

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Eastern Reflector
GREENVILLE, N. C.

D. J. WHICHARD, Editor and Prop.

Published Every Wednesday

General Directory.

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

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—A. S. Merriman, of
Wake.
Associate Justices—Walter Clark, of
Wake; Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin;
James E. Sheppard, of Beaufort and
Alfred C. Carter, of Burke.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT.

First District—George H. Brown, of
Beaufort.
Second District—Frederick Phillips,
Edgecombe.
Third District—H. G. Connor, of Wil-
son.
Fourth District—Spier Whitak, of
Chatham.
Fifth District—T. Womack, of
Chatham.
Sixth District—E. T. Boykin, of
Sampson.
Seventh District—James C. McRae, of
Cumberland.
Eighth District—R. F. Armfield, of
Trenton.
Ninth District—Jesse F. Graves, of
Curry.
Tenth District—John G. Bynum, of
Burke.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Senate—Zebulon B. Vance, of North-
Carolina; Matt. W. Ransom, of North-
Carolina.
House of Representatives—First District
Thomas G. Skinner, of Perquimans.
Second District—H. P. Cheatham, of
Wayne.
Third District—C. W. McClamm, of
Pender.
Fourth District—C. H. Blunn, of
Nash.
Fifth District—J. W. Brower, of
Forsyth.
Sixth District—Alfred Rowland
Robeson.
Seventh District—John S. Henderson,
of Rowan.
Eighth District—W. H. A. Cowles
of Anson.
Ninth District—H. G. Ewart, of Hen-
derson.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Superior Court Clerk—E. A. Moye.
Sheriff—J. A. K. Tucker.
Register of Deeds—David H. James.
Treasurer—James T. Cherry.
S. C. Hall, F. W. Brown, H. P.
Croner—H. B. Harris.
Commissioners—Council Dawson, Chair-
man, Gulliver Moore, C. Y. Newton,
John Flanagan, T. E. Keel.
Board of Education—Henry Herding
Chairman; J. S. Congleton and J. D.
Cox.
Public School Superintendent—H. Har-
ling.
Supt. of Health—Dr. F. W. Brown.
Staudam Keeper—C. Z. Kinsaul.

TOWN.

Mayor—F. G. James.
Clerk—W. B. Greene.
Treasurer—H. L. Ward.
Chief Police—J. T. Smith.
Ass't Police—T. R. Moore.
Councilmen—1st Ward, T. A. Wilks,
col., 2nd Ward, W. H. Smith, and R.
C. G. Hall, 3rd Ward, M. B. Lang and
Allen Warren; 4th Ward, Joe Moye, col.

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. E. B. John,
Pastor.
Baptist—Services second and fourth
Sundays morning and night. Prayer
Meeting every Wednesday night. Rev.
A. D. Hunter, Pastor.

LODGES.

Greenville Lodge, No. 284, A. F. & A.
M., meets every 1st Thursday and Mon-
day night after the 1st and 3rd Sunday at
Greenville Lodge. A. L. Blow, W. M.,
G. L. Heilbroner, Sec.
Greenville R. A. Chapter, No. 50 meets
every 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Ma-
sonic Hall, 7 P. M.
Covenant Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.
meets every Tuesday night. J. A. K.
Tucker, N. G.

POST OFFICE.

Hours open for all mailboxes from 9 A.
M. to 4:30 P. M. All mails distributed
on arrival. The general delivery will
be kept open for 15 minutes at night
after the Northern mail is distributed.
The Southern Mail arrives daily (except
Sundays) at 6:30 P. M. and departs at
7:30 A. M.
Tar, Old Sparks and Falkland
mails arrives daily (except Sunday) at 12
P. M. and departs at 1 P. M.
Washington, Pactivos, Latham's X
Roads, Coccocherry and Grimesland
mails arrives daily (except Sunday) at
7 P. M. and departs at 6:30 A. M.
Ridge Spring, Roundtree, Ayden, Bell's
Ferry, Coville, Johnson's Mills, Bedla
lia and Pullet mails arrive Tuesday
Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M. and
depart at 12:30 P. M.
Jephoto, Black Jack and Callie
mails arrives every Saturday at 5 P. M.
and departs every Friday at 11 A. M.
J. J. PEBBLES, P. M.

Rev. A. D. Hunter's
Appointments.

1st Sunday, morning and night, Pactivos
Baptist church.
2nd and 4th Sundays, morning and
night, Greenville Baptist church, also
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night,
3rd Sunday, morning and night, Beth-
el Baptist church.

Poetry.

LIFE'S JOURNAL.

POETE STROTHER.

"All my trust in Thee is stayed," as she
tripped along the way,
Sung a merry-hearted maid on a happy,
summer day:
Then the world seemed glad and bright
to her frank and beaming eyes;
All the branches moved in light—blue
and cloudless were the skies—
On she sped with careless tread, and the
robins heard her sing:
"All my trust in Thee is stayed, all my
help from Thee I bring."

Once in after years a bride waited for
her lover's feet;
They had wandered deserts wide, and they
had roamed through storm and sleet;
By the sea she knelt and prayed, while
the night wind howled her song:
"Cover my defenceless head with the
shadow of Thy wing."

Toiling for her daily bread in you narrow
cheerless room,
Weary, and with aching head, sits a
woman in the gloom,
Day by day her needle goes, goes through
days and weeks and years,
Summer's suns and winter's snows, mois-
ture oftentimes with her tears.
Now and then in dream she sees shing-
ling meadows far away,
When she played beneath the trees on
some bushy summer day,
When the sunlight shed its glow on each
bud and shrub and limb;
When her heart was free from woe, and
she sang a simple hymn;
Now she sits in a lone room not from
tears and sorrow free—
"Other refuge have I none, hands my
helpless soul on Thee."

In that hut a woman lies, old and weary,
worn and gray,
And she waits with smiling eyes for her
love to ebb away,
There are none to cheer her now; no
one at her bedside stand:
None to dry the death-damp'd brow,
none to fold the weary hands,
But she has a friend she knows, though
she sees him not, nor hears;
Whom she trusted with her woes, who
has marked her falling tears,
And with dying voice she sings, happy
in the midst of woe,
And the song in heaven rings, as the an-
gels look below:
"Husky, dying, though the tone, 'tis from
love, ah! leave me not alone, still
support and comfort me."

Veterans of the Civil War.

As a part of the census of the people
to be taken during the month of
June special provision has been
made by Congress for ascertaining
the names of surviving soldiers, sail-
ors, and mariners who were mustered
into the service of the United States
during the war of the rebellion, and
of the widows of soldiers, sailors, and
mariners who have died. In connec-
tion with this special census of veter-
ans the organization or vessel in
which they served, the term of ser-
vice in each case, and present resi-
dence will be taken by the census
enumerators. In the case of widows
information regarding the service of
deceased husbands is also required.

The importance of accurate state-
ments concerning the military record
of each participant in the late war
should not be underestimated. It
should be the duty, moreover, of every
veteran soldier or sailor to see that
the enumerator is placed in posses-
sion of the necessary information
concerning his own service. If he
cannot be at home when the enum-
erator calls he should leave a prop-
er memorandum in the hands of his
wife or other member of his house-
hold, so that the work of the census
may not be delayed, and also that
there may be no doubt as to the ac-
curacy of the statements concerning
his service which may be given to the
census enumerator. That there may
be no question as to the points to be
covered by this memorandum, it may
be well to state that the special in-
quiries to be made concerning veter-
ans of the civil war include the name,
the company, and the regiment or
vessel in which they served, their late
rank, the dates of enlistment and dis-
charge, the length of service in years,
months, and days, and their present
post-office address. Where a soldier
or sailor re-enlisted or served in more
than one organization or vessel, he
should be very careful to give the
term of service in each instance, and
to cover each enlistment. In giving
the organization care should be taken
to distinguish the arm of the service,
as infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc.,
and if a person served under an as-
sumed name, his statement should be
made to cover both the name under
which he served and the true name
by which he is now known.

Veterans of the war generally will
recognize and appreciate the value of
this special census to them, and they
should aid the census enumerators
in getting true statements in every
way possible. Without their co-op-
eration correct results can not be
reached. This personal appeal is
made to them, therefore, in the hope
that their attention may be specially
directed to the importance of this
work and the necessary information
may be promptly supplied to the
census enumerator when he calls some
time during the month of June.

Farmers and the Census.

The census year began June 1st,
1889, and ends May 31st, 1890.
Each state has from one to eleven
superintendents of districts. There are
175 superintendents in all. There are
42,000 enumerators, who in all parts
of the country will begin their work
Monday morning, June 2, 1890.
Every farm will be visited before
June 30, and the following questions
will be asked, keeping in mind that
the figures you are to give nearly
all pertain to the crops of 1889, and
not to the growing crops of 1890:

- 1. Your name as occupant of the farm.
- 2. Are you owner, renter for money, or for share of the crops of the farm?
- 3. Are you white or black?
- 4. Number of acres of land, improved and unimproved.
- 5. Acres irrigated.
- 6. Number of artesian wells flowing.
- 7. Value of farm, buildings, implements, machinery, and live stock.
- 8. Fences, cost of building and repairing.
- 9. Cost of fertilizers.
- 10. Labor, amounts paid for labor, including board; weeks of hired labor, white or black.
- 11. Products, estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for 1889.
- 12. Forestry, amount of wood cut, and value of all forest products sold.
- 13. Grass land, acres of each kind of grass-land cut for hay or pastured; tons of hay and straw sold; clover and grass seeds produced and sold; silos and their capacity.
- 14. Sugar, cane, sorghum, maple and beet; sugar and molasses; acres, product and value of each.
- 15. Castor Beans, acres.
- 16. Cereals, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat; acres, crop, amount of each sold, and consumed, and value.
- 17. Rice, acres, crop, and value.
- 18. Tobacco, acres, crop, amount sold, and value.
- 19. Peas and beans, bushels, and value of crop sold.
- 20. Peanuts, acres, bushels, and value.
- 21. Hops, acres, pounds, and value.
- 22. Fibers, cotton, fax, and hemp; acres, crop, and value.
- 23. Broom corn, acres, pounds, and value.
- 24. Live stock, horses, mules, and asses; number on hand June 1, 1890; number foaled in 1889; number sold in 1889; number died in 1889.
- 25. Sheep, number on hand June 1, 1890, of "fine wool," "long wool," and "all other;" number of lambs dropped in 1889; "spring lambs" sold in 1889; sold in 1889 other than "spring lambs" slaughtered for use on farm in 1889; killed by dogs in 1889; died from other causes in 1889.
- 26. Wool, shorn spring of 1890 and fall of 1889.
- 27. Goats, number of Angora and common.
- 28. Dogs, on farm June 1, 1890.
- 29. Neat Cattle, working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle on hand June 1, 1890; number of pure bred, grade and common; calves dropped in 1889; cattle sold in 1889, slaughtered for use on the farm, and died in 1889.
- 30. Dairy, milk—toft gallons produced on farm; sold for use in families; sent to creamery or factory; used on farm, including for butter or cheese; used on farm in raising cream for sale, including for creamery or factory.
- 31. Butter—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889.
- 32. Cream—quarts sent to creamery or factory; sold other than to creamery or factory.
- 33. Cheese—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889.
- 34. Swine, number on hand June 1, 1890; sold in 1889; consumed on farm and died in 1889.
- 35. Poultry, number each of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks on hand June 1, 1890; value of all poultry products sold; eggs produced, sold, and value in 1889.
- 36. Bees, number of stands, pounds of honey and wax produced, and value.
- 37. Onions, field crop—number of acres, bushels produced and sold, and value.
- 38. Potatoes, Sweet and Irish, bushels produced and sold.
- 39. Market gardens and small fruit, number of acres in vegetables, blackberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, and total value of products in 1889.
- 40. Vegetables and fruits for canning, number of acres, and products, in bushels, of peas and beans, green corn, tomatoes, other vegetables and fruits.
- 41. Orchards, apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, and other orchard fruits; in each the number of acres, crop in 1889, number of bearing trees, number of young trees not bearing, and value of all orchard products sold.
- 42. Vineyards, number of acres in vines bearing and in young vines not bearing; products of grapes and raisins, and value in 1889.

Counting the People.

Some of the inquiries to be made by the
Census Enumerators in June.

The Eleventh Census of the
United States will be taken during
the month of June. The census
enumerators will begin their work
on Monday, June 2, and will visit
every house and ask questions con-
cerning every person and every
family in the United States. The
questions that will be asked call for
the name of every person residing
in the United States on the first day
of June, with their sex and age, and
whether white, black, mulatto,
quadroon, octoroon, or Chinese, Jap-
anese, or Indian. Inquiry will be
made also of every person as to
whether they are single, married,
widowed, or divorced, and, if mar-
ried, whether married during the
census year. The place of birth
of each person, and the place of birth
of the father and mother of each
person, will also be called for, as
well as a statement as to the pro-
fession, trade, or occupation follow-
ed and the number of months un-
employed during the census year.
For all persons ten years of age or
over a return must be made by the
enumerator as to the number able
to read and write, and also the
number who can speak English.
For those who can not speak Eng-
lish the particular language or dia-
lect spoken by them will be ascer-
tained. For children of school age,
also, the number of months they
attended school will be recorded by
the census enumerators. In the
case of mothers an inquiry will be
made as to the number of children
they have had, and the number of
these children living at the present
time. This inquiry is to be made
of all women who are or have been
married, including all who are
widows or have been divorced.
Foreign-born males of adult age,
that is, 21 years of age or over, will
be asked as to the number of years
they have been in the United States,
and whether they are naturalized,
or have taken out naturalization
papers. Of the head of each family
visited the question will be asked
as to the number of persons in the
family, and whether his home is
owned or hired; also, if owned,
whether the home is free from
mortgage incumbrance. If the head
of the family is a farmer, similar
inquiries will be made concerning
the ownership of the farm. In ad-
dition to these inquiries, all of which
are made on the population schedule
the law under which the census is
taken makes provision for special
inquiries concerning such of the
population as may be mentally or
physically defective in any respect,
that is, insane, feeble-minded, deaf,
blind, or crippled, or who may be
temporarily disabled by sickness,
disease, or accident at the time of
the enumerator's visit. Certain
special inquiries will also be made
concerning inmates of prisons and
reformatories and of charitable and
benevolent institutions. Besides
this, a statement will be called for
concerning all persons who have
died during the census year, giving
their name, age, sex, occupation,
and cause of death.

This official count of the people
comes but once in ten years, and
every family and every person
should consider it to be their duty
to answer the questions of the cen-
sus enumerators willingly and
promptly, so that definite and ac-
curate information may be gained
concerning the 65,000,000 people
living within the bounds of this
country.

It is announced that upon the
retirement of Mr. Gladstone, Lord
Spencer will become the titular head
of the Liberal party.

New York Letter.

STREET CARS TO RUN ALL NIGHT—
BLINDED IN AN INSTANT—THE
FLYING TOMATO CAN.

(Our special correspondence).

NEW YORK, May 30th '90.
An ordinance has been passed by
the Board of Aldermen compelling
every street car line in this city to
run its cars all night. Heretofore,
these companies, with the exception
of the Third, Sixth and Eighth
avenue roads, have done just about
as they pleased in regard to this
matter. If it paid them to run cars
after midnight they did so gladly
enough; if, on the other hand, the
nickels did not come in fast enough
to suit, then the cars were stopped
running, regardless of the inconve-
nience to the public. Some of the
roads which run crowded cars all
day, making a mint for the compa-
nies, are nearly deserted after a
certain hour at night, and conse-
quently no cars are run and people
who live along those lines are
compelled to walk. In a great city
like this, thousands of people must
work at night and it is a great hard-
ship for them to trudge home on foot
in the early hours of the morning.
It is about time that something
should be done for the convenience
of the public, even if it does incon-
venience the corporations.

A SAD INCIDENT.

A very sad incident occurred the
other day to a young man in this city
which has elicited the sympathies of
every one in the community. It was
the sudden blindness of Vice-Presi-
dent Walter Webb, of the New York
Central R. R. Mr. Webb is a young
man who had worked his way up
from a subordinate position, until
about three months ago he was elect-
ed vice-president, placing him next
to Dr. Chauncey Depew. A few days
ago he was sitting at his desk engag-
ed in solving some problem that had
arisen when those that were near him
noticed that he suddenly arose, put
up his hands and began groping
about. The expression on his face
showed him to be suffering, but he
did not seem to be in physical pain.
He stood for a moment, then asked
what was the matter with the light.
On being told it was all right he
hesitated, then said pathetically: "I
cannot see; I am blind." And such
was the case. He was totally blind,
but has since recovered some sight in
one eye. Whether he will ever re-
cover his full sight it is hard to con-
jecture. He has gone to Europe for
treatment.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The always mischievous and ever-
ingenious small boy in this city has
recently devised a new scheme of
amusing himself at the expense of
his neighbor—is very simple and
easily made. The accessories needed
are only an ordinary second-hand
tomato can, a piece of stout string,
a piece of wire and the unasked-for
use of the street car cable. One end
of the string he fastens to the toma-
to can, the other, by means of the
stiff wire hooked at one end, he gives
a few quick turns around the string
cable. The string catches readily
enough and in a moment the can is
sailing gracefully down the street,
apparently flying in all directions at
once, but moving steadily on at the
rate of six or seven miles an hour;
cause of locomotion generally un-
known to the casual observer. If
there is anything that answers the
purpose better of astounding pedestri-
ans and frightening horses, it has
yet to be made its appearance, and
until it does the small boy will con-
tinue to enjoy to the full his latest
infernal invention.

EDWIN ARLINGTON.

A Safe Investment.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring
you satisfactory results, or in case of
failure a return of purchase price. On
this safe plan you can buy from our ad-
vertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's
New Discovery for Consumption. It is
guaranteed to bring relief in every case,
when used for any affection of Throat,
Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption,
Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc.,
etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to
take, perfectly safe, and can always be
depended upon. Trial bottles free at J.
L. Wooten's Druggist.

Ann Tucker, the last of the Aque-
haugus Indians, is dead at the age of
101 years.

Queen Victoria has ordered the ar-
tist Angell to paint a portrait of
Stanley for her.

A young man named Sutton has
lived seventy-seven days on soda
water, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Robbins' circus train wrecked
near Nashua, N. H., last Thursday.
The loss is very heavy.

Stray Bits of Fun.

Baked Together by the Bad Boy for
Those Who Love to Laugh.

No corn hurts like a woman's
scorn.—Wilmington Star.
Of course, it is to be expected
that a physician with no practice
should be out of patients.
The small boy remarked that he
would like his teacher better if her
ruling passion was not so striking.
"The young man feels his oats."
"Not out."
"What then?"
"Rye" (whiskey).

If, in the heat of a family quarrel,
the angry wife make a move to pick
up a fatiron, by no means is this to
be taken as implying a willingness
to smooth things over.
OCULAR DEMONSTRATION DESIRED.
Jones (sternly)—Are you a tramp?
Tramp (frankly)—I am.
Jones (persuasively)—Let me see
your tramp.
RECIPES FOR VICIOUS HORSES.
"Patience, gentleness, firmness
and petting, one pound of each.
Mix thoroughly with one half pint
of common sense, and give to the
horse every day."

"It is—," began Tommy, when
his teacher interrupted him.
"That is wrong; you should say
'I am.'"
"All right," said Tommy. "I am
the ninth letter of the alphabet."

"Ah, yes! those tarts our mothers
used to make!" By the way, are
you fond of jams?
"Yes—every kind but one."
"What is that?"
"Its first name is James."

"Madam," said Abernethy to a
woman who had terribly scratched
her husband's face, "are you not
ashamed of yourself, to treat your
husband thus—the husband, who is
the head of all—the husband, madam,
in fact?"
"Well, doctor," retorted the vir-
ago, "and may I not scratch my own
head?"
Her adviser confessed himself
beaten.

A TWIG TO BE STRAIGHTENED.

Mr. B.—I'm sorry to see, Maria,
that our Tommy is developing an-
archistic tendencies.
Mrs. B.—Bless me, what has he
been doing?
"Why, I heard him talking very
forciously to a small boy; but when
the other put up his fists Tommy
ran away."

She—And when I am your wife
will not want a latch-key?
He—Not even a key-ring dar-
ling.
"You won't smoke?"
"Not so much as a cigarette."
"Not drink?"
"Not for the world, and I here
record my promises."

Drawing forth a diary he wrote
them on the same leaf with New
Year's good resolutions,
"Don't you remember me, ma'am?"
said the emaciated tramp. "I stop-
ped here last summer and mowed
your lawn for you."
"Why, you are not that magnifi-
cent tramp, that Hercules, to whom
I gave my first loaf of bread."
"I am the same."
"What has worked such dreadful
change in so short a time?"
"Your first loaf of bread, ma'am."

IT SURELY WASN'T.

Mrs. Newton, of Scottsdale, Penn-
sylvania, gave proof of the fact that
she didn't consider marriage a failure
by presenting her astonished
husband with four girl babies at one
birth on February the 12th. The
four little ones are flourishing, and
are as much alike as four peas.
They were baptised last Sunday in
the Catholic church of that town, to
which the parents, Irish people, be-
long.—Wilmington Star.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

The Lampton family is in one re-
spect the most unfortunate in Austin.
They have lost by death six chil-
dren, but the births are pretty much
in the ratio of the deaths, so that
the family is far from being child-
less. A few weeks ago there was
another death in the family, and
the undertaker's assistant called at
the house. A small boy met him at
the door.
"Is your pa in?"
"What do you want to see him
about?"
"I want to ask him when the fun-
eral will take place."
"You needn't see him then at all,
if that is all you want. I can tell
you that. It's always buried us at
4 o'clock in the afternoon."

AT A BOARDING-HOUSE TABLE.

"How are you, Butter? How do
you feel to-night?"
"Oh, I am just as strong as possi-
ble. How are you, Mr. Coffee?"
"Well, to speak the truth, I feel
very weak. I don't feel settled and
the grounds upon which I am ad-
mitted into society don't suit me at
all. How are you, Miss Milk?"
"Oh, I feel very fine. I fell in
the water this morning and came
near being drowned; but don't
chalk that up against me, and if
you see a cow snawing around I'd
laetometer."
Then the stark yelled out, "Bully"
and the woman said, "Go-at while
you are young," while the boiled
egg fairly crackled in derision.

The Kind of Preacher the Peo-
ple Like.

Rosamond in Watch Tower.

- 1. One that will not miss any ap-
pointment, for that will break down
the congregation.
- 2. One that will pay his debts
promptly, for to allow them to go un-
paid will destroy his influence for
good.
- 3. A preacher that will visit the
members of the congregation and
visit them often, for that will secure
a large attendance at church and
prayer meeting.
- 4. One that can and will preach
one hundred and four new, rich, racy,
strong, and entertaining sermons;
and make fifty-two prayer meeting
talks not nearer than third or fourth
cousin to his sermons. He must
give several Sunday-school talks as
a way of filling in his spare time.
- 5. He must wear a splendid suit
of clothes every day in the week and
a better one on Sunday, there must be
no sign of dust on his clothes, his
collar must not be the least soiled.
He should not wear a hat that shows
age at all besides it must be of the
latest style and of the best material.
- 6. He must be cheerful, affable,
and have a kind word for everybody,
at all times, and under all circum-
stances.
- 7. His sermons must be captivat-
ing, instructive, entertaining, and
hurt no one, saint or sinner, but all
must go away delighted.
- 8. He must understand elocution
so well that he will speak just loud
enough and no louder. His articula-
tion, enunciation, pronunciation, and
inflections must be correct according
to rule.
- 9. He must shave every day in the
week, his hair must be kept short
and combed in style. He must keep
his boots so well blacked they will
answer for a mirror in case a better
is not at hand. His gesticulations
and style in the pulpit must be easy
and attractive, and unique.
- 10. Last but not least, he must not
be vain at all, must not be proud of
any of his gifts or accomplishments.
He must be humble with all.

His Wife Suffered from Ery-
sipelas.

Mr. John O. Rogers, of Dana, Illi-
nois, writes as follows under date of
March 27, 1890: "My wife was for
years an invalid from a blood trou-
ble, and suffered terrible at times
from Erysipelas. She tried many
remedies advertised as blood puri-
fiers, but received no benefit. A few
bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)
cured her of Erysipelas and other
blood troubles. From the first her
appetite increased, and her general
health improved in every way. She
considers S. S. S. the best blood puri-
fier and tonic she ever saw, and is
willing for any one suffering as she
was to be referred to her.

Blood poisoned by Cow Itch.

About five years ago my blood was
poisoned with cow itch, and every
spring since then I have been trou-
bled with the poison breaking out in
large sores all over my body. I tried
various remedies without receiving
any benefits. Three bottles of Swift's
Specific (S. S. S.) effected a complete
cure, when all other blood remedies
had failed.

R. L. HENDERSON,
Live Oak Fla.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-
eases mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Nine hours have been made a day's
work for the city laborers of Law-
rence, Mass.

Orders have been given to the
steamer Rush, similar to those of
the Bear, to go to Behring Sea and
seize illegal sealers.

Braintree, Mass., celebrated the
two hundred and fiftieth anniversary
of its incorporation last week. There
was a large procession, followed by
an address by Samuel E. Bates.

THE EASTERN REFLECTOR, Greenville, N. C.

D. J. WEICHAARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Publisher's Announcement.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE REFLECTOR IS \$1.50 per year. ADVERTISING RATES.—One column one year, \$75; one-half column one year, \$40; one-quarter column one year, \$25.

Transit Advertisements.—One inch one week, \$1; two weeks, \$1.50; one month, \$2. Two inches one week, \$1.50; two weeks, \$2; one month, \$3.

Advertisements inserted in Local Column as reading items, 7 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 and all changes of 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, JUNE 24th, 1890.

Judicial Convention.

The Judicial Convention of the Democratic party of the Third District, is hereby called to meet at Rocky Mount on Thursday, July 3rd, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Solicitor. F. A. WOODARD, Ch. Dem. Judicial Ex. Com.

Democratic County Convention.

A Convention of the Democratic party of Pitt County will be held at the Court House in Greenville on Thursday June 26th, 1890, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions.

Each township will be entitled to elect to said Convention one delegate and one alternate for every twenty-five Democratic votes and one delegate for fractions of fifteen or more votes cast in the late gubernatorial election, that is to say, Beaver Dam is entitled to elect 4, Belyvoir 5, Bethel 7, Carolina 7, Falkland 7, Chicod 15, Contentnea 15, Farnville 8, Greenville 21, Pactolus 5, and Swift Creek 10.

In order that each township may be fully and fairly represented, the Democrats of the several townships are requested to meet in their respective township at the usual place of meeting, on Saturday June 21st 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to said County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pitt County. ALEX. L. BLOW, Chairman. R. WILLIAMS JR., Secretary.

Sam Jones is holding meetings in Nashville, Tenn., now it is said. An exchange says of one of his sermons there, "It was, from beginning to end, a tirade against the Democratic party, which he qualified by saying that he had never sunk so low as to become a Republican."

An exchange says Chicago proposes to see Eiffel tower and go it five hundred feet better. That city proposes to erect a tower for the World's Fair fifteen hundred feet high at a cost of \$2,000,000, containing a hotel with four thousand rooms, besides great halls for public gatherings, &c.

On the 10th of June the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party will meet at Raleigh, for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of Hon. Spier Whitaker, and also to call the State Convention. Our townsman, Ex-Gov. T. J. Jarvis and Col. Harry Skinner are both being prominently spoken of for the position. Either of them would make an excellent chairman and the best interest of the party would be well guarded under their leadership.

The writer in company with Mess. E. A. Moxe, B. S. Sheppard and W. S. Rawls, while en route for Richmond last week stopped over in Petersburg and attended the Music Festival in that city. We never enjoyed a more delightful musical feast, it was grand beyond description. Petersburg is famed for her music talent, and has been holding annual festivals for the past seven years. This last one was fully up to the standard and reflected much credit upon the city. We are glad that North Carolina is becoming enthused along this line and that a music festival will be held in Charlotte at an early day.

Monument to Lee.

Last week a spirit of enthusiasm, perhaps without parallel in the history of our country, pervaded the Southland, and from every one of the old Confederate States eyes turned toward Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, where battle-scarred veterans, gallant men and patriotic women were gathering to render honor to one whose memory will ever be dear to the heart of every Southerner. It was the occasion of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of the gallant and chivalrous Confederate Chief, ROBERT EDWARD LEE, the largest of its kind in the world. The statue is a magnificent specimen of work. The pedestal and base are of white granite, on the upper portion of which are four dark-hued polished columns so arranged about the corners that it appears as supporting the massive bronze horse and rider above. Upon each side in gilt letters is the word "Lee." This base and pedestal stand 40 feet above the ground, and the horse and rider making 20 feet more. Competent judges from among the most prominent people of our country pronounce it an excellent work of art and a splendid likeness of the immortal Lee.

The occasion of the unveiling of this monument is one never to be forgotten, for after those of this generation have long rested 'neath the tomb, history will continue to hand it down through ages yet to come. It was a grand day for the South. It was a proud day for Richmond. That historic city was never gay. Its principal streets were elaborately decorated throughout their entire length. In this particular no pains or expense had been spared. Building after building was enveloped in flags and banners, until the streets presented great rivers of color. Right along side each other as if portraying our now firmly united country were the stars and bars of the Confederacy and the stars and stripes of the Union with here and there a tattered battle flag that had cheered many a brave soldier on to conflict. Her busy thoroughfares swarmed with thousands of infantry, cavalry, artillery, veterans and citizens, all eager to pay willing tribute to Lee. For days prior to the great event people had constantly poured into the city, and those to whose memories the sound of war times is still fresh were ready to say how the clash of drum, the glitter of bayonet, the quick measured tread of marching soldiery, took them back to those days when the hosts were gathering at Richmond for a different object than that for which they had now come together. Then they had come to follow their leader and lay down their lives, if need be, a willing sacrifice to the cause which he and they espoused as even dearer than life itself; now the survivors of that great struggle had come to do honor to the memory of their Chief, for comrade to greet comrade once more and to talk over those dear old times which tried men's souls and bound them as brother to brother.

Thursday, 29th of May, was set apart as the day for the special exercises of the occasion. Nature smiled propitiously upon the occasion and blest it with a perfect day. At mid-day a procession formed and marched through the principal streets of the city. This procession contained more than 15,000 men and was three miles long. In advance of the procession passed a company of mounted police followed by another company on foot which kept the way clear through which it might pass. Then came the gallant General Fitzhugh Lee, chief marshal of the day, with his assistants about 60 in number, all mounted. Prominent guests in open carriages followed next, these being a number of surviving Generals of the late war, Governors of many of the Southern States, United States Senators, members of General R. E. Lee's family and others. Behind the carriages came the soldiery, the largest gathering of troops in peaceful intent ever known. Hardly a Southern State but what had representatives from among its Guard. South Carolina was first with nine companies; North Carolina next with eighteen companies; (let us add here by way of parenthesis that the North Carolina troops were as fine a body of men as could be found anywhere in the procession, and no more generous cheering was given any portion of the line than that composed of our soldiers and veterans) then came Mississippi with two companies; Texas with one company; Maryland with a whole regiment; the District of Columbia, two companies; Alabama, five companies; Virginia with her whole guard of infantry, artillery and cavalry; Georgia and Louisiana also having representatives in line. Then there were numer-

ous bodies of veterans from every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and one body from New York. In the procession were also civic organizations, sons of veteran organizations, cadets from militia schools, faculty and students from various colleges and universities, several hundred mounted Farmer's Alliancemen, and other societies. The procession was in line about five hours. It started at 12 o'clock and after getting on the street leading to the monument a halt was made, the soldiery opened ranks and the veterans passed through, it being arranged that they should be in front at the monument. The head of the procession reached the monument after 3 o'clock and it was past 5 before the last company had arrived. Thousands and thousands of people filled the sidewalks, buildings, and stands erected for spectators along the route and cheered the procession continuously as it passed. There were many impressive incidents along the line of march. A noticeable feature were old Confederate uniforms, many of which could be seen, some moth-eaten, some having bullet holes in them and all more or less faded and worn. Whenever one of these passed people shouted themselves almost hoarse.

At the monument Gov. McKinney called the meeting to order with an appropriate speech and introduced Gen. J. A. Early who was to preside over the ceremonies. Prayer was offered by Dr. Minnigerode who was pastor for that General Lee and President Davis in their life time. General Early then introduced Col. Archer Anderson who was orator of the occasion. His effort was a masterly one. When he concluded Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, under escort of two old soldiers marched to the base of the monument. As General Johnston tremblingly lay hold of the ropes and drew the veil which exposed the beautiful statue to the view of 100,000 people who were gathered in sight of it, a prolonged cheer went up from the multitude. The people fairly shouted while flags, banners and handkerchiefs waved, and old veterans wept and hugged each other. While the cheering was at its highest the artillery, which had been stationed in a field just north of the monument, opened fire and kept up continuous booming for several minutes, the infantry in the meantime firing volley after volley, and two regiments of cavalry began charging upon each other; the advancing forces, the flash of sabre and the roar of cannon and musketry making up such a sham battle as to give the inexperienced a good idea of what a war would be, and to the veterans bringing back memories of warlike days.

It was amid just such scenes as this, and surrounded by such enthusiastic expressions of patriotism from those who have loved and will ever love the name of Lee, that this statue was uncovered to be kissed by the rays of a sun soon to sink in its evening rest, and to be left with no canopy above save Heaven's own blue dome. And there it stands, a monument to the memory of the departed Chief, and a testimonial of the love of his people. At night on the field near the monument was a magnificent display of fireworks, which brought to a close the exercises of a day never to be forgotten by the participants, and a day to which we can all look back with pride, because in thus honoring Lee we honor ourselves.

Poor Shepard! His extreme bitterness against and hatred for the South have sunk him beneath the contempt of the people, and now all eyes look upon him as an object of pity. The recent General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in session at St. Louis, divided the North Carolina Conference into two districts, so in future two Conferences will be held in the State.

Marlboro Chips.

Mr. H. B. Harris has closed his grocery business here and intends to travel during the summer. He will visit Point Caswell, his old home, in July to look after his interests there. Mr. Harris is not a native of Pitt county, but is fondly attached to her and her good people and expresses the intention of spending his remaining days within her borders. Marlboro still lies serenely quiet, hardly anything transpires here worth notice. Even those who might add to our rank against monotony are contemplating leaving us. Our crops are looking fine, especially tobacco. Elder John Phillips "takes the cake" in this crop. We need rain and cotton choppers but no drummers. Our postoffice is not opened yet, and we are not sorry, for we love to visit our sister town, Farmville, we glimpse so many pretty girls on her cool and quiet streets. Mr. Jno. Davis enlivens our streets occasionally, driving his fine horse. We don't know where he goes, but he always goes the same direction. Our singing school has suspended for a short while.

Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30, 1890.

Mr. Plumb has introduced a resolution in the Senate which will enable its members to learn what they are voting for when they pass a tariff bill affecting the prices of most or all of the productions and importations of the United States. The present practice with tariff bills enables a committee inspired by the protected interests to force a bill through Congress without any consideration and which none but an expert can understand. Until the day that the bill is presented to the House it is shrouded in mystery. Then the party lash is applied. The desperate opposition of a few industries calls their particular cases into notice. A pretense is afforded for the airing of a hideous and unbecoming passion. The members don't know why or what they have increased or decreased in duties in the long lists of tariff rates, and in a great part of the details of the bill the committee that drafted it are guilty of the same ignorance. The resolution directs that the finance committee report to the Senate, in connection with the tariff bill, a statement showing the duties levied under the present law, under the McKinley House bill, and under the bill of small self-protection in parallel columns for convenient comparison and examination. The committee is specially instructed that where it shall recommend a levy of duty not now provided for by law, or an increase of rate above that now imposed, to furnish the Senate the reasons therefor in each case, in writing.

Mr. McKinley said his followers sought to gain fame and political capital by making a totally original tariff. To do that the rates were altered for every important article. After four months of labor the change was made. But no reason could be given for a great many, if not most, of the alterations. In making them Mr. McKinley and the committee neither knew, nor did they take the trouble to learn, what the rates were under the present law. He acknowledged this repeatedly on the floor of the House of Congress when applied for information. The rates proposed seemed to be new and a McKinley high tariff bill. It was presented to the House with no comparative tables, and no reasons were given for the changes made, many of which would destroy flourishing industries, and others raising the tariff where the duties already produce a heavy revenue, and unnecessarily tax the people.

For example, what reason was offered for raising the duty on copper, after companies were named in the House which would profit as great as \$6,000,000 on an investment of \$1,500,000. Or on tin, that every family requires, though not a pound is produced in this country. The people of Kansas would like to hear the reasons why their smelting works should be dried up, and the market in Mexico for their bread stuffs destroyed, by new duties on silver lead ore, that already produces a big surplus revenue, and so on, ad infinitum.

On consideration of the resolution of the Senate, it was amended to add a column showing the equivalent ad valorem duty, another for cases where tariff is reduced, and the words "where practicable" added to the requirement is unfortunate as the committee will make its own construction of the word "practicable." But it is to be hoped that there are more in the Senate infused with the idea of Mr. Plumb to suffer certain manufacturers "to try their own fat" rather than have the duties together, and with the frightful example of the House before it, and its increased facilities for information, it is to be hoped that the Senate will produce a tariff bill that will be free of a great deal of the injustice in that one so wauitonly passed by the House.

Having completed "the greatest effort of his life" McKinley is now preparing a silver bill. It is conservative in its tendencies and of the general terms as that adopted by the House caucus. He expects to pass it through the House by special order before the Senate passes a silver bill, which he fears will be for free coinage. He thinks that if a conservative is first passed by the House it will have a good effect in deterring the Senate from extreme courses.

The Naval appropriation bill has finally passed the Senate, including the provision for three heavily armed vessels at a cost of \$4,000,000 each. Quite a spirited discussion preceded the passage of the provision between Senators in favor of and opposed to a large navy. Mr. Blair wished to amend by making the provision unavailable until England had been requested by the President to withdraw all her naval forces from American waters, and dismantle her naval stations in both North and South America and adjacent islands, and if the request was not complied with within a year to build a great navy. In reply to a question as to what answer he would expect from England he said that he thought it would be favorable.

Capital Gossip.

More about the Bryan Murder—Early Closing—The Johnston County Lynching—Peace Institute—Other Matters. (Regular Correspondence to Reflector.) Several non-convicts were assigned places in the penitentiary this week. Steps are now being taken to have a "Fourth of July celebration" here on a large scale. The early closing movement was inaugurated in all the principal business houses this week. The cotton crop in Wake is well advanced, and if the season still remains favorable the farmers will make a good yield. The class of 1890 of Peace Institute held special class exercises on Friday night. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Margaret Smith.

The Governor and Secretary of State, besides a large number of other citizens, attended the unveiling of the Lee monument in Richmond this week.

The baccalaureate sermon of Peace Institute was preached Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Wilmington. Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York, will lecture in the Metropolitan Hall on the 15th of June—subject "Playing the Fool." Dr. Dixon is a man well known to the people of North Carolina as an eminent divine and fine orator. His efforts are always masterly.

Raleigh has one of the most efficient fire departments in the country. During the year 1889 the loss by fire amounted to only about \$1,500. The force of the department numbers about 170 men, and they are equipped with all the apparatus needed to extinguish flames in the most expeditious manner. In fact, the firemen have everything so systematically arranged that a fire never has the advantage of them, and our citizens feel secure and justly proud of their "fire laddies."

For a long time there has been some talk of building a large hotel here for the accommodation of visitors from the Northern States who come South to spend the winter, a hotel with all the conveniences that money could command is what is needed to suit the luxurious tastes of these wealthy visitors, and Raleigh has no such inducement for them to stop, although there is more talk of the building now, and we yet have hopes at some future day to see a magnificent structure going up in the heart of the "City of Oaks."

Solicitor Argo went to Smithfield, N. C., to investigate the lynching of a man named Starling, which was done last week. Last fall Starling was implicated in the murder of his mother-in-law and a small boy, and tried for the same. Several persons gave damaging evidence against him, and dire were his threats of vengeance, subsequently his houses and barns were burned, and Starling was believed to have been the incendiary. Last week he was met on the road riding in a cart, and with a small party of masked men. Such acts of lawlessness are to be regretted, and are nearly always the result of impetuous minds.

The investigation of the Bryan murder was resumed on the 26th inst., and resulted in the arrest of Ike Williams, charged with the murder. Williams was employed to guard the portion of the river from trespass on which Bryan was killed, and on the evening of the murder he admitted shooting at someone, but did not know it they were hit. After a thorough examination of the evidence the coroner gave the case to the jury, who brought in a verdict that "Sonny" Bryan came to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of Ike Williams. He was at once arrested and placed in jail, no bond being allowed. The counsel for Williams applied for a writ of habeas corpus to associate with J. J. Davis, which was granted, and the case was heard Thursday morning, which resulted in Williams' release, as the evidence was circumstantial and insufficient to convict. Williams formerly came from Franklinton, where he bore a good character, several prominent citizens coming here from that place to testify to the same on learning he was arrested on the charge of murder. It is impossible to tell who killed Bryan, as the shooting was done in the woods at night.

R. A. LEIGH. May 31st, 1890.

GREENVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by SAMUEL M. SCHULZ, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Old Brick Store.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Pork, Beef, Bacon, Sugar, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pitt County as administrator of the estate of William Mills deceased, and having qualified as such, Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for payment, on or before the 31st day of May 1890, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This the 21st day of May 1890.

T. C. CANNON, Admr. of Wm. Mills Dec'd

Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having duly qualified before the Superior Court Clerk of Pitt County, on the 2nd day of June, 1890, as Executor to the Last Will and Testament of Harriet Rogers, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and to all creditors of said estate to present their claims properly authenticated to the undersigned, on or before the 4th day of June, 1891, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. R. CONGERSON, Exr. of Harriet Rogers, dec'd

A Lady's Perfect Companion.

One new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth, but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without suffering any pain whatever. It also tells how to overcome and prevent morning sickness and the many other evils attending pregnancy. It is highly endorsed by physicians everywhere as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out: It will save you great pain, and possibly your life. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circulars, testimonials, and confidential letters in sealed envelopes. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Md.



"THE LEADER."

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I am receiving every day my spring stock of Dry Goods, &c. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES: Standard Calicoes, 5 cents per yd. Homespun, 4 cents per yd. Yard-wide Satine, fine, 10 cents per yd. Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats 50 cts to \$5.00. Trimmed in latest styles in the store at 35 cents to \$1. BIG BARGAINS! NO HUMBUG! BIG BARGAINS! NO HUMBUG!

W. G. STOKES, W. G. STOKES, Grimesland, N. C.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED! WE ARE NOW REPAIRED! To show the ladies the very latest and best styles of new SPRING MILLINERY! Our stock just opened has the newest shapes (both white and black) raw—trimmed and untrimmed—Hats and Bonnets! Bonnets and Hats! Hats and Bonnets! Bonnets and Hats! We also have Ribbons and Flowers of all kinds, Feather Plumes, Straws, Trimmings, Crepes, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Notions, Infant Caps and Sacks, etc. Mrs. COWELL & JOYNER, Greenville, N. C.

The John Flanagan

BUGGY COMPANY.

Are in business at the old Flanagan Shops and are manufacturing all kinds of the best VEHICLES.

—We also do—REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.

All Work guaranteed. JOHN FLANAGAN BUGGY CO. Greenville, N. C.

COME IN

We want to have a talk with you and tell you how cheap we can sell you HARDWARE

—For — Cash —

Dixie Plows, Cotton and Tobacco Plows, Plow Castings, The Famous Elmo Cook Stoves. Give us your orders for TOBACCO FLUES

early and you will be sure to get them in time LATHAM & PENDER, Greenville, N. C.

ANOTHER

Car Load of Fine Horses AND Mules,

Just received by H. F. KEEL, Greenville, N. C. And will be sold— CHEAP FOR CASH,

or at reasonable terms on time on approved security. I bought my stock for Cash and can afford to sell as cheap as anyone. Give me a call.

LIVERY SALE AND FEED STABLES.

I have opened at the stables formerly occupied by Dr. J. G. James, and will keep a fine line of Horses and Mules.

I have beautiful and fancy turnouts for the livery and can suit the most fastidious. I will run in connection a DRAFT-AGE BUSINESS, and solicit a share of your patronage. Call and be convinced. GLASGOW EVANS, Greenville, N. C.

Notice.

This is to give notice that I am no longer a free trader and am no longer a member of the firm of Johnson, Norcott & Co. I have sold out to F. J. Johnson and W. P. Norcott. The records are cancelled as to my becoming a free trader. This April 21st, 1890. BRADY J. JOHNSON.

ALFRED FORBES, THE "OLD RELIABLE MERCHANT" OF GREEVILLE, N. C.

Mfers to the buyers of Pitt and surrounding counties, a line of the following goods that are not to be excelled in this market. And all guaranteed to be First-class and pure straight goods. DRY GOODS of all kinds, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GEN TLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, LA DIES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH and BLINDS, CROCKERY and QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, PLOWS and PLOW CASTING, LEATHER of different kinds, GIN and MILL BELTING, HAY, ROCK LIME, PLASTER OF PARIS, and FLA TERING HAIR, HARNESSES, BRIDLES and ADDLES.

HEAVY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

Agent for Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton which I offer to the trade at Wholesale Jobbers prices, 45 cents per dozen, less 6 per cent for Cash. Horsford's Bread Preparation and Hall's Star Lye at Jobbers' prices, Lewis' White Lead and pure Linseed Oil, Varnishes and Paints, Colors, Cucumbers, Wood Pumps, Salt and Wood and Willow Ware. Nails a specialty. Give me a call and I guarantee satisfaction.

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 PHAETONS, 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 best improved styles. Best material used in all work. All styles of Springs are used. you can select from Brewster, Storm, Timpink, Coil, Ram Horn, King.

Also keep on hand a full line of ready-made HARNESSES 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.

E. A. TAFT,

Wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has bought out the Grocery establishment of T. R. Cherry, and with new stock added is now prepared to furnish the very best GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND FAMILY SUPPLIES

At prices fully in keeping with the hard times. I keep Flour, Meat, Lard, Molasses, Confections, Canned Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c. Orange Syrup is the best Molasses in this market. You are invited to call. Remember the place, at Cherry's stand. E. A. TAFT, Greenville, N. C.

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

SOLID CHUNKS OF TRUTHS!

J. B. CHERRY & CO.,

—Invite your careful attention to their large and complete stock of— GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

—And solicit of each and every one at least a share of their esteemed patronage.— —The cry of hard times we hear constantly on every hand, but we— —wish to remind you that we have a—

SPECIALLY SELECTED OF GOODS

—To meet not only competition, but to conquer the monster high prices.— —The day is passed when the thought of friendship enters into— —the buying of goods, why? because every one must and— —will buy where they can buy cheapest.—

WE ARE PREPARED TO SERVE ALL

Who will favor us with their patronage. We will be glad to have you come in and see us and let us give you at least a hearty shake of the hand and a kindly greeting. Make our place your headquarters while you are in the town. Prices and quality are what you want for your hard earned dollars and that is just what we have— —have got for you, and—

No Mistake! No Bragging! No Back Down!

—We mean every word of it and can and will do what we tell you. Look— —down this column and see if we cannot interest you in bargains.— —Our stock embraces—

Dry Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, —Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Harness and Saddlery, —Vaisses, Wood and Willow Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Tinware, —Plows and Castings, Furniture, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Cots, —And easy and comfortable Lounges, also a line of Baby Carriages. Look at these prices they are not leaders but only sample prices through our stock:

Calicoes at 5 cents per yard. Gingham at 7 1/2 to 10 cents per yard. Challes 3 to 10 cents per yd. Elegant line of White Goods at 5 to 10 ct. 40-inch White Lawns at 10 cts per yd. Round thread N. C. Check Homespun 5 ct. Piece Cottonades from 10 to 20 cts.

All wool, fashionable shades, single width Albertross at 20 cents per yards. Nun's Veiling at 12c cents per yard, standard goods and worth at least 16 cents. Single and Double width Cashmeres in several leading shades, reduced.

—We have the best line of— OUR DOLLAR SHOES

We have ever had, solid leather and no mistake. Our line of shoes is complete. —Ladies, men, boys and children we can suit you in shoes.— Give the tired mother a rest and please the baby by giving it a nice Carriage. —Now we want to talk to you about— FURNITURE!

That necessary and essential element in every household. We are headquarters for it in this market, and carry the largest line ever found here. We can save you money on small as well as large purchases. Our parting injunction to every consumer and buyer of goods in this market is to come in and look at our goods and compare them and our prices in all our varied lines of General Merchandise with goods and prices elsewhere, and remember we meet competition by lowering the price and not the quality. Yours truly,

J. B. CHERRY & CO., GREENVILLE, N. C.

