greenville Lodge, No. 50 meets every
Monday night at 7 P. M.
Covenant Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Tuesday night. O. W.
Harrington, L. P. M.
Harrington Lodge, No. 1169, K. O. of H.,
meets every first and third Friday night.
D. D. Haskett, D.
Pitt Council, No. 236, A. L. F. J., meets
every Thursday night. C. A. White, C.

POST OFFICE.

Hours open for all business from 9 A. M.
to 4 P. M. All mail distributed
on arrival. The general delivery will
be kept open for 15 minutes at night
after the Northern mail is distributed.
Northern Mail arrives daily (except
Sundays) at 7:30 P. M. and departs at
8:30 A. M.
Tarboro, Old Sparta and Falkland
mails arrive daily (except Sunday) at 12
M. and depart at 1 P. M.
Washington, Pasquotank, Latham's X
Roads, Chowan and Grimesland
mails arrive daily (except Sunday) at
7 P. M. and depart at 6:30 A. M.
Ferry, Coxville, Johnson's Mills, Reddy
Lodge and Pullet mails arrive Tuesday
Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M. and
depart at 1:30 P. M.
Waco delivery. Black Jack and Calico
mails arrive every Saturday at 5 P. M.
and depart every Friday at 11 A. M.
J. J. PERKINS, P. M.

Rev. A. D. Hunter's

Appointments.
1st Sunday, morning and night, Pasquotank
Baptist church.
2nd and 4th Sundays, morning and
night, Greenville Baptist church, also
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.
3rd Sunday, morning and night, Bethel
Baptist church.

Rev. E. C. Glenn's Ap-

pointments.
Preaching on Bethlehem Mission.
Bethel, 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Lynch School House, 1st Sunday at 8
o'clock.
Sparta, 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Sparta Grove, 3rd Sunday at 11
o'clock.
Sparta, 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock.
Cripps Chapel, 4th Sunday at 10 o'clock.

Poetry.

BROKENHEARTED.

GEORGE HINES GORMAN.

"Speak softly!
She is lying
With her lips apart;
Trend gently!
She is dying
Of a broken heart.
Hush! no whispering.
Don't disturb her.
Let not aught of earth perch-her;
Angel forms around her hover.
They who knew her heart, they love her.
Man, excommunicated, but God has best.
Soon her soul will be at rest
In His mansion 'over there'—
God has heard her dying prayer.
Did she speak?
Yes! still praying
To her God above;
She is saying
"God forgive my love!
I was trusting."
He deceived me—
Blessed Jesus, Thou! I believe me.
For Thou knowest he deceived me
And my heart was free from guile,
That I served Thee well and true—
That my grief, my only sin,
Was the love I bore for him.
Mother, father, ah! forsake me,
But my heavenly Father'll take me
To his home, for Jesus' sake.
He will take me—
Speak softly!
She is going
To her final rest
Trend gently!
Life is growing
Dim within her breast.
Hush! listen!
Methinks she's sleeping—
Has she breathed her last?
Yes, softly!
While we are weeping
"She to heaven has passed."

The Yankee and His Dollar.

Swallowing the Little Fishes.

Special Cor. to State Chronicle.

The main object of government is
the protection of the weak and the
poor. The crucial test of govern-
ment is its success in working "the
greatest good to the greatest num-
ber." "The greatest number," is
always the weak and the poor. The
cardinal distinction between the
democratic and absolute forms of
government is that in the former
the classes and masses are to have
an equal chance as far as the gov-
ernment is concerned—"equality
before the law" is their formula,
while in the latter the classes are
allowed special privileges, because,
the theory is, they alone are to be
trusted with the powers of govern-
ment, and therefore, by way of com-
pensation, they ought to have a
fair chance. "The king can do no
wrong," is a maxim of English law
and smells strongly of class rule.
If a maxim of that kind had been
invented to cover up the manipu-
lation of justice, what must have
been the oppression in the social
and business world. Let the stu-
dent of European history answer
my question, The king can do
wrong—did he do wrong continually
by and with the advice and consent
of his nobility. Couldn't he do much
else but wrong. The people suffer-
ed it for centuries. At last a poor
man discovered a new country. The
people flocked here by the mil-
lions. Braved everything to come
and to build a new world. Mighty
wreath against the max-
im of kingcraft.
The theory of class rule prevail-
ed in the colonies. The practice
brought trouble—first among the
rural population of the South; the
war of the Regulators and the
Mecklenburg Declaration. The
Yankee himself got mad when the
English "loved a tariff" on his "ees"
—He wanted cheap tea more
than a flourishing mother country;
a mother which had wanted her
colonies for purposes of sucking
and kept them for purposes of
sprawling. Secession from class rule
prevailed. A government was set up
in which the States were to be equal,
and the citizens in the States were
to be equal before the law. No king,
"no titles of nobility," no tax sup-
ported church. "The individual
withers," says Tennyson (in Eng-
land). An asylum was to be estab-
lished where the blight was to be
taken off from him. The best cri-
terion then to judge our government
is the condition of its citizens. It
is the fairest test of its success.
There is no "divine right" of kings
now. There can be no excuse for
government except its utility. The
business man's questions, what can
it do, what does it do, must be ap-
plied. What is the condition of
"the greatest number?" The farm-
ers and their laborers and fami-
lies are over sixty per cent of our
population—how do they fare! Are
they prosperous? Are they accumu-
lating anything so as to give
their sons and daughters a little
start at marriage? Do they do
their farms better? Are they free
from debt? Are many of them un-
der mortgage? Have they got
good credit? Is real estate increas-
ing in value as it ought naturally
to do with the increase of population?
In short, are any of the evidences
of substantial prosperity among the
producers of the three great staples
of the country—wheat, corn and
cotton—the victims of monopoly.
—Rest the prices? You say "Yes,"
but the prices have been high since
the late fall! Have they been com-
pulsorily lowered? Have they been
forced down by the producers? Is
there not in the United States espe-
cially, and elsewhere to an extraor-
dinary extent an increase in the
urban population? Don't everybody
know that the population of London
is now over four millions, and that
the population of New York and
environs are three millions—
two millions gone there since the
war—and the disease of immigration
to the cities spreading like the
leprosy?
If, too, anybody wants to see how
"the individual withers," let him go
upon the back streets and alleys of
a great city. Let him go into the
"negro quarters" of Philadelphia and
see the 30,000 negroes there wither
and rot physically, intellectually and
morally right under the protection of
his guardians. If not satisfied,
let him watch the withering and
rotteness in "high life" and he will
not need to have Tennyson teach
him philosophy in measures of
rhyme.
But in reply to my complaint of
the fall of prices, you say, "The
farming implements and machinery
have been so much improved, you
know, that production is cheaper." Yes,
but why don't this work to the
advantage of the producers as well
as the consumer? The markets
have been enlarged—the consumers
increased and the consumption
among a given number of consum-
ers increased certainly in a propor-
tion equal to the improvements of
agricultural machinery. In the
West, where they have the most
improved machinery, farming is no
more profitable than here. If the
farmers employ fewer hands to
make twice as much corn, he ought
to share some of the profits of this
piece of good luck as well as the
consumer. If the immediate effect
of increasing the quantity of wheat
in the market is to put the price
down, the ultimate effect is to in-
crease the amount of wheat used
and needed and the price starts up
again; the more we have the more
we use, the more we even need the
more over.
Other industries have improved
machinery also multiplying the power
of production many fold, but ordi-
narily the profits of the improved
machinery have gone into the pockets
of the manufacturer first. No
industry has systematically declined
by the use of improved machinery
except the production of the three
great staples—or of some staple
which has been important enough
to invite the operations of monopoly.
Other industries suffer at times,
but the general tendency of agri-
cultural interests has been down-
ward through a number of years.
If the object, or one of the objects
of government be to do "the great-
est good to the greatest number,"
what a commentary upon ours is it
that by the manipulation of the
products of honest labor a specula-
tor on Wall Street can swindle the
"greatest number" out of a hun-
dred million dollars. Don't that
look like the greatest evil to the
greatest number and the greatest
good to the fewest number would
be to prevent the speculator from
operating? Such a swindle would
be an impossibility under
honest laws and an honest adminis-
tration of them. The bare state-
ment of the proposition is mon-
strous to a man whose mind is not
tainted with the spirit of greed.
We ridicule the nations of Europe
because they tax themselves a few
extra millions for the support of
their nobles and royal families.
Stripped of all the royal parapher-
nalia which the initiated have in-
vented to deceive and which do tax
the people, we have taxed our-
selves many hundred millions to
support our royal families—the man-
ipulators of stock exchanges and
the presidents of trusts. They in-
ter-marry too with the European
nobility and seem to be hale fellows
well met. In some respects the En-
glish pay Victoria some two million
a year, but they require her to make
speeches to parliament, sign death
warrants and do other light work
of government. We pay some mem-
bers of our royal family twenty mil-
lion dollars a year and don't require
them to take any of the duties or
responsibilities of government, they
are content with the profits. How
many little fishes did it take to
make J. Gould's two hundred and
forty million dollar fortune? Don't
you reckon the government must
have swallowed them for him, before
he or any other one man could have
swallowed so many? The govern-
ment promised the little fishes that
if they would come away from En-
gland where the nobility were swal-
lowing them in considerable quan-
tities and swim in our waters, they
should have equality with big fishes.
Said in fact that all fish were of
the same size over here in the eyes
of the law, and the nobility school
were not allowed to swim for fear
they would swallow the little ones.
The government made a specialty
of little fishes and their interests
and advertised in the Declaration
of Independence and in the Con-
stitution that they were to have a
right to swim round here anywhere
they pleased and equal to big fish,
and there should be none to make them
afraid. The fact is, however, that
the Whales are increasing and the
little fishes decreasing. Gored with
farmers already they turned in
last year and swallowed twelve
thousand merchants by way of de-
parting on a full stomach.
If a fish is known by its fruits, a
tree which has brought forth and
not hanging off it now ten million
tramps and ten thousand mil-
lions of dollars.

The New Postage Stamps.

The new postage stamps of all de-
nominations have been placed on
sale at the large cities, and as a
matter of course we will soon have
them in the towns.
The green 2 cent stamp will be
succeeded by a smaller stamp and one
of a different color. The new se-
ries comprises the same denomina-
tions as the series in present use to
meet existing rates of postage. The
stamp differs somewhat in form
from those in present use, and are
about one-eighth smaller in size.
The designs contain, as the leading
feature the portraits of men of great
eminence in American history. The
portraits are in medallion, with a
heavily shaded background and set
in an ornamental frame, containing
the words and figures expressive of
the object and value of the stamps.
The stamps are printed in suitable
and attractive colors from engraved
steel plates.
The one-cent stamp contains a
profile bust, after Rubrecht, of Ben-
jamin Franklin, printed in ultra-
marine blue. On the two-cent stamp
is a profile bust, after Houdon, of
George Washington looking to the
left, on the oval disk, printed in pur-
ple. The four-cent stamp contains
a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, af-
ter a photograph from life, three-
quarters face, looking to the right.
The color is chocolate. On the five-
cent stamp is a portrait of Gen.
Grant, after a photograph from life
looking to the right; color light
brown. The six-cent denomination
has a portrait of James A. Garfield
after a photograph from life, three-
quarters face. The color of this
stamp has not yet been fully deter-
mined upon.
The ten-cent stamp contains a
portrait of Daniel Webster, after a
daguerrotype from life, three quar-
ters face, looking to the left; color,
milfoil green. The fifteen-cent de-
nomination has a portrait of Hen-
ry Clay, after a daguerrotype from
life. The color is deep blue. On
the thirty-cent stamp is profile bust
of Thomas Jefferson, after Ceracchi;
color, black. The ninety-cent de-
nomination contains a profile bust
of Commodore O. H. Perry, after
Voleotti's statue. The color is or-
ange.

Golden Bricks.

Power's Advanced Thoughts.
The less a man knows the greater
his prejudice.
Every good act man does is shaking his
hands with God.
Life is the school, and conscience
the best guide.
Ninth-tenths of man's ill come only
as they are invited.
The man who is always sober is
always on the right road.
Persons who have dirty back yards
leave dirty memories.
Our best friends are not those who
always come with taffy.
Never ask a man for his advice
unless you are willing to accept it.
Retailing scandal and injurious re-
ports of others is like drinking will.
One sure way to bring unhappiness
is to quarrel with what you have.
No man should expect more of
good will from others than he has
for them.
To neglect to train a girl to future
usefulness is to land her in active
misery.
The sturdiest and tallest trees grow
in the field of indifference to public
opinion.
The man whose wife does not know
how to keep house neatly is not fully
benefitted by marriage.
When persons marry they should
cease trying to offend each other with
words intended to sting.
Never accept the advice or rely
on the judgment of a man who is not
posted on what he talks about.
The preaching of others will never
get us into Heaven, as every person
must make the climb for himself.
Many a man has cured himself of
sickness by going to work on a lead-
ing to sit on a nest full of your eggs.
The dirtiest robber of all is the
person who detracts from another's
good name and thus robs his betters.
Some wives are never happy till
they have said something to make
their husbands feel sore and miser-
able.
The woman who really loves a man
will never lay in wait with words
that burn or that are intended to
humiliate.
The less you have to do with any
person whose talk is about his neigh-
bors, the better off and happier you
will be.
Man's principal wealth as he starts
in the next life will be his education
and what he has learned that is use-
ful to others in this.
Place no reliance on the love of a
woman whose great desire is prop-
erty or on the love of a man who loves
only physical beauty.
What a helper is death when it
takes children from parents who
abuse and neglect them, and old peo-
ple away from children who feel that
old age burdensome.
Every man who is a man stands at
the head of his family procession, no
to club and abuse, but to help ed-
ucate, even though he be an invalid to
some extent.

Liberal Manning Pays.

A couple of years ago I undertook to
mow a small field, which was in a
poor condition, sufficiently rich to pay
for cultivating. Consequently, I hauled
upon it barnyard manure, chip dirt from
the wood-yard, slaughter-house offal and
refuse, until the ground was covered so
deeply that the stuff could hardly be
plowed under. A neighbor came along
and criticized my method. That field
would be rich—but the rest of the farm
kept poor.—The yield of potatoes from
the manured ground was at the rate, this
season, of 250 bushels per acre; not an
exceptional yield, but a good one for this
locality; sufficient to convince me, at
least, that I received a better profit from
the fertilizers than if they had been
thinly spread over a larger area. A lit-
tle ground, made rich and well worked,
will pay better every time than a large
area of poor ground imperfectly worked.
Which is only another way of saying
that the last load of manure, and the
last turn of the cultivator on an acre,
pays better than the first one. And,
until the capacity of the first acre is
measured, it is folly to apply either to
the second.
R. FRANKLIN.

Removing Stumps.

J. S. Ziegler, Norfolk county, Virginia,
says: "No substance that will act chemi-
cally in hastening the decay of stumps
is sold cheaply enough to permit of prac-
tical use. The quickest method of clear-
ing out stumps is to use dynamite cart-
ridges. With more time, they may be
saturated with kerosene, petroleum, and
then burnt out. To accomplish this bore
a two-inch hole in the top, fill it with
the oil, and let it stand until absorbed.
Then fire it during a dry time."
DAILY JOTTINGS.

Dairy Salt.

Dairy salt stored in the vicinity of
codfish or kerosene, or turpentine, is apt
to contract flavors that injure the butter
in which it is used.
Put white butter and yellow butter
side by side and tell the consumer that
one is artificially colored, and he will
take the colored article 999,999 times in
1,000,000. Let nobody worry about the
consumer being deceived. He is after
the "yaller."—[Western Farmer.]
The Vermont Chronicle speaks of a
dairyman who makes 30-cent butter for
less trouble and expense than are be-
stowed on their product by those who
make 16-cent butter. It is less work and
costs less to make butter in the right way
than it does to do every thing out of time
and order and thus turn out a poor
article.
It is neither electricity nor thunder,
nor yet heat that sours milk, but the
conditions during a time of thunder
storms are favorable to the development
of bacteria, and these change the milk
sugar to lactic acid, which is better
milk to sour. This is according to the
latest light thrown on the subject.—
[New Hampshire Mirror.]
How did it ever come to pass that all
men must sit on the right side of the
cow to milk? It has been suggested that
the hind quarters of the cow are nearer
as much milk again as the front quarters
and as the man is much stronger in his
right hand than his left, he should sit at
the cow with his right hand next to these
large sections. This looks likewise, and
if we were just starting into the milking
question there might be some logic given
to this argument; but as it is, the prac-
tice of locating the milker on the star-
board side of the cow has come to stay,
and it would take something much
stronger than a logical argument to dis-
lodge the milkers of the country and un-
learn the custom, which has been cus-
tomed to be milked from this side.—
[American Dairyman.]

Hon. Thos. G. Skinner.

Does Not Think a Federal Election Law
Will Pass—Other Views.
Raleigh Chronicle.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, '90.
—It is very seldom that, after a
man retires from Congress, he is
returned. North Carolina has one
representative who enjoys that dis-
tinction received at the hands of
his people. I have always known
Hon. Thos. G. Skinner, of the First
N. C. District, to be a fine politician
and a man of strong sense and capacity,
and the best fisherman in half a
dozen counties, and until this visit
I thought that these qualities he
possessed had alone secured his re-
turn. I did not then know his
wife who accompanies him to Wash-
ington, and whose influence, I verily
believe, helped Mr. Skinner with
his constituents, in the last conven-
tion. If it didn't, it ought to have
done so, for, excellent and clever
gentleman as he is, he must hope to
stand only second to his wife in the
estimation of his constituents. In
answer to questions as to his views
on public questions, for publication
in the Chronicle, Mr. Skinner writes
us as follows, and the First Dis-
trict people will be glad to read his
views which he has given briefly
and tersely:
The change in the rules will en-
able the Republicans to pass the pen-
sion laws that they promised the
Federal soldiers during the last cam-
paign, and which the G. A. R. is de-
manding of them. The immediate
effect of this will be a depleted
Treasury—the ultimate effect, in-
creased taxation. A Revenue bill
will be framed by McKinley—tak-
ing off the tax on tobacco and mak-
ing some small changes in the Tar-
riff, but if it reduces the revenue I
think that the Republicans will find
out that they will need all the re-
venue now raised to meet increased
expenditures, and if they vote to
take tax off tobacco they will put it
on the tariff.
I do not believe that any attempt
will be made to pass a Federal
election law. There are many Re-
publicans who feel sore over the
Democrats getting the full benefit
of the Southern vote for President
and in Congress, and would gladly
vote for an election law. I believe
the House of Representatives will find
it ready to pass the law, but they fear
that the Senate will not, and for this
reason will not make the attempt.
If the Blair bill passes the Sen-
ate it will go through the House. It
is thought that enough Senators are
opposed to it to kill it.
The campaign of 1892 will depend
greatly upon this Congress. It
looks now as if the Democratic party
will fight over the battle of '88
with the same issues and the same
candidates.
There is nothing pending in Con-
gress of local interest to the 1st
District except the River and Har-
bor bill, and Pensioners stand in
the way of many appropriations on
that bill.

A Strange Being.

Greensboro Workman.
Policeman Weatherly has captured
and put in jail here a very strange
creature—whose origin nothing
seems to be known. When first
seen here she had just sprung out of
a box car and was running up the
railroad towards the coal shute,
where she entered houses, frighten-
ing the inmates out of their wits.
It was while about the coal shute
that she was captured. Capt. Weather-
ly says that she is the hardest case
he ever teekled. The woman or
whatever it is—does not speak, but
barks like a dog, and bites right
and left. She caught one man by
the coat sleeve and took out the
piece as though it had been done
with a steel instrument. The crea-
ture had on her arm two baskets
filled with such things as cast off
fruits cans, and when overtaken,
put down her basket and went right
into fight. No information
can be drawn from her as to her
name, origin, or destination. She
is shabbily dressed, and her hair
wrapped about her head in a "sor-
dered way. Barking and snapping
like a dog are her characteristics,
with a readiness to tackle anything
that confronts her. The authorities
are anxious to get her off their hands.

Can Scirrhus Cancer be Cured?

This is a hard question to answer.
Swift's Specific has cured thousands
of cases of Skin Cancer, and there
have been many cases of Scirrhus
Cancer reported cured by it. We
do say that S. S. S. is worth a trail
in any case of cancer. We append
a statement from Miss Green, of
Tallapoosa, Ga.:
In 1884 I had a small lump in my
left breast, which proved to be a
cancer. The first remedy I tried
was to have it burned off. This did
not cure it, for, shortly afterwards it
broke out again in a much worse
form. I then consulted our druggist
who advised me to try Swift's Spe-
cific (S. S. S.), and after taking about
one dozen bottles, was completely
cured, and my general health was
greatly improved. This has been
over six years ago, and my cancer
has never appeared since, nor has it
troubled me in any way. I can
sincerely recommend Swift's Spe-
cific (S. S. S.) to any one suffering
with cancer.
Miss T. E. Green,
Tallapoosa, Ga.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-
eases mailed free.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

New York Letter.

Chicago's Victory—Aster's Killers—
A Heavy Mortgage.
[Our special correspondence].
NEW YORK, March 3, '90.
It is perhaps entirely needless to
remark that our citizens are sorely
disappointed at losing the World's
Fair. The great majority of them
took it for granted that New York
was to give the prize, and it requires
considerable effort on their part to
realize that Chicago has come off
victorious. It is the first time that
New Yorkers have seriously looked
upon Chicago as a rival, and so
they are not yet out of the stupor of
the great defeat. The fact is, how-
ever, that the World's Fair was
simply a business proposition, and
not a matter of pride. It was a
matter of pride to give the prize, but
it was not a matter of pride to win
it. The fact is, however, that New
Yorkers have seriously looked upon
Chicago as a rival, and so they are
not yet out of the stupor of the great
defeat.

Professional Cards.

AVOCCO & DANIELS. C. C. DANIELS
Goldsmiths, N. C. Wilson, N. C.
ATCOCK & DANIELS & DANIELS
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WILSON, N. C.
DR. D. L. JAMES,
DENTIST,
Greenville, N. C.
ALEX L. BLOW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
J. E. M. RE. J. H. TUCKER. J. D. MURPHY
MOORE, TUCKER & MURPHY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
L. C. LATHAM. HARRY SKINNER
LATHAM & SKINNER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
G. G. JAMES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
B. YELLOWLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Greenville, N. C.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR, Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WILSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Publisher's Announcement.

THE REFLECTOR PRICE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION IS \$1.50 PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One inch one year, \$25; one-half column one year, \$40; one-quarter column one year, \$25.

Transient Advertisements.—One inch one week, \$1; two weeks, \$1.50; one month, \$2; two months, \$3; three months, \$4; one year, \$10.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column as reading items, 75 cents per line for each insertion.

Legal Advertisements, such as Administrators' and Executors' Notices, Commissioners' and Trustees' Sales, Summons to Non-Residents, etc., will be charged for at legal rates and MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

The Reflector has suffered some loss and much annoyance because of having no fixed rule as to the payment of this class of advertisements, and in order to avoid future trouble payment in ADVANCE will be demanded.

Contracts for any space not mentioned above, for any length of time, can be made by application to the office either in person or by letter.

Copy for new advertisements should be handed in by 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning in order to receive prompt insertion the day following.

The Reflector having a large circulation will be found a profitable medium through which to reach the public.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890.

Ten Months for \$1.

The Reflector should be in the hands of every man in Pitt county during this year, and we are anxious to secure a large number of new subscribers during the next two months therefore make this very liberal offer.

Any subscribers coming in during the months of March or April can, for \$1 cash, get the Reflector until the first day of January, 1891, with an almanac for this year thrown in.

Send in your name early if you wish to get the benefit of the whole ten months. Remember this is campaign year. You ought to have your county paper any way, and here is the chance to get it cheap. Subscribe.

"What Fools These Mortals Be!"

When Shakespeare wrote these words perhaps he little thought one class to whom they would very forcibly imply was those individuals who think an editor has so little judgement as to make positive assertions in his paper without having sufficient proof to substantiate what he says.

So much by way of introduction. Now to the object for which we started out to write this article.

On the night of the 5th of February, 1890, what they term a fancy dress and masquerade ball was given in Greenville under the auspices of the Divertisement Club.

Those persons intimately acquainted with the editor of the REFLECTOR know he never attends anything of the kind, but on this occasion, as has been done before, we sent a reporter.

Next day the reporter came to us and said he took no notes, as a member of the Club had approached him in the ball room and said they had selected a man who was going to write up the ball "in fine style."

The reporter added that if the party named failed to get in his report in time (we both knew what a "slow coach" he was) he would get us the names of the persons in attendance, etc. We thanked him for his willingness to serve us, and expressed ourself as glad he had taken no notes, for if the character of the ball was such as to cause the comments then going around we wanted no report of it in the REFLECTOR.

Sure enough, the whole week rolled around and the person selected to write up the ball "in fine style" made no appearance with his report, and we congratulated ourself upon being spared the trouble of refusing the article, as our mind was made up to do were it brought in.

The REFLECTOR of the 12th (one week after the "delightful event") contained only an eight line comment upon the ball, which we will reproduce verbatim before finishing this article. Matters went on and nothing was said (except that the editor was personally congratulated by a few citizens for not publishing any report of it) until the evening of the 14th, when R. W. King, a member of the Club came to our office and asked in a very doubting manner, if we would "publish the report of the ball that Buck King had written."

So doubtful was he of getting us to publish it that he immediately offered to buy 25 copies of the REFLECTOR. Our answer was that we did not care to publish any account of the ball. He then spoke assuredly that there was nothing in it which we could raise the slightest objection and desired that we consent to letting it be published.

could say about it, we agreed to look over the article, but told him doing so would hardly change our mind as to publishing it. That night or next morning H. H. Wilson, another member, brought in the article, which was long enough to fill two columns of this paper. It was laid aside for time to examine it. The night of the 15th R. D. Cherry, another member, came in to learn our decision. The article was handed him and he was informed that it could not be published in the REFLECTOR. He asked what objections were found to it and was told that it was about as extravagantly written and as much over-drawn article as we had ever read, and that what it purported the ball to be was not true.

Our refusal to publish the article did not set well with the organization (let us remark here that we do not know whether it is a regular organization or not, but with different men in the lead every time—save now and then an exception—we would judge it to be just a "hold together" for the time being until they could raise and beg enough money to give a ball) so it seems they concluded the way to have revenge was to get awful mad and kick up a fuss over the brief item previously published, and set their "fine style" writer at work again. At any rate on the morning of the 18th a letter was sent to our office. It was opened and we found it headed "Truth in Preference to Fiction," which the reader will see is the motto of this paper—one we try to follow and are proud of. The letter started out:

"EDITOR REFLECTOR:

Each of us feel that we have been personally misrepresented and slandered by statements you made in your paper concerning the masquerade ball which you ought to have known are wholly untrue."

Oh? This made us smile, and at the same time wonder a little why they were so dull as not to discover all this until we had refused to publish their report. But let's quote a little further. "That the ball was a grand success none present will deny," (of course not) "but you by the blindest prejudice state through your columns that it was an occasion of revelry to the many participants," (a palpable falsehood—these columns have not stated anything of the kind) "a disgrace to the town, (another falsehood—the REFLECTOR has not heretofore said it) "and that it has received a vast deal of unfavorable comment." Truth one time. We acknowledge using the last words quoted, do not hesitate to repeat them and will prove further on that they are true. We read on through the letter—but do not care to quote further as it was principally an harangue against the editor and his paper—and at the bottom found "written by order of the Divertisement Club." Accompanying this was a note asking that the same be published, the names of Charles Laughinghouse, R. D. Cherry, W. B. James, R. W. King and H. H. Wilson being signed thereto. While we wondered if they had so little judgement as to think a man would publish such an article as that about himself, we did not believe two of the parties had put their names to it, viz: Mr. King, whose name, for reasons that need not be made public, we thought should not have been to it; and Mr. James who was in Richmond at the time and had been for several days. We concluded to hide our time for the present and when opportunity presented ask these two mentioned about it. Of course the REFLECTOR of the 19th treated the whole thing with silent contempt, as we concluded to pay no attention to it in print at all, and on the morning of the 20th we received another note from Mr. Laughinghouse, asking that the article be returned and wanting reasons why it was not published. Our reply in substance was that the article would be held for reference, that we had the right to accept or reject what we pleased for publication in our own paper and were not aware that the Club had any authority for questioning said right; that we thought what had been said in these columns had been very lenient in comparison with the true character of the ball, and unless they wanted even worse than had been said proven to be true, would advise them to let the matter rest.

The same day we saw Mr. King, and in reply to our question if he was having anything to do with this matter, he positively said "No."

We then told him of receiving a note with his name and others signed and he said he knew nothing about it. He then explained to us how he had told the other boys he could have nothing to do with the matter, giving the same reasons that we entertained why he should not do so. We then told him if the others kept on troubling us about this matter until it had to go to print we should charge them with using his name without authority, etc. whereupon he began making untruthful statements to the effect that he had nothing to do with the matter in question had been read in his presence. Later in the day Mr. James said he did not put his name to it, knew nothing of it only what was told him since returning from Richmond, and that he advised the boys before leaving home that they had best let the thing drop and have nothing to say about it.

We thought the "matter had ended with the exchange of notes with Mr. Laughinghouse, but it seems they were casting about to find a paper that would allow them to give themselves an airing. One or two to which articles were sent entirely ignored them. However they found a coadjutor in the Wilmington Messenger, and in the issue of that paper of February 26th the article they had sent us appeared with an introductory about the same length and containing as many untruthful assertions, one of them being that we had "made very slanderous statements which were wholly untrue."

Now it is our purpose to show the utter falsity of what the Club has had published, and to give some of the unfavorable comment that their "greatest success" has occasioned. Here is the article in full that the REFLECTOR published February 12th:

"The Ball. . . . There was quite a large attendance at the masquerade ball last week, so we hear, and by some it may be voted a success. But the occasion has received a vast deal of unfavorable comment and we hope the like will not occur again in Greenville."

The reader will see that not a word is said in the above about its being an "occasion of revelry" or "a disgrace to the town," (but had both been said the words would stand right along side of TRUTH) so all in the article left for us to prove is that the occasion received a vast deal of unfavorable comment. And we can prove that by Mr. James himself, for he acknowledged in the REFLECTOR office last Saturday within hearing of several gentlemen that "the ball had occasioned much unfavorable comment." He was also heard to remark on the street, just after the article appeared in the Messenger, that he was sorry the boys had caused anything to be published about it.

But a member of the Club says they took exceptions at another item in the REFLECTOR, and here it is:

"Ex. cts of Revelry. A certain hall in town may add to its popularity as a dance hall since some of the participants have learned to force an entrance into a dental office near by and convert it into a hospital, that is, unless the threats of the owner of the office to prosecute the trespassers serve as a barrier to the repetition of such abuse of his premises. Our informant did not say whether the sickness was caused by too much wine at supper or too much whin in the waltz."

"The hit dog always hollers." The ball is not mentioned in connection with the above, but it seems to fit the occasion so nicely that the club members have pulled the cap down on their head and are wearing it right along. Of course it is in their discretion to draw any inference they please from the article. The very first comment we heard next morning after the ball was that Dr. D. L. James' dental office had been broken open and his reception room used as a place to stow away the drunks, and that there were threats of prosecution if the offense could be placed on the right persons. It might be in order to state here that it took three buildings for the swell occasion, first, the masquerade in the Opera House; second, the supper in an upper room of the large Skinner building, and wine was freely served; third, the wind up with the German in Germania hall which lasted until nearly daybreak next morning. The stairway that leads to this hall leads to Dr. James' office, the two being only a few feet apart.

Several persons visited the REFLECTOR office next morning and made remarks about the ball, and scores of them have been to us since and offered testimony that makes the occasion far worse than the REFLECTOR even thought at first that it was. It is useless to publish all that has been said, in fact the paper would not hold it, but as the Club has asked that we "in behalf of truth, honor and justice fortify our statements with facts to prove the same," for their satisfaction we print a few of the comments, and while not giving the names in print the Club can find out who said these things if they are especially anxious to do so. Among the first to come in was a Minister who said: "I understand that the ball turned out to be a drunken mess last night."

By the way, H. H. Wilson, a member of the Club, was in our office at the time this remark was made and after the Minister left we repeated the words to him and said "from boys it seems, do not care to talk about your ball—explain yourself!" He replied that "there was one drunken man, but that one was several miles on his way home by this time." We then told him the reports from Dr. James' office which had left and could not defend himself. We mention this here to show how contemptible it was in Mr. Wilson after this conversation, and knowing what the minister had said, to attach his name to an article bearing slanderous falsehoods against us.

Next, a merchant said "that affair last night was a disgrace to the town, and ought to be denounced as such." Another Minister said "I preached against this ball the Sunday before it occurred. Next day after the ball one of my members told me he thought I said some cutting things against it and also cutting at first I was a little harsh, but now my opinion was I did not say half enough, as the ball was the biggest mess that had ever occurred in Greenville." The word "mess" seemed to be a favorite one with most of those who spoke of it. Another Minister says "from rumors of this ball that reached me I would pronounce it a drunken debauch." Dr. D. L. James had a long conversation with us about it and said that when he went to his office next morning he found his door open. Upon entering he saw discharges of vomit about on the carpet and the large spittoon near his operating chair was nearly full. He thought it impossible for one person to discharge so much vomit. His reception room was otherwise disordered and he found a glass and several stoppers in the room. He went to his door to ascertain how entrance had been effected and found the catch to the lock broken off, which indicated forcible entrance. Before ending his conversation he said "If you want to print this you may add that a member of the club approached me after I had set my office in order again and offered me 50 cents to pay for the trouble I had been put to and to buy a new lock."

It is claimed that there was no drinking except the wine at supper. Let's see if this is true. Two or three men were engaged in conversation near the Opera House corner at an early hour of the dance. They saw several men in mask going to and from the bar room opposite. So frequent were these visits that one of the men, a merchant, said "If this thing goes on that ball will be a drunken mess by midnight." The bartender says the report as to the masked persons visiting his place is true.

A young lady visitor and attendant upon the ball told a resident lady friend next day that she did not think she would ever attend another, that the one night before had almost disgusted her; she had looked upon balls as being given for social enjoyment, but some of the men seemed to want to turn this one into a hugging frolic. We infer from this that had the said young men been clear of liquor their conduct would hardly be such as to occasion these remarks. Another resident lady who went to chaperon two young ladies said she never before had been at a place so much in her life as at that ball, that she looked upon it as a drunken mess.

Is not all this "unfavorable comment?" We hope it is sufficient proof to fully satisfy the Divertisement Club, if not another installment can be furnished. If they are still "proud of having acquired themselves so creditably," we pity such pride. They say we "attacked them with a mighty bulwark in front of us." The bulwark behind which we stand is a clear conscience and an ardent love for truth, honesty, morality and sobriety. They bring so much fulsome praise of themselves, to a close by requesting space to defend themselves "from the unjust attacks of a cowardly editor." If trying to inculcate a higher code of morals than that being championed by the Divertisement Club, and expressing the hope that such an occasion as this, to which they point with exultant pride, will not occur again in Greenville, is an evidence of cowardice, then we willingly plead guilty.

The editor sincerely regrets having to go in print on such a matter as this, but our character was assailed, and we deem that a sufficient apology for having consumed so much space in this issue.

Pitt County Teachers Institute.

2ND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. Alderman. Singing by the choir. Prayer by Rev. A. D. Hunter.

After another short song by the choir Prof. Alderman delivered a lecture upon the methods of teaching, how to teach, what to teach, the subject to be taught and the person to be taught. At intermission of ten minutes was then taken.

After the re-assembling of the teachers Prof. Alderman inquired in regard to their method of opening school, what kind of morning exercises they had, if any, which to the gratification of all present it was found that nearly all the teachers had some kind of devotional exercises before beginning the work of the day.

He then inquired of them in regard to the conveniences of the school room, what kind of furniture they had, value, etc., which was found to be as good as the average found here below. A list should have been made of their method of opening school, what kind of morning exercises they had, if any, which to the gratification of all present it was found that nearly all the teachers had some kind of devotional exercises before beginning the work of the day.

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THE EASTERN REFLECTOR, Greenville, N. C.

Local Sparks.

Cotton 10 1/2. Buy your shirts of Higgs & Munford. Getting warm again. Dec. 9—D. M. Ferry & Co's, New Garden Seed at the Old Brick Store.

Arrived on the 15th Boss Famous Milk Biscuit at the Old Brick Store. The cold snap has damaged early vegetables. One dollar buys a Whole Stock Mauds Shoe at J. B. Cherry & Co's.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages and Liens for sale at this office. A nice line of spring clothing just received by Higgs & Munford. The Free Press says there is not a single prisoner in Lenoir county jail.

Higgs & Munford have the prettiest line of Genis Furnishing goods in town. Superior Court convenes next Monday. Judge Boykin will preside. 35 per lb for Lorillard Sweet Scotch Snuff.

REFLECTOR. Ten months \$1. -- \$1 Ten months. Epenetus Hardee, Administrator of S. J. McLawhorn, has a notice to creditors in this paper. STRAYED.—A large Red Sow, mark crop of right ear, underbit in the left.

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Personal. Mr. R. A. Tyson returned Monday night from a business trip to Baltimore. Miss Lizzie Saltsburg, of Hamilton, has entered as a pupil at Greenville Institute.

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CHEAP CASH STORE! M. Congleton & Co., At Harry Skinner & Co's Old Stand.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and GROCERIES. We shall always carry a complete stock of First-Class Goods. Nothing Shoddy. I shall be glad to have my old friends and customers come to see us, and assure them that we can sell the goods.

Low Down For Cash. Give us a trial and be convinced that the way to buy goods is for the spot cash. JOHN S. CONGLETON, Greenville, N. C., January, 1890.

NEW FIRM! BROWN BROTHERS At R. Williams & Son's Old Stand. Having purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, and Gents' Furnishings.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, and Gents' Furnishings. Of Little, House & Bro., we are determined to dispose of them at VERY LOW PRICES. We do not propose to sell at cost or below cost, but by buying at a discount we can afford to sell at such prices that will astonish you.

New Grocery Store! Next door to E. C. Glenn. I have opened a Grocery Store and will keep on hand a fine line of Meat, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Oil, Molasses, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Apples, Bananas, Canned Goods and most everything usually kept in a first-class grocery store.

INTERESTING INFORMATION! That Man Stephens WHO KEEPS SUCH A NICE ASSORTMENT OF Light Groceries, CONFECTIONS - AND - FRUITS, Says there is never any doubt of his giving you entire satisfaction if you will just give him a call when needing goods in his line.

G. E. HARRIS, SUCCESSOR TO E. C. GLENN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN Hay, Grain and Fertilizers, Greenville, N. C.

THE EBORN HOUSE. — Will be opened for Boarders on March 1st. The building has just been nicely furnished throughout and guests will receive every attention. Table supplied with best the market affords. Both regular and transient boarders can be accommodated. Terms moderate. Mrs. L. C. KING, Proprietress.

TYSON & BAWLS, BANKERS, Greenville, N. C. We have opened for the purpose of conducting a general Banking, Exchange and Collecting Business. Money to Loan on Approved Security. Collections solicited and remittance made promptly.

J. A. ANDREWS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

GREENVILLE, N. C. Has in stock and to arrive: Car Load Seed Oats. Car Load Rib Side Meat. Car Load St. Louis Flour, in all grades. 100 lbs Heavy Mess Pork. 25 lbs Granulated Sugar. 25 lbs "C" Sugar. 25 lbs Gail & Ax Snuff, all kinds.

Washington MACHINERY AGENCY, All sizes and styles commonly used. MILLS, SAW, SHINGLE MILLS, Circular and Shingle Saws, Rubber and Leather Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, &c. &c.

Washington MACHINERY AGENCY, O. K. TILLEY, Manager, Washington, N. C. In fact anything in the machine line. We represent the standard manufacturers of the land and can sell as low as the lowest and on better terms. Write for terms and prices.

Cobb Bros., & Gilliam Cotton Factors, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORFOLK, VA. SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENT OF COTTON, & We have had many years experience at the business and are prepared to handle Cotton to the advantage of shippers.

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

PORK SIDES & SHOULDERS, FLOUR, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, TEAS, &c. always at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. TOBACCO SNUFF & CIGARS. we buy direct from Manufacturers, enabling you to buy at one profit. A complete stock of FURNITURE always on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. Our goods are all bought and sold for CASH, therefore, having no risk to run, we sell at a close margin. Respectfully, S. M. SCHULTZ, Greenville, N. C.

UNDERTAKING. Having associated B. S. SHEPPARD with me in the Undertaking business we are ready to serve the people in that capacity. All notes and accounts due me for past services have been placed in the hands of Mr. Sheppard for collection. Respectfully, JOHN FLANAGAN.

BRIDGERS & WHITE, 115 High Street, Portsmouth, Va. Solely consignments of Cotton, Peanuts, Pease, Poultry, Eggs and all other Country Produce. Reference: Merchants and Farmers Bank, Portsmouth, Va.

GREENVILLE BRANCH North Carolina Building and Loan ASSOCIATION. OFFICERS: F. G. JAMES, President, JOHN FLANAGAN, Vice-Pres., D. J. WHIGHARD, Sec. & Treas., I. A. SUGG, Attorney. A home institution. Loans on country as well as town property. A chance for all to get a home. DIRECTORS: T. J. Jarvis, Harry Skinner, John Flanagan, D. H. James, D. J. Whighard, E. A. Moye, F. G. James, I. A. Sugg, R. W. King, J. L. Sugg. For information apply to D. J. WHIGHARD, Local Agent.

SPRING OPENING! SPRING OPENING! SPRING OPENING! SPRING OPENING!

OUR MR. M. R. LANG, ASSISTED BY MRS. M. M. NELSON, ARE NOW IN NORTHERN MARKETS MAKING SELECTIONS FOR OUR SPRING STOCK.

TO THE LADIES! WE WILL SAY THAT MRS. NELSON ASSURES THEM OF A HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS. HAVING LARGE EXPERIENCE WITH THE BEST TRADE OF THE COUNTY WE DO NOT HESITATE TO SAY THAT MRS. NELSON WILL SELECT THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK EVER SHOWN IN GREENVILLE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN! TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE HAS EARNED FOR MR. LANG A LARGE PATRONAGE WHO ALWAYS RELY ON HIM TO BUY THE THE BRIG HT THINGS, THE NEW STYLES AND THE CORRECT STYLES. WITH THIS IN VIEW WE ASSURE OUR GENTLEMEN OF AN UNUSUALY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY IN CLOTHING, HATS, FOOTWEAR, FURNISHINGS, &c.

TO ALL! WHILE OUR TWO BUYERS ARE SELECTING LARGE STOCKS OF GUSS, ALEX AND PAT ARE GIVING TREMENDOUS BARGAINS TO CLEAR OUT THE REMAINDER OF OUR FALL GOODS AND MAKE ROOM FOR NEW ONES, SO COME AND SECURE SOME OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING BEFORE THEY ARE ALL DISPOSED OF.

SPRING OPENING! WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26. CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL.

M. R. LANG, Greenville, N. C.

